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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1943

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 7, 1943

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

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1943.

Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
In Charge Employment Statistics: 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.

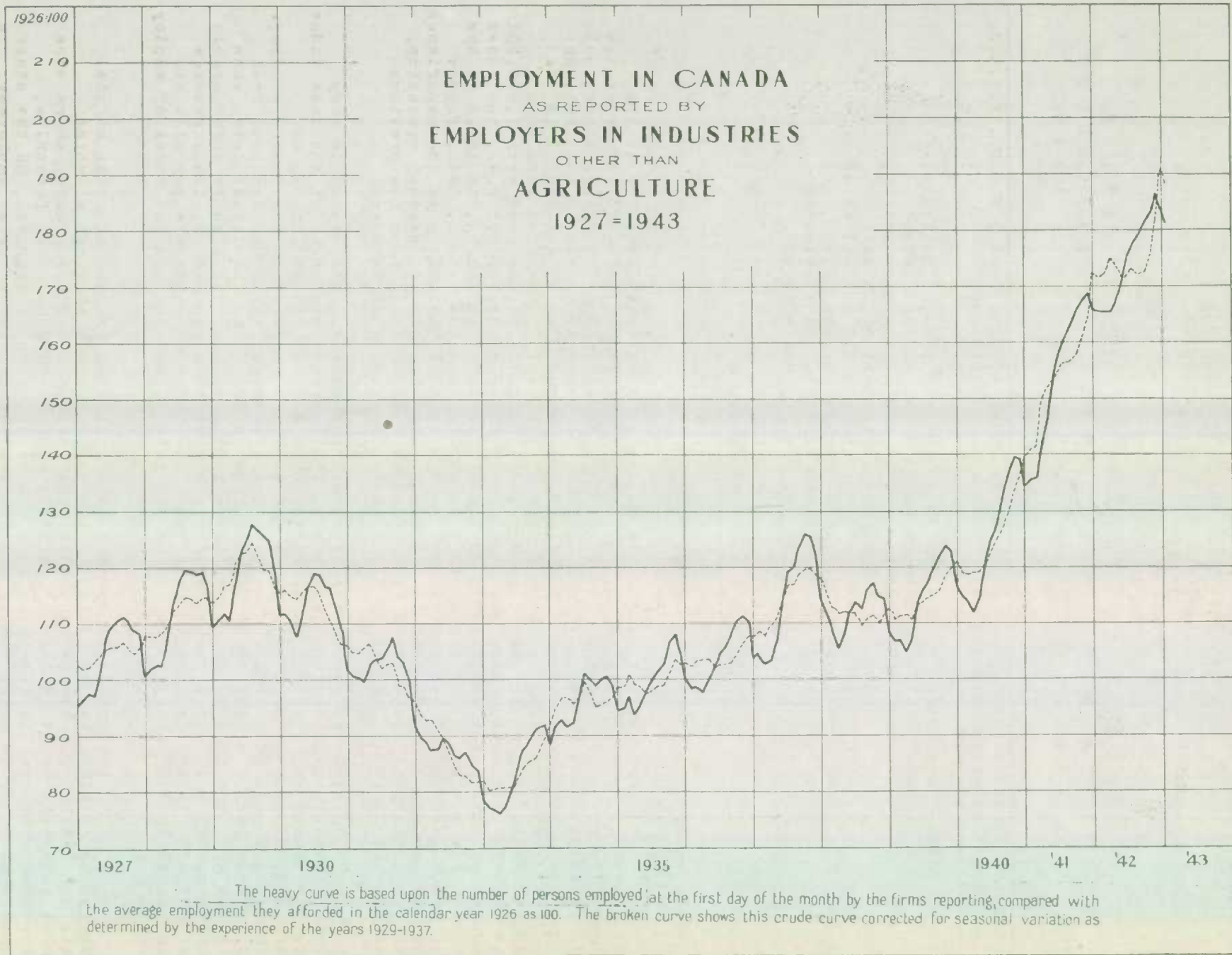
EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further slackening in industrial activity at the beginning of February, repeating the downward movement indicated in four of the last five years; previous to 1938, however, employment had usually, though not invariably, shown recovery at Feb. 1 from the year-end recession, so that, on the average, there has been a small advance between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the period, 1921-1942. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 13,470 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,815,975, as compared with 1,840,501 at Jan. 1. Reflecting this reduction of 24,526 persons, or 1.3 p.c., the index number of employment (1296=100), declined from 183.7 at Jan. 1, to 181.2 at the date under review, when it was 9.6 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1942, figure of 165.4. Since the contraction was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the period, 1929-37, used in calculating the factors of seasonal variation, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed a loss, falling from its previous maximum of 190.9 at Jan. 1, to 188.2 at the beginning of February.

With the resumption of normal operations, interrupted in many establishments over the holiday season, the payrolls disbursed at the date under review showed an important gain, rising from \$51,386,339 at Jan. 1, to \$54,346,903 paid on or about Feb. 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a gain of 5.8 p.c. The per capita average, which had declined from \$30.06 at Dec. 1 to \$27.92 at Jan. 1, rose to \$29.93 at the latest date, when it was affected to some extent by industrial disputes, and also by unfavourable weather. It was nevertheless decidedly higher than the Feb. 1, 1942, average of \$27.65. In the 12 months since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has increased by 17.7 p.c., accompanying the gain of 9.6 p.c. in the index of employment.

Considerable improvement was indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time maximum index. The largest advances were in iron and steel plants; there were also important gains in leather, textile and non-ferrous metal factories, together with smaller increases in a number of other industries. On the other hand, the food, tobacco, lumber and chemical industries released employees. In some cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

Chart 1



The non-manufacturing divisions, on the whole, were seasonally quieter at the date under review. There were moderate losses in employment in mining, communications and services, together with larger declines in logging, transportation, construction and trade; in the last-named, over 21,000 persons were laid off by the co-operating establishments, following the intense activity over the holiday season reflected in the data for Jan. 1. The shrinkage in trade was unusually pronounced.

PAYROLLS.

The salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating employers totalled \$54,346,903, exceeding by \$2,960,564, or 5.8 p.o., the weekly payroll of \$51,386,339 disbursed on or about Jan. 1. As already indicated, the rise was seasonal. The weekly per capita average earnings advanced from \$27.91 at Jan. 1, to \$29.93 at the first of February, as compared with \$27.65 at Feb. 1, 1942.

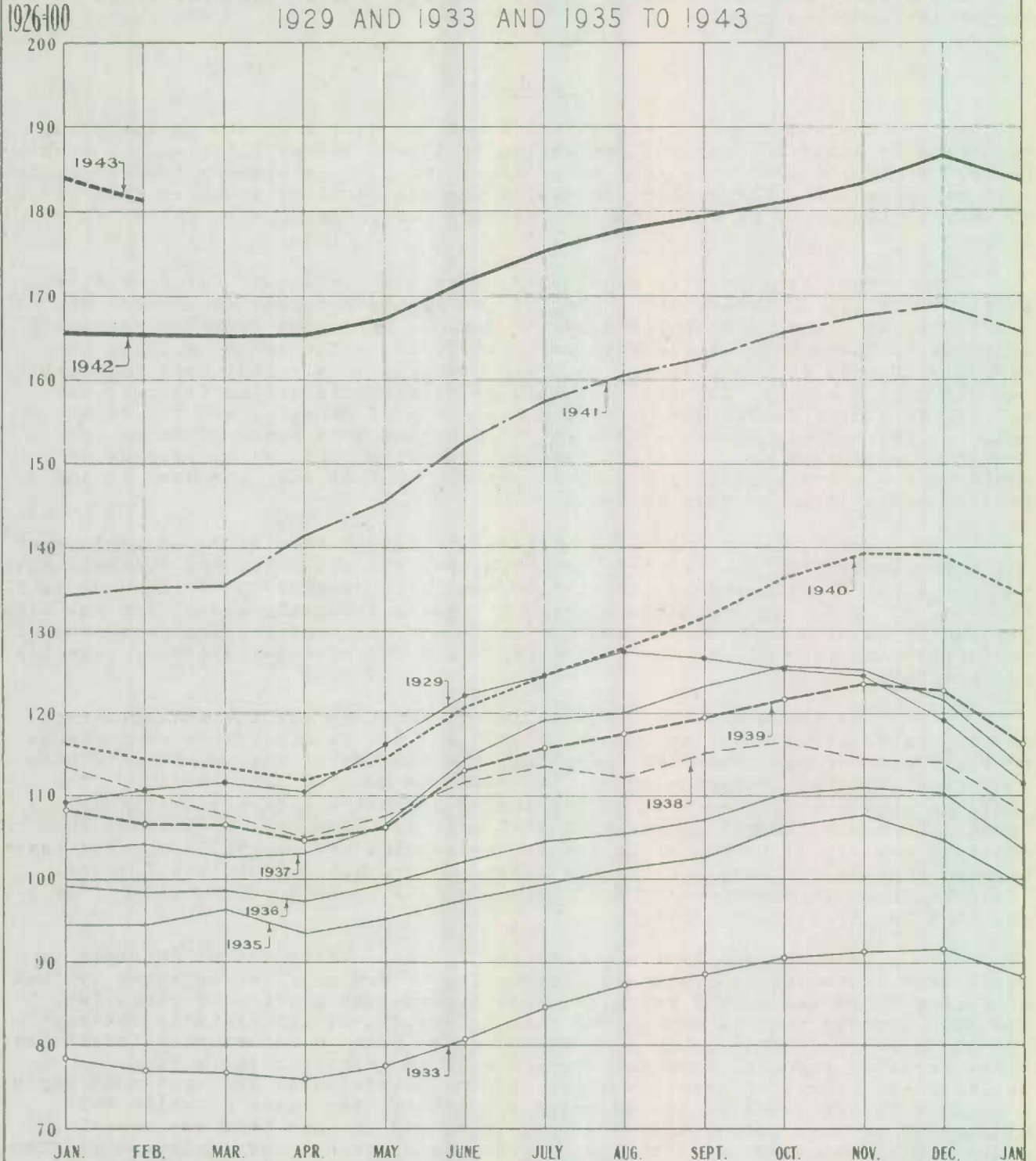
The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,879,112, as compared with 1,904,166 at Jan. 1. The sums received as weekly payrolls by these persons amounted to \$56,317,268, while those employed at Jan. 1 were paid \$53,340,274 for services rendered in the last week in December. The per capita average for the nine main industries, including finance, was \$29.97, as compared with \$28.01 at the beginning of January, and \$27.73 at Feb. 1, 1942. These averages were slightly higher than those given in the preceding paragraph for the eight leading industries, for which records of employment are available for a lengthy period, so that they are used in the general comparisons of this bulletin.

