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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

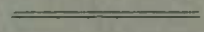
SEPTEMBER, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
November 11 1942

Price \$1 a year

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1942.

Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics;

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

A further rise in industrial activity was indicated at the beginning of September, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls. The 13,142 co-operating firms had an aggregate working force of 1,795,411 persons, 14,707 more than the number they had employed at Aug. 1. This increase of 0.8 p.c. (which was accompanied by that of 2.7 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls), was rather below average for the season; it was also smaller than that noted at Sept. 1 in any immediately preceding year. This is the third occasion since the early spring on which the indicated expansion has been less than normal; the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight falling-off at May 1 and June 1, and again at the date under review. On the whole, however, the additions to the reported working forces during the summer have exceeded the normal, seasonal gains, although they have not been equal to those indicated in the same period in 1939, 1940 or 1941. Thus as the organization of the industrial war effort proceeds, and the supply of available labour diminishes, the rate of expansion in employment has appreciably slackened. Nevertheless, industrial activity generally continues at an unprecedentedly high level.

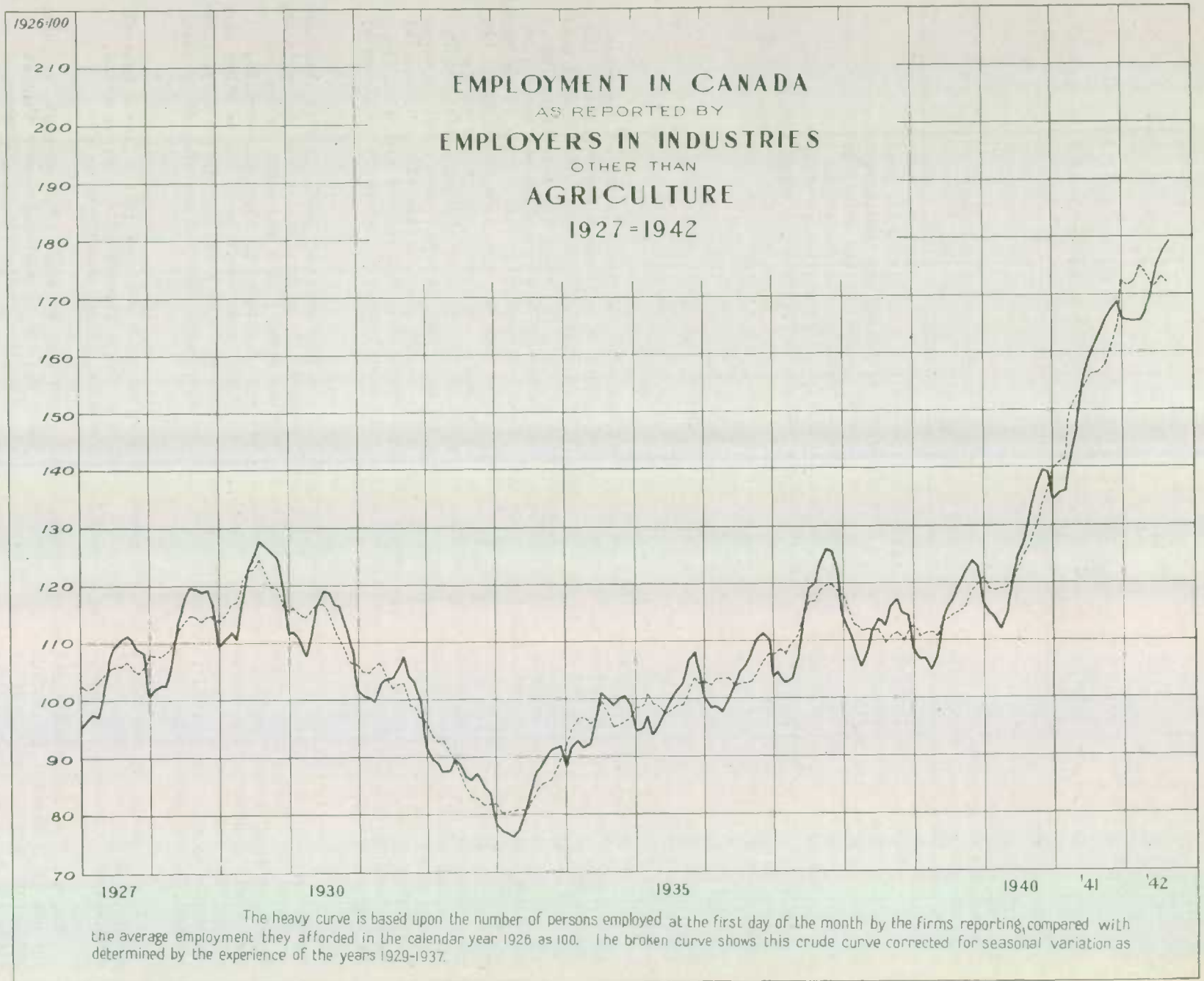
Further and larger advances were reported in manufacturing at Sept. 1, 1942, the co-operating establishments having added 16,843 men and women to their personnel since the beginning of August. Of this number, 8,600 were taken on in iron and steel plants and 4,050 in the vegetable food group. Smaller, but important increases were indicated in chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and pulp and paper factories. On the other hand, animal food and lumber mills were seasonally slacker; there was also a falling-off in clay, glass and stone works. The general increase of 1½ p.c. in factory employment was accompanied by that of 3.6 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging showed a seasonal gain. Little general change took place in communications, while the trend in mining, transportation, construction, services and trade was downward. The largest losses were in mining, notably of gold.

The unadjusted index number of employment (1926=100) stood at 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942. The Aug. 1 figure was 177.9, while that at Sept. 1, 1941, was 162.7, 10.2 p.c. lower than at the latest date. The indexes at Sept. 1 in immediately preceding years were as follows:- 1940, 131.6; 1939, 119.6; 1938, 115.1 and 1937, 123.2.

Since the increase at Sept. 1, 1942, was rather below average, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a fractional decline, falling from 173.0 at the beginning of August, to 172.3 at the date under review.

Chart 1



PAYROLLS.^{2/}

As already stated, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 by all firms furnishing data. The payrolls aggregated \$52,361,441, as compared with \$50,970,885^{1/} at Aug. 1. The per capita earnings averaged \$29.16 at the latest date, while in the period of observation in the preceding month, the average had been \$28.62^{1/}. Although the gain was partly due to the payment of the cost-of-living allowance at the higher rates authorized under P.C. 5963 for the pay periods following Aug. 15, it continues the movement which with only one exception has been indicated from the institution of the payroll statistics in the early spring of 1941. The exception was at Jan. 1, when the general observance of the holidays lowered the reported earnings.

When the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey shows that the 1,859,559 persons in recorded employment at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$54,273,332 for services rendered in the last week in August. This was a per capita average of \$29.19. At Aug. 1, the establishments co-operating in the nine leading industrial groups - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance - reported an aggregate payroll of \$52,888,570^{1/}, paid to 1,843,911 men and women. Their average earnings were \$28.66^{1/}.

A comparison of the course of employment and payrolls in the last twelve months shows that the increase of 10.2 p.c. in the number of persons recorded as at work in the eight leading industries has been accompanied by that of 23.3 p.c. in their weekly payrolls; in the nine main industrial divisions, including finance, the gain in employment has amounted to 9.9 p.c., and in payrolls, to 22.6 p.c. in the year.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, based on June 1, 1941=100,
Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

	Eight Leading Industries			·	Manufacturing		
	Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	·	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1941</u>			\$				\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25		100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49		102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69		105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04		108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37		110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.4	117.3	27.02		111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32		112.1	123.4	28.16
<u>1942</u>							
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13		111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65		113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92		116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41		118.7	134.3	28.94
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.69		120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	126.5	28.20		122.6	137.6	28.73
July 1	114.9	129.7	28.49		124.7	142.0	29.16
Aug. 1	116.3	131.8 ^{1/}	28.62 ^{1/}		126.4	143.5 ^{1/}	29.08 ^{1/}
Sept. 1	117.3	135.4	29.16		128.3	148.7	29.66

1/ Revised.

2/ For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls, see note on page 11.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1942 and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1942	Index Numbers of						
				Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
				Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	
(a) Provinces.										
Maritime Provinces	128,994	3,361,247	26.06	113.0	111.8	107.7	139.5	135.4	115.9	
Prince Edward Island	2,174	49,570	22.80	104.5	104.4	121.6	112.2	109.6	124.8	
Nova Scotia	78,799	2,120,568	26.91	116.2	115.1	108.3	144.1	141.0	115.7	
New Brunswick	48,021	1,191,109	24.80	109.3	107.9	106.5	133.4	127.5	115.4	
Quebec	563,858	15,571,233	27.62	122.6	121.7	108.0	145.0	141.0	112.7	
Ontario	742,879	22,458,720	30.23	113.0	112.1	104.4	127.5	124.6*	106.7	
Prairie Provinces	193,556	5,614,147	29.01	111.5	111.8	106.1	124.4	122.4	108.8	
Manitoba	90,384	2,611,402	28.89	110.5	110.7	104.7	121.3	119.2	106.1	
Saskatchewan	38,422	1,060,237	27.59	108.9	107.9	103.8	121.0	118.4	106.8	
Alberta	64,750	1,942,508	30.00	114.5	116.0	109.7	131.1	129.5	114.0	
British Columbia	166,124	5,356,094	32.24	133.0	129.9	111.0	158.0	150.0*	113.6	
CANADA	1,795,411	52,361,441	29.16	117.3	116.3	106.4	135.4	131.7	109.8	
(b) Cities.										
Montreal	264,655	7,624,179	28.81	123.6	121.8	107.4	144.2	138.9	110.9	
Quebec City	34,227	843,384	24.64	146.3	139.6	113.6	177.1	164.0*	117.7	
Toronto	235,774	7,073,892	30.00	119.8	117.9	104.0	135.7	131.1	105.4	
Ottawa	21,526	555,633	25.81	108.5	108.2	104.1	122.7	120.7	105.8	
Hamilton	62,266	1,971,424	31.66	117.8	116.2	104.0	136.0	134.3	108.0	
Windsor	40,357	1,599,945	39.64	129.2	128.8	106.3	135.1	128.8*	100.2	
Winnipeg	56,039	1,537,460	27.43	110.0	109.2	106.1	119.8	117.3	105.3	
Vancouver	81,786	2,564,679	31.36	162.8	156.3	112.3	199.3	186.7*	117.7	
(c) Industries.										
Manufacturing	1,123,270	33,333,167	29.68	128.3	126.4	108.0	148.7	143.5*	110.8	
Durable Goods 1/	606,951	19,905,582	32.80	141.8	139.7	107.9	169.4	161.4	112.1	
Non-Durable Goods	497,202	12,760,535	25.66	116.3	114.4	108.3	128.1	124.1	109.6	
Electric Light and Power	19,117	666,050	34.53	100.2	102.0	103.0	108.5	107.8	100.4	
Logging	43,764	1,007,680	23.03	93.2	89.8	88.2	114.9	110.4	91.0	
Mining	77,954	2,756,576	35.36	94.1	97.2	102.5	107.3	108.6*	109.3	
Communications	28,604	806,305	28.19	110.2	109.8	104.9	114.6	111.6	102.4	
Transportation	138,675	4,830,002	34.83	110.9	111.3	106.8	122.0	120.9	110.3	
Construction and Maintenance	184,865	5,097,890	27.58	105.0	105.2	110.3	131.2	127.3	115.8	
Services	41,924	730,516	17.42	110.1	110.8	107.6	120.1	119.8	107.6	
Trade	156,355	3,799,305	24.30	97.1	97.3	100.4	104.2	104.1	103.2	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,795,411	52,361,441	29.16	117.3	116.3	106.4	135.4	131.7	109.8	
Finance	64,148	1,911,891	29.80	107.0	105.4	105.4	110.7	111.1	104.7	
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,559	54,273,332	29.19	116.8	115.8	106.3	134.4	131.0*	109.4	

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

* Revised.

