

course, operate according to common law. Alberta enacted her law in 1908 and amended it in 1913 into its present form. Saskatchewan passed her law at the session of 1910-1911 and as amended in 1913, 1915 and 1916 constitutes the law now in force.

YUKON TERRITORY.

This territory operates under Dominion ordinances. The regulations now in force were passed in their original form in 1908 and are found in the Consolidated Ordinances of the Yukon, 1914, ch. 29. They are modelled after employers' liability laws of a high type, the rule of fellow-servant being abolished.

(2) *An Analysis of Typical Canadian Acts.*

A. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACTS.

In two of the Canadian provinces the Acts now in force are what may be called Employers' Liability Acts; they fix the circumstances under which the employer can be held liable for accidents occurring to workmen, and provide that the injured employee can bring suit directly against his employer. These provinces are Quebec and Saskatchewan; the Quebec law is named "An Act Respecting Labour Accidents"; the other is to be cited as Workmen's Compensation Act (12). Their provisions can perhaps be most clearly set forth by an analysis according to a predetermined outline and a comparison of the most essential features under each topic. It will be impossible to quote the language of all the Acts in any detail, but the important provisions will be explained.

An analysis of Canadian Employers' Liability Acts according to:—

(a) Definition of Terms.

(1) Employer. The Quebec Act gives no definition. Saskatchewan adds any other person to whom the recognized employer may lend or hire the services of the workman and includes any municipality; also any body, corporate or incorporate, and legal representatives of a deceased employer.

(2) Dependents.

Saskatchewan—Such members of family as were or would have been wholly or in part dependent upon workman's earnings.

(12) Copies of these Acts may be had from the Provincial Secretary at Quebec, P.Q., and Regina, Sask.