

had they been the only dependents at the time of the accident; (k) the medical and nursing attendance is provided for when no dependents remain; this provision is omitted from the Nova Scotia Act, which also omits (e), the provision that payments in respect to a child may be made to parties other than the parents if the Board so decides.

The British Columbia Act follows the above outline quite closely, but departs from it in these respects:—(a) an invalid child over 16 is classed with children under that age in awarding payments; (b) parents or a parent may be compensated up to \$20.00 monthly provided that this must not bring the total compensation to more than \$40.00; (c) the provision that limits the total payments to 55 per cent. of the average earnings of the deceased is struck out of this Act.

(2) In case of permanent total disability.

The Ontario law provides that the compensation shall be a weekly payment during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months if he had been so long employed, but if not then for any less period during which he had been in the employment of his employer.

The Nova Scotia and British Columbia laws specify that the payment be periodical rather than weekly, and the latter Act provides that the payment shall not be less than \$5.00 per week unless the workman earned less than \$5.00 weekly, in which case the payment shall equal his wages.

(3) In case of permanent partial disability the law of Ontario says that the compensation shall be a weekly payment of 55 per cent. of the difference between the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident and the compensation shall be payable during the lifetime of the workman. In case the impairment of earning capacity is not greater than 10 per cent. the Board, in view of the workman's best interests, may use their discretion as to the granting of a lump sum equivalent to the weekly payment.

The British Columbia and Nova Scotia laws use the idea of substantial impairment instead of 10 per cent. or more.

(4) In case of temporary total disability the compensation allowed in Ontario and Nova Scotia is the same as for permanent and complete disablement, but payable only so long as the disability lasts. British Columbia makes it \$5.00 weekly or more, as in the other case.