

**46.—Trade Unions having 1,000 or more Members in Canada, as at Dec. 31,
1948 and 1949—concluded**

Organization	Reported or Estimated Membership	
	1948	1949
	No.	No.
National Unions—concluded		
Pulp and Paper Employees, National Federation of.....	11,058	7,000
Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	32,300	32,500
Railwaymen, Canadian Association of.....	3,372	3,329
Railwaymen, National Union of.....	3,053	3,010
Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.....	1,102	1,028
Seaman's Union, Canadian.....	6,000	1,775
Shipyards General Workers' Federation of British Columbia.....	1,299	2,146
Shoe and Leather Workers', National Union of.....	1,746	1,783
Shoe Workers of Canada, National Federation of Leather and.....	3,139	3,180
Teachers' Federation of British Columbia.....	4,424	4,560
Textile Industry, National Catholic Federation of the.....	12,217	12,000
Wood Industry of Canada, National Catholic Federation of the Wrought.....	9,841	4,171
Woodworkers' Industrial Union of Canada.....	10,000	1,855

Section 10.—Strikes and Lockouts

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Federal Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900.

A complete review of strikes and lockouts during 1948 and 1949, with analyses of statistics under various headings, will be found in supplements to the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1949, and April, 1950.

Strikes and Lockouts in Recent Years.—There were no significant changes in the 1949 record of industrial disputes which resulted in work stoppages as compared with the previous year. The number of strikes and lockouts declined, being the lowest recorded for any year since 1939. The number of workers involved showed an increase of 8,617 over 1948, and the time loss was greater by 177,874 days. Strike statistics of the last two years indicate an improvement in industrial relations as compared with the preceding two-year period, the time loss for 1948 and 1949 being less than one-third of that in 1946 and 1947. The small number of work stoppages in existence during 1949, 137 strikes and lockouts, involving 51,437 workers, reflects the progress made in collective bargaining without resort to strike action. The latest figures available show that in 1948 collective agreements in effect covered more than 1,200,000 workers. The great majority of these contracts have been renewed by peaceful negotiations.

For the past four years the demand for increased wages has been the predominant cause of strikes and lockouts as workers sought to maintain their purchasing power and offset rising prices with increased wage rates. In 1949, this demand for higher