

continued in the event of union." I forget who it was, I think it was Mr. Bailey who mentioned the matter — under confederation would our fishermen get the old rates travelling down to Labrador as they always got. The answer is this:

The nearest existing Canadian parallel to the above arrangement would appear to be the special reduced rates afforded by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways for the movement of harvesters to the Prairies and return. These reduced rates are provided directly by the railways and not as a matter of governmental arrangement.

In the event of union, there would appear to be three possible ways in which existing specially low rates charged to the fishermen travelling by Railway trains and steamers between Newfoundland and Labrador would be continued:

(1) The Railway could provide the reduced rates directly;

(2) The Newfoundland government could make an arrangement with the railway under which the railway would provide the rates; or

(3) The federal government could make such an arrangement.

It is suggested that the question as to which of these alternatives should be adopted is one which could in due course be settled by the appropriate authorities in Canada and Newfoundland.

I think Mr. Fudge raised this question: Where does an unemployed man, under the Unemployment Insurance Act, have to report? The answer is this:

(a) An insured person under the Unemployment Insurance Act, on becoming unemployed, reports at the nearest National Employment Office set up under authority of the Act. The insured person reports at this office in order that he may register for employment, and make a claim for benefit if he so desires.

(b) When first unemployed, an insured person claiming benefit is required to report in person, unless the cost of ordinary return transportation from his residence to the nearest National Employment Office exceeds \$1.20.

So long as an insured person continues to

claim benefit he is required to prove that he continues to satisfy the conditions for the receipt of benefit, for example, he must prove that he is unemployed, capable of work, available for work, but unable to obtain suitable employment. An insured person is required to report once a week, if the cost of return transportation to the nearest office is 30 cents or less; where the cost of such transportation is 31 cents to 60 cents, he reports every two weeks; 61 cents to 90 cents every three weeks, and 91 cents to \$1.20 every four weeks.

Where the cost of return transportation from an insured person's residence to the nearest office is more than \$1.20, he makes his claim on becoming unemployed by mail, and proves that he continues to satisfy the conditions for the receipt of benefit by mailing a declaration to the office each week. This declaration must be certified by two responsible persons who have knowledge of the statements which the insured person has made.

(c) The movement of labour in general across boundaries is much greater in some areas than in others. This results from the fact that some industrial centres are located near to provincial boundaries. The labour is attracted to these centres, and the crossing of a provincial boundary is incidental. Clearly the insured person might be offered employment within the province in which he resides which would involve his moving a much greater distance than to accept employment in an adjoining province.

In deciding whether an insured person should be required to move to another district, whether or not the new district is in the same province, many factors would be considered. A single person without home responsibilities would be expected to move more readily than a married man with a family, for example. One of the most important considerations would be the insured person's prospects of employment in his own district. The length of time he has been unemployed, the distance of the new district from his place of residence, and the possibility of obtaining suitable living accommodation would all be weighed carefully.