The table on page 6 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the eight leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1942. In the table on page 8 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period for which current statistics of payrolls are available.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 8 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 18.5 p.o. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these persons are higher by 39½ p.o. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1943, amounted to 17.9 p.o., and that in payrolls, to 38.4 p.o.

Between Feb. 1, 1942, and Feb. 1, 1943, there was an increase in employment in the eight industries, amounting to 9.6 p.o., accompanied by that of 17.7 p.o. in the weekly payrolls. The explanation previously given for the much greater rise in the latter than in 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 a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the extension of the system of paying a cost-of-living bonus to the majority of workers; the rates at which this allowance has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted. In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the earnings of the typical wage-earner, the average weekly pay envelope, as a result of the continued dilution of labour and other reasons, has not shown advances

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1943



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.

commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls. Thus, the latter has risen by 39.5 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the index of per capita earnings has increased by 18.5 p.c.

Mainly as a result of wartime conditions, the expansion in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has been much greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries; where the index of employment in the former has risen by 32.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, that of payrolls has advanced by 57.4 p.c. The weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 19.7 p.c., while the all-industries' average has risen by 18.5 p.c. The factors given above as influencing the all-industries' trends operate with greater force in the case of manufacturing.

Even more noteworthy than the expansion in the number of workers and the payrolls in manufacturing as a whole in recent months, is that which has taken place in plants producing durable goods, in which the index of employment has risen by 50.1 p.c., and that of payrolls by 79.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1943. Despite considerable curtailment in the non-durable goods division, the index number of employment in this group was 16.6 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1941, while the increases in the payrolls amounted to 34.9 p.c.

In regard to the marked variations shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, 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 latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 6, 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 Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1942. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, 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.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing resumed its upward movement at the beginning of February, when the gain rather exceeded the decline indicated at Jan. 1. The rise was, however, on a smaller scale than at Feb. 1 in either 1942 or 1941, and was also below-average according to the experience of earlier years of the record. In being of less-than-normal proportions, the increase at the date under review was like the year-end contraction from which it was recovery.

The 7,540 establishments furnishing data at the beginning of February reported a combined working force of 1,157,459 men and women, an increase of 12,879, or 1.1 p.c., over their staffs at Jan. 1. The index, at 222.1, was slightly above the previous all-time maximum of 221.7 at Dec. 1, 1942, and was 16.2 p.c. higher than the Feb. 1, 1942, figure of 191.2. The latest increase was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of February, however, so that there was a decline in the seasonally-adjusted index, which

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1943, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at February 1, 1943, January 1, 1943, and February 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers of					
			Feb.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Employment			Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		
					Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	125,374	3,314,999	26.44	24.17	109.8	115.3	117.7	134.5	135.7	134.5
Prince Edward Island	2,104	47,765	22.70	20.16	104.6	104.6	107.5	102.1	110.5	102.0
Nova Scotia	74,383	2,028,067	27.27	24.58	109.7	115.8	120.5	134.2	134.6	136.7
New Brunswick	48,987	1,259,167	25.35	23.68	111.3	123.1	113.7	136.2	139.8	132.5
Quebec	581,706	16,452,693	28.28	25.49	126.3	126.3	113.3	152.5	140.8	132.7
Ontario	757,822	23,893,556	31.53	29.36	115.3	115.8	107.0	134.9	123.5	117.3
Prarie Provinces	182,420	5,430,575	29.77	28.42	105.0	109.7	98.8	120.1	122.5	108.2
Manitoba	87,058	2,576,003	29.59	28.37	106.4	110.3	98.6	119.3	120.0	106.6
Saskatchewan	33,747	973,184	26.84	27.40	95.5	103.4	86.3	110.7	116.4	95.2
Alberta	61,615	1,881,388	30.53	29.00	109.9	112.5	106.5	126.7	129.7	115.1
British Columbia	168,553	5,255,078	31.16	29.62	134.5	137.4	104.2	151.9	156.9 ⁺	113.8
CANADA	1,815,975	54,346,903	29.93	27.65	118.5	120.1	108.2	139.5	131.9 ⁺	118.3
(b) Cities										
Montreal	277,245	8,259,023	29.79	26.72	129.3	127.9	110.0	155.3	139.5	119.5
Quebec City	37,022	928,705	25.09	22.36	157.5	152.5	119.2	193.7	155.0	120.7
Toronto	248,567	7,823,433	31.47	29.01	128.1	126.7	111.5	149.2	134.7	122.5
Ottawa	21,463	570,283	26.57	24.66	108.0	109.5	113.4	125.2	115.6	122.9
Hamilton	63,140	2,041,318	32.33	30.77	119.4	119.0	111.9	140.5	129.1	125.6
Windsor	42,964	1,802,863	42.06	39.57	137.2	136.1	109.4	152.0	130.5 ⁺	114.4
Winnipeg	55,615	1,552,319	27.91	26.75	109.2	114.6	103.6	120.6	121.2	110.1
Vancouver	85,560	2,556,112	29.88	26.79	169.2	170.8	119.5	196.2	197.9	133.4
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,157,459	35,439,985	30.62	28.39	132.2	130.7	113.8	157.4	142.9	126.0
Durable Goods 1/	635,898	21,186,960	33.33	31.27	150.1	147.4	117.3	179.4	161.8	133.3
Non-Durable Goods	504,561	13,224,542	27.00	25.01	117.2	116.2	108.4	134.9	123.4	119.7
Electric Light and Power	17,200	622,493	36.54	34.37	90.1	91.1	93.3	102.1	98.3 ⁺	99.6
Logging	89,970	1,435,378	20.51	17.94	147.7	158.4	168.8	131.1	179.7	155.5
Mining	75,505	2,703,644	35.81	36.13	91.1	91.6	99.8	104.4	96.9	116.4
Communications	27,528	795,736	28.91	27.55	106.1	106.2	103.1	113.1	115.6 ⁺	104.8
Transportation	133,164	4,816,063	36.17	34.50	106.4	108.7	99.0	121.4	123.9	107.9
Construction and Maintenance	158,586	4,574,521	28.85	24.82	90.1	94.7	84.7	114.2	111.6	95.0
Services	40,042	730,882	18.25	16.87	105.1	105.5	97.7	130.2	119.4	103.3
Trade	153,721	3,850,694	25.05	23.80	95.2	106.4	100.0	105.0	113.9	104.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,815,975	54,346,903	29.93	27.65	118.5	120.1	108.2	139.5	131.9 ⁺	118.3
Finance	83,137	1,970,365	31.21	29.79	105.3	104.2	100.2	114.1	113.2	108.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,879,112	56,317,268	29.97	27.73	117.9	119.5	99.8	138.4	131.2	117.9

+ Revised.

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.

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 eight 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:- Dec. 1, 131.5; Jan. 1, 1943, 133.2 and Feb. 1, 1943, 132.4; at Feb. 1, 1942, the index was 125.0

fell from 234.3 at Jan. 1, to 230.5 at the date under review.

There was a substantial increase at Feb. 1 in the payroll disbursements which aggregated \$35,439,995, as compared with \$32,176,629 at Jan. 1; this increase of 10.1 p.c. was due in the main to the resumption of normal operations, following the year-end holidays. The per capita average, which had declined from \$31.17 at Dec. 1, to \$28.11^{1/2} at Jan. 1, rose to \$30.62 at Feb. 1. The latest figure was affected to some extent by industrial disputes. It was, however, considerably higher than the average of \$28.39 paid at Feb. 1, 1942. In the intervening 12 months, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 24.6 p.c., while that of employment, as already stated, was 16.2 p.c. higher. The greater growth in the wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the twelve months has been dealt with briefly in an earlier paragraph, under the heading "Payrolls".

Further important expansion was shown at Feb. 1 in iron and steel plants, which reported the addition of almost 9,800 persons to their working forces. Within this division, there were especially large increases in ship-building, aircraft and other vehicle and firearm plants. Considerable gains were also indicated in textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product and electrical apparatus and supply works. On the other hand, food, lumber, tobacco and chemical factories released employees; in some cases, the losses were seasonal in character.

In recent monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, it has been pointed out that, largely due to wartime developments, the employment afforded by an increasingly large number of factories turning out consumers' goods has declined from the unprecedentedly high levels established before the shortage of labour became acute; where 11 manufacturing industries or groups at July 1, 1942, had reported a slackening as compared with a year earlier, 18 divisions at Feb. 1 showed a reduction from the same date in 1942. Notable among these were the vegetable food, boot and shoe, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber classes, and several branches of textiles; in these groups, however, employment was still in greater volume than in the period prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The recent falling-off in many of these divisions merits more attention for the reason that, in a great many cases, they are engaged in manufacturing commodities or parts directly required in the war effort. On the other hand, employment in an important number of industries has reached new all-time highs in recent months; especially noteworthy among those in this category are the chemical, beverage and the various metal-using industries.

Payrolls.- Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Feb. 1, 1943, was 157.4, as compared with 142.9 at the beginning of January, and 126.3 at Feb. 1, 1942. There was thus an increase of 24.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the 12 months, accompanying that of 16.2 p.c. in the index number of employment. An explanation has been given earlier in this report for the disparity in the rates of increase in employment and payrolls; the upgrading of employees as they acquire experience is a factor of particular and increasing importance in the manufacturing industries, tending to counteract the effect of the large-scale dilution of labour resulting from the existing stringency. Another factor exercising unusual influence in the case of manufacturing is the changing industrial distribution of the wage-earners in recorded employment. The effect of this is clearly shown by a comparison of the figures for the durable and the non-durable goods groups. Thus, the payroll index in the former at Feb. 1, was 34.5 p.c. higher than at Feb. 1, 1942, while that in the non-durable goods division was 12.7 p.c. higher; over the same period, the index of employment in the durable goods has risen by 28 p.c., while that in the non-durable classes has gained by only 4.7 p.c.

Since the institution of the payroll statistics early in 1941, there

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 Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings.
June 1, 1941	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	106.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
Jan. 1, 1942	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	28.59	120.4	137.3	29.19
June 1	112.3	125.5	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	28.62	126.4	143.5	29.08
Sept. 1	117.3	135.5	29.29	126.3	148.9	29.72
Oct. 1	118.6	138.0	29.51	129.9	152.8	30.15
Nov. 1	119.9	140.8	29.81	130.1	155.6	30.70
Dec. 1	122.0	144.3	30.06	132.0	160.1	31.17
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.9*	27.92*	130.7	142.9	28.11*
Feb. 1	118.5	139.5	29.93	132.2	157.4	30.62
Mar. 1						
Apr. 1						
May 1						
June 1						
July 1						
Aug. 1						
Sept. 1						
Oct. 1						
Nov. 1						
Dec. 1						

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

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 other 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 statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

have been especially pronounced increases in the salaries and wages paid in the chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and beverage industries. The gains in these industries have been accompanied by important though relatively smaller advances in employment. In practically every case, and notably in the industries just mentioned, the per capita averages in the various branches of manufacturing were considerably higher at Feb. 1, 1943, than at the same date of 1942.

