

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

Cap. 32—Is "an Act respecting the C. R. Fund." All duties and revenue over which the Legislatures of the late Provinces had, and the Canadian Parliament now has control, form part of the fund, subject to charges in the following order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, as provided by the B. N. A. Act, and the (Imperial) "Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867"; and 7 to be the sum of £1,000,000 stg. to be raised under Cap. 13 of the present Session respecting the Intercolonial Railway. The G. in C. may make regulations as to the debt and payment of interest, and appoint fiscal agents in London or elsewhere and agree with them about compensation. The stipulated grants to the Provinces are made a further charge. Accounts are to be kept by double entry in the departments of the R. G. and M. F., and an annual statement made up at the end of each financial year showing the state of the debt, and the amount chargeable against each public work, the state of the C. R. F., and the various trusts and special funds, and anything else necessary to show what the liabilities and assets of the Dominion are.

CIVIL LIST.

Cap. 33—Provides for the salary of the Governor General and Civil list, &c. The Governor is made a corporation sole. The sums in the Schedule are payable without an annual vote. Any Judge of the Superior Courts in any of the Provinces who has done duty for 15 years, or has become afflicted with permanent infirmity, disabling him, may, on resignation, receive two-thirds salary as pension. In the Schedules the 13 Ministers are granted \$5,000 each. The Governor General's Secretary is to get \$3,000 during stay of present incumbent, afterwards \$2,400. In Quebec the Lieut.-Governor is to have \$8,000; the Chief Justices of the Q. B. and Superior Courts \$5,000 each. The 4 puisne judges of Q. B., \$4,000 each; 7 judges of the S. C., \$4,000 each; 7 of same, \$3,200; 3 of same, \$2,800, besides travelling allowances. The Judge of Vice-Admiralty, \$2,000. In Ontario:—The Lieut.-Governor the same; two Chief Justices and Chancellor, \$5,000 each; 2 judges of each of 3 courts, \$4,000 and travelling expenses; county judges, \$1,800 to \$2,600 each, and \$200 travelling expenses. In Nova Scotia the Lieut.-Governor is to have \$7,000; Chief Justice and Judge in Equity, \$4,000 each; 1 Judge of Supreme Court, \$3,250; 3 others, \$3,200, and travelling expenses. In New Brunswick:—The Lieut.-Governor, \$7,000; Chief Justice and Judge Parker (during his incumbency), \$4,000; three judges (and, after Judge Parker's decease, 4), \$3,200; 5 county judges, \$1,800 to \$2,600, and \$200 travelling expenses. Pensions are granted to two judges and two former Crown Land Commissioners of Nova Scotia of \$1,200 each, and Indian annuities of \$26,664.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Cap. 34—Provides for the organization of the Civil Service, but does not generally apply to what is termed the "Outside Service" (*i. e.*, servants away from the seat of government) of the Customs, Post Office, Inland Revenue, and Public Works Departments, which are placed under the special supervision of the separate departments. The departmental staff consists of four classes, viz.: 1. Deputy (or permanent non-political) heads. 2. Officers or Chief Clerks. 3. Clerks. 4. Probationary Clerks. No one can be appointed to any situation younger than 18, nor older than 25 years. If an elder person be appointed for special capacity by the head of department, he must first report the same to the G. in C. for approval, and the candidate pass a special examination; and, if over 40, the case must further be reported to Parliament. Ministers, may appoint private secretaries, to receive not over \$600, but they do not thereby become members of the civil service, and retire upon the retirement of the appointing Minister. All appointments and promotions are made by the G. in C., upon recommendation of a head of department. A candidate must pass an examination before the Civil Service Board, and produce satisfactory evidence as to his age, health, and character. He enters as a probationary clerk, at \$300 per annum. At the end of a year he may be promoted to a clerkship, or he may, with an additional \$50, be kept for a second year's probation. If then he do not show satisfactory proof of capacity, he must leave the service. Clerks are divided into three classes—1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The third class clerk receives \$400, with an increase of \$50 per annum up to \$650; but he must serve not less than 5 years in that class. The second class is divided into two parts—junior and senior. The junior commences with \$700, and rises by \$50 per annum to \$1,000, but must serve in that rank 5 years. The senior begins with \$1,100, with the same annual increase up to \$1,400, but is eligible at any time for promotion into the first class. The first class clerk receives not less than \$1,200 per annum, with same annual increase up to \$1,800. A first class clerk is always eligible for promotion. An officer or chief clerk receives such additional salary as may be fixed for their special duties by the G. in C.; if he have no special duties, then \$400 may be allotted to a first class clerk, with rank of chief clerk. In each department one deputy head is provided for, and two in that of the M. F., viz.: the Auditor-General and the Dy. Inspector-General. They are appointed by Commission under the great seal, and are paid such salaries as are fixed by the G. in C. They have, under their political heads, general control of their respective departments. In the absence of a deputy head, an officer or chief clerk may be named to supply his place. The G. in C. is to determine the necessary staff of the several departments and outside service, as soon as may be after the passing of the Act, and their several ranks; and this scheme shall be submitted at the next session of Parliament, and the estimates based thereon. Afterwards, no chief clerk or officer shall be appointed or salary granted higher than the maximum of a first class clerk, except to fill a vacancy, or upon submission to Parliament of an estimate therefor, and a vote granted. Whenever the present staff is larger than is found necessary, the permanent staff shall be chosen by the head of the department, and the others shall rank as supernumerary clerks at their present salaries; and, on a vacancy occurring among them, it shall not be filled. Messengers must not be over 35 years of age, must pass an examination, and receive a salary not higher than \$300 at first, to increase by \$30 per annum to \$500, which is the maximum. No extra clerks are to be employed for more than one month, except upon Order in Council, then to receive \$1.50 per diem, or, if an expert, not more than \$4. Under Order in Council one may be employed for 6 months. No allowance for extra work can be made. A clerk has no absolute right to an annual increase of salary, which may be withheld by the head of department. The salaries of present incumbents are not to be affected by this Act. Clerks in one department may be sent to work in another when needed there. Annual leave of absence may be granted by the head of department to any clerk for not more than three weeks; or by G. in C. for not more than one year, in special cases of illness, &c. The deputy heads constitute a Civil Service Board, of whom 5 are a quorum, who are to frame rules and regulations for the service, examine candidates, keep a register respecting candidates and examinations, grant certificates of qualification, investigate claims to promotion, and report yearly to the G. in C. And the G. in C. may at any time refer any matter respecting the civil service to