

by conflagrations, explosions and exposure to hot substances, 51 by contact with electric current, 28 by over-exertion, strains, etc., and eight by striking against or stepping on objects. The remainder were the result of miscellaneous accidents.

24.—Fatal Industrial Accidents, by Industry, 1961-64

Industry	Numbers				Percentages of Total			
	1961	1962	1963	1964 ^a	1961	1962	1963	1964 ^a
Agriculture.....	68	62	49	72	6.3	5.5	4.0	5.6
Forestry.....	99	127	122	150	9.1	11.2	9.9	11.7
Fishing and trapping.....	40	12	34	37	3.7	1.0	2.8	2.9
Mining, quarrying and oil wells.....	135	151	163	169	12.4	13.3	13.2	12.4
Manufacturing.....	178	216	222	228	16.4	19.0	18.0	17.8
Construction.....	238	204	234	250	21.9	18.0	19.0	19.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities.....	188	209	210	222	17.3	18.4	17.0	17.4
Trade.....	52	58	61	55	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.3
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Service.....	87	94	137	105	8.0	8.3	11.1	8.2
Totals.....	1,086	1,135	1,233	1,280	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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.

Benefits in case of disability include all necessary medical care and hospitalization, cash payments during the period of temporary disability to indemnify the injured workman for loss of wages, a life pension for any resulting permanent disability, and rehabilitation services. In the case of the death of the workman, a widow is granted a monthly pension, a special lump sum payment, an allowance for funeral expenses and a monthly payment for each child under the age limit provided by the law. When there is no dependent widow or children and there are other dependants such as a parent or parents, an award is made which, in the judgment of the Board concerned, is proportionate to the pecuniary loss sustained.

Table 25 gives the number of industrial accidents reported by each of the provinces and the amount of compensation paid by Workmen's Compensation Boards in the year 1963.

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