

A unit in the Commission is fully engaged in conferring with veterans and securing their temporary appointment as vacancies become available. The staffing of new Departments such as Reconstruction and Supply and National Health and Welfare, and the rapid expansion of the Department of Veterans Affairs constitutes a task of considerable magnitude. A great many individual reclassifications made necessary through changes occurring during the war years have been carried out and general reclassification through unit surveys is being resumed. Extensive salary revisions for technical and professional classes have been made and consideration is now being given to other classes in the Service. Progress is being made in reverting to regular competitions qualifying for permanent appointment and as these are completed, the Service will tend to become more stabilized by the resumption of permanent appointments.

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. New services, such as the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created during this period. In January, 1920, 47,133 persons were employed; this number was the highest reached prior to January, 1940, when employees numbered 49,700.

Between March, 1939, and March, 1945, there was an increase of 69,802 in the total number of permanent and temporary employees. The bulk of this wartime increase was accounted for as follows: Department of National Defence, 36.5 p.c.; new wartime Departments and Boards (Munitions and Supply, National War Services, Wartime Information Board, Wartime Prices and Trade Board) 16.1 p.c.; Unemployment Insurance, 9.2 p.c. Much of the remaining increase was due to the creation of new wartime branches within permanent departments, e.g., National Selective Service in the Department of Labour.

Despite the large wartime increase in the total Civil Service employment, the number of permanent employees was less in March, 1945, than in March, 1939. The number of temporary employees, however, increased steadily during the war years. Consequently, in March, 1945, temporary employees represented 73.9 p.c. of the total as compared with 30.3 p.c. of the total in March, 1939, and 34.5 p.c. of the total in March, 1925, the first year for which these statistics were published.

The following sequence of tables is condensed from a recently published historical series covering the years 1925 to 1945. Table 10 gives the total numbers and percentages of permanent and temporary Civil Service employees in the month of March over the period. Table 11 gives comparable information regarding salaries and wages paid during each of the fiscal years of the period. Tables 12 and 13 give parallel data to those shown in Tables 10 and 11 but limited to the permanent and temporary employees employed at departmental headquarters. Tables 14 and 15 give index numbers of permanent and temporary employees

* Revised in the Public Finance Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.