

**All-Canadian Congress of Labour.**—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized Mar. 16, 1927, by labour bodies not eligible for membership in the old established Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. One of the promoters of the new body was the Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed as a result of the expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of Knights of Labour Assemblies and all other unions which were composed of members of crafts over which existing international organizations claimed jurisdiction. With the formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour the Canadian Federation passed out of existence. At the close of 1928 the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had thirteen central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 50,484, as well as twenty directly chartered local unions, with a membership of 979, making a total combined reported membership of 51,643.

**Membership of International Organizations in Canada.**—At the close of 1928 there were 81 international craft organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, four less than the number recorded in 1927. These bodies among them had 1,926 local branches in the Dominion with 211,346 members, the same number of branches but an increase of 6,946 members as compared with 1927. The international craft organizations represent approximately 63 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices (Table 2).

**Canadian Central Labour Bodies.**—There are in Canada 27 Canadian central labour bodies, 21 of which are in direct opposition to the international organizations. In some instances these Canadian central labour bodies have been formed by secessionists from international unions. The combined membership of the Canadian central labour organizations on Dec. 31, 1928, was 51,858, comprised in 586 local branches (Table 3).

**Membership of Independent Units.**—There are 36 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 34 of which had a membership of 11,398 at the end of 1928. The remaining 2 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. Up to the time of the expulsion by the Trades Congress of those bodies which were outside the ranks of the international organizations there was only one Catholic union, that composed of shoe workers in the city of Quebec, which had accepted the social doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church and admitted a chaplain (a member of the clergy), this course being adopted in 1901 following the adjustment of a dispute in the shoe industry in that city by the archbishop of the diocese. Some years later a number of other national unions were formed in the province of Quebec, all of which accepted for their guidance the declarations of Pope Leo XIII, who on May 15, 1891, issued an encyclical on "The Condition of the Working Classes", the provisions of which were subsequently proclaimed by Pope Pius X as fundamental rules for workingmen's associations. In 1918 a conference of national unions was held in Quebec city, followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919