

previous experience of the individual and his or her aptitude and ability to learn. Individual contracts provide for a stated weekly or monthly wage. The employer pays the trainee what his services are worth and the balance of the wage is made up by the Department of Veterans Affairs from the veteran's training grant. As training progresses and skill increases, the proportion of the wage paid by the employer increases and that paid by the Department decreases.

Apprentice Training.—During the year, 10-year agreements were completed between the Dominion Department of Labour and all provinces, except Prince Edward Island and Quebec, under which the Dominion will share equally with the province in certain approved costs in connection with the training of apprentices in correspondence courses, part-time classes or full-time classes. This necessitated the passing of Apprenticeship Acts in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where there was no such legislation. Each province draws up its own list of trades designated under the Act, and all apprentices come under Government supervision. The trades deriving the most benefit from the Apprenticeship Agreements are the building and construction trades and motor-vehicle repair.

Section 6.—Control of Manpower

The responsibility for carrying out Government policies with respect to the utilization of manpower continued to be vested in the Minister of Labour during the year ended Mar. 31, 1946, but controls were being gradually relaxed. An outline of the Government's policy and of the administration of the National Selective Service Civilian and Mobilization Regulations was given at pp. 777-779 of the 1945 Year Book.

Call-ups under the Mobilization Regulations were suspended on May 7, 1945, on termination of the European War. The requirement that women should secure permits before seeking or entering employment was rescinded. The compulsory transfer of workers was abandoned and more freedom in the issuance of Labour Exit Permits allowed. Other employment controls were gradually removed until the only ones remaining were the requirements that employers register their vacancies with an Employment Office and that workers register when seeking employment. These are still in effect and are designed to aid the National Employment Service in its placing duties.

Section 7.—Organized Labour in Canada

Information concerning trade unions in Canada is published in the annual report on "Labour Organization in Canada" issued by the Department of Labour.

At the close of 1944 there were 724,188 members of trade unions in Canada. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was reported as 284,732 in 2,274 branches of affiliated unions and Dominion unions; that of the Canadian Congress of Labour as 272,146 in 894 branches and local unions; of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, as 74,624 in 296 branches; the independent railroad brotherhoods, 36,147 in 366 branches; other central organizations, 45,328 in 234 branches; and independent local unions, 11,211 in 59 branches.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—The Congress is the oldest of the central labour organizations in Canada. After the disbanding of the Canadian Labour Union, which had drawn together local unions in Ontario from 1873 to 1877, inclusive,