

Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the International Association of Machinists, with a view to effecting an amalgamation. As a result, the Amalgamated Society, on Sept. 30, 1920, withdrew its operations from Canada and the United States, where branches were also in existence, leaving the whole North American continent to the International Association of Machinists.

Another British labour organization to found branches in Canada was the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which in 1860 chartered a branch in London, 21 years before the establishment of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now the chief organization of the craft in North America. In this case also, arrangements were finally made whereby members of the Amalgamated Society became also members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but retained their connection with the former body for its beneficial features. By a decision of the United Brotherhood in 1922, members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society were prevented from holding certain official positions in the district councils; the United Brotherhood also refused to grant charters to the local branches of the Amalgamated Society formed after the plan of unification became effective. These decisions led to a division, in an effort to overcome which the Amalgamated Society sent a delegation to Canada and the United States, which proposed that the members of the Amalgamated Society should join the United Brotherhood. In 1923, the latter organization gave the branches of the Amalgamated Society until March, 1924, to unite with it, with the same standing they held in the Amalgamated. All branches in the United States and a number in Canada accepted this proposition. The Canadian branches which refused these terms were classed as affiliates of the British organization up until 1924, although they were not controlled by the parent body. In that year the British headquarters granted complete autonomy to the Canadian branches, which then organized as the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.

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 of the United States on the subject of legislation. In Canada, the legislative mouthpiece of internationally organized labour is the Trades and Labour Congress, which body is representative of the international labour movement, as its affiliated membership is 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 various unions move as they desire between the two countries and are entitled to all rights and privileges established in 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 unions in Canada, there are labour bodies which are termed non-international. Some of these organizations were founded 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 whose establishment in a few instances was due to unsatisfied grievances of local unions against their central organizations.

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