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Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus, and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares a current index of the average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the last week in May as 100. The three latest figures are as follows: July 1, 126.2; Aug. 1, 128.3 and Sept. 1, 130.6; at Sept. 1, 1941, the index was 109.5.

From June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1942, there was a general increase of 17.3 p.c. in industrial employment, accompanied by a gain of 35.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The reasons previously given for the much greater advance in the index of earnings than in that of employment may again be stated;- (1) the growing concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average, and in addition, there is in many cases a considerable amount of overtime work, and (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the statistics of the present bulletin reflect the recent rise in this allowance, authorized for pay periods falling after Aug. 15. However, the bonus had previously been increased since its institution. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been awarded. In spite of these factors beneficially affecting the typical worker, the average earnings of the individual, as a result of the dilution of labour, have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Where the latter has risen by 35.4 p.c., the index of per capita earnings has increased by 15½ p.c. since June 1, 1941. The Bureau's index of the cost-of-living has risen from 110.5 at that date to 117.4 at the beginning of September, or by 6.2 p.c.

The expansion in employment and aggregate payrolls in manufacturing has greatly exceeded that indicated in industry as a whole, the number employed in factories having risen by 28.3 p.c. between June 1, 1941, and Sept. 1, 1942, accompanied by a gain of 48.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita earnings have risen by 16.1 p.c. in the same interval. The factors mentioned above as influencing the all-industries statistics operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

The durable goods industries have shown particularly noteworthy increases in employment and payrolls in the period from June 1, 1941; the index in the former has risen to 141.8, and that in the latter to 168.7 at Sept. 1, 1942. In the non-durable goods class, the latest index number of employment stood at 116.3 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure, and that of payrolls, at 127.7.

In considering the marked variations which are found to exist in the average earnings of those employed in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of workers therein is an important factor, being also frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages.

TABLES.

The statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the Table on page 4, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 9 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1942, and Sept. 1, 1941. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

The publication of the statistics for Sept. 1, 1942, presents an opportunity of discussing the effect of three years of warfare upon the Canadian industrial scene, without having to make allowance for the seasonal factors which to a greater or lesser extent affect the value of comparisons of the situation in different months of the year. The Table on page 6 gives index numbers for the provinces, the leading cities and a number of industrial groups at Sept. 1 in the years, 1939-42, together with the percentage changes in these indexes. Attention is also drawn to Chart 2, depicting the monthly movements of employment in recent years in the Dominion as a whole.

During the first 12 months of the war, recorded employment increased by 10 p.c. Following the events climaxed by the fall of France, the rate of industrial activity was greatly

Employment as Reported by the Co-operating Employers at Sept. 1, 1942,
as Compared with Sept. 1 in 1941, 1940 and 1939.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Index Numbers (1926=100)				Percentage Change in Index from Sept. 1, 1939 at		
	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942
	(Decrease indicated by minus sign)						
					p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<u>(a) Provinces</u>							
Maritime Provinces	116.4	127.3	164.1	172.2	9.4	41.0	47.9
Prince Edward Island	111.6	117.0	130.2	111.9	4.8	16.7	.3
Nova Scotia	125.6	136.7	182.1	195.1	8.8	45.0	55.3
New Brunswick	105.3	116.4	143.8	147.5	10.5	36.6	40.1
Quebec	128.5	136.4	169.9	192.8	6.1	32.2	50.0
Ontario	116.2	134.8	169.0	183.0	16.0	45.4	57.5
Prairie Provinces	114.0	117.0	136.1	143.1	2.6	19.4	25.5
Manitoba	104.2	109.1	130.5	137.8	4.7	25.2	32.2
Saskatchewan	128.9	119.3	132.2	138.8	7.4	2.6	7.7
Alberta	119.2	127.8	147.5	154.0	7.2	23.7	29.2
British Columbia	116.6	126.7	149.8	178.7	8.7	28.5	53.3
CANADA	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	10.0	36.0	49.9
<u>(b) Cities</u>							
Montreal	109.3	117.8	151.6	174.4	7.8	38.7	59.6
Quebec City	127.8	138.9	186.2	239.8	8.7	45.7	87.6
Toronto	110.5	128.5	159.5	183.6	16.3	44.3	66.2
Ottawa	108.6	124.4	156.8	163.4	14.5	44.4	50.5
Hamilton	101.8	129.6	168.4	190.7	27.3	65.4	87.3
Windsor	115.2	169.1	244.4	297.0	46.8	112.2	157.8
Winnipeg	98.2	105.6	129.6	134.4	7.5	32.0	36.9
Vancouver	117.2	128.9	159.4	231.0	10.0	36.0	97.1
<u>(c) Industries</u>							
Manufacturing	115.3	136.4	181.4	215.6	20.0	57.3	87.0
Durable Goods	100.4	133.8	198.7	261.0	33.3	97.9	160.0
Lumber	92.6	107.6	128.0	124.1	16.2	38.2	34.0
Electrical Apparatus	132.4	160.6	225.1	263.5	21.3	70.0	99.0
Iron and Steel	94.1	136.6	220.8	318.8	45.2	134.6	238.8
Non-ferrous metal products	160.7	203.8	297.5	355.2	26.8	85.1	121.0
Non-Durable Goods	126.6	141.9	168.3	180.4	12.1	32.9	42.5
Food	143.7	140.9	172.2	168.2	- 1.9	19.8	17.0
Textiles	119.9	146.6	163.0	166.9	22.3	35.9	39.2
Pulp and Paper Products	110.1	121.5	133.6	134.5	10.4	21.3	22.2
Chemicals	161.9	208.1	383.5	594.2	28.5	136.9	267.0
Electric Light and Power	142.8	146.4	155.2	150.2	2.5	8.7	5.2
Non-Manufacturing	124.3	124.0	142.4	140.0	- 0.2	14.6	12.6
Logging	60.3	126.8	139.6	147.5	110.3	131.5	144.6
Mining	168.0	170.2	181.6	166.8	1.3	8.1	- .7
Communications	87.3	92.1	102.0	107.1	5.5	16.8	22.7
Transportation	90.0	94.6	105.9	110.0	5.1	17.7	222.2
Construction	152.2	121.1	153.9	146.5	- 20.4	1.1	- 3.7
Services	151.7	157.1	183.9	188.2	3.6	21.2	24.1
Trade	134.9	142.9	157.5	152.3	5.9	16.8	12.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.6	131.6	162.7	179.3	10.0	36.0	49.9

accelerated, and by Sept. 1, 1941, the general index had risen to a point 36 p.c. above that at the outbreak of hostilities. Further pronounced expansion in succeeding months brought the index to a new maximum of 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942, when it was 49.9 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1939, index of 119.6. Despite the unprecedentedly high level recently indicated, it is noteworthy that the curve of employment is flattening, the distance between the 1942 and the 1941 curves being considerably less than that between the 1941 and the 1940 curves. This flattening is an obvious development, in view of the magnitude of the industrial war effort with its consequent depletion of the labour market, together with the absorption of over half a million men in the armed forces.

The monthly surveys show that since the outbreak of war, close on to 600,000 men and women have been added to the working forces of the firms^{1/} furnishing current statistics of employment; other establishments may also have increased their personnel, although it is highly probable that recent events have, on the whole, reacted unfavourably upon the smaller businesses. The addition of approximately 600,000 workers to the numbers in recorded employment, together with the enlistment of over 500,000 men in the various services in the space of three years, has occasioned profound changes in the industrial and occupational distributions of the Canadian population. The principal sources from which these accessions to the industrial payrolls have been drawn are as follows:- (a) unemployed workers (b) the own-account and small-employer classes (c) agriculture (d) home-makers and other women (e) adolescents, who under normal conditions would probably continue at school for a year or two longer, or possibly for a lengthier period. At the other end of the scale, many older men and women are undoubtedly prolonging their period of service beyond the usual retirement age. The armed services, in addition to drawing upon most of the above reservoirs for recruits, have of course also taken very large numbers of persons from their former employment in industry.

An extremely large proportion of the persons employed by industry since the outbreak of war have been absorbed by manufacturing establishments, in which the index of employment has risen by 87 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939 and Sept. 1, 1942. The gain in the non-manufacturing classes as a whole has amounted only to 12.6 p.c. in the three years.

Within the manufacturing group, employment in the production of durable goods has shown particularly impressive expansion. The index has risen from 100.4 at the beginning of the war, to 261.0 at Sept. 1, 1942, or by 160 p.c. Even greater than this gain, has been that of almost 239 p.c. in employment in iron and steel plants. The non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus divisions have likewise afforded work to a substantially greater number of persons, now mainly producing to meet war-time demands. The lumber and clay, glass and stone groups, two of the remaining three in the durable goods category, have shown increases in the last three years which are considerable, though on a much smaller scale than those previously mentioned.

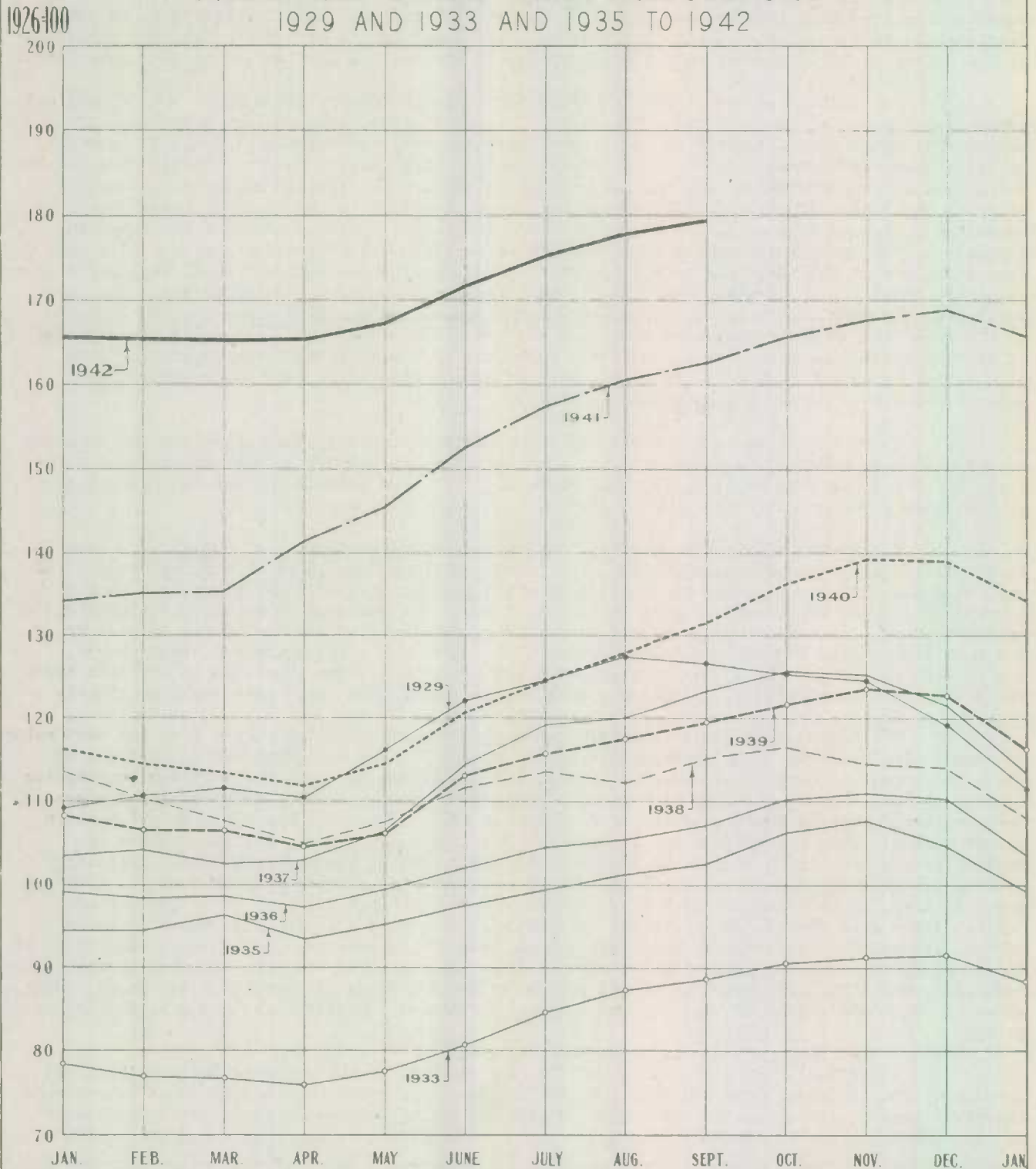
The advances in the non-durable goods classes have resulted partly from the manufacture of commodities required in the prosecution of the war and in the equipment and maintenance of the armed forces in Canada and abroad, but are also partly due to increased civilian consumption consequent upon an exceptionally high level of employment and payrolls. As a result of these factors, employment in the production of non-durable goods as a whole has risen by 42½ p.c. in the 36 months. Much of the gain has taken place in the chemical group, the manufacture of explosives and ammunition constituting a very important part of the war programme. Excluding chemicals, the growth in the index for the light manufacturing classes between Sept. 1, 1939 and Sept. 1, 1942, amounts only to 28.6 p.c., rather than to 42.5 p.c. already given for the non-durable goods as a whole. Manufacturers of textile, food, pulp and paper and other products have all provided employment for many more men and women than were engaged in these industries at the outbreak of war. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products has also greatly increased, with the development of plants producing various types of scientific equipment, which, owing to the mixed origin of the component parts, are classed industrially in the miscellaneous group.

