

is no analogy between the two up to that point. Then, under section 6, the executive committee was given authority and power over the affairs of the corporation, and their administration was vested in the executive committee which consisted of a president and such other officers and members as the corporation might from time to time determine. The persons named in the second section of the act constituted the first provisional executive committee, and ten of them constituted a quorum. But in the distribution of funds to wives, children and relatives of officers and men it was provided that:

The corporation shall, subject to the provisions of this act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, in such manner, among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the corporation seems proper or advisable...

In other words the names of the beneficiaries are included in the bill: (a) wives; (b) children; (c) relatives, and no one else, and the only question the patriotic fund had to deal with was that of the amount which, on investigation, should be paid to these persons and no one else. Then section 8 provides:

The corporation shall have the power to establish branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and to cooperate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada, for purposes similar to those of the corporation, upon such terms and conditions as the corporation may by bylaw determine.

It therefore is clear that as far as the patriotic fund is concerned it was merely a corporation created by parliament, in the exercise of its exclusive powers, for the purpose of distributing funds contributed by the state, by private individuals and by corporations throughout Canada, to a select class, namely the wives, children or relatives of those who, being residents of Canada, enlisted for service in the great war with Great Britain or her allies. To compare that to this measure, I submit with all deference, is something that cannot be done reasonably, because the two are not comparable. This measure does not indicate that any power is conferred upon a commission to distribute money to anyone. It does provide that the commission shall as an instrument of government, to use the language that is employed by the supreme court of the United States so often, or an instrumentality of government, selected or appointed by the administration of the day, coordinate the various activities that have to deal with the employment of unemployed persons and cooperate with them to ensure, as far as possible, that there shall be a limited number of unem-

ployed in the state. That I cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, regard as analogous to a statute that provided that a fund should be distributed to certain named beneficiaries under conditions which, in the statute itself, are rigid and exacting. That is, there is no power to distribute any part of the fund to any persons other than those mentioned.

I have referred to this because I could not permit the statement to be made by some hon. members that there was any comparison or parallel between the Canadian Patriotic Fund Act and this measure which, as it stands, does not place in the hands of the commission any money for distribution to anyone and does not do other than create a commission, with an advisory committee and honorary advisory members, for the purpose of enabling the government, in the last analysis, to discharge its constitutional functions.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I say the comparison was not between the provisions of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Act and the provisions of this bill but between methods of dealing with the problem of relief in a time of emergency. During the war it was found desirable for the parliament of Canada to constitute a separate body corporate, giving it certain powers with respect to the administration and distribution of relief and to coordinate the various activities with respect to relief. It was found necessary to do that in addition to all the powers which government departments had. The real point is that it was found desirable to have some body other than the government departments to cooperate with the government and with various agencies in carrying out essential matters pertaining to relief during the war. Now we are faced with an emergency of a similar kind, in times of peace, but in which the numbers of those on relief are unfortunately much greater than were the numbers on relief during the time of the war. The government have thought it desirable that parliament similarly make provision for a body, apart from departments of government, which will be in a position to assist by advising and supervising in matters pertaining to relief and finding employment. The comparison is a perfectly good one, and in many features it presents a true parallel.

Mr. BENNETT: I suppose we must agree to differ in our attitude towards the matter, but I desire to point out to the Prime Minister with every respect that the patriotic fund was limited in its application to three classes of persons, and that the separation