

of foreign labour over other employers who had given a preference to Canadians. The objection that money is being sent out of the country can best be met by the employers themselves realizing that the fewer Asiatics employed, the smaller the amount of money that will go to dependents in China, Japan and India.

SUPERSEDES ALL OTHER REMEDIES

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1916 is a new law about accidents to workmen, which comes into force, as far as the workmen are concerned, on January 1, 1917. Common law and statute rights of workmen against their employers are taken away, and the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts are repealed, so that from January 1st, 1917, the sole remedy of the workmen is under the new act. **Lawyers, courts and insurance companies disappear** at the same time, and injured workmen only require to apply to the Compensation Board for their compensation.

WHO ARE COVERED BY THE NEW ACT

Under the old act, railways, factories, mines, quarries, engineering works, and buildings which exceed 40 feet in height and are being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding or being demolished or on which machinery driven by mechanical power is used for construction, repair or demolition, are the only industries covered. Contrast that with **the new act, which covers practically every line of work**, with the exception of clerks, outworkers, farm labour and hotel employees. Section 4 reads in part:

"This part shall apply to employers and workmen in or about the industries of lumbering, mining, quarrying, excavation, well-drilling, fishing, manufacturing, printing, construction, building, engineering, transportation; operation of railways or tramways; operation of telegraph or telephone systems; operation of lumber, wood, or coal yards; operation of steam heating plants, power plants, electric light or electric power plants or systems, gas works, water works or sewers; operation of municipal police forces or municipal fire departments; operation of theatre stages or kinematographs; operation of power laundries, stock yards, packing houses, refrigerating or cold storage plants, docks, wharves, warehouses, freight and passenger elevators, grain elevators, boats, ships, tugs, ferries or dredges; navigation, stevedoring, teaming, horse shoeing, scavenging, street cleaning, painting, decorating, dyeing and cleaning; and in and about any occupation incidental to or immediately connected with any of the industries enumerated in this section."