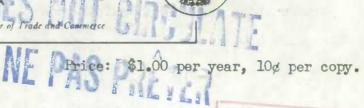
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ADVANCE STATEMENT ON EMPLOYMENT AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, ATISTICS

(These data are subject to revision)

The industrial composite index of employment for Oct. 1 was 121.8 (1949=100), the same as the figure for Sept. 1. Employment in manufacturing increased by 0.7 p.c. from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1. The rise of 2.8 p.c. in Ontario reflected recall of automobile workers after layoffs associated with model changes, seasonal increases in activity in canning plants, and re-opening of breweries after shut-downs resulting from strikes of distributive workers. Manufacturing employment declined seasonally in most other provinces.

Employment in forestry was up 12 p.c., partly owing to recall of workers in British Columbia after improvement in the forest fire situation. Employment increased in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, but a decrease of 27 p.c. was recorded for Newfoundland as cutting operations neared completion. Employment increases were also recorded for trade and finance, insurance and real estate. Increases usually occur in these industries between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. In the remaining industry divisions, employment declined, mainly owing to seasonal factors. Strikes affecting construction in the Toronto area led to a more-than-seasonal drop in building and general engineering.

Provincially, employment increased in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and declined in all other provinces. The largest percentage drop (3.2 p.c.) was in Newfoundland, with the decline in forestry the main factor in the decrease.

The industrial composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries rose from \$70.67 at Sept. 1 to \$70.81 at Oct. 1, largely owing to a longer work week in manufacturing and increases in employment in motor vehicle plants. The composite index of payrolls increased from 201.1 to 201.6. Disbursements in forestry, manufacturing, trade and finance, insurance and real estate were higher than for the week of Sept. 1, but those in the remaining industrial divisions declined. The most noteworthy reduction was in mining in which industrial disputes occurring towards the end of September caused a large decrease in the earnings and hours reported for the period ending on or about Oct. 1.

Prepared in the Employment Section of the Labour Division.

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Advance Index Numbers of Employment at Oct. 1, 1958, with Provincial Averages of Weekly Wages and Salaries (1949=100)

	Empl	Loyment In	ldexes	Averag		
Area and Industry	0ct. 1 1958	Sept.1 1958	0ct. 1 1957	0ct. 1 1958	Sept.1 1958	0ct. 1 1957 \$
			A. Prov	inces		
Newfoundland Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta	133.1 124.6 99.4 102.1 120.7 122.2 112.4 136.0 159.6	137.6 126.3 98.3 103.1 121.1 121.3 113.2 137.2 161.9	142.2 127.4 102.0 106.1 126.9 126.3 115.4 134.7 160.6	63.39 50.78 58.65 58.83 68.13 73.31 67.73 69.83 73.77	61.55 50.14 58.18 57.88 67.69 73.62 67.96 69.55 73.58	62.12 52.24 57.27 57.99 65.76 71.47 65.14 66.31 70.48
British Columbia	120.3	120.5	132.1	76.38	75.65	75.62 68.84
Canada - Composite Index Canada - Manufacturing	121.8	121.8	118.1	72.65	72.39	70.29

B. Industrial Division Employment Indexes

	Oct. 1	Sept.1	Oct. 1
	1958	1958	1957
Forestry (chiefly logging) Mining Manufacturing Construction Transportation, storage and communication Public utility operation	85.8	76.4	109.6
	125.2	127.1	130.0
	112.3	111.5	118.1
	143.8	148.8	153.5
	118.2	120.4	124.4
	140.4	142.9	139.3
Trade Finance, insurance and real estate Service Industrial composite	133.1	129.8	133.3
	150.9	150.5	148.6
	138.1	144.0	136.3

Note: - These data are based on an advance tabulation of statistics received from establishments usually employing 15 persons and over. The monthly report giving more detailed area and industry statistics of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings will be issued some days hence.

^{1/}Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry cleaning plants, business and recreational services.