

In addition to the international trade union membership in Canada there are labour bodies which are termed non-international. Some of these organizations were formed by former members of international unions which for various reasons severed their connection with the parent bodies. There are also a number of independent labour unions in the Dominion, their origin in a few instances being an outcome of grievances against their central organizations not being settled to the satisfaction of the complaining branches.

A statement of the development of organized labour in Canada would not be complete without a reference to the Knights of Labour, an organization formed in the United States in 1869, to which all classes of workers were admitted. The Knights of Labour, which in 1885 reached its greatest numerical strength, with about a million members, extended its jurisdiction into Canada, establishing district and local assemblies in many localities in the Dominion, seventeen of which were operating in 1891 in the province of Quebec. Soon after the latter date, internal dissension took place in the ranks of the organization, owing to the difficulty of uniting workers of different crafts in one body. The international craft organizations, which had in the meantime become united under the banner of the American Federation of Labour, formed in 1881, offered strong opposition to the Knights of Labour, which in a few years ceased to be a factor in the labour movement of the continent. All of its Canadian "Assemblies" have long since passed out of existence.

**Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.**—Through the initiative of the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council) the first national labour organization, the Canadian Labour Union, was formed in Toronto in September, 1873. The organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, but disappeared as a result of the serious depression of the later 70's. In 1883 the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, feeling the necessity of the wage earners of Canada having a medium through which to express their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 45 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 1921 meeting in Winnipeg being counted as the thirty-seventh. 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 1921 the congress received payment of per capita tax from 58 international bodies which had