

The following table shows the same information classified by the industries concerned:—

Class of industry.	Dis- putes.	Estab- lish- ments con- cerned.	Em- ployees affected.	Approximate time losses in working days.
Fishing	11	21	14,127	203,488
Lumbering	32	52	6,386	75,347
Mining	100	201	76,572	3,839,447
Building	347	5,296	67,292	1,485,642
Metal	217	717	24,771	493,072
Woodworking	49	123	4,418	75,842
Printing and allied..	31	147	1,724	17,411
Textile	41	43	19,941	298,823
Clothing	139	382	23,067	620,205
Food and tobacco...	67	193	3,598	34,717
Leather	21	49	887	17,330
General transport ..	123	320	49,938	1,153,665
Unskilled labor	86	99	21,395	493,589
Miscellaneous	55	200	5,764	79,803
Total	1,319	7,843	319,880	8,888,381

Value of Organized Labor.

The value of highly organized labor bodies seems to be proved by the Canadian figures. The obviously sane way to adjust labor disputes is by arbitration, without allowing the wheels of industry to stop or the wage-earner to cease drawing his pay. The upper grades of railroad workers—engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, etc.—stand perhaps at the apex of organized labor, having achieved that most desirable of industrial systems, that of working under agreement, and having learned the further valuable art of renewing these agreements, modified or otherwise, without cessation of work. The facilities for arranging working agreements in the case of these great railroad brotherhoods are superior in a measure to those open to many other classes of workmen because of (1) the good relations that fortunately exist between the great railroad companies and the unions, and (2) the relatively small number of employers with whom it is necessary to treat—the great railroads in any case set the pace in these matters.

One important fact, however, which stands out in the Acland report is that during the twelve years under review there has been but a single strike in which any one of the five railroad brotherhoods indicated has been concerned. In other words, of the thirteen hundred strikes recorded in Canada during twelve years only one is debited to railroad engineers, railroad firemen, railroad conductors, railroad trainmen or railroad telegraphers. Regarding this, Mr. Acland says: "While, therefore, it is on organized labor that the strike burden chiefly falls, some branches of labor, and these the most highly organized, appear to have largely eliminated the strike as an actual experience. Those who have been behind the scenes in connection with these matters will be aware that even here the menacing figure of the strike is found none the less somewhere in the background and there plays its part in the preliminary negotiations."

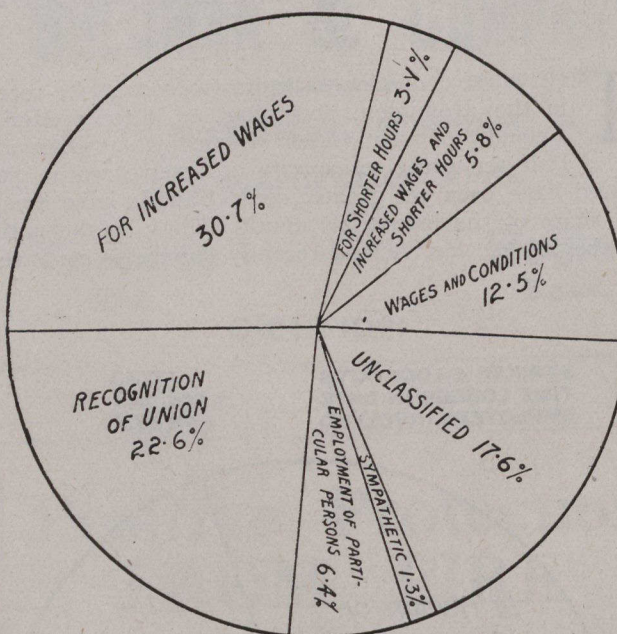
Strength of Labor Unions.

The labor union membership in Canada is in round figures 160,000, while the total of wage-earners is about 1,300,000, placing organized labor at about eleven per cent. of all wage-earners. Large classes of labor fall outside the range of unionism. Somewhat over a third of all wage-earners in Canada is included in the callings described by the census branch as "manufacturing";

the census bulletin, which was issued in August, 1912, placed the number of those contained in this class at 550,000. The term "manufactures" is, however, there used in an unusually broad sense, and within this division of wage-earners would fall a considerable amount of organized labor; but the wage-earners included in the manufacturing division alone greatly outnumber the trade union membership in Canada.

Of wage-earners remaining thus practically unaffected by organization, equalling, as has been seen, eighty-nine per cent. of all wage-earners, it may be said that the lack of organization is found chiefly, and quite naturally, on the part of unskilled labor, though there are some important exceptions. Farm labor and the class of workers described generally in census and other returns

1901-1910
STRIKES & LOCKOUTS
TIME LOSSES IN DAYS 1,070
EMPLOYEES INVOLVED 5,742,523
249,275



TIME LOSSES BY CAUSES.

as "laborers," that is, men without technical instruction of any kind, alone comprise about one-fourth of all male wage-earners, and these are wholly without any system of organization. Female workers again are but slightly organized in Canada. The number of women workers in Canada is shown by the census figures to be about one-fifth of the total, and may be placed for the year 1912 at about 290,000 out of the estimated total of wage-earners of 1,300,000. The extent of organization among women workers is not easily ascertainable, but the information collected shows that the industries which have been organized include comparatively few women workers; the exceptions are found chiefly in the manufacturing group. In the census of 1901, it may be remarked, about one-half of the then female workers fell within the domestic and personal classes and rather less than one-third were found in the "manufacturing" callings; presumably when the census figures for 1911 become available it will be found that the proportions on this point have not materially changed.

Time losses are the best gauge, perhaps, to the seriousness of strikes. The year 1911 was exceptionally high in time losses, showing, at 2,021,440 wasted days, twice the volume of time losses recorded for any other