

## 37.—Fatal Industrial Accidents, by Industry, 1949-52

(Includes Newfoundland since Apr. 1, 1949)

Industry	Numbers				Percentages of Total			
	1949	1950	1951	1952 <sup>a</sup>	1949	1950	1951	1952 <sup>a</sup>
Agriculture.....	118	60	102	102	8.5	4.7	7.2	7.1
Logging.....	145	160	181	174	10.5	12.5	12.8	12.2
Fishing and trapping.....	33	42	21	21	2.4	3.3	1.5	1.5
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	203	173	191	209	14.7	13.6	13.5	14.6
Manufacturing.....	250	247	232	231	18.1	19.3	16.4	16.2
Construction.....	152	160	215	245	11.0	12.5	15.2	17.2
Electric light and power.....	42	62	31	43	3.0	4.9	2.2	3.0
Transportation and public utilities..	257	199	243	250	18.5	15.6	17.2	17.5
Trade.....	44	54	53	47	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.3
Finance.....	2	—	5	1	0.1	—	0.3	0.1
Service.....	133	120	141	105	9.6	9.4	10.0	7.3
Unclassified.....	6	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Causes of Industrial Fatalities.**—Preliminary figures indicate that, during 1952, 391 fatal accidents to gainfully employed persons were the result of these persons being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects; within this group 70 deaths were caused by falling trees and branches, 46 by objects falling in mines and quarries and 42 by automobiles and trucks. Collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible for 338 deaths; automobiles or trucks were involved in 142 of these cases, water craft in 64, tractors or loadmobiles in 51, steam railways in 43, and aircraft in 29. Falls to different levels caused 115 deaths including 78 resulting from falls into rivers, lakes, sea or harbours. Deaths of 32 workers were caused by falls from scaffolds and stagings, 27 by falls from buildings, roofs and towers and 20 by falls from ladders and stairs. Workers who died as a result of exposure to or contact with electricity numbered 60.

### 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 fewer 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 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.

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