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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

AUGUST, 1944

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in July

+++

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
Oct. 3, 1944

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

in the Province of

ALBERTA

TOGETHER WITH PAROLES

of the Province of

1975

(As reported by the Province of Alberta)



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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY, 1944.

Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

S.A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
M.F.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 quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity showed a further upward movement at Aug. 1, when the number of persons added to the payrolls was rather above-normal according to pre-war experience, although it was smaller than at the beginning of August in any of the last five years; the latest percentage increase was also less than the average in the years since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received information from 14,725 establishments employing 1,864,925 men and women; this number exceeded by 10,537 persons, or 0.6 p.c., the total reported at the beginning of July. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater by 0.3 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment, at 184.6, was a little higher than that of 183.5 in the last report, but was slightly below the Aug. 1, 1943, index of 185.9, the maximum for midsummer. Since the increase in the index between the first of July and the first of August was below-normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 180.0 at the former date to 179.6 at Aug. 1.

The increase in recorded employment at the date under review took place among the non-manufacturing industries, which ordinarily are responsible for most but not all of the expansion at midsummer; however, there was contra-seasonal curtailment in manufacturing at Aug. 1, 1944. This largely resulted from curtailment in iron and steel, from which some 6,500 persons were released. Textiles and non-ferrous metal plants also showed reduced activity, the loss in the former being seasonal in character. On the other hand, food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical factories afforded more employment. In some cases, the gains were seasonal; those in animal food, lumber and pulp and paper were above the average, while the expansion in vegetable foods was less than usual at midsummer.

With the exception of logging, the trend in the non-manufacturing industries was favourable. The seasonal decline in bush work was somewhat below-average in extent. The increases in services were slight; those in trade, communications, transportation and mining were also moderate. Construction reported the largest gain, that of 17,295 persons. This increase of 12.4 p.c., which exceeded that reported at Aug. 1 in any preceding year since 1931, took place largely in highway construction and maintenance in Quebec.

Payrolls.- The amounts expended by the co-operating employers in salaries and wages at Aug. 1 were given as \$58,969,610, an average of \$31.62 per employee. At July 1, these firms had reported the disbursement of \$58,808,956, a per capita figure of \$31.72. The mean at Aug. 1, 1943, had been \$31.06, and that at Aug. 1, 1942, \$28.62. It is probable that under normal circumstances, there is a falling-off in the general average per employee at midsummer,

Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1944 by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together With Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at August 1 and July 1, 1944, with Comparative Figures for Aug. 1, 1943 and Aug. 1, 1942, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1942
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	141,349	4,251,574	30.08	30.12	28.23	25.58	171.9	123.2	127.7	111.8	168.2	170.3	166.1	136.5
Prince Edward Island	2,844	74,191	26.09	26.40	24.93	22.30	128.9	127.6	112.9	104.4	159.8	159.8	132.5	109.6
Nova Scotia	83,216	2,612,021	31.39	32.01	28.67	26.62	119.5	122.4	133.8	115.1	167.0	174.5	171.9	141.2
New Brunswick	55,289	1,565,362	28.31	27.87	27.62	24.02	125.9	124.9	119.1	107.9	170.7	163.7	158.0	127.5
Quebec	585,003	17,414,177	29.77	29.91	29.58	27.05	125.7	124.2	127.7	121.7	156.4	155.2	158.7	140.3
Ontario	757,596	24,773,924	32.70	32.68	31.92	29.80	114.6	114.3	112.1	112.1	158.3	137.9	134.3	124.6
Prarie Provinces	207,691	5,539,555	31.49	31.55	30.30	28.45	118.2	115.7	115.1	111.8	141.8	139.1	131.1	122.4
Manitoba	95,656	2,955,229	30.89	30.94	29.97	28.37	116.7	115.5	112.6	110.7	136.0	134.6	127.6	119.2
Saskatchewan	41,797	1,260,884	30.17	30.46	29.10	27.20	116.2	112.4	108.9	107.9	139.3	136.0	126.9	118.2
Alberta	70,238	2,323,442	33.08	33.06	31.47	29.30	121.4	117.6	116.3	116.0	151.4	146.9	138.7	129.7
British Columbia	173,286	5,990,380	34.57	34.97	35.45	31.31	137.7	139.1	145.1	129.9	169.1	172.7	184.1	150.0
CANADA	1,664,925	58,969,610	31.62	31.72	31.06	28.62	120.7	120.0	121.6	116.3	148.4	148.1	147.5	131.6
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	287,225	8,890,180	30.95	31.06	31.04	28.14	132.0	133.3	133.8	121.8	160.3	162.3	164.6	138.9
Quebec City	39,020	1,167,187	29.91	29.33	27.63	23.93	164.5	165.0	169.1	139.6	237.6	233.7	227.3	164.0
Toronto	255,054	8,224,482	32.25	32.42	31.97	29.42	128.7	130.3	125.2	117.9	154.4	157.2	149.8	131.1
Ottawa	22,465	630,483	28.04	27.94	27.05	25.44	113.2	111.8	112.6	108.2	137.2	134.8	132.4	120.7
Hamilton	59,557	1,964,984	32.99	32.60	32.60	31.70	112.2	113.5	112.6	116.2	134.6	134.7	133.6	134.3
Windsor	39,522	1,724,384	43.63	43.55	40.44	37.90	126.0	125.5	133.7	128.8	144.5	143.6	142.1	128.8
Winnipeg	61,289	1,743,820	28.45	28.70	27.94	27.04	119.1	118.5	115.5	109.2	133.6	134.1	127.8	117.3
Vancouver	85,064	2,897,637	34.06	33.88	34.80	30.58	167.4	174.1	175.5	156.3	216.9	224.3	234.3	166.7
Halifax	21,358	610,965	28.61	30.92	-	-	136.6	156.2	-	-	168.7	208.6	-	-
St. John	12,969	375,427	28.95	27.68	-	-	128.2	126.5	-	-	177.1	167.1	-	-
Sherbrooke	8,856	220,198	24.88	24.46	-	-	108.0	105.4	-	-	125.0	122.0	-	-
Trois Rivieres	9,367	259,359	27.69	27.46	-	-	138.2	112.5	-	-	143.2	133.1	-	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	14,642	425,120	29.03	28.61	-	-	108.0	107.1	-	-	138.8	135.0	-	-
London	20,347	606,170	29.79	29.60	-	-	121.4	123.3	-	-	145.1	146.1	-	-
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur	15,958	603,634	37.83	37.31	-	-	117.5	115.3	-	-	164.4	158.8	-	-
Regina	10,065	268,836	26.71	26.97	-	-	115.4	113.6	-	-	131.2	130.1	-	-
Saskatoon	5,690	149,125	26.21	26.05	-	-	126.2	124.6	-	-	145.1	142.3	-	-
Calgary	16,887	516,805	30.72	30.43	-	-	119.2	117.2	-	-	142.9	138.6	-	-
Edmonton	17,252	505,441	29.30	29.52	-	-	137.6	134.0	-	-	165.9	162.7	-	-
Victoria	13,987	463,399	33.13	33.37	-	-	171.9	168.8	-	-	228.1	225.3	-	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,178,509	38,161,506	32.38	32.44	31.77	29.08	133.9	134.4	135.5	126.4	166.8	167.7	166.2	143.2
Durable Goods ^{1/}	644,805	22,754,964	35.33	35.50	34.78	32.03	151.0	152.5	158.3	137.9	190.6	193.4	197.0	159.5
Non-Durable Goods	515,425	14,702,793	28.53	28.39	27.50	25.42	118.7	118.1	114.4	116.0	142.4	141.3	133.4	126.3
Electric Light and Power	18,999	703,749	37.04	37.15	35.62	33.99	99.5	97.2	99.1	102.0	114.4	112.0	110.1	107.8
Logging	46,529	1,245,955	26.78	26.75	26.81	22.98	98.3	110.8	86.0	89.8	134.3	151.2	118.2	110.4
Mininy	72,806	2,768,700	37.04	37.68	35.94	34.04	87.5	86.4	89.8	97.2	105.6	103.3	102.3	108.6
Communications	30,252	929,656	30.73	30.41	28.99	27.56	116.2	113.2	110.2	109.8	131.8	127.2	117.9	111.6
Transportation	158,316	5,808,090	36.69	36.56	35.63	34.38	126.2	125.4	128.7	111.3	145.0	143.8	135.2	120.9
Construction and Maintenance	157,089	4,533,550	28.86	29.77	29.58	26.72	89.2	79.4	105.4	105.2	112.8	103.6	134.3	127.3
Services	47,547	907,354	19.08	19.28	18.54	17.26	121.7	121.5	114.8	116.8	142.5	143.9	133.2	119.8
Trade	173,875	4,613,809	26.54	26.59	25.77	24.25	103.1	102.8	96.8	99.7	117.3	117.2	108.4	104.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,864,925	58,969,610	31.62	31.72	31.06	28.62	120.7	120.0	121.6	116.3	148.4	148.1	147.5	131.6
Finance	85,170	2,127,544	32.55	32.73	31.58	30.34	104.6	106.3	107.5	105.4	133.2	133.1	117.9	111.1
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,930,095	61,097,154	31.65	31.75	31.08	28.68	120.2	119.5	121.0	115.8	147.4	147.0	146.3	130.8