At Sept. 1, 1939, the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion comprised 50.7 p.c. of the total employees reported by establishments in the eight leading industrial groups - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, service and trade. By Sept. 1, 1942, this proportion had grown to 62.6 p.c.

1/ i.e. those ordinarily having 15 employees and over.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

of the much larger number of persons employed in the eight industries in the Dominion.

In the non-manufacturing industries, employment in logging, communications, transportation, services and trade was at a considerably higher level than at Sept. 1, 1939. In each of these except trade, the improvement has been progressive, although the rate of gain from 1940 to 1941 generally exceeded that since indicated. On the other hand, employment in trade in recent months has slackened, partly as a result of the stringent labour market, and partly because the virtual disappearance of various lines of manufactured goods from the market has removed the need for the services of salesmen. Nevertheless, the index number of employment in trade at Sept. 1, 1942, was higher by 12.9 p.o. than at that date in 1939; in 1941, the gain over 1939 had amounted to 16.8 p.o.

Mining, in which the index at Sept. 1, 1941, had risen to a point 8.1 p.o. higher than in the first 12 months of the war, has since been curtailed, showing a fractional decline at the latest date from the Sept. 1, 1939, figure. Building and railway maintenance work were more active at the close of the third year of the war than at the beginning, but highway work showed a falling-off. This was largely due to the postponement of all but essential work until the end of the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of unemployment relief work was under way. A very large proportion of the employment now being afforded in building and also in road construction and maintenance directly results from the war effort.

Each of the provinces has shown considerable expansion since the outbreak of hostilities, that in the more highly industrialized provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia being particularly great. However, the gains elsewhere indicated have also been substantial.

The growth of industrial employment in the eight leading industrial cities in the last three years has rather exceeded that generally reported in the Dominion. An index constructed for these centres taken as a unit, stands at 184.8, as compared with the Canada index of 179.3 at Sept. 1, 1942. At the beginning of September, 1939, the cities' index was 109.4, while that in the country as a whole was 119.6. Where 39 p.o. of all those on the staffs of the co-operating establishments belonged in these eight cities when war was declared, some 44 p.o. of the much greater Dominion total are now employed therein, a concentration which accounts for the acute housing situation in the larger cities.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- For the eighth successive month, employment and payrolls^{1/} in manufacturing showed expansion; the advance in employment substantially exceeded the usual increase at Sept. 1 in pre-war years, but was smaller than at that date in either 1940 or 1941. The distribution of the gains also differed from the normal; those in the durable goods group were considerably above-average, while those in the production of non-durable goods were less than usual for the season.

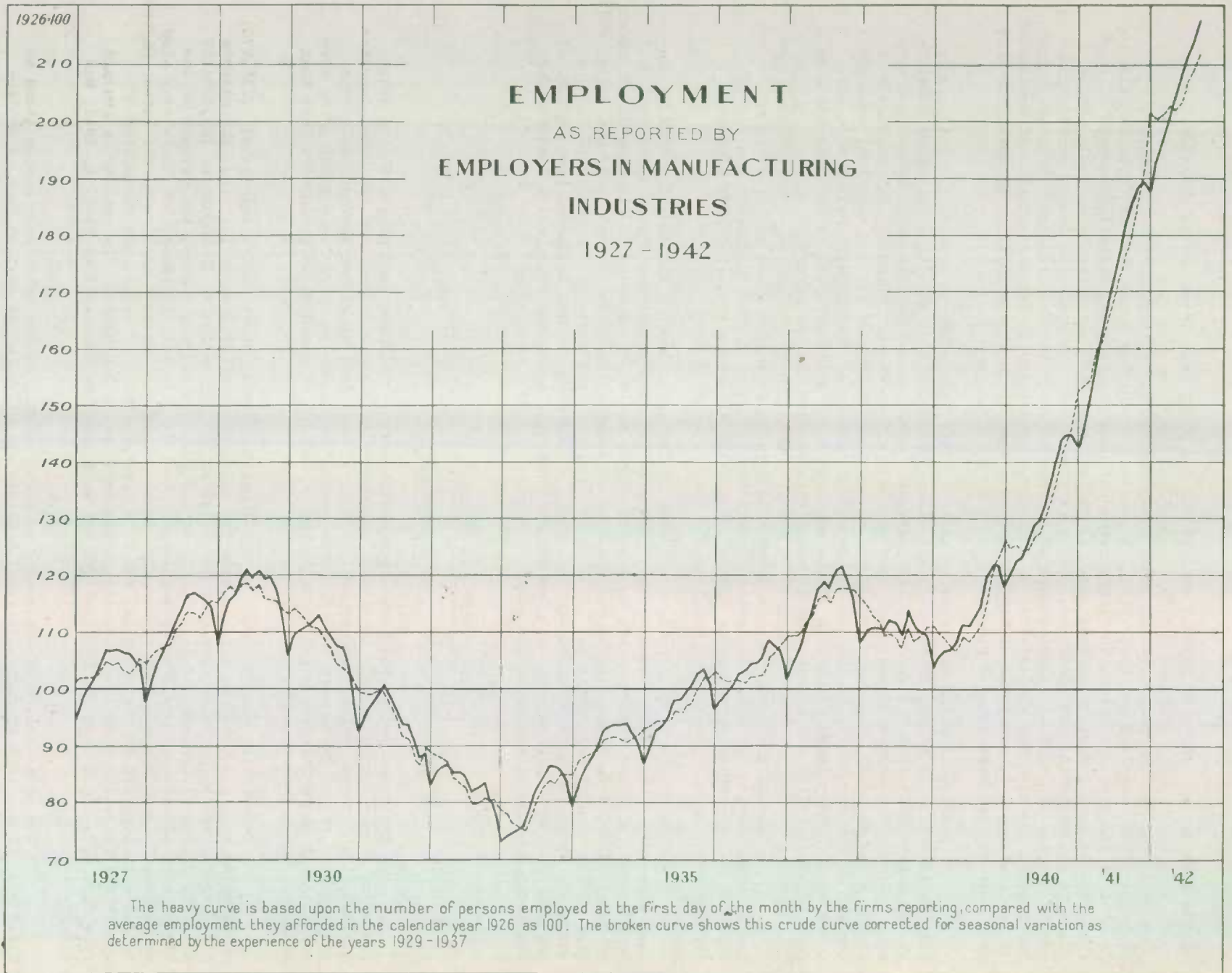
Information was furnished by 7,341 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,123,270; as compared with 1,106,427 at Aug. 1, this was an increase of 16,843, or 1.5 p.o. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls rose from \$32,169,579^{2/} at the beginning of August to \$33,333,167 at Sept. 1; the difference was \$1,163,588, or 3.6 p.o. As already stated, the payment of the higher cost-of-living bonus contributed largely to this important increase, but there were also variations in earnings due to overtime work and to vacations; in some instances, the latter factor caused a falling off in the payrolls, but in a greater number of cases, the resumption of operations following vacations resulted in higher salaries and wages. The per capita average rose from \$29.08^{2/} at Aug. 1, to \$29.68 at the date under review; that at Sept. 1, 1941, was \$26.22.

The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 215.6 p.o. of the 1928 average. The Aug. 1 figure was 212.4, while that at Sept. 1 of last year was 181.4. The latest index was the maximum in the record. Since the increase from the preceding month was above-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further upward movement, rising from 207.7 at Aug. 1 to 209.6 at the beginning of September.

^{1/} For explanation of method of compiling the statistics of payrolls see note on page 11.

^{2/} Revised.

Chart 3



The concentration of workers in the iron and steel group continued at the date under review, when the co-operating establishments reported the addition of 8,611 men and women to their personnel. The increase was the largest at Sept. 1 in the 22 years of the record, but was rather smaller than that indicated in immediately preceding months. The manufacture of electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products also showed substantial advances. Considerable expansion was indicated in vegetable food factories; there were smaller but nevertheless important gains in the leather, pulp and paper, rubber, textiles, chemical and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral groups, and in miscellaneous manufactured products. In food and textile plants the improvement was not equal to that usually noted at the beginning of September. Animal food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants, on the other hand, released employees; the seasonal losses were rather above-normal.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1942, 215.6; 1941, 181.4; 1940, 138.4; 1939, 115.3; 1938, 113.8; 1937, 121.2 and 1936, 105.9. For Sept. 1, 1941, 6,958 manufacturing establishments had reported 943,117 men and women on their staffs.

Payrolls.- The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$33,333,167 for services rendered during the week preceding; this represented a pay envelope of \$29.68 for the average worker. The latter figure was higher by 60 cents than that indicated at Aug. 1, 1942, and exceeded by \$3.46 the average of \$26.22 at Sept. 1, 1941.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1942, stood at 148.7, as

NOTE:-

The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

compared with 143.5^{1/2} at Aug. 1, 1942, and 110.8 at Sept. 1, 1941. The increase of 34.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier, considerably exceeds that of 18.9 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers. As elsewhere given, the main reasons for this disparity, are first, the growing concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries, together with a considerable amount of overtime work for such classes, and secondly, the wide application of the method of meeting the increased cost-of-living by the payment of a bonus under the terms of P.C. 8253 of Oct. 24, 1941, together with the general increases in this allowance since its institution, notably that authorized for the first pay period after Aug. 15 of the present year. The importance of the first of these factors is emphasized by the fact that the Sept. 1 index number of payrolls in the durable goods group stood at 168.7, or 50^{1/2} p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941, while that in the non-durable goods, at 127.7, showed an increase of 16.6 p.c.; the index of employment in the heavy industries in the same period has risen by 31.4 p.c., as compared with the gain of just over seven p.c. in that for the light manufacturing industries.

During the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, there have been especially noteworthy increases in the salaries and wages reported in the non-ferrous metal, chemical, iron and steel, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and equipment and beverage industries. These gains have been associated with important advances in employment; in most instances, however, the percentage rise in the latter has been proportionately less than that in the payrolls, with the results that, despite the continued dilution of labour, the average per capita earnings in these industries are higher than they were at the beginning of September, 1941. This statement, indeed, applies to the majority of manufacturing classes.

