so that more employment will be provided in the winter. Wherever possible procurement of material and supplies has also been timed to provide increased work during winter. Provincial governments have taken similar measures and management, trade and union groups have co-operated in the plans to increase employment in the offseason.

Through action in these fields and through education and publicity, it is certain that governments, employers, workers and the public can contribute substantially toward reduction in the waste of human and other resources caused by seasonal unemployment as well as toward reducing the need for various kinds of assistance for laid-off workers.

Section 5.—Unemployment Insurance

The Unemployment Insurance Act, which came into operation on July 1, 1941, applies to all employed persons except the following: workers in specified industries or occupations such as agriculture, fishing, the Armed Forces, the permanent public service of the Federal Government, provincial governments and municipal authorities, private domestic service, private duty nursing; certain director-officers of corporations; workers on other than hourly, daily or piece rates if earning more than \$4,800 a year and (except by consent of the Unemployment Insurance Commission) technical and professional employees in a hospital or charitable institution not carried on for gain. All employees paid by the hour, day or on piece rate (including a milage rate) are insured regardless of amount of earnings, together with all employees who receive \$4,800 or less per annum under weekly, monthly or yearly rates.

Unemployment Insurance Fund.—Employers and employees contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the total paid by each group being equal. The Federal Government contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined employer-employee contributions and assumes the cost of administration. From July 1, 1941 to Mar. 31, 1955 employers and employees contributed \$1,400,136,620 to the Fund and the Federal Government added \$280,033,508. Interest and profit on sale of securities amounted to \$172,090,658 and fines of \$219,248 made a total revenue of \$1,852,480,034.

Benefits first became payable on Jan. 27, 1942 and, from then to Mar. 31, 1955, total benefit payments amounted to \$1,011,787,717, leaving a balance of \$840,692,317 in the Fund. Reserves of the Fund are invested in Government of Canada bonds and, as at Mar. 31, 1955, the par value of bonds held amounted to \$840,448,000.

Range of Earnings	Weekly Contributions ¹				Weekly Rate of Benefit ³	
	Employer	Employee	Value of Weekly Stamp ²	Range of Average Weekly Contributions	Person Without Dependant	Person With Dependant
	cts.	cts.	cts.	ets.	\$	\$
Less than \$ 9.004 \$ 9 00 to \$14.99 \$15.00 to \$20.99 \$21.00 to \$26.99 \$27.00 to \$32.99 \$3.00 to \$38.99 \$39.00 to \$44.99 \$45.00 to \$56.99 \$51.00 to \$56.99 \$57.00 or over	8 16 24 30 36 42 48 52 56 60	8 16 24 30 36 42 48 52 56 60	163248607284961.041.121.20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23	8 12 15 18 21 24 26 28 30

WEEKLY RATES OF CONTRIBUTION AND BENEFIT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, EFFECTIVE OCT. 2, 1955

¹ The weekly contribution is based on actual earnings in the weak irrespective of the number of days in which the earnings are obtained. ² Unemployment insurance stamps combine both employer and employee contributions. ³ Rates calculated on the average weekly contributions for the last 30 weeks in the 104 weeks preceding claim. Since Oct. 2, 1955 a claimant to qualify for benefit must have at least 30 weeks in the 104 weeks may to know the last 52 weeks. (These periods of 104 weeks and 52 weeks may be extended under certain circumstances.) ⁴ Employees earning less than \$9 in a week receive one-half of a 32 cent stamp (8 cts. from the employer and 8 cts. from the employee).