

ment; their request for an increase in the compensation was refused because they still had the privilege of resorting to the common law.

In 1908 the Act was amended so as to abolish the fellow-servant doctrine; the upper limit for compensation in case of death was placed at \$2,500; "workmen" was defined so as to include pondmen, quarrymen and miners but casual workers, those not employed in the trade or business, clerks, seamen and fishermen were excluded. In 1912 granite and stone cutters were included under the Act.

In the year 1914 the original Act of 1903 and its amendments were consolidated and amended into "The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act," 3 Edward VII., c. 11, s. 1. An important amendment passed in 1916 gave the law its present form. This change removes the specifications regarding the circumstances under which the employer can be held responsible and provides that he shall be held to be liable when the accident occurred to the workman while in the discharge of his duty and arose out of and in the course of his employment. A special commission is now at work considering the introduction of a new law.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The history of legislation in this province followed, until a few years ago, much the same lines as in the other provinces, namely, the adoption of an Employers' Liability Act and then a succession of amendments intended to make the law broader in application, easier of operation and more nearly just in its effects. This was found to be an impossible and inadequate method of dealing with the problem, and finally in 1915 there was passed the present law, which became operative on January 1st, 1917.

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Until the year 1905 these provinces were known as the Northwest Territories, and were administered under the auspices of the Dominion Government. During this time, instead of being under laws passed by elected legislative bodies, they were under ordinances passed by the Governor-General-in-Council. Insofar as these ordinances dealt with compensation they were modelled upon the provisions of the liability Acts. Not until the year in which the two new provinces were formed was an ordinance put forth which abolished the rule of the fellow-servant. Until these provinces passed compensation Acts for themselves they would, of