

vidually 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 application to be brought under the terms of the Act may be made by the workmen or a majority of them. 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 British Columbia, in the same year, admitted farm labourers and repealed a former rule excluding office workers.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 and 1925 were noted in the Year Books for those years.

Changes in Workmen's Compensation Legislation in 1926.—Quebec.—The Quebec Legislature in 1926 enacted a new law which becomes operative on Apr. 1, 1928¹. The Act applies to the same classes of employees as did the former one and, in addition, to persons employed in lumbering operations, on public roads, docks and in places where explosives are used or kept and to employees of the Provincial Government; also to persons in charge of elevators or other machinery in commercial establishments. Employers to whom the Act does not apply may come under it by written agreement with workmen individually. Workmen engaged in the province to work outside it are not entitled to compensation if they can claim it under the law of the place where the accident occurred.

The amount of compensation payable in case of death is an allowance to the surviving consort of 20 p.c. of the wages of the deceased and to each child up to the number of four under 16 years of age of 10 p.c. of wages. Orphaned children each receive 20 p.c. of the wages, with a maximum of 60 p.c. Funeral expenses to the extent of \$100 are allowed. In case of total and permanent incapacity, a life "rent" equal to two-thirds of yearly wages is paid. Partial incapacity entitles the workman, for the period of its duration, to one-half the amount by which his earnings have been reduced. The amount of wages upon which the allowance is calculated may not be less than \$600 nor more than \$2,000. All medical, surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital charges and the cost of prosthetic and orthopaedic appliances are paid for over a period of six months, and also charges for transporting the workman to the nearest hospital.

With the exception of the Crown, public corporations and railways under the control of the Parliament of Canada, all employers must insure their workmen against accidents in an approved insurance company or make a satisfactory deposit with the Minister of Public Works and Labour. Deductions from wages for purposes of insurance are forbidden.

¹ It is now understood that this Act will not go into force.