In making comparisons of the per capita averages in the various industries, as shown in Tables 7, 8 and 9, it should be recalled that many factors contribute to the differences that exist. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries. Associated with the sex distribution is that of age, the women workers in general tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings are usually lower than among the more experienced employees. Another important factor is the presence or absence of overtime work.

Logging.- There was a moderate seasonal increase in employment in the bush at the beginning of September; the gain was rather below average for the time of year. Data were received from 437 firms having 43,764 employees at Sept. 1, as compared with 42,165 in their last report. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of September in any other year of the record. The index, at 147.5, was 5.7 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1941, while there was a rise of 26.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls in the same period. The earnings aggregated \$1,007,680 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$968,955 at the beginning of August.

The per capita average earnings at the date under review were \$23.03, five cents more than the average paid on or about Aug. 1; it is probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period covered in the survey, a factor which tends to lower the indicated earnings in a period of seasonal change, and which no doubt largely offsets the effect of the increased cost-of-living bonus authorized from Aug. 15. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations.

Mining.- Further curtailment of mining operations was reported at Sept. 1; the 427 employers then furnishing information had a combined working force of 77,954 persons, 2,564 fewer than at the beginning of August. All three branches of the industry released workers; there was a small decline in quarrying, with a moderate reduction in the coalfields, and a considerable loss in the extraction of metallic ores, notably of gold.

The index of employment in the mining group at Sept. 1 was 166.8, as compared with 181.6 at the same date in 1941. This was a decline of 8.9 p.c.

The payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,756,576, as compared with \$2,789,149 indicated in the preceding period of observation. The falling-off was thus 1.2 p.c., while that in the number of employees was 3.2 p.c. As a result of this disparity in the percentage rates, the per capita average earnings were higher, rising from \$34.64^{1/2} at Aug. 1, to \$35.36 at the beginning of September.

1/ Revised.

Communications.- Slight improvement of a seasonal character was recorded in the communication group as a whole at Sept. 1. The increase, which was rather smaller than usual for the time of year, took place in the telegraph division, telephones releasing a small number of persons. The reported employees numbered 28,604, and their weekly payrolls amounted to \$806,305. At Aug. 1, the number of workers on the staffs of the communications division was given as 28,512, earning \$785,657. The increase in employment was 0.3 p.c. and that in salaries and wages, 2.6 p.c. The per capita average rose from \$27.56 at Aug. 1, to \$28.19 at the first of September. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 107.1; this was five p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1941. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 11.9 p.c.

Transportation.- There was a contraction in transportation as a whole; street railway operation, cartage and storage and shipping and stevedoring were more active, but employment in steam railway operation was quieter. The general decline in the group was contra-seasonal. Nevertheless, employment was brisker than at Sept. 1 in any other year since 1929. The latest index was 110.0, compared with 105.9 at Sept. 1, 1941. The staffs of the 563 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 138,675, as compared with 139,151 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 were given as \$4,830,002; this was one p.c. higher than the Aug. 1 payroll of \$4,784,427. The average per capita weekly earnings rose from \$34.38 at Aug. 1 to \$34.83 at the date under review. As compared with Sept. 1, 1941, there was an increase of 3.9 p.c. in employment and of 10.6 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance showed a seasonal decline of about normal proportions, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Building and highway work were rather brisker, but the construction and maintenance departments of the railways released employees. Statistics were tabulated from 1,500 contractors with a total working force of 184,865, as compared with 185,136 at Aug. 1. This was a decrease of 271 employees, or 0.1 p.c. The reported weekly payrolls, however, were higher by three p.c. The latest aggregate was \$5,097,890. The increase was partly due to overtime work, together with the payment of the cost-of-living bonus at a higher rate. The per capita average earnings rose from \$26.72 paid at Aug. 1, to \$27.58 at the date under review.

The index in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year, when it stood at 153.9, as compared with the latest figure of 146.5. The decline amounted to 5.1 p.c. while there was an increase of 13.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the 12 months.

Services.- There was a contra-seasonal slackening in activity in services at Sept. 1, when the 615 co-operating establishments reported 41,924 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 42,197 in the preceding month. In spite of this loss in employment, there was a slight increase in the salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September. These aggregated \$730,816, as compared with \$728,511 at Aug. 1.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1941, there was a gain of 2.3 p.c. in employment at the date under review; the increase in the reported payrolls in the 12 months was 11.6 p.c. The per capita average earnings, at \$17.42 at the beginning of September, were higher by 16 cents than at Aug. 1. At Sept. 1, 1941, the average was \$15.96. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 62 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September.

Trade.- There was a further falling-off in employment in trading establishments at Sept. 1; the decline (the third in succession) was contra-seasonal in the experience of the years since 1920. A personnel of 156,355 was reported by the 2,198 co-operating employers, who had had 156,598 employees at the beginning of August. The payrolls disbursed by these employers rose slightly, from \$5,798,846 at that date to \$3,799,306 at Sept. 1. This disparity in the trends resulted in a rather higher per capita average, which stood at \$24.30 at the latest date, as compared with \$24.25 in the preceding report.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 152.3 p.c. of the 1926 base; this was lower by 3.3 p.c. than that indicated at the same date in 1941, but there was an increase of one p.c. in the year in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 756 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 64,148, an increase

of 941 as compared with Aug. 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees amounted to \$1,911,891, giving a per capita weekly average of \$29.80, as compared with \$30.34 in the last report. Employment in financial institutions was greater by 1.5 p.c. than at Sept. 1, 1941, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 5.5 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment was brisker in all provinces except Manitoba and Alberta. The largest numbers added to the personnel were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The last-named also showed the greatest percentage gain. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, industrial activity was at a higher level than at Sept. 1, 1941. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were generally greater in all sections of the country. The per capita averages were also higher in each of the provinces than at either Aug. 1, 1942, or Sept. 1, 1941.

Maritime Provinces.- A contra-seasonal increase in employment was indicated in the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of September, when 942 firms reported the employment of 128,994 men and women, 1,354 more than at Aug. 1. The index of employment stood at 172.2, as compared with 164.1 at the beginning of September, 1941. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed improvement, while there was no general change in Prince Edward Island.

Manufacturing afforded rather more employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the gain was in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, while animal food and textile factories were quieter. Logging, mining and trade also released employees. The other non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity; the advances in transportation and construction were considerable.

The weekly payrolls disbursed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$3,361,247, an increase of three p.c. from the wage payments reported by the same firms at Aug. 1. This considerable gain resulted in a higher average pay envelope, which rose from \$25.58 paid on or about Aug. 1, to \$26.06 at Sept. 1, 1942. The average at the same date in 1941 had been \$22.68. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 20.4 p.c., while that of employment has increased by 4.9 p.c. The number of persons on the payrolls of the 900 firms then furnishing data was 122,762.

Quebec.- Continued but smaller additions to the working forces were reported in Quebec; the 3,325 employers from whom returns were received had a staff of 563,858 persons at Sept. 1, compared with 559,823 in their last report. This increase was smaller than that indicated at Sept. 1 in any of the three immediately preceding years.

The weekly earnings paid on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$15,571,233; the total reported at Aug. 1 had been \$15,144,027. There was accordingly a gain of 2.8 p.c. in this comparison. The per capita average reported at Sept. 1 was \$27.62, 57 cents higher than that at the beginning of August, 1942, and \$3.25 above the Sept. 1, 1941, average of \$24.37. The index number of employment, at 192.8, was 13½ p.c. higher than at Sept. 1 of last year. The increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 28.7 p.c.

Important expansion was reported in manufacturing at the date under review, there being considerable gains in iron and steel, textile and chemical plants, with smaller advances in lumber, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories. Logging and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, transportation and construction released fairly large numbers of men, and there was a falling-off in communications and services.

At Sept. 1, 1941, 3,159 establishments had reported a personnel of 495,220 men and women, an increase of 6,800 from Aug. 1.

Ontario.- For the eighth consecutive month, there was an expansion in industrial activity in Ontario. The increase was not equal to that indicated at Sept. 1, 1941, although it exceeded the usual gain at that date in the years since 1920. Data were tabulated from 5,665 firms having 742,879 employees, compared with 736,721 in the preceding month. This was a gain of 0.8 p.c. The reported payrolls were also higher, showing an increase of 2.3 p.c.; the total was \$22,458,720, as compared with \$21,953,998 at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita average

was \$30.23, as compared with \$29.80 at Aug. 1, 1942, and \$27.34 at the beginning of September, 1941. The index of employment, at 183.0 at Sept. 1, reached a new maximum, being slightly higher than that of 181.5 at Aug. 1, and 8.3 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1941, figure of 169.0. The latest index of earnings was 19.5 p.c. higher than a year ago.

The number of persons engaged in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed a substantial increase; the largest additions to the working forces were in iron and steel and vegetable food factories, some 3,900 and 4,000 men and women having been taken on in those industries, respectively. Smaller gains took place in the leather, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products divisions. Lumber, textile, and clay, glass and stone plants, however, released some employees. In the non-manufacturing groups, gold mining, construction, services and trade showed curtailment, while transportation was more active. Little general change was indicated in logging and communications.

At Sept. 1, 1941, 5,469 employers had reported an aggregate working force of 685,679, this was 10,845 more than the number they had employed at Aug. 1, 1941.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity declined in Manitoba and Alberta, but slightly gained in Saskatchewan at Sept. 1. On the whole, there was a moderate recession in employment in the Prairie Area, but the payroll disbursements were higher. Returns were received from 1,813 employers with a combined staff of 193,556 men and women; this was 586 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at \$5,614,147, 1.6 p.c. higher than the sum of \$5,523,814 distributed by the same firms at the beginning of August. The per capita average earnings also advanced, rising from \$28.45 at Aug. 1 to \$29.01 at the date under review.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 5.1 p.c., and there has been a gain of 14.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Most of the contractions in employment in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1942, as compared with Aug. 1 took place in railway construction and maintenance. Steam railway operation, services, logging and retail trade also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products) was brisker; local transportation and storage, building and highway construction work and wholesale also showed heightened activity.

British Columbia.- Firms in British Columbia reported further additions to their working forces at Sept. 1; although the improvement was on a smaller scale than that recently recorded, it was above-average for the season of the year, resulting in the establishment of a new high index. Mining, transportation and trade reported a falling-off, but in other industrial groups the trend was upward. There were moderate gains in logging, communications and services, with larger advances in manufacturing and construction. In the former class, there was further important expansion in iron and steel and food factories; the increases in non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants were smaller. Considerable curtailment, on the other hand, was noted in lumber mills.

The working force of the 1,388 employers furnishing data in British Columbia rose from 162,378 in the preceding month, to 166,124 at the beginning of September. The payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated \$5,356,094, as compared with \$5,084,157 at Aug. 1. The latest per capita average was \$32.24, 93 cents higher than in the preceding report. At Sept. 1 of last year, 1,324 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 138,400. The contents of the typical pay envelope had then been \$27.48. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 39.1 p.c., while that of employment, at 179.4 at Sept. 1, 1942, was 19.8 p.c. higher than at the same date of 1941. The latest figure is the highest in the employment record of over 21 years.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in each of the eight cities for which statistics are currently tabulated. The largest advances were in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver; those in Hamilton and Winnipeg were also considerable, while the improvement in Ottawa and Windsor was

moderate.

The sums distributed in these centres in weekly payrolls at Sept. 1 were decidedly higher than at Aug. 1. In most cases, the gains in the earnings were relatively greater than those in the number of employees, so that the per capita averages were also higher than at Aug. 1. In Hamilton, however, the per capita average was slightly lower, partly as a result of a loss in earnings during vacation. In the eight centres, employment and payrolls were considerably higher than at Sept. 1, 1941.

