

Federation of Labour, formed in 1881, offered strong opposition to the Knights of Labour, which in a few years ceased to be an important factor in the labour movement of the continent.

**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 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 1925 meeting in Ottawa being counted as the 41st. 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 1924, the congress received payment of per capita tax from 58 international bodies and four national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion, with a total membership of 109,884 in 1,458 local branches. With other affiliations and unions directly under charter, the congress had in all at the close of 1924 a membership of 117,110 in 1,596 branches.

**Membership of International Organizations in Canada.**—At the close of 1924 there were 89 international organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, five less than in 1923. These bodies between them had 2,034 local branches in the Dominion with 201,981 members, a decline of 45 branches and 1,862 members as compared with the preceding year. The international organizations represent approximately 78 p.c. 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 a 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 1924 stood at 3,990, comprised in 16 directly chartered local branches. Two central bodies are also affiliated with the Federation; their membership, as well as that of the directly chartered locals, is included in the non-international trade union membership. (Table 3).

**Non-international Trade Union Membership.**—There are in Canada 18 organizations of wage earners, termed "non-international" unions, 7 of which