

39 to gas fumes, etc., 31 to conflagrations, and 12 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, and compressed air.

Fatalities numbering 163 were caused by "falling objects", of which 66 were due to falling trees and limbs, 39 to objects falling in mines and quarries, 25 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 15 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., 7 to collapse of structures, and 11 to other falling objects.

There were 38 fatalities caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 5 were due to striking against objects and 33 to being struck by objects. There were 58 due to working machines, 36 to prime movers, and 28 to hoisting apparatus. There were 55 accidents caused by the handling of heavy or sharp objects and 6 by the use of tools. Animals caused 28 fatalities including 19 caused by horses.

The category "other causes" included 172 fatalities, of which 17 were deaths following infection, 53 due to industrial diseases, 12 to drowning, of which no particulars were available, 4 to shooting and violence, 50 to cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams etc., 26 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 10 accidents of which no particulars were available.

### Section 7.—Workmen's Compensation in Canada.

An account of the development of workmen's compensation legislation in Canada from employers' liability legislation was given at pp. 744-746 of the 1927-28 Year Book, while a summary of the present position with regard to workmen's compensation appears in the general sketch of labour legislation in Canada at pp. 746-748 of the current edition. Details regarding the operation of the various Workmen's Compensation Boards of the Provinces are given below.

**Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Boards.—Ontario.**—Under the system operated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in schedule 1, where the liability is collective, 24 classes of industries pay various percentages of their payrolls annually to the Board and escape individual civil liability for accidents and certain specified industrial diseases. The percentage of payroll collected by the Board is graded according to the degree of hazard in the occupation and ranged in 1928 from 10 cents per \$100 of payroll in blue-printing to \$10.00 per \$100 in wrecking of buildings, erection of high metal chimneys, etc., and aerial testing. The average for all classes was \$1.34 per \$100 of payrolls which amounted to \$504,102,000. Certain other industries under schedule 2, including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc., are made individually liable to pay the rates of compensation fixed under the Act. Employees of the Dominion or of the Province, killed or injured in the discharge of their duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

Statistics of the benefits awarded and the accidents to workers reported during the first 15 years of the operation of the Act appear in Table 5. The 73,815 accidents *paid for* during the year 1929 included: 422 cases of death, 15 of permanent total disability, 3,235 of permanent partial disability, 36,158 of temporary disability and 33,955 in which medical aid only was provided. These latter are all under schedule 1, as medical aid in schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly by the employer.