Per capita average earnings in the various industries as at Feb. 1 are published in Tables 7, 8 and 9. Many factors contribute to the differences found in these averages. Prominent among these is the sex distribution of workers in the various industries, a factor which is associated with that of age, the women workers in general, tending to belong in the younger age groups, where earnings normally are less than among more experienced employees. The presence or absence of overtime work also affects substantially the per capita average earnings.

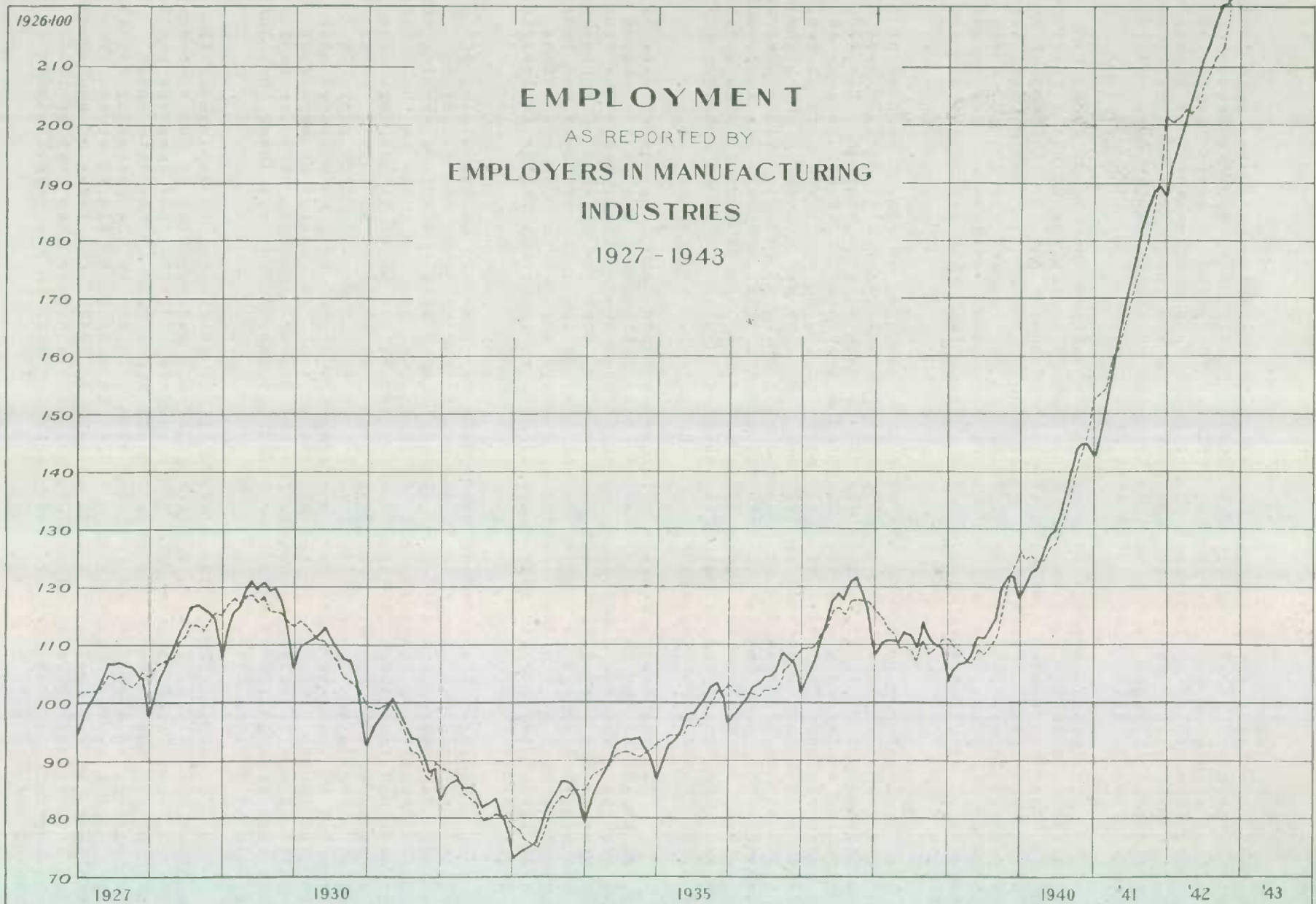
Logging.- Repeating the movement indicated at Feb. 1 in four of the last five years, employment in logging showed a falling-off at Feb. 1; part of the reported loss of 4,731 workers was due to unfavourable weather. The 490 co-operating employers stated that they had a personnel of 69,970 persons at the date under review. The index of employment, at 233.8, was lower than at Feb. 1 in 1941 or 1942, and also than in 1938 and 1937, but was otherwise the highest for that date in the record. As compared with 267.2 at Feb. 1, 1942, there was a decline of 12½ p.c. in the index of employment; this, however, was accompanied by a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls over the 12 months. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$1,435,378, as compared with \$1,601,656 in the preceding report.

The per capita average earnings declined from \$21.44¹/₂ at Jan. 1, 1942, to \$20.51 at the date under review; this falling-off was partly caused by unfavourable weather conditions, which reduced the working time. The Feb. 1, 1942, average had been \$17.54. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings.

Mining.- The trend of employment was downward in the mining of metallic ores and coal, and also in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. Data were tabulated from 436 operators, with a combined working force of 75,506 persons, as compared with 75,928 at Jan. 1. The index in the mining group declined from 162.4 in the preceding report, to 161.4 at the beginning of February, when it was 8.7 p.c. lower than that of 176.8 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls was lower by 10.3 p.c. over the 12 months. The payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$2,703,644, as compared with \$2,605,198 in the preceding period of observation. Resumption of work over the holidays was chiefly responsible for the higher earnings. The per capita figure rose from \$32.99 at Jan. 1 to \$35.81 at Feb. 1, but was lower than that of \$36.13 at Feb. 1, 1942.

Communications.- There was a slight slackening in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 27,528 was reported by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Jan. 1 had numbered 27,575. The loss was smaller than usual for the season. The salaries and wages paid at the date under review aggregated \$795,736, as compared with \$813,866 in the preceding report. The per capita average declined from \$29.51 at Jan. 1, to \$28.91 at the first of February, as compared with \$27.55 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 103.1, slightly higher than that of 100.2 at the beginning of February of last year. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 7.9 p.c.

Chart 3



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

Transportation.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 579 employers with 133,164 persons on their staffs, 2,915 fewer than in their last report. The loss approximated the decline ordinarily indicated at the time of year. Moderate improvement was noted in the local transportation group; steam railway operation was rather quieter, while there was a considerable reduction in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 105.5, was several points higher than that of 98.2 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The reported transportation employees were paid the sum of \$4,816,053 at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding. At Jan. 1, the reported payrolls had totalled \$4,912,517; the per capita average was then \$36.10, slightly lower than that of \$36.17 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1942, the average had been \$34.50. The latest index of payrolls was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. higher than that at the beginning of February of last winter.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in building and highway construction at the date under review, but work on railway maintenance considerably increased, largely as a result of seasonal conditions. The 1,534 contractors from whom data were received had a working force of 158,586 persons, as compared with 166,648 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$4,574,521, as compared with \$4,471,771 in the last report. The per capita average rose from \$26.83 at Jan. 1, to \$28.85 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$24.82 at the same date in 1942. Standing at 125.7 at Feb. 1, the index of employment was 6.4 p.c. higher than that of 118.1 indicated at the same date of 1942. The gain in the payroll index in this comparison was 20.2 p.c.

Services.- A slight falling-off was indicated in employment in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; 612 of these released 108 workers, bringing their staffs to 40,042 at the beginning of February. The decline was seasonal, but was of less-than-average proportions. The persons in recorded employment were paid the sum of \$730,882 in weekly payrolls, as compared with \$726,623 at Jan. 1. In the period from Feb. 1, 1942, there has been a rise of 7.6 p.c. in employment, accompanying that of 16.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita averages were \$18.10 at Jan. 1 and \$18.25 at Feb. 1, 1943, as compared with \$16.87 at Feb. 1, 1942. Attention must again 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 61 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Unusually pronounced curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains depicted in the preceding report. Data were compiled from 2,218 merchandising establishments with a staff of 153,721 persons, 21,119 fewer than at the beginning of January. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$3,850,694, as compared with \$4,178,079 at Jan. 1. The loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees, so that the per capita average considerably increased, rising from \$23.90 in the last report, to \$25.05 at the date under review, as compared with \$23.60 in the same period of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 149.3; this was 4.8 p.c. lower than the Feb. 1, 1942, figure of 156.8. The index of payrolls, however, was fractionally higher at the date under review.

Financial Institutions.- The 753 co-operating financial institutions had a personnel of 63,137, as against 63,665 at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$1,970,365, as compared with \$1,953,935 paid by the same establishments on or about Jan. 1. The per capita weekly average was \$31.21, as compared with \$30.69 in the last report, and \$29.79 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 122.3, as compared with 121.5 at Feb. 1, 1942, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 5.5 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Except in Quebec, there was slowing-down in industrial activity in all provinces at the beginning of February; the gain in Quebec was very slight. The largest losses in employment were in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario. Except in Quebec and Ontario, the payrolls were also lower than at Jan. 1; except in British Columbia, however, the percentage declines in the salaries and wages were smaller than those in the number of employees, so that in eight of the nine provinces, the per capita averages were higher at the date under review than in the preceding report. They were higher in all cases than at Feb. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment generally in the Maritime Area showed further important curtailment at Feb. 1. The movement was seasonal, but was above-average in extent. Data were received from 953 firms employing 125,374 men and women, a number which was less by 9,457 than their Jan. 1 aggregate; this was a loss of seven p.c. A smaller reduction had been indicated at the beginning of February, 1942, when the index was 6.4 p.c. higher than the latest figure of 167.4. This is the second occasion in a lengthy period on which the comparison over the twelve months has been unfavourable, the Jan. 1, 1943, index also having been lower. The payroll index likewise showed a falling-off from Jan. 1, 1943, but the decline was on a relatively small scale, the losses in the industries in which employment was lower being largely offset by higher earnings in the establishments operating at a normal level, with the resumption of activity after the holidays. The payroll index was the same as at Feb. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed little general change. Food, textile and chemical factories afforded slightly more employment, but losses on a rather larger scale took place in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, so that on the whole, the reporting manufacturing establishments released 70 persons from their staffs. The trend in the non-manufacturing divisions was generally downward; there were declines in mining, logging, shipping, trade and construction, those in the last-named being particularly large.