Montreal.- Further important advances were reported in Montreal. These took place mainly in manufacturing, tobacco, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants showing the largest gains. The trend was also upward in trade, but transportation and construction were quieter. Little general change took place in the remaining industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 1,938 employers with 264,655 men and women on their staffs at Sept. 1, compared with 260,980 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at Sept. 1 aggregated \$7,624,179; this was an increase of 3.8 p.c. over the amounts distributed by the same firms on or about Aug. 1. The gain in the number in recorded employment was 1.4 p.c. As a result of this disparity in the percentages, there was a considerable rise in the per capita average; at \$28.81 at Sept. 1, this was 67 cents higher than that reported at the beginning of August, being also the highest in the record going back to June 1, 1941.

The index of employment has risen by 15 p.c. in the last 12 months, accompanied by a gain of 30 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the same period. The per capita average earnings at Sept. 1, 1941, had averaged \$25.45. The 1,833 firms then reporting had employed 229,674 persons; the index was then much lower, having been 151.6, as compared with 174.4 at the date under review, the peak figure in the record.

Quebec City.- There was an increase of 1,579, or 4.8 p.c., in the number of persons on the payrolls of the 230 employers furnishing data in Quebec. They reported 34,227 workers at Sept. 1; the indicated weekly payrolls aggregated \$843,384. As compared with \$781,297 disbursed at Aug. 1, this was an increase of 7.9 p.c. The weekly average, at \$24.64, was the highest to date. The Aug. 1, 1942 average had been \$23.86, while the Sept. 1, 1941, figure was \$21.53. There were important increases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and chemical factories. Construction was also more active, and minor improvement was shown in trade.

The 219 firms furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1941, had a combined working force of 25,821. The index of employment then stood at 186.2, as compared with 239.8 at Sept. 1, 1942. This is an increase of 28.8 p.c. The gain in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 50.5 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto resumed its upward movement at Sept. 1, when the 1,996 co-operating firms reported a working force of 235,774 men and women, as compared with 232,372 at Aug. 1. Curtailment was indicated in building construction, services and trade; there was a slight gain in transportation, while manufacturing showed considerable expansion. There were large increases in iron and steel works, together with smaller advances in printing and publishing, chemical, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured products and other classes.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$7,073,892, as compared with \$6,836,989 paid on or about Aug. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the latest date, at 183.6, was the highest in the record, exceeding by 15.1 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1941, index of 159.5. The reported payrolls have risen by 28.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

The per capita weekly earnings averaged \$30.00 at Sept. 1, as compared with an average of \$29.42 at Aug. 1, 1942; the Sept. 1, 1941, figure had been \$26.80. The number of persons then employed by the 1,888 co-operating establishments was 204,647.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa continued upward, although the gain was not large. The 248 employers making returns had 21,526 employees, 51 more than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$555,633, a per capita average of \$25.81. This was 37 cents higher than the Aug. 1 average of \$25.44, while the Sept. 1, 1941, figure had

been \$23.41. Slight changes only were indicated in the various industrial groups. Trade and communications afforded rather more employment, while manufacturing, construction and services were quieter.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 163.4, was 4.2 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1941, while there was an increase of 16 p.c. in this comparison in the index of payrolls. The 243 establishments co-operating at Sept. 1, 1941, had employed 20,660 workers.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity showed expansion in Hamilton at Sept. 1, according to statistics compiled from 347 firms with a staff of 62,266 men and women, as compared with 61,426 at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,971,424; this was an increase of 1.3 p.c. over the salaries and wages paid at Aug. 1 by the same employers. The gain in employment was 1.4 p.c. The per capita average earnings slightly declined, from \$31.70 at Aug. 1 to \$31.66 at the beginning of September; in some cases, vacations during the pay period coming under observation had lowered the reported payrolls. The figure at the same date of last year had been \$28.45.

Substantial gains were recorded in manufacturing at Sept. 1; most of this took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation and trade also showed moderate improvement. On the other hand, there was a falling-off in construction.

At Sept. 1, 1941, 340 reports had been tabulated, showing a personnel of 54,952 men and women. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 13.2 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 25.9 p.c. The latest index of employment (viz., 190.7), is the highest in the record.

Windsor.- There was a further but smaller increase in employment in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the 206 co-operating employers reported a staff of 40,357, or 112 more than at Aug. 1. The amount paid these persons as weekly earnings was \$1,599,945, compared with \$1,525,187^{1/2} in the last report. The Sept. 1 per capita average was \$39.64, as compared with that of \$37.90^{1/2} paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Aug. 1. The increase in employment at the beginning of September was mainly in iron and steel plants; food factories released workers, while the changes in other industries were slight.

The 200 establishments furnishing data at Sept. 1, 1941, had reported 33,208 employees. The latest index, at 297.0, was the maximum in the record, exceeding by 21.5 p.c. that at the beginning of September, 1941. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 34.8 p.c. over the twelve months.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity continued to gain in Winnipeg. The improvement took place largely in the manufacture of iron and steel, food and pulp and paper products, and in construction. On the other hand, wholesale trade was quieter. A working force of 56,039 persons was employed by the 561 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a staff of 55,648 at Aug. 1. There was thus an increase of 0.7 p.c. in employment; this was accompanied by that of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly wage disbursements, which amounted to \$1,537,460 at Sept. 1. The per capita average rose from \$27.04^{1/2} at Aug. 1, to \$27.43 at the beginning of September.

The latest index number of employment was 134.4, the highest to date; it was 3.7 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1941, figure of 129.6. The increase in the index of payrolls over the twelve months has amounted to 13.8 p.c. The 555 employers whose statistics had been tabulated at Sept. 1, 1941, had reported 54,027 men and women on their payrolls. The indicated per capita weekly average earnings had then been \$24.98.

Vancouver.- The upward movement in Vancouver which has been in evidence without interruption since Jan. 1, 1941, continued at the beginning of September. The greatest expansion was in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel, although there were smaller gains in food and electrical apparatus factories. Construction and services also showed improvement, that in the former being considerable. Transportation and trade, however, were quieter.

The employees of the 608 co-operating firms numbered 81,786, compared with 78,543 at Aug. 1. The latest index, at 231.0, was 44.9 p.c. higher than that of 159.4 at Sept. 1, 1941. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,564,679 in weekly salaries and wages. The index of payrolls has risen by 69.3 p.c. since Sept. 1, 1941.

^{1/2} Revised.

The per capita average, at \$31.36, at the beginning of September, 1942, compared favourably with those of \$30.58 at Aug. 1, 1942, and \$26.55 at Sept. 1, 1941. The 584 establishments then furnishing information had employed 56,175 persons.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 9 show the number of employees reported at Sept. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita average earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	-	-	-	110.5	110.5	114.4	-	-	-	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.8	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.5	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	112.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	114.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	120.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1942.

100.0	7.2	.1	4.4	2.7	31.4	41.4	10.8	5.1	2.2	3.6	9.2
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.2	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	176.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1942.

14.7 1.9 13.1 1.2 3.5 2.2 3.1 4.6

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1942.

100.0	62.6	2.4	4.4	1.6	7.7	10.3	2.3	8.7
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Notes:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

INDUSTRIES	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937
MANUFACTURING	62.6	215.6	212.4	181.4	138.4	115.3	113.8	121.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	181.3	185.5	192.1	174.9	159.9	140.7	152.6
Fur and products	.2	125.2	123.0	124.3	114.3	107.8	94.6	98.3
Leather and products	1.6	138.6	137.3	142.0	119.5	116.9	113.9	119.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.7	128.1	134.7	119.1	119.3	118.5	122.5
Lumber and products	3.7	124.1	126.5	128.0	107.6	92.6	89.5	98.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	114.8	117.9	121.7	104.5	86.6	84.6	93.0
Furniture	.5	112.2	112.5	116.2	96.6	84.2	84.2	93.6
Other lumber products	.9	170.1	172.1	161.9	127.8	118.8	109.4	121.2
Musical instruments	.1	41.8	41.6	92.9	75.7	59.9	58.4	58.9
Plant products - edible	3.0	168.2	155.3	172.2	140.9	143.7	157.5	152.7
Pulp and paper products	4.7	134.5	133.8	133.6	121.5	110.1	107.1	115.3
Pulp and paper	2.2	127.9	127.4	126.5	117.8	99.4	97.7	113.2
Paper products	.8	188.5	182.6	181.4	147.5	132.7	135.6	137.0
Printing and publishing	1.7	124.6	125.4	126.5	117.5	116.1	109.7	110.7
Rubber products	.9	128.9	126.6	139.1	118.0	112.2	102.9	110.9
Textile products	8.1	166.9	165.8	163.0	146.6	119.9	119.5	127.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	176.8	177.0	173.7	158.4	127.9	127.8	141.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	127.4	128.0	128.5	121.7	98.8	94.6	102.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	200.0	202.5	189.9	174.6	133.3	127.2	148.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	600.6	592.7	591.9	504.7	423.5	483.7	545.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	134.4	137.9	144.2	136.2	121.8	119.7	126.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	171.9	167.4	161.8	144.0	114.7	116.3	120.0
Other textile products	1.0	174.5	172.0	164.9	135.4	107.9	104.0	106.9
Tobacco	.6	129.9	123.2	112.9	105.9	101.3	100.2	105.0
Beverages	.7	243.7	242.9	222.1	184.9	181.8	174.3	156.9
Chemicals and allied products	4.1	594.2	583.3	383.5	208.1	161.9	159.7	157.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	134.1	135.1	135.4	111.6	99.4	93.5	102.9
Electric light and power	1.1	150.2	152.9	155.2	146.4	142.8	136.0	131.0
Electrical apparatus	2.1	263.5	256.4	225.1	160.6	132.4	139.2	157.2
Iron and steel products	24.1	318.8	312.4	220.8	136.6	94.1	93.1	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	249.9	248.6	226.4	166.9	129.3	115.4	143.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	256.1	256.6	223.4	152.5	115.9	120.9	134.5
Agricultural implements	.6	135.7	139.3	104.8	79.0	45.0	51.0	72.6
Land vehicles	8.8	249.8	243.5	190.1	117.6	82.7	81.7	89.2
Automobiles and parts	2.4	296.7	293.1	247.9	163.5	101.6	103.5	108.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.0	1192.8	1145.8*	494.6	258.5	61.0	75.9	74.4
Heating appliances	.3	155.9	157.5	165.0	143.3	135.1	138.7	136.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	327.1	317.8*	246.8	166.9	110.5	116.1	136.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	296.6	293.6	241.8	149.4	109.2	105.5	121.0
Other iron and steel products	6.0	514.8	505.0*	291.7	149.7	105.2	101.2	111.3
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	355.2	350.2*	297.5	203.8	160.7	160.3	166.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	204.7	202.5	189.2	180.9	160.4	161.7	156.6
Miscellaneous	.9	360.2	351.1	237.7	152.2	149.1	147.2	147.2
LOGGING	2.4	147.5	142.1	139.6	126.8	60.3	58.6	143.4
MINING	4.4	166.8	172.3	181.6	170.2	168.0	157.4	159.1
Coal	1.4	90.6	92.8	94.9	91.2	87.8	88.4	88.8
Metallic ores	2.4	334.9	349.7	377.5	350.0	351.7	326.9	319.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	165.9	167.7	164.2	159.8	153.0	128.3	146.9
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	107.1	106.7	102.0	92.1	87.3	88.3	90.9
Telegraphs	.4	129.8	127.3	126.5	110.2	98.2	102.7	106.2
Telephones	1.2	100.9	101.1	95.4	87.2	84.3	84.3	86.7
TRANSFORMATION	7.7	110.0	110.4	105.9	94.6	90.0	88.7	89.7
Street railways	2.1	159.5	157.0	153.2	137.5	130.6	124.8	119.5
Steam railways	4.2	95.2	96.9	90.0	81.5	77.9	76.3	79.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	110.0	108.7	111.4	97.5	91.7	98.3	98.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.3	146.5	146.8	153.9	121.1	152.2	133.8	144.5
Building	4.1	167.5	164.8	158.2	116.5	80.5	71.7	81.6
Highway	3.8	172.9	172.3	203.4	166.8	309.7	262.1	278.1
Railway	2.4	101.0	104.9	104.3	82.0	77.5	76.1	82.4
SERVICES	2.3	188.2	189.4	183.9	157.1	151.7	146.7	146.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	184.6	186.1	181.5	156.9	153.7	146.5	148.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	194.3	195.1	188.1	157.4	148.3	146.9	147.4
TRADE	8.7	152.3	152.5	157.5	142.9	134.9	131.0	130.9
Retail	6.6	158.8	159.0	163.2	147.5	139.0	134.9	136.4
Wholesale	2.1	135.0	135.4	142.3	130.7	124.1	121.8	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	179.3	177.8	162.7	131.6	119.6	115.1	123.2

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised.

