

of the later 70's. In 1883 the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, feeling the necessity of the wage earners of Canada having a medium through which to express their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 45 delegates. On the summons of the Toronto council, a second meeting, with 109 delegates, assembled on Sept. 14, 1886, the first occasion on which any labour body outside of the province of Ontario was represented. A permanent organization was effected at this meeting under the name of "Trades and Labour Congress of the Dominion of Canada." This was the title of the organization until 1895, when the title "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada" was adopted in preference to "Canadian Federation of Labour." Since 1886 conventions have been held annually, the 1922 meeting in Montreal being counted as the thirty-eighth. The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of international trade unionism in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1922 the congress received payment of *per capita* tax from 57 international bodies and three national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion, numbering 122,723, in 1,715 local branches. With other affiliations and unions directly under charter, the congress had in all at the close of 1922 a membership of 132,071, in 1,771 branches.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1922 there were 92 international organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, six fewer than in 1921. These bodies between them had 2,108 local branches in the Dominion with 206,150 members, a decline of 115 branches and 16,746 members as compared with the previous year. The international organizations represent 74 per cent of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices.

Canadian Federation of Labour.—The Canadian Federation of Labour was organized in 1902 under the name of National Trades and Labour Congress, as the result of the expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of the Knights of Labour assemblies and all other unions which were composed of members of crafts over which existing international organizations claimed jurisdiction. The delegates of the expelled unions forthwith formed a new central body of a distinctively national character, which in 1908 adopted its present name. For a number of years labour bodies in the province of Quebec were the main support of the new organization. Gradually the Quebec affiliations dropped off and the centre of activity was a few years ago shifted to Toronto. The membership of the Federation at the close of 1922 stood at 3,930, comprised in 19 directly chartered local branches. Three central bodies are also affiliated with the Federation, the membership of which, as well as that of the directly chartered locals here enumerated, is included in the standing of the non-international trade union membership.

Non-international Trade Union Membership.—There are in Canada eighteen organizations of wage earners termed non-international unions, eleven of which are in direct opposition to the international organizations. In some instances these non-international bodies have been formed by secessionists from international unions. The combined membership of the non-international organizations is 22,973, comprised in 273 local branches.

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 25 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 19 of which have a membership of 9,063. The remaining six have not reported as to their standing.