

15.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-36.

Year.	Benefits Awarded.			Claims (gross). No.
	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	
1917.....	603,274	62,668	665,942	13,685
1918.....	1,224,039	268,985	1,493,024	22,498
1919.....	1,394,696	289,108	1,683,804	18,185
1920.....	1,709,759	397,451	2,107,210	20,905
1921.....	1,771,126	431,748	2,202,874	16,883
1922.....	1,767,260	457,196	2,224,456	19,647
1923.....	2,157,918	514,762	2,672,680	24,184
1924.....	2,309,007	602,733	2,911,740	25,566
1925.....	2,419,372	618,942	3,038,314	27,563
1926.....	2,481,456	678,231	3,159,687	30,365
1927.....	2,654,200	643,594	3,297,794	30,066
1928.....	2,898,021	688,446	3,586,467	32,793
1929.....	3,588,626	752,623	4,341,249	36,750
1930.....	3,403,743	773,397	4,177,140	33,285
1931.....	2,572,254	568,289	3,140,543	25,877
1932.....	1,860,021	447,423	2,307,445	19,011
1933.....	1,501,700	368,482	1,870,183	18,274
1934.....	1,590,817	410,126	2,000,943	22,354
1935.....	2,092,389	506,741	2,599,130	26,280
1936.....	2,536,166	595,894	3,132,060	29,677

Section 8.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. Table 16 shows the numbers of disputes, of employees involved in disputes, and the time loss in working days for each year from 1921 to 1937 and the totals for the period 1901-20, inclusive. The items in the columns headed "time loss in man-working days" in the tables following are calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly involved in strikes and lockouts by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the disputes are in existence. Tables 17 and 18 give detailed analyses, by provinces and by industries, for 1936 and 1937.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1937 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1938, pp. 241-271.

Industrial Disputes in Recent Years.—From 1930 to 1937 the figures as to numbers of strikes and lockouts, numbers of employees involved and time loss were substantially greater than during the period 1926 to 1930, but were still much lower than during the years prior to 1926 when coal-mining strikes involved large numbers of employees and resulted in great time loss. Since 1930 most of the important disputes have been in clothing manufacturing, logging, sawmilling and wood-working industries, with a substantial number in coal mining. In 1937, as in 1936, there were important disputes in textile factories, especially cotton, both in Quebec and Ontario. Other disputes of importance were of coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., and Minto, N.B., lumber mill workers in Miramichi district, N.B., foundry and ship repair workers at Sorel, Que., women's clothing workers at Montreal, Que., automobile workers at Oshawa, Ont., loggers at Flanders, Ont., meat packers at Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., also at Vancouver, B.C. The number of disputes in 1937 was 278 as compared with 156 in 1936, the number of workers involved was 71,905 as compared with 34,182 in 1936, and the time loss 886,393 man-working days as compared with 276,997 in 1936. Table 16 includes figures regarding coal mining, industries other than coal mining, and all industries.