

their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 47 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 1932 meeting in Hamilton being counted as the 48th. 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 1931, the Congress received payment of per capita tax on the Canadian membership of 60 international bodies and also from two national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion; the combined membership was 141,137, comprised in 1,635 local branches.

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 1931, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had eleven central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 25,221, as well as 31 directly chartered local unions with a membership of 3,101, making a total combined reported membership of 28,322.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1931 there were 82 international craft organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, two less than the number recorded in 1930. These bodies among them had 1,884 local branches in the Dominion with 188,219 members. The membership of the two industrial unions with branches in the Dominion was 27,726 comprised in 51 branches. Thus the total international trade union membership in Canada at the close of 1931 was 215,945. The international craft organizations represent approximately 61 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices (Table 3).

Canadian Central Labour Bodies.—There are in Canada 25 Canadian central labour bodies, 18 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, 1931, was 48,509, comprised in 606 local branches (Table 4).

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 37 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 36 of which had a membership of 12,099 at the end of 1931.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—During the period when the Knights of Labour operated in Quebec, there existed also four independent unions,