

trade as being a seasonal trade, the workers of which should be included in the operation of this act. I wish to place that on record before the Prime Minister.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I do wish to protest against the large number of classes of workers who are excepted under Part II. The Prime Minister a few moments ago called this a national unemployment measure, yet although agriculture is one of our basic industries it is being left entirely out. A large number of employees in agriculture drift back from the city to the country when there is work to be done on the farm. The old days are gone when there was one class of hired men who devoted themselves entirely to agriculture, and a great many of these workers now spend part of their time in the city and part in the country, or on construction work. It seems to me that this is one of the most needy classes of people and ought not to be left out. The same may be said of these other groups that are excepted, such as fishing, lumbering and logging; these are people who really need the benefits of unemployment insurance. I know perfectly well that lumbering and logging are by their very nature more or less casual. Possibly the risks are not so good, but at least these men should be given the opportunity of contributing to such a scheme. They could then draw out in proportion to what they had paid in. It seems to me that that would tend to stabilize such industries. It is a very serious matter that these men should be left entirely out of the scheme. I have had representations in this regard from logging and lumbering workers out on the coast. Further, I do not know just what is meant by employment in transportation by water or by air, and by stevedoring. That might leave out entirely all engaged in the shipping industry. What about the people in the railway shops? Are they included or not? That is not clear to me. Certainly the shop men are engaged in the transportation service and ought to be included in this scheme.

Mr. NEILL: Transportation by water, it is.

Mr. BENNETT: I am sure it does not include railways.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I am very glad indeed. Take stevedoring too; that again is one of the most casual of our occupations. The Prime Minister will remember that in England a good many years ago it was very largely regularized. It seems to me that the institution of unemployment insurance would go a long way towards regularizing it in our ports to-day. And then the women workers: surely those engaged in domestic service and nurses ought to be included in a scheme of this kind. I cannot see any reason why they should be left out. I should like to have the Prime Minister tell us, one by one, with regard to at least these four or five categories why these classes of workers have been left out of his plan.

Mr. VALLANCE: Speaking about agricultural labourers, how many men would you get, after they had made forty payments for two years and received \$26 a month, who would go back to the farm?

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I pointed out that a great many people are not engaged solely in agriculture but spend part of their time at other work in the cities.

Mr. VALLANCE: What about the one who is engaged in agriculture, the labourer engaged all the time? Once he makes his forty payments for two years, will he retire for the rest of the time on \$26 a month?

Mr. BENNETT: Oh, no. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. I shall later endeavour to answer the hon. gentleman's question.

Progress reported.

At eleven o'clock the house adjourned without question put, pursuant to standing order.