

Table 8 gives the number of branches and of members of non-international trade unions operating in Canada at the close of 1921.

### 8.—Non-international Trade Unions Operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER, 1921.

Name of Organization.	Branches or affiliations.	Membership reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	43	5,937
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	32	7,430
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	19	800
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	2,054
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	17	600
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	12	380
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.....	3	150
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.....	4	190
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	6	822
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	41
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	32	1,800
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	13	1,123
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	37	1,647
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	17	1,426
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	80

### TRADE DISPUTES.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its inception toward the end of 1901. Table 9 shows the number of disputes, the number of employers and employees involved and the time loss in working days for each year from 1901 to 1921, and the totals for the period. The item in the time loss in working days is calculated by multiplying the number of men directly affected through a strike or lockout by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the firm or establishment is involved. For the year 1921 the number of disputes, the numbers of employers and employees involved were smaller than in the previous year, but the time loss in working days during the year slightly exceeded that for 1920 owing to a number of prolonged disputes, namely, the printers' strike for a 44-hour week beginning about June 1st and to a considerable extent unsettled at the end of the year, the strike in the pulp and paper industry early in the year, and several strikes in the building trades lasting several weeks. In all respects, however, the figures were lower than in 1919, when not only the general strike at Winnipeg and the resulting sympathetic strikes, but also disputes in many industries throughout the Dominion, contributed to cause the greatest time loss on record in Canada, involving also the largest number of employees and of establishments.

The time loss owing to trade disputes since the beginning of the century to the end of 1921 is shown by industries in Table 10, from which it is evident that the time loss during the period has been greatest in the mining industry, followed by the metals, machinery and conveyances industry, which owed its prominence to the great