

beauty parlours. Small undertakings, i.e., those with fewer than a specified number of employees, are exempted from the Act in some provinces. Excluded employments may generally be brought under the Act on the voluntary application of the employer.

Benefits for disability are based on 75 p.c. of earnings, subject to an annual ceiling. Where disability is permanent, a life pension is paid, irrespective of future earnings. Medical benefits are provided without limitation, regardless of a waiting period, and rehabilitation services are available where necessary. Where death results from an employment injury, fixed monthly payments are made to dependants.

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 federal Merchant Seamen Compensation Act.

32.—Employment Injuries Reported and Compensation Paid by Workmen's Compensation Boards, 1964

Province	Employment Injuries Reported					Compensation Paid ²
	Medical Aid Only ¹	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Fatal	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
Newfoundland.....	5,174	3,637	76	13	8,900	2,130,167
Prince Edward Island.....	1,283	972	11	3	2,274	392,906
Nova Scotia.....	12,866	8,478	303	33	21,680	5,428,485
New Brunswick.....	11,413	9,967	189	36	21,605	4,105,259
Quebec.....				313	143,969	32,848,610 ³
Ontario.....	205,953	83,884	2,999	291	293,127	67,285,827 ³
Manitoba.....	14,364	11,042	452	39	25,897	9,730,286
Saskatchewan.....	14,339	9,484	183	57	24,063	5,319,266
Alberta.....	32,179	22,168	817	113	55,277	12,070,924
British Columbia.....	49,641	24,869	1,234	155	75,899	24,211,268
Totals.....				1,053	672,691	163,522,978

¹ Injuries requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for compensation; the period varies in the several provinces.

² Includes, except where noted otherwise, payments to compensate loss of earnings, medical aid payments, cost of rehabilitation and hospitalization (not including capital expenditures) and pensions paid (not pensions awarded) for temporary and permanent disabilities.

³ Excludes payments by employers who make direct compensation to their employees; such employees come under Schedule I of the Ontario and Quebec Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Section 7.—Organized Labour in Canada

HISTORY OF THE LABOUR MOVEMENT IN CANADA*

Canadian trade union history goes back at least 150 years. There were unions of skilled workers in Saint John, N.B., during the War of 1812, and the ferociously anti-union Nova Scotia Act of 1816 complains that "great numbers of Journeymen and Workmen, in the Town of Halifax, and other parts of the Province have, by unlawful Meetings and Combinations, endeavoured to regulate the rate of wages, and to effectuate illegal purposes" From the prohibitions the Act contains, it is clear that the "Combinations" had been doing almost everything a modern union does in pursuit of collective bargaining, and with some success. There is evidence also of unions of printers in Quebec City in 1827 and 1836; York (Toronto) and Hamilton in 1833, and somewhere in Nova Scotia (probably Halifax) in 1837; shoemakers in Montreal in the 1830s and in Hamilton between 1827 and 1842; carpenters in Montreal in 1834, and stonecutters in 1844; carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, foundrymen, hammermen, painters, bakers, shoemakers, tailors and "horolo-

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