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay class 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:- June 1, 143.8; July 1, 144.0 and Aug. 1, 143.5; at Aug. 1, 1943, the index was 135.9.

partly because of vacations, and partly because the considerable increase in the number in recorded employment ordinarily takes place in the industries in which the earnings tend to be less-than-average. Loss of working time as a result of vacations affected the latest payrolls to a greater extent than at Aug. 1 in any other year for which the payroll statistics are available, i.e., since the spring of 1941.

As compared with Aug. 1, 1943, there was a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls, while the general index of employment was lower by 0.3 p.c. The weekly average earnings of those in recorded employment have increased by 1.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

If the statistics of employment and payrolls for financial institutions are added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey depicts the situation reported by firms employing a total personnel of 1,930,095, as compared with 1,919,350 at the beginning of July. The aggregate weekly payroll in the nine leading industries (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), was \$61,097,154, as compared with \$60,935,473 at July 1. The per capita average in the nine industries was \$31.65, a figure somewhat lower than that of \$31.75 at July 1. The average at the beginning of August, 1943, was \$31.08.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at July 1, 1944, and Aug. 1, 1943, where these are available. On page 4 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 the latter statistics are on record.

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 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 20.7 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 48.4 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, amounted to 20.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 47.4 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, and (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In a great many cases, higher wage-rates have also been granted.

It may again be pointed out that the influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 33.9 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, and that of payrolls had advanced by 66.8 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those elsewhere given for the eight leading industries. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

Employment and payrolls in the production of durable goods in the period of observation have shown especially marked growth, there being an increase of 51 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 90.6 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers from June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944. In the non-durable goods industries, the index number of employment at the date under review was higher by 18.7 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, since when there has been an increase of 42.4 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out 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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>			<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>				<u>Manufacturing</u>		
Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of			Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of		
Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Date	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
<u>1 9 4 1</u>							<u>1 9 4 2</u>						
Jan. 1							Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	26.13	111.4	114.3	26.32
Feb. 1							Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	113.8	126.0	28.39
Mar. 1							Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	116.5	129.8	28.58
Apr. 1							Apr. 1	108.0	121.4	28.41	118.7	133.9	28.94
May 1							May 1	109.5	123.8	28.59	120.4	137.0	29.19
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57	June 1	112.5	125.3	28.20	122.6	137.2	28.73
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82	July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	124.7	141.7	29.16
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06	Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	126.4	143.2	29.09
Sept. 1	106.4	109.3	26.04	108.0	110.3	26.22	Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	128.3	148.5	29.72
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.90	Oct. 1	118.6	137.8	29.51	129.9	152.5	30.15
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.3	120.4	27.59	Nov. 1	119.9	140.3	29.31	130.1	155.5	30.70
Dec. 1	110.4	119.4	27.32	112.1	123.1	28.15	Dec. 1	122.0	144.0	30.06	132.0	159.7	31.17
<u>1 9 4 3</u>							<u>1 9 4 4</u>						
Jan. 1	120.1	131.7	27.32	130.7	142.5	28.11	Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.9	156.5	30.18
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.06	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.76
Mar. 1	118.7	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.91	Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	134.2	171.7	33.28
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1	116.5	146.2	32.28	132.9	168.1	32.92
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.33	133.5	163.1	31.32	June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.3	164.7	31.62	July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44
Aug. 1	121.8	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.62	133.9	166.8	32.58
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.3	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1						
Oct. 1	122.7	150.3	31.53	137.7	171.3	32.37	Oct. 1						
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1						
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86	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. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were also included.

