

marked as fishing stamps for recording all contributions in respect of earnings from fishing. These specially marked stamps are needed in order to distinguish fishing contributions from contributions earned by the same fisherman in other insurable employment. Without such distinguishing marks it would be impossible to identify a fisherman as such at the time of claim or to apply certain of the benefit rules that are necessary in the case of fishermen. The procedure will, of course, entail the printing and distribution through post offices of duplicate sets of all weekly denominations of unemployment insurance stamps, that is, adding nine more kinds of stamps to the 16 kinds now used, making 25 in all. Persons employing fishermen will be required to buy fishing stamps only to record contributions from fishing. Where necessary they will continue to buy ordinary insurance stamps to record contributions in respect of other employees, such as office staff.

Contributions must be recorded in the fisherman's insurance book or card when payment is made or the amount of his sale is credited to him, and in any case upon separation. Where a fisherman is not an actual employee of an "employer", a separation from or termination of employment in his case occurs when his regular dealings with such "employer" are discontinued.

To determine both the number of calendar weeks for which to credit a fisherman with contributions and the rate of the contributions, the employer (buyer) will apply the following rules:

- (1) As regard deliveries of fresh fish, the buyer, if he has time records, so that he knows the calendar weeks in which a fisherman has worked to catch the fish, will make contributions for that number of weeks, basing the rate of contributions on the value of the earnings distributed over those weeks. For example, as regards the operations of large fishing vessels the buyer is frequently in direct radio-telephone communication with the boat from day to day and knows the number of days or weeks that the boat has been at sea.

- (2) Where there are no time records, the general rule in regard to deliveries of fresh fish will be to make a contribution only for the week in which the sale is made. However, there will be certain exceptions, the first being where the employer knows that a fishing trip has extended over more than seven consecutive days and the second where a collector boat which ordinarily takes a delivery from a fisherman every week has been prevented by weather, etc., from taking his usual delivery. In both these cases, the employer will be permitted to stamp for two weeks, prorating the value of the catch over both weeks.

- (3) For products of the sea other than fish, such as kelp and Irish moss, where no time records are kept by the employer, contributions will be payable in the same manner as for sales of fresh fish.

- (4) There is a special problem as regards the cured fish industry which applies almost exclusively in Newfoundland and Gaspé. It is felt that as considerable time is spent by a fisherman in curing or "making" the fish before sale, there should be some rule to equate fairly the number of contributions for such cured fish sales to the time taken both to catch and "make" the fish. The only sound method is to apply quantity divisors. Therefore, to determine the number and rate of contributions to be made for a fisherman selling cured fish, the employer, where he has no time records, will divide the quantity bought from the fisherman by the appropriate divisor in the following table and will prorate the earnings over the number of weeks thus determined.