

in addition, to deduct one cent per day or part thereof from the wages of each employee and to remit this money to the Board to the credit of the medical aid fund. This fund provides all necessary medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for injured employees.

22.—Compensation and Medical Aid Paid, and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930-38.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1917-29 are given at p. 762 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year.	Benefits Awarded.			Claims (gross). No.
	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	
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
1937.....	2,966,110	684,115	3,650,225	35,005
1938.....	3,182,762	701,953	3,884,715	31,505

Section 7.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900.

The items in the columns headed "Time Loss in Man-Working Days" in Tables 23-25, 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.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1939 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1940, pp. 211-231.

Industrial Disputes in Recent Years.—From 1931 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. In 1938 figures were about the same as the average for the period 1926-30 but in 1939, even with fewer strikes than in 1938, twice as many workers were involved with a corresponding increase in time loss. Since 1931 most of the important disputes have been in clothing manufacturing, logging, sawmilling, and woodworking industries, with a substantial number in coal mining. In 1939 almost half of the time loss was due to coal-mining strikes, chiefly in Nova Scotia. The largest strike of the year in regard to time loss was that of employees of three rubber factories at Kitchener, Ont. An outstanding dispute was that of fish handlers at Lockeport, N.S. Other important strikes were those of coal miners at Blairmore, Alta., coal miners at Estevan, Sask., gold miners at Pioneer, B.C. (unterminated at end of year), knitting factory workers at Brantford, Ont., and knitting and woollen factory workers at St. Jérôme, Que.