

in which the appointments are to be made should be placed beyond doubt. There is more than one way of appointing persons to the civil service of Canada. They can be appointed by the governor in council, which is what we call the patronage system, or they can be appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. In this section the wording is used, "in the manner authorized by law." The wording of the act of 1935 was clearer; it stated that appointments would be "by the civil service commission." If that is the intention in connection with this bill, why not put the matter beyond doubt? I believe that the minister should unhesitatingly invite his colleague the Minister of Pensions and National Health to move an appropriate wording of the section for this purpose.

Mr. STIRLING: The use of this wording is an innovation, is it not?

Mr. McLARTY: No; it was used, for instance, in the statute creating the national welfare services.

Mr. STIRLING: Until a few years ago, according to my recollection—

Mr. McLARTY: I do not want to interrupt my hon. friend, but I wonder whether this section could stand, and I will try to have by eight o'clock an opinion from the Department of Justice. If there is any question about the matter, we can consider an amendment.

Mr. STIRLING: If it appears that this is a modern wording, may we have the reason why it is being used? It is strange to use wording which supersedes a phrase that mentioned the commission itself.

Mr. GREEN: Will the minister explain how far it is intended to go under subsection 2, providing for temporary appointments to positions of a technical or professional nature?

Mr. McLARTY: I could not possibly answer that question. I imagine we shall have first to set up a commission. Until that is done, I could not give any estimate. I would not want to commit myself to anything in connection with the number of temporary appointments.

Mr. GREEN: But surely the government have some idea of the type and number of positions they have in mind.

Mr. McLARTY: For example, they may and no doubt will have to employ such experts as actuaries. It is pretty nearly impossible to forecast how many will be required.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): I suppose they will have a number of lawyers.

Mr. McLARTY: It is not intended to appoint a large number of temporaries. It is just such temporary appointments as the commission deems necessary.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): For instance, if we require a specialist we can ask the government to approve an appointment.

Section stands.

On section 11—Costs of administration.

Mr. SENN: Will the minister give an estimate of the number of employees who will be needed?

The CHAIRMAN: The number has just been given—thirty-two hundred.

Mr. SENN: Has any estimate been given of the cost of administration of the system when it comes into full operation?

Mr. McLARTY: An estimate which was given before the committee—and my hon. friend will realize that it is only an estimate—is five and a quarter million dollars.

Section agreed to.

Section 12 agreed to.

On section 13—Insured persons, et cetera.

Mr. STIRLING: Would the minister explain, with regard to the first reference, I think, to the phrase "excepted employments," how industries allied to excepted employments will be handled? Take a typical instance, the various handlings which take place of produce under agriculture. To simplify the matter further, I will refer to the fruit industry; to bring it down still further, I will refer to the handling of the apple. The apple is taken into a packing house, where six or eight different things are done to it, and they are operations allied to agriculture. It is a casual employment. Men and women are taken on and let out again; perhaps they return a second time in the same season.

Mr. McLARTY: The explanation may be found in the combination of two sections, namely section 14 and section 50. I quote the latter:

50. In determining any question as to whether any occupation, in which a person is or has been engaged, is or was such as to make him an insured person within the meaning of this act, regard shall be had to the nature of the work on which he is or was engaged rather than to the business of the person by whom he is or was employed.

Then of course section 14, subsection 1, enables the scope of insurable employment to be defined.