

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 1933, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had eleven central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 51,998, as well as 39 directly chartered local unions with a membership of 3,120, making a total combined reported membership of 55,118.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1933 there were 78 international craft organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, the same as the number recorded in 1932. These bodies among them had 1,753 local branches in the Dominion with 140,801 members. The membership of the two industrial unions with branches in the Dominion was 26,918 comprised in 54 branches. Thus the total international trade union membership in Canada at the close of 1933 was 167,719 (Table 4). The international *craft* organizations alone represent about 49 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices as shown in Table 3.

Canadian Central Labour Bodies.—There are in Canada 34 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, 1933, was 76,062, comprised in 748 local branches (Table 5).

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 42 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 41 of which had a membership of 15,545 at the end of 1933.

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 grandually disappeared, but the independent unions continued to exist. Up to the time of the expulsion by the Trade 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 and Chicoutimi in 1920; the delegates at the latter conference, numbering 225 from 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held in Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was "Federation