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

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

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

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, 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 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1944, and at Aug. 1, 1943, where these are available. 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.

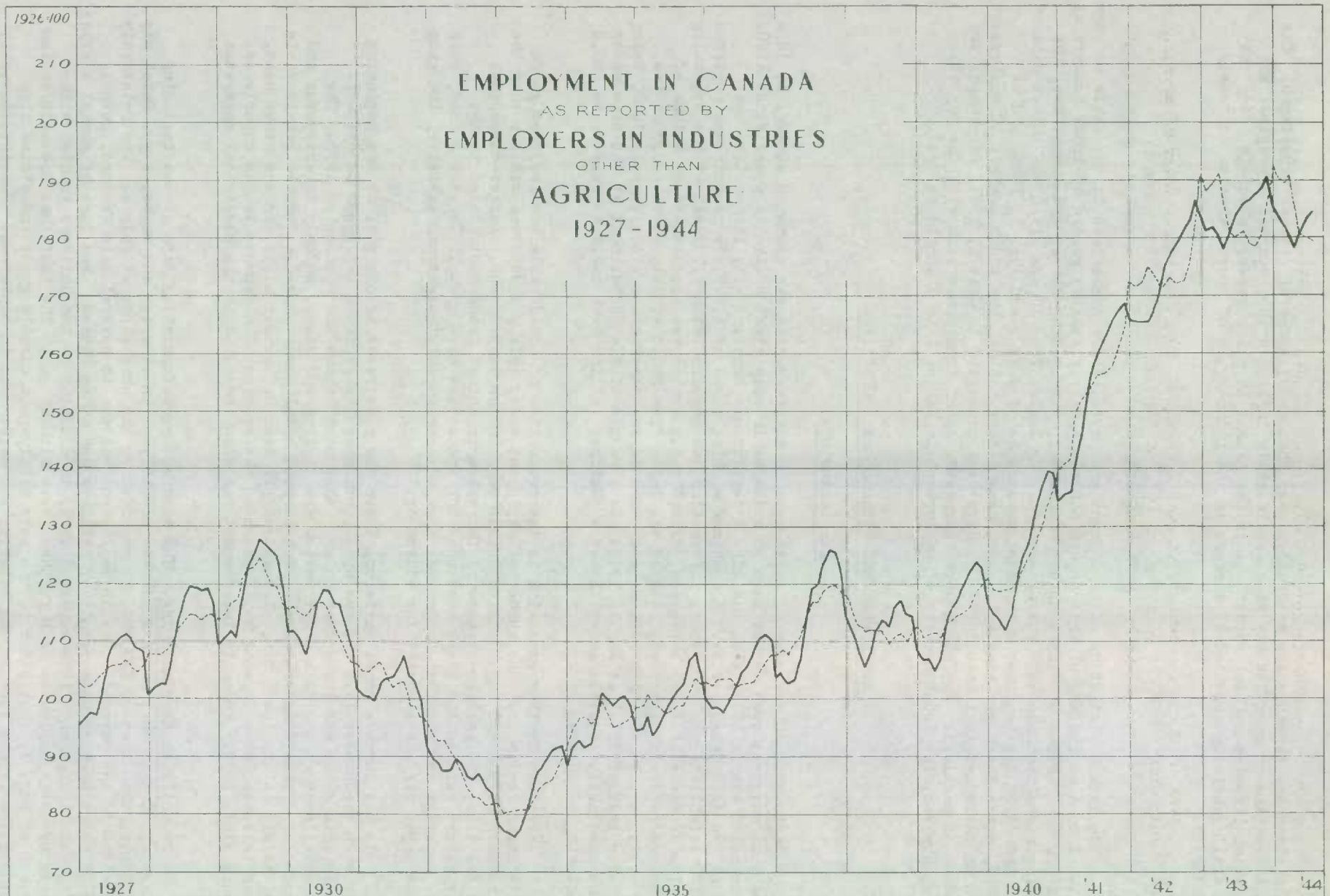
Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing was downward at Aug. 1, in a contra-seasonal movement such as has been in evidence in only eight of the 24 years since 1920. The last occasion was in 1938, when the Aug. 1 decline was substantially larger than that indicated at the date under review. A combined working force of 1,178,509 persons was reported by the 8,170 establishments furnishing information, as compared with 1,182,440 at the beginning of July. The decrease of 3,931 employees, or 0.3 p.o., (which was accompanied by a loss of 0.5 p.o. in the reported payrolls), lowered the index from 225.8 at July 1, to 225.0 at the beginning of August; it was then rather lower than in any other month since June 1, 1943, being 1.2 p.c. below that of 227.7 at Aug. 1, 1943. As a result of the curtailment at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decline, falling from 221.2 at July 1, to 220.0 at the beginning of August.

