

## 4.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1923-1925.

Industries.	Twelve Months.				Nine Months.			
	Number of accidents.		P.c. of total.		Number of accidents.		P.c. of total.	
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Agriculture.....	93	129	7.3	9.1	64	71	8.6	7.6
Logging.....	215	195	16.9	13.8	112	143	15.3	15.3
Fishing and trapping.....	33	29	2.6	2.1	11	25	1.5	2.7
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	170	187	13.2	13.3	117	129	16.0	13.8
Manufacturing.....	164	198	12.7	14.0	114	130	15.5	14.0
Construction.....	198	177	15.5	12.5	90	146	12.3	15.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	312	372	24.3	26.4	179	217	24.4	23.1
Trade.....	13	24	1.0	1.7	6	8	0.8	0.9
Service.....	27	61	2.1	4.3	12	21	1.7	2.2
Miscellaneous.....	56	40	4.4	2.8	28	45	3.9	4.8
<b>All industries.....</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A decrease from 935 to 733 is shown in the number of fatalities during the first nine months of 1925 as compared with the same period in 1924; the decrease was general throughout the industries, but the greatest falling-off was in the logging and transportation and public utilities groups. The only major fatality (*i.e.*, an accident causing the death of over five persons) reported during the period, involved the loss of nine lives by drowning when a tug was struck by a steamer while going to assist a larger vessel to her moorings. In 1924, major accidents were responsible for fourteen deaths.

In 1924, 1,281 fatalities due to industrial accidents were reported, as compared with 1,412 in 1923. The number of persons employed during the year was, however, somewhat smaller than during 1923. In both years, logging had a higher fatality record in proportion to the number of workers employed than any other industry; during 1924, falling trees, branches, etc., were responsible for 90 deaths, drownings for 39, and the handling of materials in rolling, piling and loading operations for 25 deaths. Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying was second in its rate of fatalities, a principal cause being the fall of loose rocks from the sides of open pits. In the mining, smelting and quarrying group as a whole, the three main causes of fatalities were falls of rock, explosives and mine and quarry cars; these agents accounted for 65, 25 and 24 deaths respectively. In the steam railway service, 139 deaths were reported, in water transportation, 76, in storage and local transportation, 39, and in public utilities, including the telegraph and telephone services, 45. In the manufacturing industries, 164 fatalities were reported, the greatest number being in saw and planing-mills and in the iron and steel products groups. A total of 93 deaths was registered in the agricultural group, 21 of which were caused by horses and 12 by farm machinery.

The greatest loss of life in all groups was caused by falling objects; this classification included the 90 deaths already mentioned as owing to falling trees, branches, etc., in the logging industry, 65 deaths owing to falling rocks, etc., in the mines and quarries, 25 owing to material falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc., and 21 owing to the collapse of structures. Moving trains, vehicles, etc., caused the deaths of 236 persons. Of these fatalities, 22 were a result of derail-