

per cent. killed, while in Nova Scotia about 3.38 per cent. of the number employed were hurt, and .06 per cent. killed. He further states: "I believe that with some few exceptions, we are lamentably behind in this province regarding the matter of adequate protection for our factory workers; the number of injured is altogether too large, and unless the employers show a disposition to improve matters, we must pursue a more aggressive and energetic policy—a policy that will guarantee to the employees of this province the same measure of protection that workers receive in other places."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

In April, 1910, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed "An Act to amend the Law with respect to Compensation to Workmen for Accidental Injuries Suffered in the Course of their Employment." The Act applies to employment where not less than ten workmen are employed in railway, factory, mine, quarry, or engineering work, or about any building, either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water or other mechanical power is being used for the purpose of construction, repair or demolition thereof.

In the Act the term "Workman" does not include any person whose remuneration exceeds one thousand dollars a year, or a person whose employment is of a casual nature, or a person who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employers' trade or business, or an outworker, who takes articles from the employer for cleaning, repairing or other purposes, to his own home or other premises not under the control of the employer.

The employer is held liable to pay compensation for accidents to a workman in the course of his employment if the workman is disabled for a period of not less than two weeks from earning full wages, and if it cannot be proved that the injury was due to the workman's own serious and wilful misconduct, or drunkenness. When the injury is caused by personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whom the employer is responsible, the Act in no way affects the employer's civil liability, and the workman may choose either to proceed against him independently of the Act, or claim compensation under it.

Amount of Compensation.—When death results from the injury and the workman leaves any dependents residing within Canada wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, the amount of compensation shall be a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of one thousand dollars, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case fifteen hundred dollars.

If the workman leaves no such dependents, but leaves any dependents in any part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, the amount of compensation in no case to exceed the amount payable under the foregoing provisions, shall be such as may be agreed upon, or in default of agreement, may be determined on arbitration under the Act to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the dependents. If there are no dependents the amount of compensation shall be the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week, not exceeding 50 per cent. of the workman's average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, such weekly payments not to exceed seven dollars; provided that the total amount paid as compensation for the injury shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request of either the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased, subject to the maximum and minimum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under the Act; and in case of fatal accidents compensation shall cease to any dependents as soon as in the opinion of the committee or arbitrator such dependent is capable of self-support.

Arbitration.—The main provisions for arbitration are as follows:—

(1) If any committee representative of an employer and his workmen exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either