

capita tax from 58 international bodies and three national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion, with a total membership of 99,826 in 1,410 local branches. With other affiliations and unions directly under charter, the congress had in all at the close of 1925 a membership of 105,912 in 1,450 branches.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1925 there were 89 international organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, the same number as in 1924. These bodies among them had 2,044 local branches in the Dominion with 199,829 members, a gain of 10 branches and a loss of 2,152 members as compared with the preceding year. The international organizations represent approximately 74 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices. (Table 3).

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 1925 stood at 9,130, comprised in 17 directly chartered local branches. Three 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.

Non-International Trade Union Membership.—There are in Canada 19 organizations of wage-earners, termed "non-international" unions, 8 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 on Dec. 31, 1925, was 34,070, comprised in 311 local branches. (Table 4).

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 40 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 34 of which had a membership of 12,165 at the end of 1925. The remaining 6 have not reported as to their standing.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—During the period when the Knights of Labour operated in Quebec, there existed also four independent unions, one of labourers and three of leather and shoe workers. Up to 1902 these several bodies were represented at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In that year, in an effort to eliminate a duplication of unions and bring the independent bodies under the banner of the international organizations, the Trades Congress denied them further representation. The Knights of Labour assemblies gradually disappeared, but the independent unions continued to exist. With the advent in 1912 of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North, the first organization to confine membership to adherents of the Roman Catholic church, a stimulus was given to this movement, and several of the existing independent unions, the number of which had increased during the decade 1902 to 1912, became identified with what are termed National and Catholic unions. In 1918 a conference of these bodies was held in Quebec city, followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919 and Chicoutimi in 1920; the delegates at the latter conference, numbering