The payrolls distributed at Feb. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,314,999, as compared with \$3,344,625 paid by the same firms at Jan. 1. The disbursements in manufacturing and mining were higher, following the loss in earnings over the holiday season, but there were further reductions in payrolls in logging, transportation, construction and trade, accompanying the decreases in employment in these divisions. The general per capita average stood at \$26.44, as compared with \$24.81 at Jan. 1, 1943, \$26.13 at Dec. 1, and \$24.17 at Feb. 1, 1942.

Quebec.- There was a slight increase in employment in Quebec at the date under review; this was seasonal in character, but was of less-than-average proportions. According to data furnished by 3,447 employers, their staffs, numbering 581,706 at the latest date, were larger by 113, or 0.1 p.c., than at Jan. 1. This small advance was accompanied by that of 8.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$16,452,693 paid on or about Feb. 1, 1943, as compared with \$15,192,829 at Jan. 1; the latter figure had been lowered by the observance of the holidays. The per capita average rose from \$26.12 in the preceding report, to \$28.28 at Feb. 1, 1943; this was practically the same as that of \$28.29 at Dec. 1, but exceeded the Feb. 1, 1942, average of \$25.49. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 24.3 p.c. higher than at Feb. 1, 1942, while that of employment was higher by 12.5 p.c.; the improvement in employment indicated at the same date of last year had been on a greater scale.

Manufacturing, construction and mining showed increased activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, while curtailment was shown in logging, communications, transportation and trade. The declines were mainly seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing group, losses in food, lumber, rubber, tobacco, beverage, chemical and clay, glass and stone plants were considerably more than offset by the additions to the working forces reported in pulp and paper, non-metallic mineral, and miscellaneous manufactured products, and in leather, non-ferrous metal, textile and iron and steel factories.

Ontario.- Contra-seasonal curtailment on a rather small scale was indicated in Ontario, where the 5,804 establishments recorded a combined working force of 757,822, as compared with 761,551 in their last return. This falling-off of 0.5 p.c. was accompanied by an increase of \$2,016,171, or 9.2 p.c., in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$23,893,558 at Feb. 1. The per capita average rose from \$28.73 at Jan. 1, to \$31.53 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.43 at Dec. 1, 1942, and \$29.36 at Feb. 1 of last winter. Since then, employment in Ontario has gained by 7.7 p.c., while payrolls have mounted by 15 p.c. The latest index of employment, at 186.6, was exceeded only by the figures at Jan. 1, 1943, and Dec. 1, 1942.

The increase in employment in manufacturing at the date under review was substantially larger than the decline which had been indicated at the opening of January. Moderate reductions were recorded in food and beverage factories, but the trend was favourable in most other branches of manufacturing. The greatest gains took place in textile and iron and steel, particularly in the latter, in which the reporting manufacturers absorbed an additional 4,232 workers. Logging also showed heightened activity, but there were declines in mining, transportation, services and trade; from the last-named, some 8,900 persons were released in a seasonal movement. Communications and construction showed no general change.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, employment declined at the beginning of February, when the 1,838 co-operating firms reported 182,420 employees, as compared with 190,385 at Jan. 1. The number of persons laid off was 7,965, or 4.2 p.c., which rather exceeded the average loss at Feb. 1 in earlier years. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement, which extended to most of the industrial divisions. The largest losses were in trade and construction, while there were smaller reductions in transportation and manufacturing. Within the latter, chemical and food factories showed a falling-off, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and iron and steel plants; logging was also more active.

The salaries and wages distributed by the employers whose returns were tabulated at Feb. 1, 1943, amounted to \$5,430,575, as compared with \$5,538,895 at the beginning of January. This decline of two p.c. was relatively much smaller than that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita average advanced, rising from \$29.09 in the last report, to \$29.77 at Feb. 1, 1943; at the same date in 1942, the figure had been \$28.42. In the intervening 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has gained by 6.2 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 11 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction recorded in British Columbia at Feb. 1 was contra-seasonal in character, but repeats the movement at the same date in 1942, although it was on a larger scale. The 1,428 establishments furnishing data dismissed 3,488 workers, reducing their staffs by two p.c. to 168,653 at the date under review. These persons were paid \$5,255,078 in weekly payrolls, a sum which was lower by 3.3 p.c. than that of \$5,432,603 indicated at Jan. 1. Unfavourable weather, with resultant curtailment in working time in many industries, was mainly responsible for the greater falling-off in payrolls than in employment. The latest weekly per capita average was \$31.16, as compared with \$31.56 at Jan. 1, and \$29.62 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of payrolls since that date had risen by 33.4 p.c., while that of employment was 29.1 p.c. higher.

Transportation, highway construction and maintenance, coal-mining and communications showed heightened activity. Building and railway construction and maintenance, logging, trade and manufacturing, on the other hand, released employees; in some cases, the lay-off were attributed to the heavy snowfalls. In the manufacturing group, food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants were moderately quieter. The largest losses were those of a seasonal character in food factories.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

Four of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated showed greater industrial activity at Feb. 1; these were Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton and Windsor. In Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, on the other hand, employment was quieter. In Winnipeg and Vancouver, the declines in the personnel were accompanied by relatively smaller losses in the reported salaries and wages, but in the remaining centres, the disbursements were considerably higher. The per capita average earnings in each of the cities were greater than at Jan. 1, 1943, also exceeding those indicated at Feb. 1, 1942. Industrial employment at the date under review in seven of the eight centres was brisker than at midwinter of last year, Ottawa being the exception; the reported aggregate payrolls in all cases were greater.

Montreal.- The increase in employment in Montreal was on a scale which exceeded the reduction at the opening of January, and resulted in the establishment of a new all-time maximum; the index of payrolls also reached a new high. Information was received from 1,992 firms employing 277,245 men and women at Feb. 1, as compared with 274,390 in their last report. This gain of 2,855, or 1.0 p.c. was accompanied by that of 11.3 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages, which aggregated \$8,259,023. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$29.79 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.06 at Jan. 1, 1943, and \$26.72 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 30 p.c., and that of employment, by 17½ p.c.

There were important increases in staff in construction and manufacturing at the beginning of February; the advances in iron and steel were particularly large, while smaller gains were noted in printing and publishing, chemical, leather and textile factories. Food, beverage, tobacco and non-ferrous metal plants, however, were quieter, and there were also losses in transportation and retail trade, those in the latter being substantial.

Quebec City.- Marked expansion was indicated in Quebec; most of this took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, chemical and iron and steel products, while there were considerable decreases of a seasonal character in construction and retail trade. The 238 establishments co-operating in the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 37,022 persons, 1,238 more than at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 3½ p.c., which was accompanied by that of 17½ p.c. in the recorded payrolls; in the last report, the latter had shown a pronounced decline as a result of the observance of the holidays. The per capita average rose from \$22.10 at Jan. 1, to \$25.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$22.36 at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment was higher by 32.4 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the increase in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months was 50.5 p.c.

Toronto.- In this city, there were further seasonal contractions in employment, which, like those at Jan. 1, were of less-than-average size. The reduction was reported mainly in trade, with comparatively small declines in construction, services and communications. On the other hand, manufacturing showed important improvement; the greatest gains were in iron and steel, textile, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,038 employers, whose working forces included 248,567 men and women; as compared with 249,929 at Jan. 1, this was a decrease of 0.5 p.c. Indicating the resumption of more normal operations following the holidays, the reported payrolls rose by 10.6 p.c., to \$7,823,433 at the date under review. The per capita average was \$31.47, as compared with \$28.30 in the last report, \$31.00 at Dec. 1, and \$29.01 at Feb. 1, 1942.

The latest index of employment was 193.3, as compared with 194.2 at the beginning of January, and 171.1 at Feb. 1 of last year, since when there has been a rise of 13 p.c. in employment, and of 21.8 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and construction were more active in Ottawa, but trade showed a considerable falling-off. On the whole, there was a reduction of 307 persons in the staffs of the 252 firms furnishing information; these aggregated

21,463 at Feb. 1. In spite of the loss of 1.4 p.o. in the number of employees, there was a gain of 8.4 p.o. in the reported salaries and wages, which were given as \$570,283, compared with \$526,142 paid on or about Jan. 1. The weekly pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment contained \$26.57, as compared with the per capita average of \$24.17 at Jan. 1, \$26.46 at Dec. 1, and \$24.66 at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest index of employment, at 162.6 was 4.8 p.c. lower than that at the same date of last year, since when there has been a gain of 1.9 p.o. in the payroll index.

Hamilton.- The trend of employment in Hamilton was upward at the beginning of February, when the 357 co-operating establishments employed 63,140 men and women, as compared with 62,904 at Jan. 1; the salaries and wages disbursed amounted to \$2,041,318, as against \$1,876,125 in the last report. There was accordingly an increase of 0.4 p.c. in employment and of 8.8 p.c. in the payrolls in the month. The per capita average earnings advanced from \$29.83 at Jan. 1, to \$32.33 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.77 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the intervening 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 6.7 p.o., and that of payrolls by 11.9 p.o.

There was a moderate increase in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. Trade, however, was seasonally quieter, while other divisions showed little general change.

Windsor.- Further expansion in employment was indicated in Windsor; this again took place chiefly in iron and steel factories. Trade, on the other hand, reported reduced activity. Data were compiled from 209 firms with a combined working force of 42,864 persons, as compared with 42,501 at Jan. 1. This increase of 0.9 p.o. was accompanied by that of 16.4 p.o. in the reported payrolls, which aggregated \$1,802,863. The per capita average earnings, at \$42.06, were higher by \$5.62 than at Jan. 1, when they had been lowered by the observance of the holidays; the latest figure was also greater than that of \$40.84 at Dec. 1, while the Feb. 1, 1942, average had been \$39.57. The index of employment in the year has risen by 25.4 p.o., and that of payrolls has gained by 32.9 p.o.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a considerable falling-off; this was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record, also being larger than that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a moderate decline in manufacturing, improvement in iron and steel, textile and printing and publishing being more than offset by losses in food and chemical plants. Construction was also quieter, and there was a substantial reduction in trade, following unusual activity at the holiday season. Five hundred and seventy establishments reported a personnel of 55,615, and paid the sum of \$1,552,319 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 58,381, whose payrolls had aggregated \$1,559,733. The latest per capita average was \$27.91, compared with \$26.72 at Jan. 1, 1942, and \$26.75 at Feb. 1, 1942. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has risen by 5.4 p.o., and that of payrolls by 9.5 p.o.

Vancouver.- For the first time since Jan. 1, 1941, there was a decline in employment in Vancouver. This took place largely in iron and steel factories and trade, while transportation and construction were brisker. The 625 establishments whose returns were received had a combined staff of 85,560 persons, 780 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index, at 240.1, was higher by 41.7 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, 1942. The index of weekly payrolls was lower by 0.8 p.o. than at Jan. 1, but exceeded by 47.1 p.c. that at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest weekly aggregate was \$2,556,112, compared with \$2,577,593 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average rose from \$29.85 at Jan. 1, to \$29.88 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.79 at the beginning of February of last year.

