

File No. 19948 Continued.

Act of 1914, Ch. 800; Sec. 36.

3rd. THE CASE OF J. EDWARD BROADBELT: Mr. Broadbelt is a teacher at the Polytechnic Institute, and was burned while engaged in laboratory work. Broadbelt is, no doubt, a teacher of chemistry, and it is within his line of duty to manufacture, disintegrate, and analyze explosive and dangerous chemicals. With this in mind, I have examined the Act and I find that sub-section 25 of Section 32 of the Act refers to employment in the manufacture of explosive and dangerous chemicals, corrosive acids, salts, ammonia, celuloid, gas, charcoal, gunpowder, ammunition, etc. Sub-section 28 of Section 32 of the Act refers to the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, not specifically enumerated in Sub-section 25. These employments are specifically enumerated as being "extra hazardous". Sub-section 43 of Section 32 states that the Act is intended to apply to all "extra hazardous" employments not specifically set forth in Section 32.

It is my opinion that a teacher of chemistry, from my understanding of his duties, would be subject to the provisions of the Act.

It is respectfully suggested that the School Board be requested, in submitting for opinions cases of injuries to employees in their department, to be specific as to the nature of the duties of the employees, the particulars of the accident, the weekly salary and the nature and duration of the disability.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. Contee Rowe,