

Included in the category "other causes" were 230 fatalities, of these, 153 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc. The number of accidents fatal and non-fatal, dealt with by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, are shown in Subsection 2.

### Subsection 2.—Workmen's Compensation\*

In all provinces legislation is in force providing for compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, or by a specified industrial disease, except where the workman is disabled for less than a stated number of days. The Acts of all provinces provide for a compulsory system of collective liability on the part of employers. To ensure payment of compensation, each provincial Act provides for an accident fund, administered by the province, to which employers are required to contribute at a rate, determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board, in accordance with the hazards of the industry. A workman to whom these provisions apply has no right of action against his employer for injury from an accident during employment. In Ontario and Quebec, public authorities, railway and shipping companies, and telephone and telegraph companies are individually liable for compensation as determined by the Board, and pay a proportion of the expenses of administration. A federal Act provides for compensation for accidents to Federal Government employees according to the conditions laid down by the Act of the province in which the accident occurs. Seamen who are not under a provincial Workmen's Compensation Act are entitled to compensation under the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act, 1946.

Free medical aid is given, in all provinces, to workmen during disability. Compensation is payable in all provinces for anthrax and for poisoning from arsenic, lead, mercury and phosphorus, and silicosis is compensated under certain conditions. Other diseases compensated vary according to the industries of the provinces.

**Scope of the Workmen's Compensation Acts.**—The Acts vary in scope but, in general, they cover construction, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, fishing, transportation and communications and the operation of public utilities. Undertakings in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed may be excluded, except in Alberta and British Columbia.

**Benefits.**—Under each Act, a fixed period must elapse between the date of the accident and the date when compensation begins but, in all cases, medical aid is given from the date of the accident. This waiting period varies from one to seven days and in all provinces compensation is paid for the waiting period if disability continues beyond it, except that in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the waiting period is only one day, compensation is payable from and including the day after the accident. Compensation in fatal cases is paid as follows:—

Burial expenses: \$250 in British Columbia, \$200 in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta, \$175 in Quebec and Saskatchewan, and \$150 in Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. In some provinces costs of transporting the body are also allowed.

To a widow or invalid widower (or to a foster mother as long as the children are under the age limit): a monthly payment of \$75 in British Columbia, \$60 in Saskatchewan, \$50 in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, and of \$45 in Quebec. In addition, a lump sum of \$200 is paid in Ontario and of \$100 in all other provinces.

\* More detailed information is given in the Department of Labour publication, *Workmen's Compensation in Canada, A Comparison of Provincial Laws*.