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TABLE 1.- 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
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	76.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	108.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
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	93.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.6
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	126.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	115.0	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	132.5	136.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.8	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	118.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	118.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	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	166.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.0	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	165.3	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	195.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.1	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	156.6	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	132.0	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
Oct. 1	181.3	195.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.4	140.7	137.6	131.7	151.3	185.4
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	103.3	184.2	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1943

100.0 6.9 .1 4.1 2.7 32.0 41.7 10.1 4.8 1.9 3.4 9.3

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
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	95.8	102.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	93.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	89.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	95.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.2
Feb. 1, 1937	91.2	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	102.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
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	168.2	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	123.8
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	153.9	164.0	235.5	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.9	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	193.8	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	153.0
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	251.5	126.5	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	251.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.9	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.5	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.9	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	221.9
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.2
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.2	164.9	192.6	312.8	140.0	242.4
Feb. 1	182.4	258.7	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	240.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1943.

15.3 2.0 13.7 1.2 3.5 2.4 3.1 4.7

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	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.9	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	108.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	93.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	99.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	78.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	66.8	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	132.8	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	83.8	68.4	138.2	139.3
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	86.7	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	145.8	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	159.3	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	193.9	157.6
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	168.3	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.8	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.3	197.1	258.5	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	161.7
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	213.4	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
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	250.8	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.5	169.9
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.7	149.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1943.
 100.0 63.7 3.9 4.2 1.5 7.3 8.7 2.2 8.5

Note:- 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	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938
MANUFACTURING	63.7	222.1	219.6	191.2	147.4	120.5	106.0	110.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	172.9	178.5	162.5	159.7	132.5	122.2	122.5
Fur and products	.2	124.4	121.7	112.7	112.2	102.4	77.9	76.1
Leather and products	1.6	142.5	137.5	141.0	122.5	125.8	107.1	103.9
Boots and shoes	1.0	127.5	123.6	152.6	119.3	125.0	110.5	108.4
Lumber products	3.2	107.5	108.3	107.4	92.8	80.0	69.8	72.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	88.7	90.2	93.9	81.6	66.3	58.8	58.0
Furniture	.5	107.8	108.0	114.7	105.2	89.2	84.3	85.7
Other lumber products	.9	178.0	176.6	151.0	122.1	117.6	93.5	105.2
Musical instruments	.1	45.7	43.4	85.4	72.2	54.6	47.4	40.3
Plant products - edible	2.4	137.6	140.4	143.5	122.7	116.0	105.1	104.7
Pulp and paper products	4.3	125.8	126.0	133.0	117.5	111.4	103.7	107.0
Pulp and paper	1.9	113.6	114.5	121.8	107.5	98.5	87.0	97.5
Paper products	.8	185.0	184.8	189.7	149.2	138.9	130.5	129.2
Printing and publishing	1.6	121.3	120.5	128.2	119.6	116.6	115.7	111.8
Rubber products	.9	127.9	128.2	131.9	121.6	108.6	102.1	100.0
Textile products	7.9	165.3	161.6	165.6	150.5	136.5	117.5	122.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	170.8	170.4	176.1	163.5	153.2	128.0	137.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.4	125.0	125.1	129.3	123.7	118.8	93.7	99.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	197.5	196.9	201.4	177.0	163.1	129.2	143.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	558.8	553.7	577.3	552.6	502.9	501.6	533.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	138.8	134.3	145.6	136.8	135.9	117.4	123.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	170.7	164.3	164.5	145.0	124.6	111.4	116.2
Other textile products	1.0	174.6	171.5	170.2	150.1	122.7	103.9	98.1
Tobacco	.8	174.8	173.2	185.0	168.8	164.0	160.2	153.3
Beverages	.7	223.8	235.1	218.7	186.7	166.7	159.4	156.1
Chemicals and allied products	5.3	760.6	764.3	689.6*	252.7	178.9	155.0	153.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	133.7	134.7	129.4	106.5	94.7	70.9	79.8
Electric light and power	.9	135.1	136.5	139.8	141.9	132.2	125.3	117.5
Electrical apparatus	2.2	284.0	281.1	236.8	182.2	139.4	125.7	142.9
Iron and steel products	25.3	338.3	331.1	251.0*	170.4	113.7	94.3	104.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	255.0	258.8	242.2	189.6	153.5	118.3	130.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	256.5	255.7	246.8	183.8	124.8	112.2	128.2
Agricultural implements	.6	132.8	129.8	113.1	90.6	68.4	62.9	76.9
Land vehicles	9.6	277.5	272.4	216.0	154.2	107.6	90.0	99.5
Automobiles and parts	2.6	317.7	310.1	266.9	224.1	155.4	150.0	160.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.7	1497.2	1430.2	646.8	304.7	57.5	53.1	76.0
Heating appliances	.3	162.4	160.3	159.6	148.5	123.4	106.4	95.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s)	1.2	329.2	329.1	270.6	204.3	132.2	99.4	120.6
Foundry and machine shop products	1.0	332.0	321.2	270.4	190.4	118.1	102.1	117.7
Other iron and steel products	5.6	480.0	465.9	330.0*	190.7	121.4	97.2	101.4
Non-ferrous metal products	3.4	404.7	395.1	317.5	228.1	165.2	151.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.5	202.5	198.8	189.5	172.9	158.4	147.3	149.7
Miscellaneous	.9	392.6	380.8	277.6	166.3	148.6	131.7	131.7
LOGGING	3.9	233.3	250.8	267.2	265.8	227.2	143.0	290.7
MINING	4.2	161.4	162.4	176.8	169.1	168.4	150.5	154.3
Coal	1.4	93.5	93.6	101.0	96.2	94.7	93.5	95.2
Metallic ores	2.2	317.7	319.2	356.4	349.6	354.5	333.3	307.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	149.0	152.1	183.4	124.0	123.7	116.8	114.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.5	103.1	103.2	100.2	89.6	82.7	81.2	82.9
Telegraphs	.4	129.6	128.6	117.3	99.9	93.3	89.8	91.5
Telephones	1.1	95.8	96.3	95.5	86.8	79.9	72.8	80.6
TRANSPORTATION	7.3	105.5	107.8	98.2	89.4	83.3	79.4	79.6
Street railways and cartage	2.2	164.9	162.7	144.9	135.7	126.2	119.6	110.6
Steam railways	4.3	97.4	97.6	90.5	81.2	76.2	71.6	74.3
Shipping and stevedoring	.8	69.4	84.4	75.3	66.4	60.2	63.5	64.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.7	125.7	132.1	118.1	82.5	58.1	39.4	71.6
Building	4.3	180.3	190.9	145.2	108.3	48.4	44.2	49.1
Highway	2.1	98.1	117.5	131.9	77.6	72.0	172.9	106.7
Railway	2.3	95.8	85.9	78.3	59.4	55.0	57.2	61.5
SERVICES	2.2	179.7	180.5	167.0	148.6	131.8	129.5	128.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	174.2	174.7	161.4	141.2	127.8	125.2	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	189.3	190.6	176.9	160.5	138.7	136.8	134.3
TRADE	8.5	149.3	169.9	156.8	147.0	136.4	131.0	127.9
Retail	6.5	156.9	185.1	165.2	153.1	141.9	136.3	133.4
Wholesale	2.0	129.3	125.6	134.4	130.9	121.9	118.3	115.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	181.2	183.7	165.4	135.2	114.4	106.5	110.4

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.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>	41.1	189.3	189.5	167.2	131.3	115.6	90.4	101.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.5	98.1	101.5	83.4	82.3	79.5	67.5	64.7
Pulp and paper	3.9	176.7	184.1	182.6	160.5	155.4	128.9	158.3
Textile products	3.5	117.3	115.9	122.8	109.8	103.7	75.3	89.4
Iron and steel	21.6	322.0	323.5	253.0	159.8	132.5	94.2	115.2
Other manufactures	8.6	137.5	132.9	136.5	124.9	110.4	93.1	93.5
Logging	8.0	428.1	472.2	405.3	372.5	364.5	216.4	346.5
Mining	11.8	97.8	99.4	112.8	112.0	111.9	109.4	113.6
Communications	2.0	118.7	117.4	111.1	94.4	91.3	86.5	89.7
Transportation	11.8	126.1	135.1	137.5	122.5	103.8	94.3	103.3
Construction	15.4	205.1	259.5	326.1	132.4	87.1	77.8	89.7
Services	1.8	273.3	274.0	257.1	207.9	173.6	167.3	166.1
Trade	8.1	163.7	195.0	168.1	150.3	132.3	123.3	127.5
<u>Maritimes - All Industries</u>	100.0	167.4	180.0	178.8	135.2	118.4	100.5	112.3
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	88.2	237.1	232.5	199.2	149.6	123.0	107.0	111.4
Lumber products	2.2	114.4	117.5	113.8	94.7	86.4	71.3	80.7
Pulp and paper	4.9	119.0	118.6	128.2	113.8	105.1	99.5	99.6
Textile products	13.1	189.2	184.8	186.7	169.7	151.1	130.5	136.4
Iron and steel	20.5	343.9	332.6	290.0	160.4	101.8	80.1	94.3
Other manufactures	27.5	277.1	276.0	200.1	154.7	130.3	116.2	114.9
Logging	5.3	348.7	384.8	440.5	412.1	347.0	186.8	497.0
Mining	2.4	307.6	332.0	309.2	271.8	287.1	257.1	232.5
Communications	1.2	98.4	99.8	96.4	82.8	75.7	74.0	74.3
Transportation	5.5	93.2	95.0	87.7	79.2	72.1	69.9	69.9
Construction	9.0	130.8	130.5	113.5	75.7	45.7	136.0	66.3
Services	2.0	168.7	166.1	149.8	128.8	114.5	113.3	115.4
Trade	6.1	164.9	184.1	169.6	156.2	144.7	141.1	135.7
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	186.7	188.7	176.7	139.4	116.0	113.0	114.5
<u>Ontario - Manufacturing</u>	72.0	215.6	213.8	183.9	151.8	122.9	108.9	113.6
Lumber products	2.7	93.7	92.6	88.5	76.2	65.1	59.8	63.8
Pulp and paper	4.5	125.3	125.1	132.1	116.4	112.7	106.4	108.4
Textile products	7.5	141.7	133.7	145.5	133.3	124.2	107.5	113.3
Iron and steel	31.4	332.9	327.0	262.8	190.7	125.4	105.0	115.3
Other manufactures	25.9	215.1	213.8	192.1	158.7	137.7	125.4	120.4
Logging	2.4	190.9	185.5	209.3	227.0	199.1	139.1	271.9
Mining	3.3	253.0	257.7	282.8	261.7	286.6	262.6	245.2
Communications	1.3	99.5	89.5	91.5	85.8	77.4	70.1	80.1
Transportation	4.9	99.7	103.5	91.6	82.2	76.7	74.4	74.8
Construction	5.9	117.8	117.8	112.7	87.9	65.7	73.5	87.3
Services	2.1	201.5	203.1	196.8	175.5	155.5	153.4	153.5
Trade	8.1	151.2	173.2	150.0	154.5	141.9	137.3	134.4
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	186.6	187.4	173.3	143.4	120.2	109.2	116.2
<u>Prairie - Manufacturing</u>	89.5	182.0	182.9	161.1	126.2	109.8	100.6	100.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.0	127.2	118.7	140.5	127.7	99.7	90.1	94.9
Pulp and paper	2.2	101.3	99.1	108.2	99.5	103.0	102.5	99.1
Textile products	2.9	230.6	222.1	211.0	179.6	150.5	130.7	115.2
Iron and steel	15.7	164.8	163.3	131.7	96.5	84.8	79.1	80.2
Other manufactures	16.7	232.8	241.2	211.8	158.5	137.9	125.0	126.4
Logging	2.2	231.4	218.0	246.2	330.4	202.2	162.3	199.9
Mining	7.2	147.2	148.5	156.9	134.8	131.8	131.9	121.2
Communications	2.4	114.8	115.0	109.7	96.4	97.8	86.9	86.8
Transportation	18.0	117.2	118.7	106.6	98.3	94.3	87.6	85.4
Construction	10.6	77.2	89.6	73.0	66.9	54.0	50.6	47.0
Services	3.3	156.6	157.9	142.1	129.0	115.5	113.5	104.5
Trade	16.8	126.3	143.7	130.8	126.6	121.0	113.9	111.0
<u>Prairies - All Industries</u>	100.0	134.7	140.7	126.8	112.2	100.8	93.9	91.7
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	65.5	260.0	263.2	186.0	140.4	106.2	98.1	99.1
Lumber products	9.9	122.9	125.9	131.9	111.7	94.9	81.5	78.7
Pulp and paper	4.1	155.0	158.2	156.0	133.3	117.7	94.9	115.9
Textile products	1.0	192.0	188.3	189.8	163.0	129.7	127.9	124.6
Iron and steel	28.4	999.0	1,001.4	458.0	201.3	81.7	87.3	83.2
Other manufactures	12.1	166.1	170.3	152.9	153.6	121.1	119.0	117.9
Logging	4.2	92.3	109.6	92.8	89.2	80.0	70.3	71.2
Mining	5.0	101.2	100.1	114.8	110.5	107.9	112.2	109.4
Communications	2.3	139.7	138.2	122.1	109.2	107.6	107.3	105.3
Transportation	8.9	112.9	107.6	93.3	88.2	90.0	91.7	88.4
Construction	12.3	172.6	171.8	81.6	80.7	61.2	68.1	75.3
Services	2.6	150.8	151.9	137.4	131.7	118.2	112.9	109.4
Trade	9.3	155.0	173.7	173.2	146.0	133.8	133.5	131.4
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>	100.0	181.4	185.4	140.5	118.0	100.0	96.2	96.4

