

things like that. In the case of death, of course, there is a lump sum payable to the widows and there have been 15 of these lump sum payments in these years to widows and 35 pensions and allowances awarded to widows and children. There have been 54 claims disallowed out of a total of 824. The amounts paid, of course, would depend upon the degree of disability and on the earnings.

Mr. BROWN: I might add that this act simply covers the seamen who are not covered by the provincial workmen's compensation act. The total number involved covers approximately 3,600, between 3,500 and 4,000 seamen.

Mrs. FAIRCLOUGH: I should like to get it clear just how this act ties in with the Government Employees' Compensation Act. We have a board which has jurisdiction over the administration of this act, but do you still look to the provincial compensation boards with respect to deciding what is to be done?

Mr. GREENE: The board.

Mrs. FAIRCLOUGH: Where is the treatment given? The provincial workmen's compensation boards handle all cases for the federal government which come under the Government Employees' Compensation Act. Who pays for these which come under this Act?

Mr. GREENE: The company. The ship operator, when he has an injured seaman, looks after that. The companies are covered by liability insurance. They are required under this act to take out indemnity insurance and they look after the injured employee. They take care of their hospitalization, get their doctors and so on. The onus is on the company.

Mrs. FAIRCLOUGH: Then you may have a different type of care, depending upon the attitude of the individual employer?

Mr. GREENE: We have never had any difficulty.

Mrs. FAIRCLOUGH: I suppose that is because there have been comparatively few cases.

Mr. STARR: Are there any instructions issued to these companies as to the type and standard of insurance that they must carry to safeguard their employees in case of an accident?

Mr. GREENE: As to the insurance covered, you take into account the obligations they have under the act. Under the act they have financial obligations to injured seamen, so they carry sufficient insurance, and we get copies of the insurance notes when the insurance policies are issued and we are satisfied that the safeguard is adequate.

Mr. STARR: What is the standard? They must comply to a form of legislation?

Mr. GREENE: Yes. Section 29 of the act covers that. It says here:

Every employer shall cover by insurance or other means satisfactory to the board, the risks of compensation arising under this act.

So they have to supply us with copies of the insurance policies, not the policies exactly, but the notes that the underwriters issue. So we are satisfied.

Mrs. FAIRCLOUGH: To me it is one thing to be cared for in the hospital and have your bills paid, and it is another thing to rehabilitate a person. I wonder if these claims cover that.

Mr. GREENE: With a minor difference. I will mention section 44. It says:

(1) Every seaman entitled to compensation under this act is entitled to such medical, surgical and dental aid, and hospital and skilled nursing services as may be necessary as a result of the injury, and is entitled to such artificial member or members and apparatus and