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	38.9	184.5	183.9	161.9	130.2	108.6	102.4	123.7
	Lumber products	4.4	128.0	128.1	109.9	109.4	86.5	84.0	111.7
	Pulp and paper	4.4	203.9	189.7	195.0	178.7	148.8	153.4	186.9
	Textile products	3.2	113.3	120.7	118.1	112.1	85.5	84.5	92.4
	Iron and steel	18.1	277.7	275.3	207.4	133.3	109.8	95.3	130.9
	Other manufactures	8.8	143.8	146.3	151.6	130.1	116.8	111.6	116.5
	Logging	3.1	172.4	181.4	136.5	144.0	56.0	44.5	172.5
	Mining	12.0	101.9	106.7	114.7	113.7	112.1	112.5	114.4
	Communications	2.0	120.0	119.8	112.1	101.2	101.5	102.2	101.8
	Transportation	10.6	118.6	110.0	87.8	76.7	62.8	60.0	63.5
	Construction	23.2	315.4	303.4	345.2	181.8	208.6	210.0	288.0
	Services	2.1	314.0	311.5	306.3	242.6	225.6	230.0	227.4
	Trade	8.1	168.6	169.6	167.2	147.3	135.2	131.0	128.9
	<u>Maritimes - All Industries</u>	100.0	172.2	170.4	164.1	127.3	116.4	113.2	135.4
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	67.1	227.2	223.7	190.1	142.2	117.2	115.7	122.7
	Lumber products	2.8	140.5	138.3	151.8	118.4	99.8	104.2	112.2
	Pulp and paper	5.5	129.4	130.7	129.8	120.6	106.0	106.4	114.0
	Textile products	13.6	191.9	188.2	184.5	163.0	135.3	132.7	140.9
	Iron and steel	21.6	358.4	350.9*	241.7	125.0	84.8	84.8	101.2
	Other manufactures	23.6	231.7	228.5*	195.9	151.1	131.4	127.9	128.1
	Logging	3.5	223.3	203.0	218.6	211.8	87.0	76.7	240.1
	Mining	2.4	301.4	301.4	309.1	290.0	288.3	255.3	267.0
	Communications	1.3	101.0	102.5	95.6	82.2	78.0	77.4	79.4
	Transportation	6.7	105.6	110.4	107.9	94.0	86.2	88.8	88.7
	Construction	10.5	143.8	148.9	134.1	117.8	204.4	142.1	121.1
	Services	2.2	176.4	177.5	158.2	135.0	130.0	129.2	137.0
	Trade	6.3	165.4	163.2	163.1	148.4	141.1	138.6	138.1
	<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	192.8	191.4	169.9	136.4	128.5	118.1	124.5
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	71.5	211.1	207.5	181.1	137.6	113.6	114.3	120.8
	Lumber products	3.0	103.5	106.3	104.1	91.0	78.6	77.3	87.5
	Pulp and paper	4.8	131.5	130.4	131.0	117.9	110.1	106.6	110.8
	Textile products	7.8	143.1	143.4	143.9	131.7	106.1	108.5	116.5
	Iron and steel	29.5	307.6	302.0	232.1	152.1	100.3	100.1	110.1
	Other manufactures	26.4	215.3	209.2	191.4	146.4	137.1	139.4	142.5
	Logging	1.4	113.0	112.7	102.8	74.8	41.0	39.9	93.6
	Mining	3.7	277.5	292.2	317.2	289.8	289.0	256.2	256.3
	Communications	1.4	95.5	95.2	91.9	86.0	78.7	80.9	86.3
	Transportation	5.4	107.1	105.5	101.7	91.3	86.3	83.5	89.0
	Construction	6.0	116.1	119.0	154.3	126.9	114.4	115.0	156.0
	Services	2.2	209.6	212.4	207.7	175.7	167.7	165.0	161.3
	Trade	8.4	153.1	154.5	162.0	147.8	139.7	135.1	135.3
	<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	183.0	181.5	169.0	134.8	116.2	115.0	125.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	36.2	177.0	176.2	151.8	119.9	110.0	106.6	109.8
	Lumber products	2.1	139.8	145.4	152.2	123.9	100.9	102.2	106.1
	Pulp and paper	2.2	105.3	103.6	108.5	98.7	103.1	95.2	99.1
	Textile products	2.7	229.1	230.0	194.7	173.2	142.3	136.3	137.5
	Iron and steel	13.6	152.0	149.2	117.1	86.9	81.2	79.9	79.6
	Other manufactures	15.6	230.9	231.2	203.3	156.5	144.0	138.9	146.8
	Logging	6	61.5	68.8	60.9	40.3	19.7	10.6	8.2
	Mining	6.9	150.3	150.4	143.7	127.4	116.6	110.7	109.4
	Communications	2.4	119.4	119.8	119.8	103.6	99.9	101.5	100.8
	Transportation	16.9	117.5	118.0	116.5	105.1	104.3	102.1	95.3
	Construction	17.3	132.6	134.3	129.4	112.6	126.5	132.3	121.9
	Services	3.2	165.8	170.5	176.2	154.4	149.7	138.8	131.9
	Trade	16.5	131.4	131.4	139.1	128.3	121.4	118.3	117.3
	<u>Prairies - All Industries</u>	100.0	143.1	143.5	136.1	117.0	114.0	112.2	109.4
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	56.3	259.4	254.8	190.2	153.3	129.7	117.8	127.3
	Lumber products	11.4	138.7	144.4	147.6	121.8	109.5	96.4	100.4
	Pulp and paper	4.4	162.4	162.4	153.0	132.5	114.2	97.0	121.9
	Textile products	1.0	192.2	193.3	172.5	152.1	128.2	127.6	129.0
	Iron and steel	25.4	885.8	855.3	308.1	164.1	80.4	86.8	89.9
	Other manufactures	14.1	191.2	183.1	208.7	193.5	174.9	158.7	171.1
	Logging	5.0	112.6	111.1	111.0	105.2	63.6	75.0	112.3
	Mining	4.8	95.9	100.5	113.7	114.4	116.5	117.9	115.5
	Communications	2.4	140.9	134.4	125.8	118.3	115.8	115.5	115.7
	Transportation	8.5	107.5	108.8	105.2	100.2	105.8	102.3	107.8
	Construction	10.4	148.2	129.4	120.1	80.6	99.8	106.9	117.7
	Services	2.7	151.4	145.5	156.1	137.7	141.7	124.9	123.2
	Trade	9.9	161.9	162.4	165.5	145.6	136.8	131.4	136.7
	<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>	100.0	179.4	175.3	149.8	126.7	116.6	112.0	121.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937
Montreal - Manufacturing	74.5	206.5	201.2	175.0	129.0	109.2	106.5	112.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	140.6	141.7	151.1	137.7	127.6	125.4	120.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.3	131.2	132.2	126.0	115.8	113.6	108.5	108.3
Textiles	13.6	173.9	168.7	164.4	142.7	118.4	118.8	120.8
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	181.6	174.0	156.3	137.2	125.2	119.8	112.1
Iron and steel	29.5	312.8	304.1*	219.0	119.3	83.0	82.9	97.0
Other manufactures	20.6	176.2	171.6*	165.7	127.4	116.8	111.1	118.3
Communications	1.3	70.5	71.1	66.3	68.2	64.7	64.8	66.3
Transportation	5.2	113.1	117.8	119.6	100.5	93.1	95.0	96.9
Construction	5.4	89.0	95.7	81.8	55.8	110.2	105.2	78.4
Trade	10.5	155.9	153.9	154.0	143.2	135.4	131.5	130.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	174.4	171.9	151.6	117.8	109.3	106.6	107.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	77.6	317.2	301.3	216.9	149.6	109.9	107.9	110.2
Leather products	8.2	110.0	110.9	111.5	99.0	104.5	104.0	104.3
Other manufactures	69.4	408.2	385.0	264.0	171.6	112.3	109.7	112.9
Transportation	2.9	74.8	75.9	75.4	88.0	102.1	96.0	97.9
Construction	6.6	154.0	136.9	213.4	156.0	300.9	116.6	106.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	239.8	228.8	186.2	138.9	127.8	110.2	110.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.2	213.9	208.8	171.8	132.9	110.5	108.4	110.1
Plant products - edible	4.5	147.2	145.8	159.9	126.5	124.0	117.5	119.2
Printing and publishing	6.6	154.1	151.5	156.0	133.7	128.1	126.8	127.1
Textiles	8.7	125.8	123.3	126.6	112.4	90.8	91.8	94.8
Iron and steel	25.1	401.1	387.8	253.0	159.2	100.6	95.3	97.6
Other manufactures	30.3	207.3	203.1	165.9	131.9	116.4	115.0	116.2
Communications	1.3	74.8	75.5	71.2	71.3	68.6	67.2	68.7
Transportation	3.5	117.9	116.0	109.5	104.6	99.9	98.3	99.2
Construction	2.3	89.4	93.7	118.4	101.4	61.7	64.2	75.5
Trade	14.1	137.8	139.3	151.6	134.7	127.0	123.6	124.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	183.6	180.8	159.5	128.5	110.5	108.1	110.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.8	167.5	167.8	159.2	121.7	102.9	100.4	104.7
Lumber products	3.3	67.0	68.9	86.4	81.5	69.2	73.1	70.1
Pulp and paper	14.0	124.4	128.5	117.9	106.7	97.5	91.8	96.0
Other manufactures	34.5	233.9	230.8	219.6	148.2	119.5	116.5	123.4
Construction	12.2	172.0	172.7	162.1	132.1	117.9	136.9	146.3
Trade	19.7	172.0	170.2	170.6	148.2	136.7	134.8	128.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	163.4	163.0	156.8	124.4	108.6	109.0	113.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.2	202.1	199.3	176.3	133.3	101.0	110.3	122.4
Textiles	10.8	104.1	110.0	107.8	110.4	83.2	88.3	92.1
Electrical apparatus	9.9	192.2	188.4	168.2	133.7	108.7	119.2	135.5
Iron and steel	48.4	294.7	285.4	235.4	148.4	95.5	109.8	135.7
Other manufactures	17.1	199.9	158.8	157.3	132.2	122.0	127.7	125.2
Construction	3.1	120.2	126.0	113.3	74.8	75.4	66.1	54.6
Trade	6.6	146.8	145.5	146.3	136.0	132.0	131.6	129.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	190.7	188.1	163.4	129.6	101.8	109.2	119.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.5	341.6	341.2	271.2	188.0	121.7	129.4	135.2
