

fishing industry, though he does not share the losses and is subject to discipline. He is, rather, a piece worker. It is beneficial that he be a sharesman, because you cannot obtain good fishing results with hired men; there must be an incentive and a willingness to work without regard to hours, and men must extend themselves to the point where they will make a success by a combination of the efforts of the owners and the fisherman.

For many years the fishing industry was a co-operative system whereby the fishermen shared according to the success of the occupation, and that brought Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, to the very forefront of the fishing industry in Canada. I think anyone who goes to Lunenburg will say that it is a splendid town; no one is rich, but there is no poverty, and we have an economy which we think does us credit. We think this has been brought about by the working together of all our people for a purpose expressly applicable to the Maritime provinces. Our people live by the sea, and our success depends upon the sea. Progress demands that conditions be as in other industries; that is, a sub-grade industry must be made into a successful industry. Before Confederation, men who came from Newfoundland discovered that our deep sea fishing fleet was eminently suited for employment. The fishermen would come in the summer and fish in our vessels, and return to Newfoundland in the fall. Later, Newfoundland became a Canadian province, and these fishermen found they could work wherever they wished in Canada. During the summer they work on the Great Lakes with the merchant marine, return home in the winter, and draw unemployment insurance benefits, and so do better than they would in the fishing industry.

We believe the fishing industry should be preserved. In order to keep good men in an industry you must make the industry worth while; you must provide good conditions for the men—labour must feel that it is not engaged in a sub-grade industry, that it is treated on terms of equality with the rest of the people in Canada. For that reason we have striven to have fishermen brought under the Unemployment Insurance Act, not for the benefit of fishermen exclusively but for the benefit of the whole industry. It must not be forgotten that without good men to manage the industry, and without experienced crews, the fishing industry would fail. Today our fishing vessels are equipped with the finest type of machinery and refrigeration, and good transportation carries fish to distant markets so that it arrives at its destination fresh. This means that the fishing industry is active the whole year around, and there is no question of the deep sea fisherman

staying ashore during the winter in order to draw unemployment insurance benefits. However, the fisherman still works as a sharesman. It is not very difficult to find out what he earns. A railroad man who runs so many miles, and works overtime, finds no difficulty in computing his earnings, and a fisherman is in a similar position. We felt it would be a simple matter to find out what a fisherman earned, that is, anyone engaged in deep sea fishing, and that applies to a large part of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Then there is what is called the shore fisherman, and the man who works individually. His position has not been so good, and his earnings have generally been small. However, his position is improving, for he is able to obtain government loans and buy bigger boats. Three or four of these men will go on a boat and they will share, but one of them is the master. If they call the boat a vehicle for unemployment insurance purposes, that will be all right. On the coast of Nova Scotia there is also the little fisherman, who fishes at the time of year when the lobster season is open, or when herring and mackerel are running, and then he turns to the ground fish.

Hon. Mr. Horner: May I ask the honourable member a question?

Hon. Mr. Kinley: Certainly.

Hon. Mr. Horner: If these people are able to fish all the year around they would not need unemployment insurance, would they?

Hon. Mr. Kinley: Well, the purpose of unemployment insurance is to give stability to the home life of a man and his family.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: If a man takes out fire insurance he does not expect to have a fire.

Hon. Mr. Kinley: We need this unemployment insurance in Nova Scotia. For many years I went up and down the coast of that province, visiting the homes of fishermen, and I would see old men who had spent years in the fisheries and had become dependent on the young people. Old age pensions gave relief to the old. Then we got compensation for the fishermen. That was a salutary measure. In one season we lost 80 men at sea from my county, and compensation was paid to their widows and families. But when I brought the question of compensation for fishermen before the Legislature in Nova Scotia I was ahead of the time. The fishermen were not convinced of its merits, and the owners were against it. After a storm on Sable Island I ran in an election, and in a large fishing district my support was almost unanimous.