

exceptional powers. For that reason, I believe, he should be chosen, not merely from the ranks of the party but from among the best citizens of Canada, irrespective of politics, so that his qualifications shall not be open to criticism.

Another thing I would like to bring to the attention of the committee is the matter of appointments of those to be attached to the advisory committee and to the commission who are not technical and professional men. We were assured in the committee that these men will be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act. I want to congratulate the minister and those who had charge of the arrangements in connection with the legislation for having made that decision.

In closing my remarks I shall make just a brief allusion to the developments which have taken place in our social, economic and political life. The country is moving steadily towards providing better conditions for many of our citizens. I should like to see further advances in this direction. After all, while unemployment insurance was a major part of the social legislation of the Bennett government, it was only a part, and so far we have not heard at any time during the last few years that it is the intention of the present administration to reimplement any of the other social reform measures which were passed by the former government. However, steady even though slow progress is being made in bettering the conditions of the working men and their families and those who are in unfortunate economic circumstances.

I am proud to belong to a parliament which seems to be almost unanimous in supporting this reform. I was proud to belong to the special committee which showed such singleness of purpose in attempting to adopt a workable plan in the interests of the working men and their families. It seems to me that industry and business will cheerfully shoulder their part of the burden. I am not one of those demagogues who believe that business and industry are the enemy of every other class. We have no right to assume that merely because there may be found in their ranks, as among other sections of our people, men who do not always play the game. The future of Canada depends upon the close relationship, the cooperation, the marching and advancing together of industry and labour, working in that true British spirit of harmony which has brought Canada and the empire to the great position which it now holds. I am convinced that industry will willingly accept the obligations which are laid upon it by this

bill. I further believe that the bill, when it becomes law, will open a better era for many of the less fortunate but deserving citizens of our land.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): I want to take this opportunity of commending the government upon its action, although it is somewhat late, especially late in this session. It is high time that this legislation was carried through. It is indeed unfortunate that so many years have been allowed to elapse before legislation as this could be enacted. For a long time the hope of the people that an unemployment insurance scheme would be put into effect has been encouraged. Those who will benefit by it will greatly appreciate the fact that at last it is coming to realization.

One unfortunate circumstance relates not to the terms of the legislation but to the time at which it is being introduced. At this late stage of the session it is utterly impossible for hon. members, particularly those who were not members of the special committee, to study in detail the evidence which was produced before that committee. Here we have three or four large volumes of the committee's evidence, as well as proposed legislation with regard to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and the terms of this most important bill. We have also the amendment to the wheat board act, another extremely important measure. All these are brought down in the last three or four days of the session, making it impossible for hon. members to give them the consideration warranted by their importance.

While the classes of people who are included in the scope of this unemployment insurance bill will be delighted that it is—at last—brought down, it is disappointing to find that so many groups of employees are not to share in the benefits of the measure. It was mentioned that school teachers would not be included. It will be said that there are other provisions that can be introduced whereby they may have a form of unemployment insurance. I submit however that this question should be considered now, because if we wait another four or five years the teachers will be so much the worse off. They belong to a profession that is doing a great deal of good work, and that work is being carried on under most difficult financial arrangements, so that they need this protection while they are employed. The longer we delay making provision for them the less benefit they will receive.

There is another branch of labour which will be greatly disappointed. I refer to domestic servants. They work under a