

ment intended to defer further action in regard to existing legislation until after the seventh International Labour Conference, since workmen's compensation was the first subject on its agenda.

In Manitoba also, a joint committee, composed of equal numbers of members of the Legislature and of representatives of the workmen and their employers, was provided for at the session of 1924, to study every phase of compensation, with a view to eliminating the need for yearly amendments to the Act and to placing it upon a permanent basis. The report of this committee, which was presented at the legislative session of 1925, recommended a reduction in the minimum weekly allowance for temporary total disability from \$15 to \$12.50, with an increase in the allowances to the children of a victim of an industrial accident. The committee, however, was unable to agree on certain contentious issues such as the general rates of compensation, and recommended that these matters be left for future consideration.

Workmen's Compensation Acts in Canada cover practically the whole industrial field, including manufacturing, construction, lumbering, mining, quarrying, transportation and public utilities. In Ontario certain industries (including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.) are made individually liable to pay compensation, and are, therefore, not called upon to contribute to the general compensation or accident funds. Other industries, with the exception of those which are specifically excluded, may be brought under the terms of the Act on application from the employer, with the Board's approval. In Alberta the consent of the employees is also required. In most provinces the excluded classes include travellers, casual labourers, out-workers, domestic servants and farm labourers. In Nova Scotia, however, an amendment was passed in 1922, providing for the admission of farm labourers and domestics on application of their employers. British Columbia, in the same year, admitted farm labourers and repealed a former rule excluding office workers.

The Dominion Parliament in 1918 passed an Act (8 Geo. V, c. 15) providing that the compensation to be paid where employees of the Dominion Government were killed or injured in the course of their employment should be the same as they or their dependants would receive in private employment in the province where the accident occurred, the amount to be determined by the Provincial Board or other constituted authority and paid by the Dominion Government.

The principal features of the Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Acts in force in the various provinces during 1923 were given on pages 718-721 of the 1922-23 Year Book, and the amendments of 1924 were noted in the Year Book for that year.

**Amendments made in 1925 to Workmen's Compensation Acts.**—Important amendments were made in 1925 to the Dominion Act and to several of the provincial Acts.

The Dominion Act of 1918, as amended in 1919, providing compensation for employees of the Dominion Government, was further amended so as to enable certain railway employees in Prince Edward Island to continue their existing compensation system along with that established under the Act. Medical and hospital expenses were added to the benefits provided for injured employees.

The Manitoba Act was amended on the lines proposed by the special joint committee already mentioned, the scale of compensation for the dependants of a deceased workman being changed to conform with a sliding scale based on the number of children in the family. The section governing compensation for tempor-