

I do not suppose that this table will mean much to the inlanders, so perhaps we may take it as read and have it included in the record.

Agreed.

	Production Representing One Week
(a) Salted groundfish:	
Extra dry (Gaspé cure)	2 cwt.
Dry (including slack or light salted and heavy salted)	3 cwt.
Semi-dry	4 cwt.
Ordinary cure	5 cwt.
Wet salted	6 cwt.
(b) Smoked herring (bloaters)	15 boxes
(c) Pickled herring, mackerel and turbot (excluding fillets)	3 barrels
(d) Pickled herring and mackerel (filleted)	2 barrels
(e) Pickled alewives	6 barrels
(f) Other pickled products	3 barrels

(Fractions of one-half of a week or more will be taken as a full week and if less than half will be disregarded.)

In the case of dry salted cod, for example, where 3 cwt. is set as representing a week's work in catching and curing, if a fisherman brings in 10 cwt. for sale, the buyer will divide by three and, ignoring the fraction (since it is less than half), will credit the fisherman with three weekly contributions.

In recording the contributions arrived at in this way, the buyer will stamp for all the calendar weeks back to May 1 in the current fishing season in which unemployment insurance contributions have not already been recorded from either fishing or other insurable employment. If stamps still remain to be credited to the fisherman, he will recommence and affix these as additional contributions, again working backwards as far as May 1. This procedure is suggested in order that higher earnings will be reflected in the contribution rate and consequently in the benefit rate. This is a proper procedure in order to give credit to a bona fide fisherman who has been actively engaged throughout the season in contrast with a marginal or part-time fisherman.

Quantity divisors could be eliminated by translating them into the equivalent cash value and substituting a measure based on price; but this would not be satisfactory because (a) prices fluctuate, and (b) there is a wide spread in the prices paid for the same quantity of low quality and high quality fish. However, the difficulty in applying divisors should not be exaggerated. As stated above, the situation exists only in certain areas on the east coast, mainly in Newfoundland, and the ordinary buyer would be mainly using one divisor only throughout the season of one whole fishery; e.g., during the cod season he would be using the divisor for salted cod and would rarely be buying two kinds of cured fish from the same man at the same time.

Fish buyers who are treated as employers for contribution purposes will have to keep the necessary records for audit purposes in respect of the fishermen from whom they buy. These records must include, besides the fisherman's name and insurance number, such information as the date of fish purchases, amount paid or credited to the fisherman, the number of weeks which such