There was further expansion in the production of non-durable manufactured goods at the date under review, but the number of employees added (viz., 1,959) was smaller than that recorded between July 1 and Aug. 1 in any other year in the last decade. Larger-than-usual losses in textiles, and smaller-than-usual increases in animal foods contributed to the relatively slight gain in the light manufacturing industries as a group. Vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical factories reported considerably heightened activity; the gain in pulp and paper was above-normal for midsummer.

In the durable goods division, there was a decrease of one p.c. at the beginning of August, when the number laid off was 6,342, bringing the reported employees to 644,085. The index in this group was lower than in any other month since the opening of 1943. The greatest curtailment at the date under review was in iron and steel, notably in shipyards and plants producing aircraft and firearms. Non-ferrous metal works showed a further considerable reduction, mainly in the lead, tin, zinc and copper branch. Lumber mills, on the other hand, reported an increase in employment which exceeded the average of midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920. Moderate improvement was also indicated in the electrical apparatus division.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The manufacturers furnishing data at the beginning of August reported that they had distributed \$38,161,506 in salaries and wages, a sum which was less by 0.5 p.c. than that of \$38,354,455 expended by the same firms at July 1. The relatively greater decline in the payrolls than in employment was due to several main factors, notably reduction in overtime work as a result of holidays and other causes and loss of normal working time during vacations; many firms reported that, in addition to the holidays granted with pay, certain of their employees took further leave without pay. The fact that the contraction in employment at Aug. 1, took place in the more highly-paid durable goods industries also contributed to the larger loss in the salaries and wages than in employees. The latest weekly

Chart 1



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.

earnings of the typical person in recorded employment amounted to \$32.28; this was slightly lower than that of \$32.44 at July 1, but considerably exceeded the averages of \$31.77 and \$29.08 at Aug. 1 in 1943 and 1942, respectively. The latest average was the smallest so far reported in 1944, with the exception of the Jan. 1 figure, which was greatly affected by the year-end holidays.

Based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, the Aug. 1 index of payrolls was 166.8, being slightly lower than that of 167.7 at July 1, 1944, and fractionally higher than that of 166.2 at Aug. 1, 1943; since that date, the index of employment has fallen by 1.2 p.c.