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 for the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938
Montreal - Manufacturing	77.8	225.2	219.4	184.1	142.3	116.2	100.6	104.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	143.1	145.0	150.6	131.8	124.0	115.1	110.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.2	134.7	132.3	133.1	116.6	115.7	113.4	106.6
Textiles	12.7	170.5	166.2	166.5	146.1	129.8	113.2	114.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.3	133.9	190.2	160.6	137.6	122.5	109.1	110.9
Iron and steel	30.7	339.5	322.3	248.8	156.4	101.8	78.3	90.6
Other manufactures	23.7	213.0	210.7	165.8	136.6	116.3	103.2	106.4
Communications	1.2	58.3	68.6	67.1	69.8	65.2	63.5	64.3
Transportation	3.4	76.4	80.1	80.2	84.3	76.1	78.6	71.0
Construction	4.5	77.9	71.5	66.2	60.7	44.8	113.7	59.5
Trade	10.3	189.3	177.7	161.4	152.6	140.2	135.1	128.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	182.4	180.5	155.2	126.0	105.7	102.6	97.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	79.5	349.7	321.1	244.1	158.2	115.3	101.4	104.0
Leather products	7.7	111.2	108.1	109.0	97.7	102.2	97.4	97.6
Other manufactures	71.6	454.2	414.5	303.7	184.4	121.3	103.1	106.8
Transportation	2.8	77.8	76.4	69.1	85.8	88.5	93.6	81.2
Construction	6.1	154.3	201.5	145.4	160.3	55.7	275.7	82.2
Trade	6.0	258.7	250.0	195.4	144.1	107.1	117.0	97.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	258.7	250.0	195.4	144.1	107.1	117.0	97.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	75.0	227.5	223.2	194.0	144.2	115.4	105.1	106.6
Plant products - edible	4.2	145.6	147.6	163.3	129.1	122.6	110.9	112.9
Printing and publishing	5.9	145.9	146.2	156.6	139.1	134.3	129.3	127.7
Textiles	8.4	126.9	121.9	127.1	110.9	100.4	88.9	92.2
Iron and steel	27.6	453.9	451.3	325.4	195.4	111.4	96.0	100.0
Other manufactures	29.9	215.2	212.1	187.0	141.5	117.3	108.7	106.6
Communications	1.2	71.1	72.8	72.5	73.1	66.4	66.6	67.5
Transportation	3.3	115.8	114.5	102.4	104.3	95.0	92.0	94.8
Construction	2.6	106.8	108.0	88.0	69.6	52.6	47.3	59.4
Trade	13.7	140.5	159.5	146.5	143.7	132.6	127.2	124.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	193.3	194.2	171.0	136.5	113.9	105.7	106.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.2	168.1	166.5	154.0	132.7	102.2	92.2	94.5
Lumber products	2.2	44.5	45.8	48.9	56.3	49.7	45.3	45.2
Pulp and paper	14.3	127.1	125.0	127.6	112.9	102.2	95.8	96.1
Other manufactures	35.7	240.4	238.2	209.3	174.9	121.9	106.2	111.0
Construction	10.8	152.2	138.9	302.2	137.5	107.8	107.3	97.5
Trade	20.3	175.1	199.4	170.5	157.8	145.6	137.1	131.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	162.6	164.9	170.8	132.7	109.2	103.1	101.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.9	206.5	203.7	192.5	145.4	120.1	97.4	110.1
Textiles	10.7	104.5	103.5	113.4	107.7	100.3	85.2	88.8
Electrical apparatus	10.0	197.3	198.4	203.4	146.8	122.0	98.2	125.5
Iron and steel	49.8	307.6	300.9	263.1	173.7	130.1	95.7	115.0
Other manufactures	16.4	154.7	153.9	155.5	137.5	123.0	110.9	115.9
Construction	3.2	123.1	122.3	103.7	94.4	50.1	45.3	39.1
Trade	6.4	144.0	163.2	145.8	142.2	131.4	124.8	130.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	193.3	192.6	181.2	140.6	116.6	96.9	107.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	91.6	363.3	358.5	284.5	229.5	165.4	155.7	169.7
Iron and steel	79.4	408.5	400.9	313.2	246.9	166.5	154.1	176.3
Other manufactures	12.2	211.5	215.7	188.1	171.5	161.5	161.2	145.1
Construction	2.1	96.2	98.8	96.9	46.6	38.8	33.0	47.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	315.4	312.8	251.6	201.2	148.6	140.5	154.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	60.5	170.5	171.5	159.0	118.3	104.0	94.8	96.2
Animal products - edible	6.7	203.1	225.1	185.8	161.5	130.9	118.8	130.5
Printing and publishing	4.2	103.0	98.3	111.7	104.4	109.9	107.7	103.5
Textiles	7.8	237.0	228.8	215.6	184.6	155.6	135.2	127.9
Iron and steel	22.0	141.9	138.9	122.5	97.9	79.9	72.6	77.2
Other manufactures	19.8	213.1	219.0	210.8	122.1	116.8	107.1	104.7
Transportation	5.5	78.0	78.6	74.1	82.3	77.7	76.5	76.7
Construction	3.4	66.2	85.2	45.6	112.1	24.9	29.4	23.4
Trade	24.8	109.9	126.0	112.0	107.0	104.7	95.7	95.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	133.4	140.0	126.6	110.1	95.8	89.1	89.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	64.3	418.4	424.3	253.4	159.1	118.8	112.6	110.2
Lumber products	5.7	110.3	112.9	135.2	118.9	95.1	80.3	77.7
Other products	58.6	574.4	581.9	310.3	178.5	129.9	127.3	125.0
Communications	3.0	121.1	118.7	113.1	108.6	106.8	106.0	105.6
Transportation	8.0	105.2	92.6	80.1	92.0	96.8	105.3	98.2
Construction	6.8	150.5	135.3	79.7	60.6	41.6	41.1	52.2
Services	3.7	150.4	151.8	134.0	133.0	122.4	117.2	111.8
Trade	14.2	154.8	173.1	176.3	148.3	143.7	135.0	134.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	240.1	242.4	169.5	128.8	110.3	106.7	105.3

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 for the date under review.

