

Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the Deputy Heads of Departments, each division consisting of two subdivisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with: the organization of, and appointments to, the Inside Service (at Ottawa), certain appointments to be made after open competition and others after qualifying tests; and the holding of qualifying examinations for the Outside Service (the Service apart from Ottawa) to obtain lists from which selections could be made by the various Departments. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age who had resided in Canada for three years were eligible to try these examinations.

In 1918, a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed and, by the Civil Service Act of that year, the principle of appointment after open competition was applied to the Outside as well as the Inside Service. The Act also provided for the organization by the Commission of the various Government Departments, for a classification of all positions in the Service on a duties basis, for the establishment of new rates of compensation, and for the principle of promotion by merit wherever consistent with the best interests of the Service. Provision was also made for preference, in the matter of appointment to the Service, to be given to qualified applicants who had served overseas or on the high seas in the naval forces of His Majesty, in the War of 1914-18.

Subsequent amendments have removed from the Commission's jurisdiction some branches of the Service, such as skilled and unskilled labour positions, and the staffs of certain units. There are also certain Boards, Commissions and branches of Departments to which, by virtue of the legislation by which they were established, the provisions of the Civil Service Act do not apply.

**Civil Service Statistics.\***—Since April, 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation covering all years back to 1912.

From 1914 to 1920, the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the extension of the functions of government and of the imposition of new taxes, which necessitated additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. In January, 1920, 47,133 persons were employed; this number was the highest reached prior to January, 1940, when employees numbered 49,624. The increase of over 4,000 during 1939 was due mainly to the establishment of war services under the Department of National Defence, and to the increase of personnel in such Departments as Pensions and National Health, the Post Office, Agriculture and Finance due also to the war emergency. In March, 1940, 12,857 persons were employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of payments made by the public for services immediately rendered rather than out of taxation.

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