

bers of the United, retaining their connection with the parent body for its beneficial features. In 1922, owing to a decision of the United Brotherhood which inhibited members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society from holding certain official positions in district councils, and also to the refusal of the United Brotherhood to grant charters to local branches of the Amalgamated formed subsequently to the plan of unification becoming effective, a division occurred, and the eleven unrecognized branches of the Amalgamated Society are now operating independently of the United Brotherhood, with which, however, nineteen Amalgamated branches are still connected. The only other branch of a British labour organization in Canada is a lodge in Hazelhill, N.S., of the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers. With the practical elimination of the British organizations, the North American field has been left entirely to the labour organizations originating on this continent. These labour bodies are for the most part in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, which, in addition to dealing with trade matters, speaks for the organized workers in the United States on the subject of legislation. In Canada the legislative mouthpiece of organized labour is the Trades and Labour Congress, which body is strongly representative of the international labour movement, its affiliated membership being largely drawn from international organizations which have in the first place been affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Under the travelling card system now in vogue, members of the respective unions move as they desire between the two countries and are entitled to all rights and privileges established in the various localities where local branches are in existence. Canadian members of international organizations are eligible for the highest offices in the gift of their organizations, and in some instances have been elected to these posts.

In addition to the international trade union membership in Canada, there are labour bodies which are termed non-international. Some of these organizations were formed by former members of international unions, who for various reasons severed their connection with the parent bodies. There are also a number of independent labour unions in the Dominion, their origin in a few instances being an outcome of grievances against their central organizations not being settled to the satisfaction of the complaining branches.

A statement of the development of organized labour in Canada would not be complete without a reference to the Knights of Labour, an organization formed in the United States in 1869, to which all classes of workers were admitted. The Knights of Labour, which in 1885 reached its greatest numerical strength with about a million members, extended its jurisdiction into Canada, establishing district and local assemblies in many localities in the Dominion, seventeen of which were operating in 1891 in the province of Quebec. Soon after the latter date, internal dissension took place in the ranks of the organization, owing to the difficulty of uniting workers of different crafts in one body. The international craft organizations, which had in the meantime become united under the banner of the American Federation of Labour, formed in 1881, offered strong opposition to the Knights of Labour, which in a few years ceased to be a factor in the labour movement of the continent. All of its Canadian "Assemblies" have long since passed out of existence.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Through the initiative of the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council) the first national labour organization, the Canadian Labour Union, was formed in Toronto in September, 1873. The organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, but disappeared as a result of the serious depression