

organized in other Canadian cities, the society having the whole Dominion for its operations. In 1888 the United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America was formed and entered the field as a competitor for the organization of the craftsmen eligible for membership in the Amalgamated Society. The first Canadian lodge (No. 103) of the new body was formed in Stratford, Ont., in 1890, while lodges in Montreal (No. 111) and in Winnipeg (No. 122) were organized before the close of the same year. To meet the extension of the jurisdiction into Canada the name of the organization was changed in 1891 to International Association of Machinists. Since that time the organization has added greatly to its Canadian following, having at the close of the year 1921 99 local lodges with a combined membership of 10,135. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Society never added very greatly to its Canadian following, the largest number of local branches and members on record being in 1919, when they stood at 24 and 3,000 respectively. Negotiations were opened in 1919 by the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the International Association of Machinists, with a view to effecting an amalgamation. As a result the Amalgamated Society on Sept. 30, 1920, withdrew its operations from Canada and also from the United States, where branches were also in existence, leaving the whole North American continent to the International Association of Machinists. Another British labour organization to establish branches in Canada was the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which in 1860 chartered a branch in Toronto, twenty-one years before the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now the chief organization in North America of the craft named, came into existence. In this case also bickerings finally led to a unification whereby the members of the Amalgamated Society became also members of the United, retaining their connection with the parent body for the beneficial features. The only other branch of a British labour organization in Canada is a lodge in Hazelhill, N.S., of the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers. With the practical elimination of the British organizations, the North American field has been left entirely to the labour organizations originating on this continent. These labour bodies are for the most part in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, which in addition to dealing with trade matters speaks for the organized workers in the United States on the subject of legislation. In Canada the legislative mouthpiece of organized labour is the Trades and Labour Congress, which body is strongly representative of the international labour movement, its affiliated membership being largely drawn from international organizations which have in the first place been affiliated to the American Federation of Labour. Under the travelling card system now in vogue members of the respective unions move as they desire between the two countries and are entitled to all rights and privileges established in the various localities where local branches are in existence. Canadian members of international organizations are eligible for the highest offices in the gift of their organizations, and in some instances have been elected to these posts.