23.-Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1939 and 1940

	1939					1940				
Industry	No.	Workers Involved		Time Loss		No.	Workers Involved		Time Loss	
	of Dis- putes	No.	P.C. of Total	Man- Working Days	P.C. of Total	of Dis- putes	No.	P.C. of Total	Man- Working Days	P.C. of Total
Agriculture Logging Fishing and Trapping Mining, etc. ² Manufacturing Vegetable foods, etc Tobacco and liquors Rubber products Animal foods	43 1 6	70 15 31,333 7,901 1 2,062	76.4 19.3	1 1 42,460	0.0 0.0 54.4 36.1	70 56 3 1 2	31,652 16,118 290 1 347	0·1 3·1 52·2 26·6 0·5	76,303 148,631 410 1,564	0·1 4·5 28·6 55·8 0·2 0·6
Boots and shoes (leather) Fur, leather, and other animal products Textiles, clothing, etc Pulp and paper Printing and publishing Miscellaneous wood products Metal products Non-metallic minerals, chemi-	1 2 19 1 1 4 7	76 3,840 20 381 1,272	- 0·1 0·9	508 27,835 260 1,005 6,370	0·0 0·2 12·4 0·0 0·5 2·9	1 27 1 1	1 10,992 1 1 318		2,645 1 118,533 1 913 19,626	1.0 - 44.5 - 0.3 7.4
cals, etc	1 2 11 3 1	104 130 683 149 1 150	0·4 -	2,500 160 1,414 295	1·1 0·1 •·6 0·1 - 0·3	18 6	508 1	0∙8 -	4,750 190 4,476 1,398 1 2,450	1.7 0.1 1.7 0.5
Bridge ³ Highway Canal, harbour, waterway Miscellaneous Transportation and Public	6 1	377 1	0.9	504 15	0·2 0·0 •·2	1 1 9	1 1 545		1 628	0·3
Utilities Steam railways Electric railways Water transportation Local transportation Telegraph and telephone Electricity and gas. Miscellaneous	1 1 3 1	265 80 1 185 1	0.2	325 60 1 265 1	0.0 0.2 -		6,816 1 1 6,591 225 1	11·3 10·9 0·4	15, 0 87 1 1 11, 287 3, 800 1	4·2 1·5
Trade Finance Service Public administration* Recreational Custom and repair Business and personal Miscellaneous	4 1 8 1 5 1 2	5 6 3	1.4 0.5 0.4 0.0	18,864 699 1	8·4 - 0·3 - 0·1 0·0 0·2	1 7 1 1 1	1,404 1 771 35 1 100 636	- 0·2	6,668 2,883	2·5 1·1 0·0 0·7 0·4
Totals		41,038	l	<u> </u>	100 · 0	<u> </u>	60,619		266,318	100.0

None reported.Includes water service.

Causes and Results of Industrial Disputes.—In each of the years since the record was begun in 1901, by far the most important cause of disputes has been changes in wages but, since 1936, union questions (chiefly union recognition, the discharge of workers for union activity or membership, the employment of union members only) have led to many strikes and caused about 40 p.c. of the total time loss. In 1940, changes in wages, chiefly for increases, caused the largest number of strikes, but union questions were again responsible for many strikes and, measured in time loss, the specific demand for recognition of the union was the principal cause of all disputes. An unusually large number were due to other causes affecting wages and working conditions, chiefly in coal mining.

² Includes non-ferrous smelting.

Includes erection of all large bridges.