

Sachet that in spite of the silence of the Act the exemption from seizure cannot be intended to be so absolute as to deprive the wife and children of the workman of what is practically the only effective means of enforcing his performance of this duty. (1)

**116. No Deduction Permissible from Wages.**

The compensation prescribed by the Act is to be entirely at the charge of the employer and the employer shall not for this purpose deduct any part of the employee's wages, even with the consent of the latter. (art. 13).

**117. Right of Action against Third Parties.**

By article 14 "the person injured, or his representatives, shall continue to have, in addition to the recourse given by this Act, the right to claim compensation under the common law from the persons responsible for the accident other than the employer, his servants or agents.

"The compensation so awarded to them shall, to the extent thereof, discharge the employer from his liability, and the action against third persons responsible for the accident, may be taken by the employer at his own risk, in place of the person injured or his representatives, if he or they refuse to take such action after being put in default so to do."

This article is copied from article 7 of the French law, the only material change being the provision as to the necessity of putting the person injured or his representatives in default before the employer takes action. So for example if the accident has been caused by the fall of a building the workman will have an action at common law against to owner of the building. (2)

If the workman has sued the third party and a

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(1) See Bordeaux, 12 juillet, 1880, D., 80. 2. 232; Rennes, 26 avr., 1893, D., 94. 2. 317. Sachet, v. 1, n. 669.

(2) Nimes, 10 août, 1900, D., 1901. 2. 130.