TABLE 7.- Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1943, 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 February 1, 1943, January 1, 1943, and February 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Em- p- lo- y- ees re- ported at Feb.1,1943	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Feb.1,1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb.1,1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942
MANUFACTURING	1,157,459	35,439,995	30.62	132.2	130.7	113.8	157.4	142.9	125.0
Animal products - edible	34,149	979,413	28.68	100.0	103.2	94.0	115.5	113.9	103.4
Fur and products	3,004	84,793	28.23	100.6	98.5	91.2	110.9	101.4*	91.0
Leather and products	29,458	656,630	22.28	104.0	100.4	102.9	122.5	105.7	111.6
Boots and shoes	17,530	381,782	21.78	97.3	94.3	101.2	119.1	101.1	108.6
Lumber and its products	57,724	1,401,016	24.27	88.9	89.6	82.8	104.9	107.2	100.7
Rough and dressed lumber	31,433	770,117	24.50	75.7	78.0	81.2	91.1	98.7	94.4
Furniture	9,502	235,215	24.75	96.3	96.5	102.5	112.6	107.2	111.3
Other lumber products	16,789	395,684	23.57	119.9	116.9	101.7	141.0	132.6*	111.4
Musical instruments	1,088	26,476	24.33	46.5	46.0	90.6	138.9	116.3	112.9
Plant products - edible	44,097	1,118,006	25.75	102.8	104.9	107.2	115.5	113.0	112.1
Pulp and paper products	78,528	2,516,901	32.05	98.1	98.2	103.7	107.5	101.5	111.0
Pulp and paper	34,312	1,200,677	34.99	101.8	95.0	101.1	108.2	101.8	111.5
Paper products	14,978	392,800	26.23	110.6	110.5	113.4	120.0	108.3	121.5
Printing and publishing	29,238	923,424	31.58	96.9	96.2	102.4	104.5	99.2	106.4
Rubber products	16,477	484,573	29.41	95.0	95.2	98.0	114.0	97.5	107.3
Textile products	144,196	3,135,169	21.74	103.7	101.4	103.9	120.0	102.0	110.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,642	1,158,548	22.43	100.5	100.3	103.6	118.4	101.2	112.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,276	549,225	21.73	99.4	99.4	102.8	115.4	98.9	113.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,364	283,478	22.89	106.0	105.7	108.1	120.7	105.9	115.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,544	245,727	23.30	95.4	94.6	98.6	120.6	98.2	107.0
Hosiery and knit goods	22,406	440,959	19.68	97.1	93.9	101.8	110.2	92.9	110.3
Garments and personal furnishings	52,200	1,115,306	21.37	109.7	105.6	105.7	127.5	106.6	110.1
Other textile products	17,948	420,256	23.42	105.2	103.3	102.5	117.1	102.9*	109.1
Tobacco	14,423	290,760	20.18	153.4	151.9	172.9	183.2	150.9	167.1
Beverages	12,354	401,433	32.49	108.9	114.3	106.4	120.0	128.8	110.5
Chemicals	95,528	2,891,822	30.27	232.9	234.0	143.4	251.9	233.9	173.9
Clay, glass and stone products	15,096	427,429	28.98	100.3	101.1	97.1	121.4	114.6*	106.2
Electric light and power	17,200	628,493	36.54	90.1	91.1	93.3	102.1	98.6*	99.6
Electrical apparatus	40,606	1,250,015	30.78	137.9	136.5	115.0	152.6	147.2*	127.1
Iron and steel products	459,914	16,029,032	34.85	166.4	152.9	128.9	187.5	174.6	140.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,541	951,767	29.45	120.7	122.5	114.7	115.0	126.9	130.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	27,251	946,724	34.74	113.9	113.5	109.6	130.3	117.1	115.5
Agricultural implements	11,146	377,395	33.86	123.1	120.3	104.9	153.8	138.1	119.2
Land vehicles	175,363	6,433,025	36.68	154.3	151.5	121.2	182.6	162.4	133.3
Automobiles and parts	46,491	1,940,184	41.73	123.9	120.9	104.1	140.5	122.1	107.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	66,833	2,204,156	32.98	356.0	340.0	153.8	384.9	337.1*	178.3
Heating appliances	5,349	155,176	29.01	102.5	101.2	100.1	119.7	100.0	106.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	21,710	842,092	38.79	145.5	145.5	119.6	182.1	161.6	132.5
Foundry and machine shop products	18,057	624,060	34.56	142.9	138.3	116.4	180.3	149.5	139.7
Other iron and steel products	101,564	3,454,647	34.31	198.1	192.3	165.7	274.6	225.7	180.2
Non-ferrous metal products	61,270	2,042,992	32.34	147.8	144.2	115.9	175.4	161.6	129.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,447	573,550	37.13	112.7	110.5	105.5	126.4	118.8	111.4
Miscellaneous	16,890	491,472	29.10	191.0	185.3	135.1	248.5	205.0*	176.9
LOGGING	69,970	1,435,378	20.51	147.7	158.4	168.8	161.1	179.7*	158.5
MINING	75,505	2,703,844	35.81	91.1	91.6	99.2	104.4	96.8	116.4
Coal	25,693	828,690	32.25	102.2	102.3	110.4	132.4	121.5	148.6
Metallic ores	39,662	1,578,494	39.80	85.4	85.8	95.8	93.5	86.6	105.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,151	296,460	29.21	92.5	94.5	95.3	107.7	102.4	107.4
COMMUNICATIONS	27,522	795,736	28.91	106.1	106.2	103.1	113.1	113.6*	104.9
Telegraphs	7,436	209,481	28.17	112.2	111.3	101.6	125.4	126.2	108.5
Telephones	20,092	586,255	29.18	103.9	104.4	103.6	109.2	112.4*	103.6
TRANSPORTATION	133,164	4,816,053	36.17	106.4	106.7	99.0	121.4	123.9	107.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	40,151	1,232,323	31.94	112.6	111.1	98.9	128.9	125.3	107.8
Steam railways	77,590	3,063,681	39.49	113.0	113.2	94.1	126.9	129.9	112.5
Shipping and stevedoring	15,433	470,049	30.46	73.1	88.9	79.3	82.0	107.2	88.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	158,586	4,574,521	28.85	90.1	94.7	84.7	114.2	111.4*	95.0
Building	78,511	2,591,144	33.00	127.8	135.3	102.9	148.8	139.4*	113.8
Highway	38,880	1,004,649	25.84	54.4	65.2	73.2	71.7	78.9	77.6
Railway	41,195	978,728	23.75	94.9	85.1	77.8	116.6	107.9	87.0
SERVICES	40,042	730,882	18.25	105.1	105.6	97.7	120.2	119.4	103.3
Hotels and restaurants	24,633	425,673	17.29	105.5	106.8	98.7	127.0	130.8	108.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,409	305,209	19.81	103.1	103.8	96.4	111.8	105.5*	97.4
TRADE	153,721	3,850,694	25.05	95.2	108.4	100.0	105.0	113.9	104.2
Retail	117,201	2,691,852	22.97	95.3	112.5	100.4	104.6	117.6*	104.1
Wholesale	36,520	1,158,842	31.73	94.9	95.2	98.7	106.0	105.5	104.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,816,975	54,346,905	29.93	115.5	120.1	108.2	139.5	131.9*	118.3
FINANCE	43,137	1,970,355	31.21	105.3	106.2	100.2	114.1	112.2	108.2
Banks and Trust Companies	36,765	1,013,107	27.56	113.8	115.5	110.4	120.1	118.7	112.0
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,275	45,690	36.62	83.5	80.9	93.9	100.2	90.0	100.6
Insurance	25,107	910,568	36.27	96.0	96.2	98.0	108.8	108.9	104.9
TOTAL	1,879,112	56,317,268	29.97	117.9	119.5	99.8	138.4	131.2	117.9

+ Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1, 1943, 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 Feb. 1, 1943, Jan. 1, 1943, and Feb. 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1943	Aggregate weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls				
				Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942	Feb.1 1943	Jan.1 1943	Feb.1 1942		
Maritime	Manufacturing	51,464	1,382,358	26.86	124.4	125.0	109.9	147.2	143.6	125.4	
Provinces	Lumber Products	4,395	83,470	20.36	87.6	94.6	77.1	104.5	106.3	88.9	
	Pulp and Paper	4,885	146,077	29.89	94.4	98.4	97.6	107.2	108.2	111.1	
	Iron and Steel	27,057	799,069	29.53	175.9	176.7	136.2	190.4	190.6	150.6	
	Logging	10,039	190,289	18.95	164.8	181.8	156.0	209.5	259.2	172.5	
	Mining	14,763	441,493	29.91	82.3	85.6	94.9	108.1	82.9	128.2	
	Transportation	14,583	484,353	33.21	148.0	158.6	161.4	170.0	175.1	181.1	
	Construction	19,497	499,871	25.64	81.1	102.6	128.9	109.1	122.3	141.5	
	Trade	10,120	220,701	21.81	97.0	115.6	99.6	106.5	109.6	105.6	
	Maritimes - All Industries	125,374	3,314,999	26.44	109.8	118.1	117.3	134.5	135.7	114.5	
	Quebec	Manufacturing	395,050	11,371,095	28.78	156.2	155.7	110.5	168.3	149.4	127.8
Lumber products		12,699	272,316	21.44	79.5	81.7	79.1	108.6	103.9	95.7	
Pulp and Paper		28,504	885,016	30.98	95.7	95.3	105.1	103.6	96.5	111.8	
Textile products		75,776	1,567,866	20.69	105.3	101.9	104.0	121.5	107.2	110.9	
Chemicals		55,191	1,650,798	29.55	289.2	290.8	133.9	295.7	280.3	141.5	
Iron and Steel		118,793	4,186,595	35.24	168.8	160.9	140.3	218.5	185.9	156.9	
Logging		30,972	551,389	17.80	153.4	168.8	193.2	195.6	233.6	208.0	
Mining		14,112	464,555	32.92	104.4	102.5	104.9	114.1	105.9	119.3	
Communications		6,922	219,727	31.74	107.5	109.1	105.4	109.4	112.6	105.1	
Transportation		33,459	1,219,937	36.46	97.1	99.0	91.4	115.2	115.7	102.2	
Construction		53,938	1,554,611	28.82	108.0	107.8	93.7	141.9	129.2	111.9	
Services		11,665	211,555	18.10	113.6	113.2	100.2	132.8	130.2	104.5	
Trade		35,568	859,846	24.17	99.9	111.5	102.7	105.6	113.5	102.6	
Quebec - All Industries		581,706	16,452,693	28.28	126.3	126.5	112.3	152.5	140.8	122.7	
Ontario	Manufacturing	545,542	17,624,855	32.51	126.2	124.6	113.0	149.3	132.8	124.8	
	Lumber products	20,256	502,142	24.79	95.7	92.6	88.5	112.7	103.1	100.6	
	Plant products - edible	22,706	593,787	26.15	100.7	102.2	108.6	115.7	110.1	114.6	
	Pulp and Paper	34,177	1,123,500	32.67	99.7	99.5	105.1	110.3	102.1	113.1	
	Textile products	57,193	1,345,726	23.53	100.6	95.4	103.3	118.0	100.9	111.3	
	Chemicals	34,439	1,065,430	30.94	177.6	177.7	158.3	196.4	175.7	145.1	
	Electrical apparatus	28,561	805,010	30.31	123.6	121.5	115.6	138.0	135.4	125.9	
	Iron and Steel	257,541	8,578,072	36.11	148.7	146.0	120.1	174.6	151.5	132.7	
	Non-ferrous metal products	18,170	1,061,315	34.05	131.5	129.9	112.0	163.6	145.9	134.2	
	Logging	17,940	381,176	21.30	172.3	170.4	188.9	208.4	184.4	198.4	
	Mining	25,141	990,168	39.38	80.6	82.1	90.1	90.8	83.9	101.6	
	Communications	9,762	290,302	29.74	99.6	99.6	101.8	108.4	110.1	104.3	
	Transportation	37,403	1,395,510	37.31	104.6	108.6	96.1	119.3	122.1	105.1	
	Construction	44,809	1,323,827	29.54	79.5	79.5	76.0	94.0	85.4	86.2	
	Services	15,618	290,478	18.60	103.0	102.8	100.6	116.7	115.7	105.1	
	Trade	61,807	1,567,264	25.73	91.6	104.9	96.9	103.2	112.4	103.0	
	Ontario - All Industries	757,822	23,893,558	31.53	115.3	115.6	107.0	134.9	123.5	117.3	
	Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	71,886	2,101,233	29.23	130.7	131.3	115.7	147.2	143.8	126.1
		Animal products - edible	10,371	278,770	26.88	122.5	131.5	104.8	125.9	131.0	111.8
		Lumber products	3,544	88,426	24.27	90.2	84.2	99.6	105.6	105.9	99.3
Plant products - edible		4,986	126,802	25.43	146.0	123.9	108.3	123.7	132.1	104.7	
Textile products		5,302	99,385	18.74	117.1	112.8	107.2	121.1	106.9	107.2	
Iron and Steel		26,594	909,164	31.90	148.9	147.5	119.0	174.9	167.0	138.0	
Mining		13,105	496,535	37.89	121.5	122.1	129.0	141.7	139.6	150.6	
Communications		4,405	116,996	26.56	103.9	104.1	99.3	106.9	117.7	100.5	
Transportation		32,796	1,208,977	36.86	106.1	107.4	96.5	116.3	117.6	100.4	
Construction		19,559	536,922	27.45	59.0	68.5	55.9	74.2	84.8	63.5	
Services		5,955	104,193	17.50	96.3	97.0	87.3	106.8	106.6	94.8	
Trade		30,700	790,825	25.76	95.8	109.0	99.2	104.4	114.5	104.7	
Prairies - All Industries		182,420	5,430,575	29.77	105.0	109.7	98.6	120.1	122.5	106.2	
British Columbia		Manufacturing	93,517	2,960,466	31.66	164.0	166.1	117.4	185.4	188.8	132.4
	Animal products - edible	4,738	148,426	31.33	100.7	101.9	82.9	120.7	119.9	91.3	
	Lumber products	16,730	448,662	26.82	91.4	93.7	98.1	95.6	113.1	105.8	
	Plant products - edible	3,754	99,911	26.62	99.9	113.3	97.1	120.9	120.1	103.5	
	Pulp and Paper	6,374	241,927	34.69	134.3	106.5	105.0	113.6	114.8	101.2	
	Iron and Steel	47,923	1,556,132	32.47	406.6	407.6	186.4	442.7	442.3	231.4	
	Non-ferrous metal products	5,323	199,878	37.55	110.3	111.0	105.2	121.1	125.2	111.5	
	Logging	7,005	227,682	32.50	76.0	90.3	76.4	72.8	86.5	69.1	
	Mining	3,364	310,844	37.08	86.0	85.0	97.5	92.3	89.4	117.6	
	Transportation	14,923	507,278	33.99	111.2	108.0	91.9	171.3	120.8	99.1	
	Construction	20,783	659,290	31.72	164.5	163.8	77.8	205.7	212.3	87.1	
	Services	4,434	89,185	20.11	105.5	106.2	96.1	121.2	124.6	105.0	
	Trade	15,726	392,068	24.93	97.6	109.4	109.1	111.8	122.9	110.7	
	B.C. - All Industries	169,653	5,265,078	31.16	134.6	137.4	104.2	151.8	156.9	113.8	

