

## 7.—Non-international Trade Unions operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 1920.

Name of Organization.	Branches or affiliations.	Membership reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	471	5,8841
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	232 <sup>2</sup>	7,000 <sup>2</sup>
Amalgamated Postal Workers.....	17	1,200
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	2,200
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	14	347
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.....	9	700
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association.....	4	190
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	6	876
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	41
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	33	2,000
Dominion Railway Mail Clerk's Federation.....	13	912
Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association.....	6	80
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	38	2,000
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	18	1,510
Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour.....	2	362
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	104
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>25,406</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes only the local branch unions under charter at the close of 1920. At the end of the fiscal year of the Congress on September 1, 1920, there were in affiliation five national organizing bodies having 223 local branches, three provincial federations of labour, 59 trades and labour councils, and 47 local labour-unions. Per capita tax was also paid by 37 local branches of international unions, as well as by 56 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 150,318, and comprising 1,669 local branches. The whole affiliated membership was reported at 173,463.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has two central organizing bodies under charter, viz., the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers and the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.

**TRADE DISPUTES.**

As compared with other countries possessing highly developed transportation, mining and manufacturing industries, Canada has experienced comparatively small losses from trade disputes. During the first twenty years of the present century, the total loss of time through such disputes, as shown by Table 8, has amounted to 17,647,793 working days. On the assumption that the 2,723,634 persons returned as gainfully employed at the census of 1911 is about the average of the number gainfully employed during the whole period, the loss of time due to industrial disputes would amount to about six and a half days per person in the twenty year period. or about one-third of a day per annum per person gainfully employed.

Table 8 shows the time losses incurred in the various classes of industries from 1901 to 1920, Table 9 the number of disputes, establishments and employees affected and time losses, by individual years, from 1901 to 1920, and Table 10 the number of disputes, classified by industries, from 1901 to 1920.