

division; 37 were due to explosions and 19 to mine and quarry cars. In the manufacturing industries there were 165 deaths recorded, 43 of which occurred in saw and planing mills, 39 in the iron and steel industries and 10 in the vegetable, food, drink and tobacco group. In the saw and planing mills, 20 deaths were due to machinery and "prime movers" used in the working of machinery, and 9 were due to "flying objects," including wood rebounding from saws, etc. In the lumbering industry 151 deaths were reported, of which 36 were due to falling trees, branches, etc., and 37 were due to drowning. In the construction group there were 146 deaths, 40 of which were caused by falls and 32 by falling objects. The record of all industries shows 69 deaths due to machinery and "prime movers," 39 due to hoisting apparatus and 118 to dangerous substances, among which are included steam escapes and boiler explosions, 6, explosive substances, 58, and electric currents, 41. There were 124 deaths due to drowning, 26 to infection and 17 to asphyxiation.

The distribution according to province showed Ontario with the highest record, 469, while in British Columbia and Quebec there were 190 and 155 deaths respectively.

An analysis by months shows that the largest number of deaths occurred in December, in which there were 130 fatal industrial accidents, and in August, when 117 fatalities were recorded. January and February, with 54 and 58 deaths respectively, had the smallest totals for 1922.

9.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1922-23.

Industries.	Twelve Months, 1922.		Nine Months, 1923.	
	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Total.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Total.
Agriculture.....	65	5.8	86	8.5
Logging.....	151	13.4	130	12.8
Fishing and Trapping.....	20	1.8	18	1.8
Mining, Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying.....	170	15.1	143	14.1
Manufacturing.....	165	14.6	127	12.6
Construction.....	146	12.9	120	11.9
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	322	28.5	278	27.6
Trade.....	17	1.5	20	2.0
Service.....	41	3.6	49	4.8
Miscellaneous.....	32	2.8	39	3.9
All Industries.....	1,129	100.0	1,010	100.0

6.—Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation in Canada.

Throughout the greater part of the 19th century it was generally held, in Canada as in England, that workers in hazardous trades received higher wages than the average, out of which they could insure themselves against the ordinary risks incidental to their occupation. They were, therefore, considered to have assumed