

Table 18 is a record of industrial disputes by provinces for the years 1935 and 1936. In 1935, the outstanding strikes, by industries, were located in the provinces as follows: in Ontario in the logging, furniture, sawmilling, metal, shoe and clothing industries; in British Columbia in coal and gold mining, water transportation, fishing and agriculture; in Nova Scotia in coal mining; in Quebec in clothing (including a millinery strike), cotton manufacturing and water transportation; in Manitoba and Alberta in printing. In 1936, the important disputes by provinces and industries were as follows: in Ontario in textile and clothing manufacturing; in British Columbia in fishing, logging and water transportation (longshoremen); in Nova Scotia in coal mining; in Quebec in cotton, silk and dress manufacturing, and in transportation (taxi drivers); in Alberta in coal mining; and in Manitoba in fur and men's work clothing manufacturing.

18.—Strikes and Lockouts, showing Number of Workers Involved and Time Loss, by Provinces, calendar years 1935 and 1936.

Province.	1935.				1936.			
	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.		No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.	
			Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.			Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.
P.E. Island.....	2	51	315	0.1	1	20	40	0.0
Nova Scotia.....	10	4,693	29,477	10.2	11	7,089	39,315	14.2
New Brunswick...	1	125	310	0.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Quebec.....	14	8,587	33,000	11.4	20	5,922	33,251	12.0
Ontario.....	46	10,354	78,342	27.1	80	11,119	87,955	31.8
Manitoba.....	14	609	9,243	3.2	13	2,094	20,057	7.2
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	20	0.0
Alberta.....	12	1,870	20,054	7.0	14	2,783	20,987	7.6
British Columbia.	20	6,740	117,937	40.9	15	5,709	75,122	27.1
Interprovincial....	1	150	25	0.0	1	72	250	0.1
Totals.....	120	33,269	288,703	100.0	156	34,812	276,997	100.0

Table 19 shows strikes and lockouts by industries during 1935 and 1936, the most important in 1935 occurring in logging, mining, shoe and clothing manufacturing, sawmilling, woodworking, and water transportation, and during 1936 in the same industries with the addition of textile manufacturing and fishing.

Causes and Results of Industrial Disputes.—In each of the previous years, since the record was begun in 1901, the most important cause of disputes has been changes in wages, but in 1936 union questions led to a greater number of disputes, involving more workers and causing greater time loss. The number of such disputes was 64 as compared with 61 in which wages were chiefly in dispute. The increase in 1936 was chiefly in disputes over union recognition and in those due to discharge of workers for union membership and activity. In both years one-half of the disputes were terminated by direct negotiation between the parties and approximately one-quarter by the return of workers or their replacement.

In 1935 and 1936 there was a marked gain in the proportion of strikes settled by conciliation and arbitration, there being roughly one-quarter as compared with about one-eighth in recent years.