Iron and steel	78.2	378.8	372.4	292.5	187.3	110.2	113.9	121.8
Other manufactures	13.3	216.7	236.3	202.0	190.4	160.4	181.6	185.1
Construction	1.8	77.9	76.0	143.5	59.3	49.1	42.3	109.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	237.0	236.1	244.4	169.1	115.2	121.1	132.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	60.2	170.7	168.0	152.4	111.0	104.1	100.0	105.0
Animal products - edible	6.5	198.9	198.6	173.9	144.0	132.0	124.5	151.5
Printing and publishing	4.5	109.6	105.0	110.0	101.9	107.0	97.3	105.6
Textiles	7.7	234.8	237.2	199.8	175.3	147.0	143.1	141.7
Iron and steel	20.5	133.1	130.2	114.9	84.9	78.6	77.1	79.8
Other manufactures	21.0	227.5	223.4	208.7	127.4	123.5	119.3	121.7
Transportation	5.2	74.8	75.1	76.4	85.0	83.6	87.5	85.9
Construction	3.7	74.5	69.4	101.5	85.3	49.7	62.6	53.5
Trade	24.8	111.0	112.9	117.7	107.9	102.9	98.6	101.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	134.4	133.5	129.6	105.6	98.2	96.5	98.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	62.5	394.5	379.6	215.3	154.7	124.1	121.7	119.6
Lumber products	5.9	115.1	118.8	139.5	119.3	96.8	87.1	88.3
Other manufactures	56.6	529.6	505.7	252.1	171.6	136.9	137.5	133.9
Communications	3.3	124.0	122.2	115.9	114.0	113.6	112.6	113.1
Transportation	7.0	88.4	92.7	85.6	100.6	110.7	105.9	115.9
Construction	8.0	169.2	129.2	117.8	57.1	55.8	77.9	98.4
Services	3.9	150.1	143.4	147.1	138.9	142.2	119.6	120.1
Trade	15.3	160.5	162.2	165.3	148.0	139.8	135.0	139.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	231.0	221.8	159.4	128.9	117.2	114.9	119.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1, and August 1, 1942, and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	1,123,270	33,333,167	29.68	128.3	126.4	108.0	148.7	143.5*	110.8
Animal products - edible	35,856	989,224	27.59	104.9	106.1	110.8	117.0	116.8*	112.4
Fur and products	3,022	80,698	26.70	101.3	99.5	100.5	108.4	104.8	100.8
Leather and products	28,452	590,148	20.74	101.2	100.2	103.7	113.5	111.5	107.0
Boots and shoes	17,557	349,871	19.93	97.5	97.8	102.8	109.2	106.2	106.6
Lumber and its products	66,660	1,637,911	24.57	102.6	104.6	106.2	124.4	123.5*	113.4
Rough and dressed lumber	40,676	1,024,795	25.19	99.2	101.9	105.3	123.1	123.1*	116.3
Furniture	9,940	241,923	24.34	100.3	100.5	103.8	115.9	113.9	104.2
Other lumber products	16,044	371,193	23.14	114.5	115.9	109.3	134.8	132.0	111.5
Musical instruments	996	24,384	24.48	44.3	44.1	98.5	127.9	128.2	105.0
Plant products - edible	53,917	1,213,338	22.50	125.7	116.1	128.7	125.8	120.0	118.9
Pulp and paper products	83,892	2,610,614	31.12	104.8	104.3	104.1	111.6	109.5	106.4
Pulp and paper	38,623	1,316,721	34.09	106.1	105.7	105.0	116.5	113.4	110.4
Paper products	15,240	384,901	25.26	112.7	109.1	108.6	117.8	114.4	108.4
Printing and publishing	30,029	908,992	30.27	99.5	100.2	101.0	103.0	102.5	100.5
Rubber products	16,595	462,356	27.86	95.8	94.1	103.4	108.8	101.6	106.5
Textiles products	145,821	3,034,227	20.81	104.7	104.0	102.3	116.5	113.2	104.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,892	1,159,734	21.52	104.1	104.2	102.2	115.9	113.2	104.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,444	531,797	20.90	101.3	101.7	102.2	113.9	109.8	103.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,545	279,921	22.31	107.4	108.7	101.9	119.9	120.8	105.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,333	243,740	21.51	102.6	101.2	101.1	112.5	108.1	102.7
Hosiery and knit goods	21,835	408,395	18.70	94.0	96.4	101.0	104.6	102.3	102.2
Garments and personal furnishings	52,547	1,072,766	20.41	110.5	107.6	104.0	123.3	118.4	105.1
Other textile products	17,547	393,332	22.42	105.1	103.6	99.5	114.7	112.2	103.6
Tobacco	10,717	204,257	19.06	121.4	115.1	105.6	128.7	123.1	108.0
Beverages	13,454	435,957	32.40	118.5	118.1	108.0	130.7	130.1	110.4
Chemicals	74,407	2,165,926	29.11	181.9	178.6	117.4	200.1	192.3	119.8
Clay, glass and stone products	15,131	427,822	28.27	100.6	101.4	101.6	118.9	117.3	105.4
Electric light and power	19,117	666,050	34.53	100.2	102.0	103.0	108.5	107.8	100.4
Electrical apparatus	37,658	1,150,068	30.54	128.0	124.5	110.1	140.7	134.8	113.2
Iron and steel products	432,870	14,935,569	34.50	156.8	153.7*	108.6	183.3	174.8*	112.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,992	1,085,451	33.93	118.3	117.7	107.2	130.0	129.0*	103.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,151	910,579	33.54	113.7	113.9	99.1	125.9	123.7	104.2
Agricultural implements	11,393	369,604	32.44	125.8	129.1	97.1	150.6	147.0	102.3
Land vehicles	157,772	5,579,509	35.36	138.9	135.4	105.7	158.4	151.0*	106.9
Automobiles and parts	43,355	1,688,685	38.95	115.7	114.3	96.7	122.4	116.5	91.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53,187	1,899,868	35.72	283.6	272.4*	117.6	332.1	314.5*	127.3
Heating appliances	5,108	148,618	29.10	98.4	99.4	104.2	112.8	108.0	107.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,552	792,727	36.78	144.6	140.5*	109.1	171.9	162.9*	114.1
Foundry and machine shop products	15,936	549,768	34.50	127.7	126.4	104.4	163.5	159.6	107.6
Other iron and steel products	108,779	3,599,445	33.09	212.5	208.4*	119.9	272.5	254.4*	133.8
Non-ferrous metal products	53,636	1,730,828	32.27	129.7	127.9*	108.6	151.7	148.8*	114.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,602	561,161	35.97	113.9	112.7	104.4	123.6	120.4	108.5
Miscellaneous	15,467	422,629	26.68	175.3	170.9	115.7	213.0	204.6*	123.1
LOGGING	43,764	1,007,680	23.03	93.2	89.8	88.2	114.9	110.4	91.0
MINING	77,954	2,756,576	35.36	94.1	97.2	102.5	107.3	108.3	109.3
Coal	24,893	803,187	32.27	99.0	101.4	103.7	128.3	129.1	118.6
Metallic ores (except coal)	41,815	1,624,148	38.84	90.0	94.0	101.5	97.3	99.6*	105.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,246	329,241	29.28	103.0	104.2	103.2	120.1	116.4	109.6
COMMUNICATIONS	28,604	806,305	28.19	110.2	109.8	104.9	114.6	111.6	102.4
Telegraphs	7,450	211,716	28.42	112.4	110.2	109.5	126.7	121.7	111.8
Telephones	21,154	594,589	28.11	109.4	109.7	103.4	110.8	108.5	99.5
TRANSPORTATION	138,675	4,830,002	34.83	110.9	111.3	106.8	122.0	120.9	110.3
Street railways and cartage	38,329	1,206,532	31.48	108.9	107.2	104.6	119.8	115.8	105.3
Steam railways	75,909	2,897,935	38.18	110.4	112.4	104.4	120.0	119.4	108.1
Shipping and stevedoring	24,437	725,535	29.69	115.9	114.5	119.6	135.8	137.3	129.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	184,865	5,097,890	27.58	105.0	105.2	110.3	131.2	127.3	115.8
Building	72,915	2,378,365	32.62	118.7	115.8	112.1	144.4	138.7	112.9
Highway	68,535	1,645,966	24.02	95.9	95.6	112.8	117.5	113.3	120.2
Railway	43,415	1,073,559	24.73	100.1	104.0	103.4	127.9	128.2	114.2
SERVICES	41,924	730,516	17.42	110.1	110.8	107.6	120.1	119.8	107.6
Hotels and restaurants	26,109	427,848	16.39	112.8	113.8	111.0	127.6	128.9	113.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,815	302,668	19.14	105.8	106.3	102.5	110.9	108.6	100.3
TRADE	156,355	3,799,305	24.30	97.1	97.3	100.4	104.2	104.1	103.2
Retail	118,555	2,639,407	22.26	96.5	96.6	99.2	102.7	102.7	102.4
Wholesale	37,800	1,159,898	30.69	99.1	99.7	104.8	107.6	107.4	103.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,795,411	52,361,441	29.16	117.3	116.3	106.4	135.4	131.7	109.8
FINANCE	64,148	1,911,891	29.80	107.0	105.4	105.4	110.7	111.1	104.7
Banks and Trust Companies	37,477	1,000,073	26.68	116.1	113.5	111.1	118.6	117.0	111.1
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,300	43,123	33.17	85.2	85.8	95.0	92.6	92.0	98.7
Insurance	25,371	868,695	34.24	97.1	96.6	98.9	103.8	106.2	97.9
TOTAL	1,859,559	54,273,332	29.19	116.8	115.8	106.3	134.4	131.0*	109.4