Logging.- Marked seasonal curtailment was noted in logging; the percentage loss was below-average, but was larger than that indicated at Aug. 1, 1943, when the level of employment was lower. Statements were tabulated from 533 employers with 46,529 persons on their working forces, as compared with 52,437 at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$1,245,956, an average of \$26.78 per employee; the payrolls at July 1 had aggregated \$1,402,657, while the average had been \$26.75. At Aug. 1, 1943, the mean was \$26.81. As has previously been stated, 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; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

The Aug. 1 index of employment stood at 155.6; although this was 19.8 points below that at July 1, it was 14.3 p.c. higher than the Aug. 1, 1943, index of 136.1. There was also an increase of 13.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Mining.- Activity in this group was greater than in any of the three months preceding; the improvement took place in the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal; the latter showed little general change, while there was a further decline in metallic ore mining. Statistics furnished by 484 operators in the mining industries indicated the employment of 72,808 workers, exceeding their July 1 staffs by 916, or 1.3 p.c. This gain approximated the average for the time of year.

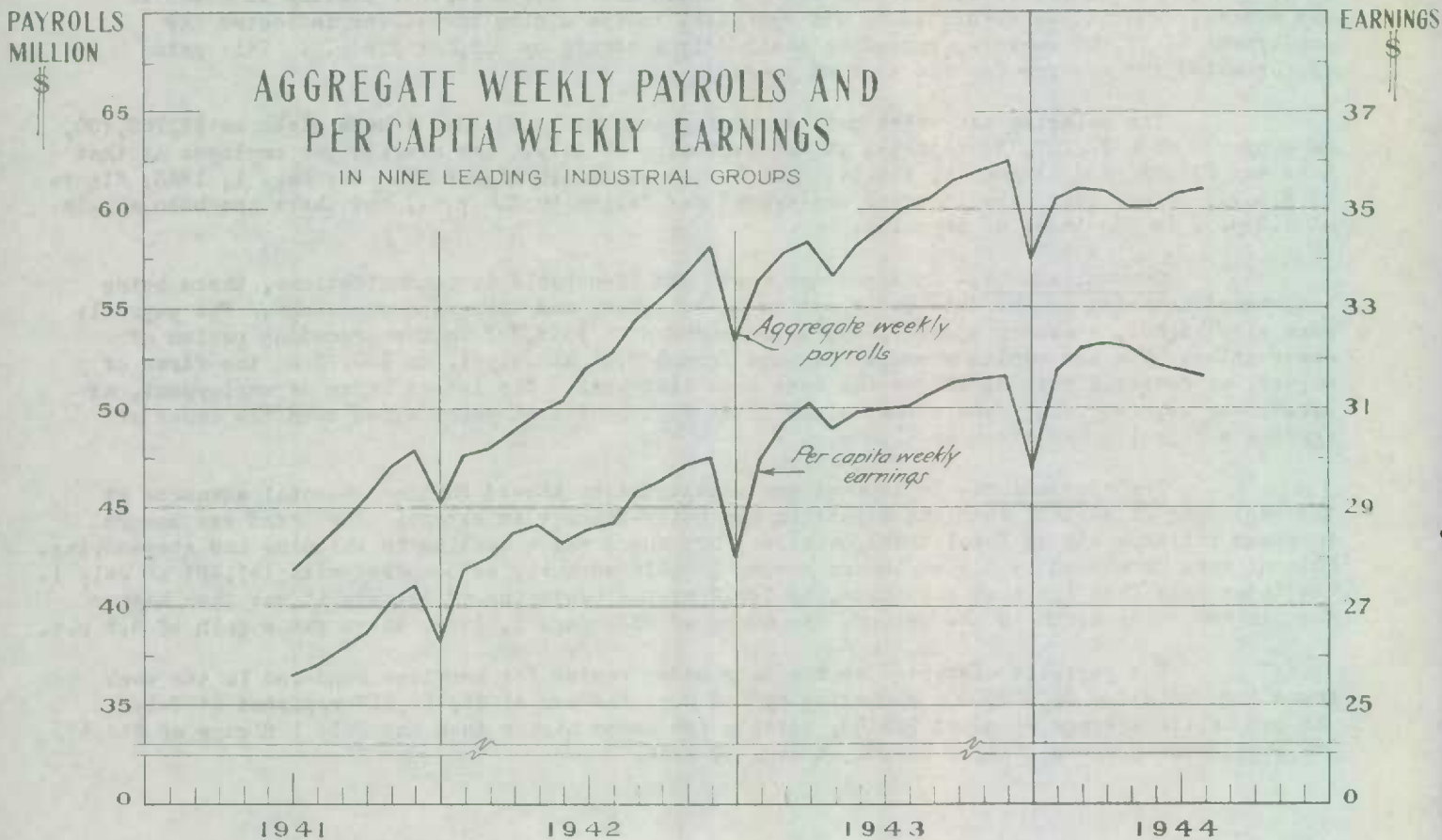
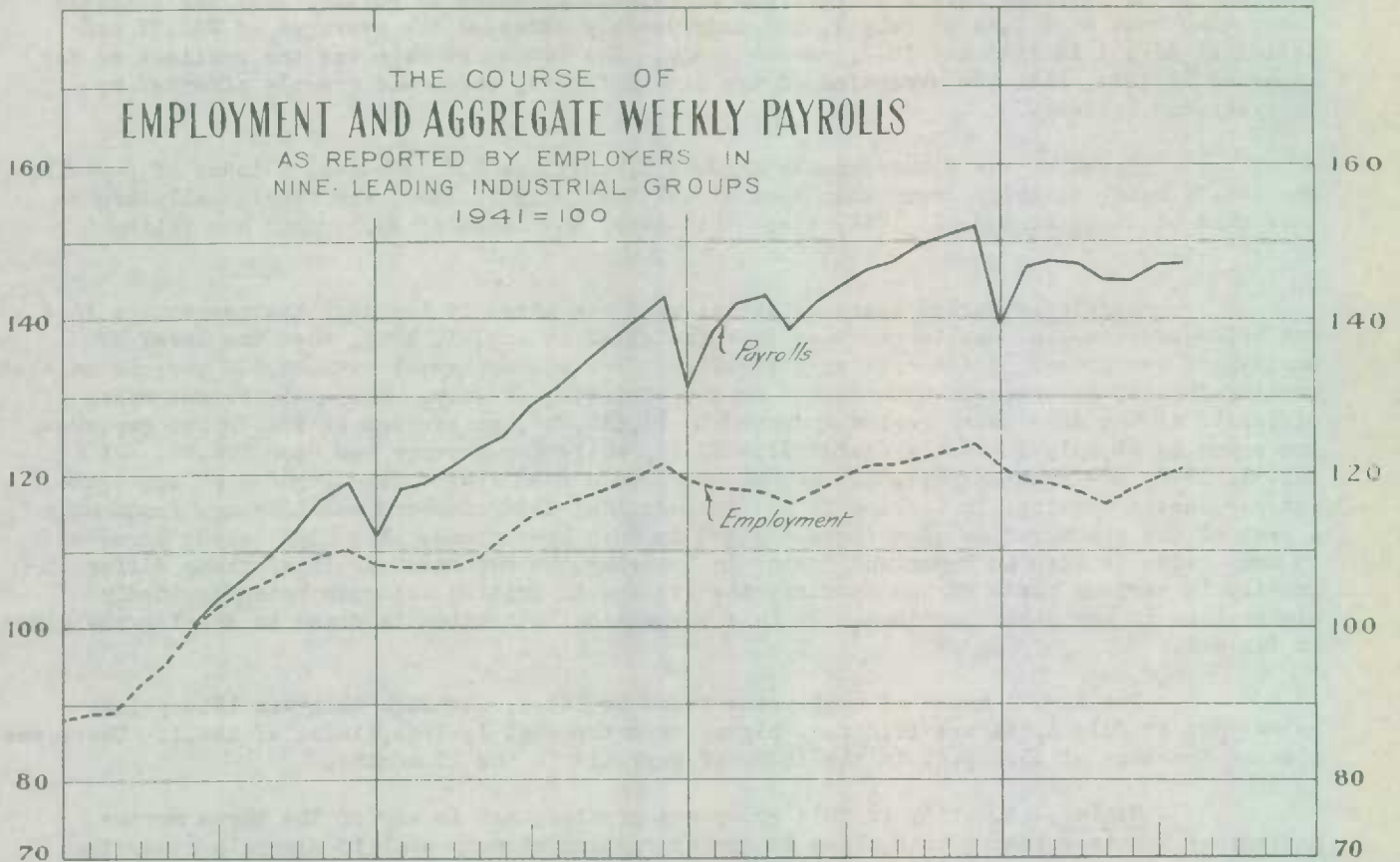
The salaries and wages paid in mining as a whole at Aug. 1 were given as \$2,769,700, as compared with \$2,708,788 reported at the beginning of July. The average per employee at that date was \$37.68, and at Aug. 1, \$38.04. The latter was \$2.10 higher than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of \$35.94. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 2.5 p.c., but there has been a gain of 3.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Communications.- The tendency continued favourable in communications, there being heightened activity at the date under review in telephone and telegraph divisions. The payrolls were also higher, standing at \$929,656, as compared with \$896,752 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita average advanced from \$30.41 at July 1, to \$30.73 at the first of August, as compared with \$28.99 at the same date last year. The latest index of employment, at 112.9, was several points above that of 107.1 at Aug. 1 of last year; since then the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 11.8 p.c.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed further seasonal advances at the beginning of August, when the expansion was below-average in extent. The trend was upward on steam railways and in local transportation, but there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were furnished by 611 employers having 158,316 workers, as compared with 157,497 at July 1. The index rose from 124.4 at that date, to 125.2 at the beginning of August; it was then higher than in any other month in the record. As compared with Aug. 1, 1943, there was a gain of 4.5 p.c.

