

to the Supreme Court of Canada, which was later carried in appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The judgments of the latter body, given in January, 1937, were to the effect that all three of these statutes were *ultra vires* of the Parliament of Canada.

At the 1935 session of Parliament resolutions were also adopted approving of three other draft conventions of the International Labour Conference with a view to their subsequent ratification, namely: seamen's articles of agreement; safety of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships; and the marking of weights on heavy packages transported by vessel.

Section 5.—Organized Labour in Canada.

The Dominion Department of Labour publishes annually a report on labour organization in Canada. This report outlines the composition and development of the various organizations of wage-earners in the Dominion, and gives statistical and other information respecting membership, benefits, registration of trade unions, etc.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—The numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1936 was given by the Department of Labour as follows: international organizations, 1,896 local branches with an aggregate membership of 174,769; Canadian central labour bodies, 740 branches and 83,841 members; independent units, 60 with 18,863 members; National Catholic unions, 190 with 45,000 members; grand total, 2,886 local branches and 322,473 members. As compared with 1935 this represents an increase of 158 branches, and of 41,769 members. Table 4 shows, by years, the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911.

4.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-36.

Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.
1911.....	133,132	1920.....	373,842	1929.....	319,476
1912.....	160,120	1921.....	313,320	1930.....	322,429
1913.....	175,799	1922.....	276,621	1931.....	310,544
1914.....	166,163	1923.....	278,092	1932.....	283,576
1915.....	143,343	1924.....	260,643	1933.....	286,220
1916.....	160,407	1925.....	271,064	1934.....	281,774
1917.....	204,630	1926.....	274,604	1935.....	280,704
1918.....	248,887	1927.....	290,282	1936.....	322,473
1919.....	378,047	1928.....	300,602		

Main Groups.—The following paragraphs outline the main groups into which Canadian labour organizations now fall.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1936, the Congress had in affiliation the Canadian membership of 62 international bodies and the membership of 4 national organizations as well as that of 98 directly chartered unions, the combined membership being 149,398, comprised in 1,679 local branches.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized in Montreal, Mar. 16, 1927, by representatives of national and independent organizations. At the close of 1936, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had 6 central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 27,489, as well as 42 directly chartered local unions with a membership of 3,894, making a total combined reported membership of 31,383.