* Revised.

Table 5.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1942, and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1942	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1942	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing	50,177	1,362,402	27.15	121.2	120.8	106.4	146.3	144.0*	113.5
Lumber products	5,736	120,899	21.08	114.3	114.4	98.1	153.5	147.3	113.8
Pulp and Paper	5,636	168,128	29.83	109.0	101.4	104.2	123.4	107.6	114.7
Iron and Steel	23,333	739,286	31.68	151.7	150.4	113.3	176.5	174.3*	117.5
Logging	4,042	79,232	19.60	66.4	69.8	52.5	87.1	93.9	57.5
Mining	15,383	452,668	29.43	85.7	89.7	96.5	110.8	113.3	108.7
Transportation	13,712	445,482	32.49	139.2	129.1	103.1	156.6	148.6	108.4
Construction	29,984	706,074	23.55	124.7	120.0	129.7	171.8	156.6	153.8
Trade	10,410	220,558	21.19	99.9	100.5	99.1	106.6	103.9*	103.3
Maritimes - All Industries	128,994	3,361,247	26.06	113.0	111.8	107.7	139.5	135.4	115.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	378,401	10,495,567	27.74	130.6	128.6	109.3	156.0	148.7*	114.7
Lumber products	15,599	333,548	21.38	97.6	96.1	105.5	133.7	128.1*	121.6
Pulp and Paper	30,987	943,126	30.44	104.0	105.1	104.3	110.6	109.4	106.6
Textile products	76,808	1,523,325	19.83	106.8	104.8	102.7	119.2	113.2	104.3
Chemicals	33,878	944,271	27.87	178.9	174.2	117.9	193.2	181.6	118.0
Iron and Steel	121,915	4,184,745	34.33	173.4	169.8*	116.9	212.2	198.6*	125.9
Logging	19,780	361,367	18.27	97.9	89.0	95.9	128.2	123.7	101.9
Mining	13,830	461,009	33.33	102.3	102.3	104.9	113.2	111.3	108.7
Communications	7,103	218,899	30.82	110.4	112.0	104.5	109.0	109.0	97.4
Transportation	37,892	1,324,657	34.96	110.0	115.0	112.4	123.0	126.2	115.3
Construction	59,245	1,660,179	28.02	118.7	123.0	110.7	153.2	157.8	115.7
Services	12,224	208,315	17.04	118.8	119.5	106.5	130.7	133.4	106.5
Trade	35,383	841,240	23.78	100.2	98.8	98.8	105.1	104.7	99.5
Quebec - All Industries	563,858	15,571,233	27.62	122.6	121.7	108.0	145.0	141.0	112.7
Ontario - Manufacturing	531,524	16,363,171	30.79	123.0	120.9	105.6	139.2	134.9*	107.0
Lumber products	22,383	536,059	23.95	103.5	106.3	104.1	121.7	122.0	110.8
Plant products - edible	29,706	654,877	22.05	131.8	113.5	132.8	126.0	117.3	119.1
Pulp and Paper	35,820	1,132,359	31.61	104.6	103.7	104.2	111.3	109.9	106.1
Textile products	57,968	1,299,642	22.44	101.6	101.8	102.1	113.6	112.4	104.9
Chemicals	34,207	1,017,619	29.75	176.4	173.2	107.7	188.3	186.0	112.2
Electrical apparatus	24,912	768,448	30.85	116.0	114.7	107.0	132.6	129.6	112.8
Iron and Steel	219,257	7,648,918	34.89	137.4	134.9	103.7	156.1	149.5*	104.9
Non-ferrous metal prod.	29,101	938,982	32.27	123.4	122.9	104.4	146.0	143.0*	107.7
Logging	10,623	249,482	23.49	102.0	101.7	92.8	132.9	126.9	92.2
Mining	27,473	1,046,549	38.09	88.4	93.1	98.6	96.1	99.4*	106.8
Communications	10,418	301,694	28.96	106.2	105.9	102.2	112.6	108.1	101.2
Transportation	40,127	1,399,959	34.89	112.4	110.7	106.7	120.2	117.7	108.0
Construction	44,226	1,277,318	28.88	78.3	80.3	104.1	93.5	93.9	110.0
Services	16,243	288,901	17.79	107.1	108.5	106.1	116.1	114.6	107.9
Trade	62,245	1,531,646	24.61	92.7	93.6	98.1	99.9	100.4	102.3
Ontario - All Industries	742,879	22,458,720	30.23	113.0	112.1	104.4	127.5	124.6*	106.7
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	70,020	2,026,064	28.94	127.2	126.6	109.1	143.3	140.0	110.9
Animal products - edible	9,639	269,063	27.91	113.0	116.2	96.6	121.2	121.7	99.8
Lumber products	4,048	95,601	23.62	99.1	103.1	107.9	115.9	117.2	112.5
Plant products - edible	4,901	122,785	25.05	119.5	115.3	114.0	120.4	115.7	108.4
Textile products	5,267	98,927	18.78	116.4	116.8	98.9	120.5	117.1	98.0
Iron and Steel	26,377	834,240	31.63	137.3	134.8	105.8	160.7	156.7	111.0
Mining	13,326	506,216	37.99	123.6	123.7	118.2	140.8	135.9	125.8
Communications	4,584	120,872	26.37	108.1	108.4	108.4	110.4	108.9	105.4
Transportation	32,750	1,152,611	35.20	106.3	106.8	105.4	111.3	111.6	106.2
Construction	33,570	877,772	26.15	101.4	102.7	98.9	121.9	117.6	103.8
Services	6,307	106,414	16.87	101.9	104.8	108.3	109.2	111.4	102.5
Trade	31,932	806,439	25.25	99.7	99.7	105.5	106.5	106.5	107.2
Prairies - All Industries	193,556	5,614,147	29.01	111.5	111.8	106.1	124.4	122.4	108.8
British Columbia - Manufacturing	93,148	3,085,963	33.13	163.7	160.8	120.0	195.2	188.4*	121.5
Animal products - edible	5,358	159,876	29.84	113.8	114.5	176.0	130.8	124.9	164.4
Lumber products	18,894	551,804	29.21	103.2	107.4	109.8	118.6	119.5	114.2
Plant products - edible	5,851	134,518	22.99	155.8	133.6	163.6	163.1	139.0	151.3
Pulp and Paper	7,305	244,236	33.43	109.3	109.3	103.0	114.7	113.8	104.4
Iron and Steel	41,988	1,528,380	36.40	360.5	348.1	125.4	450.0	429.4*	133.8
Non-ferrous metal products	5,601	211,595	37.78	116.0	112.9	104.7	128.4	127.2*	108.6
Logging	8,252	300,040	36.36	92.8	91.5	91.4	100.4	93.0	86.2
Mining	7,942	290,134	36.53	81.5	85.4	96.6	94.9	98.9	100.8
Transportation	14,194	507,093	35.73	105.9	107.2	103.6	128.2	120.4	115.8
Construction	17,840	576,547	32.32	141.3	123.4	114.5	188.2	151.8	119.4
Services	4,450	90,256	20.28	105.9	101.7	109.2	123.1	116.5	113.3
Trade	16,385	399,422	24.38	102.0	102.3	104.2	114.4	113.7	106.4
B.C. - All Industries	166,124	5,356,094	32.24	133.0	129.9	111.0	158.0	150.0*	113.6

* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at September 1, 1942, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1942, and September 1, 1941, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employ-ees re-ported at Sept.1,1942	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Sept.1,1942	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Sept.1,1942	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1942	Aug.1 1942	Sept.1 1941
Montreal - Manufacturing	197,098	5,785,380	29.35	129.5	126.1	109.7	152.9	144.5	113.9
Plant Products - edible	8,159	201,731	24.72	97.6	98.4	104.9	109.7	106.8	106.8
Pulp and Paper	8,775	242,475	27.63	106.1	107.0	101.9	106.2	104.1	101.4
Textiles	35,969	736,050	20.46	109.4	106.2	103.5	120.7	114.0	106.1
Tobacco	7,129	134,600	18.88	122.8	115.1	106.9	133.3	128.7	110.2
Iron and Steel	78,101	2,799,523	35.84	166.7	162.1*	116.7	198.6	185.2*	122.1
Communications	3,455	129,321	37.43	108.5	109.4	102.0	109.4	107.8	100.8
Transportation	13,742	428,556	31.19	111.9	116.5	118.3	124.9	135.3	124.0
Construction	14,352	455,384	31.73	132.4	142.4	92.0	163.6	167.5	91.1
Services	8,316	150,016	18.04	107.8	108.2	100.8	122.6	119.9	101.6
Trade	27,630	673,715	24.38	99.7	98.5	98.5	105.3	104.8	98.7
Montreal - All Industries	264,655	7,624,479	28.81	123.6	121.8	107.4	144.2	138.9	110.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	26,579	670,747	25.24	168.6	160.2	115.3	203.4	185.8*	119.6
Chemicals	10,219	242,900	23.77	235.5	219.9	134.4	315.0	280.6	142.3
Iron and Steel	6,321	220,497	34.88	249.6	222.1	110.9	296.7	254.2*	120.2
Transportation	997	28,805	28.89	108.4	110.0	109.3	120.0	121.0	108.2
Construction	2,252	58,154	25.82	97.5	86.6	135.1	140.8	127.9	142.6
Services	1,173	17,508	14.93	107.0	108.8	120.5	115.6	121.1	119.9
Trade	2,930	60,339	20.59	97.4	96.5	91.7	104.1	104.3	95.8
Quebec - All Industries	34,227	843,384	24.64	146.3	139.6	113.6	177.1	164.0*	117.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	177,331	5,472,891	30.86	131.5	128.3	105.6	150.5	143.8	107.0
Plant Products - edible	10,659	268,979	25.23	98.8	97.9	107.3	106.6	106.1	106.3
Pulp and Paper	15,494	474,341	30.61	103.1	101.3	104.3	107.5	106.9	102.0
Textiles	20,632	500,273	24.25	104.8	102.8	105.5	120.5	116.5	106.9
Chemicals	14,732	409,301	27.78	195.3	186.2	102.5	204.4	197.9	107.2
Electrical apparatus	11,386	344,856	30.29	122.9	121.0	105.7	135.1	129.2	109.4
Iron and Steel	59,096	2,063,345	34.92	168.0	162.5	106.0	200.9	186.1*	108.7
Communications	3,130	109,572	35.01	105.5	106.5	100.4	107.2	107.4	99.1
Transportation	8,195	268,715	32.79	113.5	111.6	105.4	126.5	122.5	107.1
Construction	5,450	190,352	34.93	66.0	69.2	87.4	75.0	78.2	87.2
Services	8,246	155,145	18.81	104.7	106.1	100.2	113.2	110.6	102.3
Trade	33,334	873,738	26.21	93.6	94.6	102.9	100.3	101.2	105.0
Toronto - All Industries	235,774	7,073,892	30.00	119.8	117.9	104.0	135.7	131.1	105.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,145	321,017	28.80	111.7	111.9	106.2	130.0	127.5	109.7
Pulp and Paper	3,004	89,538	29.81	107.0	110.4	101.3	111.2	111.4	101.5
Iron and Steel	3,359	112,803	33.58	97.9	93.6	104.0	147.0	138.2	114.7
Construction	2,625	70,564	26.88	106.6	107.0	100.4	123.4	122.1	99.3
Services	1,968	32,028	16.27	113.6	114.0	110.4	133.3	131.3	114.6
Trade	4,251	89,518	21.06	99.8	98.7	99.0	103.0	104.6	97.7
Ottawa - All Industries	21,526	555,633	25.81	108.5	108.2	104.1	122.7	120.7	105.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	53,676	1,739,973	32.42	122.0	120.4	106.5	141.0	139.4	111.8
Textiles	6,703	145,296	21.68	96.8	102.3	100.3	104.9	114.2	113.1
Electrical apparatus	6,182	207,676	33.59	118.7	116.4	103.9	150.7	151.1	119.7
Iron and Steel	30,114	1,072,656	35.62	138.2	133.9	110.4	155.4	151.8	111.7
Construction	1,948	62,542	32.11	78.6	82.4	74.1	95.4	99.4	73.9
Trade	4,113	101,732	24.73	96.7	95.8	96.4	104.4	100.7	98.1
Hamilton - All Industries	62,266	1,971,424	31.66	117.8	116.2	104.0	136.0	134.3	108.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	36,931	1,497,703	40.55	132.1	131.9	104.9	136.4	129.8*	98.1
Iron and Steel	31,558	1,327,482	42.06	134.2	131.9	103.6	139.2	130.7*	97.3
Construction	726	24,231	32.00	114.1	111.3	210.1	130.9	128.9	212.8
Trade	1,268	33,454	26.38	101.7	98.8	99.8	99.2	96.0	93.0
Windsor - All Industries	40,357	1,539,945	39.64	129.2	128.8	106.3	135.1	128.8*	100.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,741	951,212	28.19	127.0	125.0	113.4	142.4	137.4	112.2
Animal Products - edible	3,642	107,055	29.39	102.8	102.6	89.9	115.4	114.7	92.6
Textiles	4,300	81,531	18.96	116.8	118.0	99.4	121.7	117.8	97.8
Chemicals	4,315	137,765	31.93	765.1	770.7	620.0	908.7	830.7	507.8
Iron and Steel	11,472	360,382	31.41	119.7	117.1	103.3	139.4	135.5	107.2
Communications	1,282	33,913	26.45	101.9	103.8	104.3	98.1	93.7	93.5
Transportation	2,885	91,801	31.82	103.2	103.6	105.4	111.7	109.1	106.6
Construction	2,100	64,062	30.51	48.2	44.9	65.6	48.7	45.5	65.2
Services	2,082	35,001	16.81	106.4	107.2	102.0	112.8	113.5	99.3
Trade	13,917	360,600	25.91	99.5	101.2	105.5	107.9	109.6	109.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	56,039	1,537,460	27.43	110.0	109.2	106.1	119.8	117.3	105.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	51,140	1,695,134	33.13	212.8	204.7	116.1	259.0	247.9*	121.1
Lumber Products	4,866	137,819	28.32	87.7	90.5	106.3	100.7	104.6	111.1
Iron and Steel	33,904	1,200,595	35.41	419.9	389.2	131.3	506.3	479.8*	139.3
Communications	2,652	68,578	25.86	114.1	112.4	106.6	120.2	119.0	110.0
Transportation	5,734	198,786	34.67	105.6	110.8	102.3	122.0	114.0	114.5
Construction	6,539	225,635	34.51	213.6	163.1	148.7	260.9	186.7	144.6
Services	3,180	65,387	20.56	109.6	104.7	107.4	127.3	119.9	111.2
Trade	12,530	311,764	24.88	100.1	101.1	103.1	113.6	112.2	105.5
Vancouver - All Industries	81,786	2,564,679	31.36	162.8	156.3	112.3	199.3	186.7*	117.7

* Revised.

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