

in the following statement is that many veterans were allowed to change the occupation in which training was taken. Thus the number of approvals is somewhat inflated.

<u>Trade or Occupation</u>	<u>Approvals for Training</u>	<u>Trade or Occupation</u>	<u>Approvals for Training</u>
	No.		No.
Accountants and auditors.....	6,650	Boot- and shoe-makers.....	1,021
Artists and sculptors.....	514	Jewellers and watchmakers.....	1,498
Clergymen.....	891	Machinists.....	2,699
Musicians and singers.....	798	Toolmakers, die-setters.....	583
Commercial artists.....	1,486	Sheet metal workers.....	1,146
Draftsmen.....	2,697	Structural steel workers.....	827
Laboratory technicians and assistants..	520	Welders and flame cutters.....	1,921
Photographers.....	786	Electricians.....	4,731
Radio operators.....	798	Bricklayers and tilesetters.....	2,114
Embalmers and undertakers.....	447	Carpenters.....	4,593
Hotel and restaurant managers.....	667	Painters (construction).....	919
Clerks, general.....	7,189	Plasterers.....	363
Office machine operators.....	441	Plumbers and steamfitters.....	2,642
Secretaries.....	1,544	Motormen, street railway.....	237
Stenographers and typists.....	3,822	Laundry, cleaning and dyeing.....	285
Telegraph operators.....	689	Butchers and meatcutters.....	524
Salesmen.....	900	Auto mechanics.....	7,585
Cooks.....	458	General mechanics.....	2,196
Barbers.....	2,286	Radio repairmen.....	1,671
Beauticians.....	1,652	Refrigeration mechanics.....	871
Protection service occupations.....	5,497	Teachers.....	1,250
Agricultural occupations.....	2,353	Trained nurses.....	536
Bakers.....	505	Forest supervisors.....	265
Furriers.....	338	Chiropractors.....	266
Dressmakers and tailors.....	1,593	Designers.....	562
Sawmill occupations.....	257	Midwives, practical nurses and first aiders.....	524
Cabinet makers.....	1,238	Stationary engineers.....	580
Upholsterers.....	714		
Compositors and typesetters.....	463		
Pressmen and plate printers.....	280		
		TOTAL.....	<u>90,882</u>

## Section 6.—Organized Labour in Canada

Information concerning trade unions is published in the Annual Report on *Labour Organization in Canada* issued by the Department of Labour.

At the close of 1946 there were 831,697 trade union members in Canada. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as compiled from reports of unions to the Department of Labour, was 356,121 in 2,536 branches of affiliated and directly chartered unions; that of the Canadian Congress of Labour was 314,025 in 1,087 branches and local unions; that of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, 70,367 in 338 branches; the independent railroad brotherhoods, 37,731 in 370 branches; and independent local unions, 4,298 in 47 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, there was no central organization until 1883 when the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto called a conference of local unions and plans were made to establish a Dominion organization which was formally set up in 1886.

Affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress at the present time are “international” trade unions, almost all of which are also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a number of Canadian or “national” unions and a number of directly chartered labour unions.

*Canadian Congress of Labour.*—This Congress was organized in September, 1940, when the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, formed in 1927, amended its constitution to permit the affiliation with the Congress of the Canadian branches