

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—There may be only one official to which that refers who will be paid, in the group to which that exception is necessary to apply.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—In the first part it says 'Salaries notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act,' and then when it comes down to the Department of Militia it is salaries again 'notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary,' and when it comes to the contingencies it uses the same words, both for the Post Office Department and contingencies generally. On the next page on the items 'Arts, agriculture and statistics,' you will find that one item alone amounts to \$100,625, and immediately under that \$43,750, and again a sum of \$39,373, making a total of \$183,748; Then under the head of 'Miscellaneous,' there is for railway statistics \$3,084, extra clerks \$3,981.25, and for salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and so on, \$33,932, making on that page \$40,998.13. Then go a little further, and you will find that under the head of customs my successor in that office is very modest in his demands. Salaries, contingencies, expenses of the several ports in the Dominion, including pay, over-time of officers, notwithstanding anything in the the Civil Service Act to the contrary, only \$1,491,875, about a quarter of a million more than the whole cost of the service under the late administration. If you look at canals, you will find there is no less than \$21,875, odd for the payment of the employees. Civil government comes up again under the head again of schedule B, \$424, that is a moderate sum, but not so moderate, however, as in the administration of justice. They require to pay to one Charles Morse \$625, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary. When you get down to 'Transportation Facilities' there is a sum of \$5,000 required notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.

Under the head of 'Public Works' in the item 'miscellaneous,' they require for one of their branches \$2,500, and in another \$8,125; in the third branch \$1,875 and in the fourth \$9,375. Making a total of \$20,250. Leaving out miscellaneous in the same paragraph, they ask for \$2,500.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL.

The Marine and Fisheries ask for a very small sum, \$37.50. In the Geological Branch they ask for \$268.75, \$125 \$625, and \$2,255. Under the head again of miscellaneous, the expenses of litigated matters and so on is an amount of \$1,875, and the Department of Labour \$3,837. Under the head of collection of revenue, they ask for \$625 which is not a very large sum. Taking them all, it reaches very nearly \$2,000,000. It is quite evident that before the new Civil Service Act goes into force, the heads of the different departments desire to have a tolerable amount of money placed at their disposal for proper and improper purposes, I cannot say which, in direct contravention of the law. I am not questioning just now whether they are asking these sums for legitimate purposes, or to provide for friends who cannot be provided for under the new law when it comes in force. What I am calling attention to is the extent to which these words notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary, are used for the purpose of obtaining money to dispose of without the knowledge of parliament. Take the Customs Department in particular, about \$1,500,000 is asked for. Under the old regime, when the Customs Department laid its estimates before parliament, every port in Canada from one end to the other appeared, showing the amount that was required for salaries, rents, stationery and extra clerks, if there were any, so you could take up any port in the Dominion and ask the government what increase or decrease there was, and why there was an increase or decrease. But under the present system, parliament knows nothing about it, and to my surprise, in the discussion of the estimates on the floor of parliament, these particulars have never been asked for. They take just as they did before the Civil Service Act came into force, a lump sum to dispose of just as they please. That is the manner in which the government has been administered, and you have a fair specimen of it in these estimates. I want to call attention to the manner in which the law is evaded by the sanction of parliament. Under the clause we are now considering, instead of preventing that in the future, the door is