From the date of the coming into force of the Act to Dec. 31, 1931, the Board dealt with 81,593 compensable accidents and paid out \$10,447,463 for compensation and medical aid. Of the accidents in 1931, 3,132 involved medical aid costs only, 3,310 involved temporary and 196 permanent disability, while 33 resulted in death (Table 10).

10.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-31.

Үеаг .	Compensa- tion.	Medical Aid,	Total.	Accident Compen- sated.
917 118 419 220 121 221 222 223 124 124 1225	285,772 389,710 527,102 585,292 624,581 476,722 538,781 599,144 605,957 812,328	\$ 23,002 25,121 40,748 78,566 114,118 156,734 161,805 155,166 178,814 190,023 208,815 250,823	\$ 312,872 339,256 326,520 468,276 641,210 742,026 786,386 631,888 717,595 789,167 1,063,151	No. 1.3 1.7 1.8 2.6 4.9 4.9 5.4 7.0 8.8
30 31	893,991 892,636 608,596	259,830 223,795 159,291	1,153,821 1,116,431 767,887	10.4 8,3 6,6

Saskatchewan.—The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act became fully effective July 1, 1930, and covers practically all employees in the province except railway employees engaged in the running trades, casual workers, farm and ranch labourers, domestic and menial servants, janitors, retail store employees, and persons who cannot be classed as workmen.

The Act is administered by a board of three and imposes compulsory collective liability on the employers covered. The schedule of benefits is similar to that provided by other Compensation Acts. Table 11 shows the number of accidents and benefits paid to the end of 1932.

 Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1939-32.

Year,	Compensa- tion.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compen- sated.
 	\$	\$	*	No.
1930 ¹ 1931 1932	131,338 308,662 255,933	28,434 100,748 73,398	159,772 409,410 329,331	2,639 3,969 2,844

¹ Six months.

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918, as regards mining, and Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of almost all industries except agriculture, railroading and the operation of retail stores and offices. Railroading (except for the running trades) was brought within the scope of the Act in 1919, and a further amendment in 1928 left only conductors and trainmen exempt from the operations of the Act.