boards were established.   Strikes (or lockouts) were averted in all but three cases.

ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADA.

The labour movement in Canada is of comparatively recent growth.   In all the countries where a widespread national labour movement has arisen, it has done so only when, through the increase of large scale production involving increased investment of capital, the impossibility of the average labourer ever rising into the position of an employer has been demonstrated.   When this happens the instinct of class consciousness is excited, and labourers, realizing that great individual success in the future is for them improbable, band themselves together to secure higher wages and greater comfort in the present.

For these reasons, the modern labour movement took its rise in England—the first country to be affected by the so-called Industrial Revolution—the change from hand to machine production.   Where this change takes place, business skill—skill displayed in bargaining for raw material, for needed capital, for labour, for the sale of finished products—becomes the predominant factor in business success, rather than technical skill, and the skilled labourers who possess technical but not business skill, find themselves labouring throughout their lives for the entrepreneur.   By the organization of trade unions for collective bargaining they attempt with more or less success to change the situation to their advantage.

The first trade unions of which we have knowledge in Canada were, naturally enough, founded by immigrants from older countries— from Great Britain and the United States.   The earliest Canadian trade union of which we have record was a printers' organization in Quebec city in 1827.   There was a shoemakers' union in Montreal in the thirties and a stonecutters' union in the forties.   In Ontario a printers' union existed at York (now Toronto) in 1834 and shoemakers', coopers' and stonemasons' unions arose soon afterwards. Later on we find such unions as the shipwrights and caulkers of Kingston, Ontario (1848–50), of Victoria, B.C. (1862) and of Halifax, N.S. (1863), the sailmakers of Quebec (1858), the longshoremen of St. John, N.B. (1865).   These unions in the port towns drew their inspirations and many of their members from Great Britain.

These early unions were all purely local organizations, like the earlier unions of Great Britain and the United States.   In the latter country, however, during the fifties and sixties, a considerable number of national trade unions were formed, and these unions, because the two countries constituted to a considerable extent one labour market, extended their operations to Canada.   Delegates from the Toronto Typographical Union attended the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union of the United States in 1867, and the name of that organization was in 1869 changed to International Typographical Union with the object of including Canadian local unions. Other United States national unions followed the example of the