

wrecks, etc., were responsible for 193 fatalities—automobiles and trucks were involved in 110, aircraft in 38, and tractors and loadmobiles in 28. The classification “caught in, on, or between objects, vehicles, etc.” included 122 fatalities, 43 of which were caused by tractors and loadmobiles, 22 by automobiles and trucks, and 21 by elevators, hoisting and conveying apparatus. Exposure to dust, poisonous gases and poisonous substances caused 90 fatalities and contact with electric current was responsible for 57. Conflagrations, explosions and exposure to hot substances caused 57 deaths, 36 were the result of over-exertion, strain, etc., and 10 fatalities were caused by miscellaneous accident types.

#### 24.—Fatal Industrial Accidents, by Industry, 1958-61

Industry	Numbers				Percentages of Total			
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1958	1959	1960	1961
Agriculture.....	97	101	69	68	7.6	7.6	6.1	6.3
Logging.....	129	143	131	99	10.2	10.8	11.6	9.1
Fishing and trapping.....	38	72	27	40	3.0	5.4	2.4	3.7
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	231	175	180	135	18.2	13.2	15.9	12.4
Manufacturing.....	166	195	186	178	13.1	14.7	16.4	16.4
Construction.....	281	297	199	238	22.1	22.4	17.4	21.9
Electricity, gas and water production and supply.....	31	33	36	36	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.3
Transportation, storage and communications.....	163	182	154	152	12.8	13.7	13.6	14.0
Trade.....	40	50	51	52	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.8
Finance.....	4	2	2	1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Service.....	89	76	99	87	7.0	5.7	8.7	8.0
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 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 for disablement caused 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. The Acts vary in scope but in general they cover construction, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, transportation and communications and the operation of public utilities. The Acts also cover various types of commercial establishments. Undertakings in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed are excluded in some provinces. 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 scale of benefits provided by the Act of the province in which the employee is usually employed. Seamen who are not under a provincial Workmen's Compensation Act are entitled to compensation under the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act.

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