* Revised.

TABLE 9.- Number of Persons Employed at February 1, 1943, 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 February 1, 1943, January 1, 1943 and February 1, 1942, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees reported at Feb. 1, 1943	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1943	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb. 1, 1943	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Feb. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1943	Feb. 1 1942
Montreal - Manufacturing	215,075	6,581,779	30.60	141.2	137.6	115.4	173.2	150.0	127.1
Plant Products - edible	8,306	205,445	24.74	99.4	100.7	104.6	111.7	106.7	110.7
Pulp and Paper	9,009	259,031	28.75	109.0	107.0	107.7	113.4	102.1	110.6
Textiles	35,275	782,729	21.62	107.3	104.6	104.8	123.5	102.8	110.0
Tobacco	7,527	155,967	20.72	129.6	132.5	109.4	154.5	135.0	113.1
Iron and Steel	84,839	3,107,071	36.62	181.0	171.8	132.6	223.5	184.7	145.8
Communications	3,344	128,792	38.51	105.1	105.5	105.5	109.0	110.6	105.5
Transportation	9,302	305,616	32.88	75.6	79.2	79.3	88.8	95.5	89.5
Construction	12,571	380,467	30.27	115.9	106.4	98.5	136.5	125.8	108.0
Services	8,439	158,989	18.84	109.4	109.0	98.5	129.9	126.8	103.1
Trade	28,456	701,643	24.66	101.9	113.7	103.3	107.9	116.0	101.9
Montreal - All Industries	277,245	8,259,023	29.79	129.3	127.9	110.0	155.3	139.6	119.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	29,371	745,280	25.37	186.9	170.7	129.8	224.6	179.0	141.8
Chemicals	12,164	309,944	25.48	280.3	268.0	180.5	401.9	377.1	217.3
Iron and Steel	7,291	216,804	29.74	286.8	237.9	127.6	289.9	161.0	147.8
Transportation	1,036	31,741	30.64	112.8	110.7	100.1	132.3	126.0	108.3
Construction	2,256	64,092	28.41	97.7	127.5	92.0	155.1	177.7	101.3
Services	1,141	18,000	15.78	104.1	105.0	97.0	119.9	118.6	99.7
Trade	2,846	62,054	21.06	96.9	112.2	96.2	105.2	115.0	99.1
Quebec - All Industries	37,022	926,706	26.09	157.8	152.5	119.2	193.7	165.0	128.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	188,775	6,123,946	32.44	139.8	137.2	119.2	167.4	145.1	132.7
Plant Products - edible	10,545	268,533	25.47	97.7	99.1	109.6	105.7	101.1	110.7
Pulp and Paper	14,689	479,312	32.63	97.6	97.8	104.7	108.5	101.5	111.5
Textiles	20,806	529,327	25.44	105.8	101.6	105.9	127.1	109.2	114.0
Chemicals	15,030	448,940	29.87	199.2	194.3	167.3	223.8	189.4	171.8
Electrical apparatus	12,618	398,265	31.56	136.0	131.3	112.8	155.7	136.6 ^x	122.1
Iron and Steel	68,508	2,472,124	36.09	194.3	189.1	136.3	239.8	196.5	159.2
Communications	2,876	109,210	36.70	100.3	102.7	102.3	106.8	109.0	104.4
Transportation	8,077	274,057	33.93	111.5	110.2	98.6	127.7	125.4	109.6
Construction	6,496	216,013	33.25	78.3	79.7	64.9	85.1	76.2	67.5
Services	8,042	166,985	19.52	102.2	103.6	99.9	114.5	112.3	103.8
Trade	34,104	938,405	27.52	95.7	108.3	99.5	107.0	117.2	104.4
Toronto - All Industries	248,567	7,823,433	31.47	126.1	126.7	111.5	149.2	134.7	122.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,208	330,783	29.51	112.1	111.1	102.7	132.9	117.7	114.5
Pulp and Paper	3,067	91,489	29.83	109.2	107.4	109.6	113.6	104.6	116.3
Iron and Steel	3,541	119,154	33.65	103.2	100.6	87.0	154.1	119.2	113.8
Construction	2,322	66,168	28.50	94.3	86.1	187.2	115.0	82.0	205.7
Services	2,084	33,729	16.18	120.3	117.9	108.1	140.4	142.4	119.5
Trade	4,347	96,265	22.15	101.6	115.7	98.9	110.3	116.7	101.7
Ottawa - All Industries	21,463	570,283	26.57	108.0	109.5	113.4	128.2	115.6	122.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	64,848	1,809,161	32.98	124.7	123.0	116.2	146.2	133.2	130.8
Textiles	6,730	166,930	23.32	97.2	96.3	106.5	113.3	98.3	115.9
Electrical apparatus	6,344	172,619	27.21	121.9	122.5	126.6	125.2	154.3	152.3
Iron and Steel	31,448	1,159,147	36.86	144.3	141.1	123.4	167.4	148.7	136.5
Construction	1,996	68,734	34.44	80.5	80.0	67.8	104.8	88.9	74.9
Trade	4,034	100,688	24.96	94.9	107.5	96.0	103.3	110.6	104.5
Hamilton - All Industries	63,140	2,041,318	32.33	119.4	119.0	111.9	140.5	129.1	125.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	39,280	1,686,785	42.94	140.5	138.6	110.0	153.4	130.4	114.6
Iron and Steel	34,038	1,810,608	44.38	144.7	142.0	110.9	158.2	132.0	115.7
Construction	897	30,467	33.97	140.8	144.7	141.9	164.6	149.8	138.9
Trade	1,167	33,635	29.07	92.8	104.4	100.6	99.8	106.5	96.2
Windsor - All Industries	42,864	1,802,863	42.06	137.2	136.1	109.4	152.0	130.5 ^x	114.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,626	965,566	28.72	126.9	127.6	118.3	169.0	137.2	129.0
Animal Products - edible	3,719	108,282	29.12	105.0	116.3	96.0	116.8	122.2	103.7
Textiles	4,340	81,737	18.33	117.9	113.3	107.3	122.0	108.4	107.8
Chemicals	3,696	123,145	33.32	655.3	682.6	795.7	812.3	759.7	89.9
Iron and Steel	12,229	390,165	31.90	127.6	124.9	110.2	150.4	138.9	124.0
Communications	1,204	31,053	25.79	95.7	94.8	95.5	89.9	100.5	89.8
Transportation	3,046	101,566	33.34	107.6	108.4	102.2	122.1	121.7	109.0
Construction	1,866	57,019	30.56	42.8	55.1	29.5	43.3	54.0	281.7
Services	2,082	35,501	17.05	106.4	106.8	100.3	114.5	113.7	103.7
Trade	13,782	361,400	26.22	98.5	112.9	100.4	108.1	118.6	107.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	55,615	1,552,319	27.91	139.2	114.6	102.6	120.5	121.2	110.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	54,997	1,719,242	31.26	225.7	228.9	136.7	257.1	256.0	161.6
Lumber Products	4,870	127,281	26.14	84.1	86.1	103.0	85.4	102.8	115.7
Iron and Steel	39,757	1,237,549	31.93	476.9	482.8	201.1	512.6	502.3	249.2
Communications	2,591	67,728	26.14	111.4	109.2	104.0	118.7	120.3	112.8
Transportation	6,839	215,499	31.22	125.7	110.6	95.7	130.7	134.3	97.2
Construction	5,818	161,314	31.20	190.0	170.8	100.6	209.8	194.5 ^x	108.5
Services	3,188	64,624	20.27	109.8	110.8	97.8	125.8	131.0	106.2
Trade	12,120	309,213	25.51	96.5	107.9	109.9	112.2	124.3	106.4
Vancouver - All Industries	85,560	2,556,112	29.86	159.2	170.8	119.5	196.2	197.9 ^x	133.4

^x Revised.

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