

in respect of place or time, and the likelihood of suitable placements, It is true that employment exchanges function least effectively when depression is severe, because applications are greater and jobs are fewer, but their work is always needed, not confined to such periods, and the net amount of unemployment would be greater without them. In Canada an efficient and nation-wide employment service is as important in relation to the employment market as are the railways in relation to the economic situation as a whole. Their cause, however, does not have to be pleaded in this country: with that basis Canada is already equipped. But everything which can be done to improve their functioning or extend their use is a definite contribution to one aspect of the unemployment problem. I have suggested the importance of greater attention to juvenile placement, because every improvement in this direction is an indirect reduction of the unemployment problem of the future.

3. The mention of unemployment insurance is likely to occasion more controversy, yet it must be stated quite clearly that a carefully planned and properly administered unemployment insurance scheme is the soundest permanent basis for relieving the distress otherwise likely to result from unemployment. It can deal with unemployment due to all types of fluctuations or industrial change, though particularly the unemployment of relatively good times or the "always some" of a dynamic economic system, which receives less publicity. It can provide an automatic basis by which only the employable or normally regular worker is dealt with, leaving the existing social and welfare agencies to devote their efforts to their own spheres. And even in times of severe depression, it is likely to lessen the degree of distress and of pressure for provision, and certainly to