

date so as to determine those who should be eligible for employment on a supplementary works program.

Mr. MacNEIL: What is the situation now? Has any uniformity been achieved with respect to the regulations concerning domicile, and to avoid having a large number of men described as transients who would be denied relief or employment on a relief project in any province?

Mr. ROGERS: Certainly that has not been the case with regard to special measures we have taken in recent months. For instance, in respect of farm placement no domicile is required. No special regulations with respect to domicile have applied generally with regard to the supplementary schemes in the various provinces which were designed to afford employment to the single unemployed. Only where, as in British Columbia, there was a danger of continued influx of new transients to take work under the supplementary plan was there a restriction made of the kind I have indicated.

Mr. MacNEIL: What is the position of men who could not be accepted in British Columbia, but who accepted transportation to other provinces? Would they be included in a scheme in Saskatchewan or Manitoba, for instance?

Mr. ROGERS: I know of no reason why they should not be accepted for farm employment in any province. Certainly there was no restriction as to date of eligibility in connection with farm employment. As a matter of fact when I was in western Canada I met a number of transients who had moved eastward from British Columbia, and who apparently were prepared to accept farm employment in one of the prairie provinces.

Mr. MacNEIL: Has the minister given consideration to the problem of the single unemployed in Ontario? The matter was brought to his attention in a previous discussion this session. There are many men who cannot obtain direct relief, who are moving from city to city and are apparently not eligible under any relief project in Ontario.

Mr. ROGERS: That is a question which I believe might very properly be taken up with the provincial government in connection with a joint works program during the coming year. I cannot say in advance what can be done to meet the situation, but I can say that the Department of Labour here has not been indifferent to the problem. What I have indicated as to the measures which have been taken elsewhere is some evidence of our desire to meet that particular province. I can under-

[Mr. Rogers.]

stand well the plight of some of the single unemployed in Ontario. I believe that through unemployment bureaux a special effort is now being made to place as many as possible in farm employment.

Mr. MacNEIL: Would the minister state the wages paid on the special forestry project in British Columbia?

Mr. ROGERS: I shall have the information in a minute.

Mr. CLARK (York-Sunbury): Has the farm employment plan been accepted in New Brunswick?

Mr. ROGERS: New Brunswick has made no placements under the plan. It is open to them, as it was to the other provinces.

Mr. CLARK (York-Sunbury): Will there be any other plan for the employment of the young men there?

Mr. ROGERS: New Brunswick was asked to submit a supplementary plan. They complied with the request, and an agreement was entered into for the employment of a number of single unemployed transients on forestry work. That work did not involve the employment of very many single unemployed men. As a matter of fact the preparations required to carry out the plan were such that it did not really employ as many as was originally anticipated.

I shall quote section 8 of the agreement, to set out the wages in British Columbia:

The rates of wages and working hours of all persons employed in the execution of projects under this agreement shall be those hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of the province to see that all persons employed on any project approved under the terms of this agreement shall, during the continuance of the work, be paid fair wages. Inasmuch, however, as it is considered that the projects authorized to be undertaken by the terms of this agreement are of a class and character which the governor in council, pursuant to the powers granted under section 5 of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, can class as a "special case" it is agreed that in general the maximum number of hours per day and per week to be worked by any employee on any of the said projects shall be restricted to eight and forty-four respectively, but in such instances as the province deems advisable, the said maximum may be exceeded, with the limitation that in no instance shall any employee work in excess of an average of forty-eight hours per week over a period of three consecutive calendar weeks. The province shall keep complete records of the hours worked per day and per week by each of its employees on projects authorized by this agreement and such records shall be available for inspection and audit by the dominion.

That does not refer to specific wages. As a matter of fact the dominion Department of