

of Catholic Workers of Canada" and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. From information at hand, there are 110 National Catholic unions with a combined membership of 26,894.

One Big Union.—Delegates from Western Canada to the Quebec convention of 1918, dissatisfied with the alleged reactionary policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held a caucus at which it was decided to concentrate their energies towards having the Trades Congress legislate in accordance with their views. Some months later a meeting of delegates was called by the British Columbia Federation of Labour to assemble immediately following the annual convention of that body, which, for the first time in its history, met outside of the province under its jurisdiction, in Calgary. The conference assembled on Mar. 13, 1919, with 239 delegates present; the outcome of the meeting was the formation of an industrial organization, the "One Big Union". On June 11, 1919, a conference of the new body was held in Calgary to further the plans of the organization, which had a membership of 41,150 at the close of 1919. From the outset the O.B.U. met with much opposition from the old-established labour unions, represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was opposed to the substitution of industrial unionism for the existing system of craft unions. According to information supplied by the general secretary, the O.B.U., at the close of 1933, had 47 units under charter, one of which was located in the United States, as well as two central labour councils (bodies similar to trades and labour councils), the combined reported membership being 23,640.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—The numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1933 was given by the Department of Labour as follows: international organizations, 1,807 local branches with an aggregate membership of 167,719; Canadian central labour bodies, 748 branches and 76,062 members; independent units, 42 with 15,545 members; National Catholic unions, 110 with 26,894 members; grand total, 2,707 local branches and 286,220 members. As compared with 1932, this represents a decrease of 18 branches but a gain of 2,644 members. Table 3 shows by years the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911.

3.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-33.

Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.
1911.....	133,132	1919.....	378,047	1927.....	290,282
1912.....	160,120	1920.....	373,842	1928.....	300,602
1913.....	175,799	1921.....	313,320	1929.....	319,476
1914.....	166,163	1922.....	276,621	1930.....	322,449
1915.....	143,343	1923.....	278,092	1931.....	310,544
1916.....	160,407	1924.....	260,643	1932.....	283,576
1917.....	204,630	1925.....	271,064	1933.....	286,220
1918.....	248,887	1926.....	274,064		

International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.—Table 4 gives the names of the 78 international craft labour organizations and the two industrial unions which now carry on operations in Canada, and shows: (1) the number of branches which were in existence in the Dominion at the close of 1933, and (2) the reported membership.