The payrolls disbursed at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding, totalled \$5,808,080, exceeding by 0.9 p.c. the sum of \$5,758,517 reported at July 1. The per capita average stood at \$36.69, being a few cents higher than the July 1 figure of \$36.56, and considerably above that of \$35.63 at Aug. 1, 1943.

Chart 2



Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was again indicated in construction and maintenance; the increase was larger than in the preceding report, also substantially exceeding that at Aug. 1 of last year. Most of the advance took place in the highway division and was largely reported in Quebec; there were smaller gains in building and railway construction and maintenance. Data were received from 1,586 contractors whose employees numbered 157,089, as compared with 139,794 at the beginning of July. This increase of 12.4 p.c., was accompanied by that of 8.9 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid, which aggregated \$4,533,550, as compared with \$4,162,244 in the preceding report. The per capita average fell from \$29.77 at July 1, to \$28.86 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$29.58 at Aug. 1, 1943. The index of employment, at 124.5, was decidedly lower than that of 144.3 at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 16 p.c. in the 12 months.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed further improvement, but there was a decline in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments; the 693 firms making returns had a personnel of 47,547, as compared with 47,488 in their last report. The recorded payrolls amounted to \$907,354, an average of \$19.08 per employee; at July 1, the total of \$915,686 had represented a per capita average of \$19.28. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$18.54. Over the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by six p.c., and that of payrolls, by seven p.c.

In connection with the average weekly earnings in the service division, 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 64 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a contra-seasonal increase in trade at Aug. 1, according to information from 2,584 employers with a working force of 173,875, as compared with 173,354 at the beginning of July. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$4,613,809, as compared with \$4,609,857 in the preceding period of observation. The average per employee at Aug. 1 was \$26.54, five cents lower than the July 1 figure, but 77 cents more than the Aug. 1, 1943, average of \$25.77. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 6.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were furnished by 773 financial institutions which reported a staff of 65,170 at Aug. 1, as compared with 64,962 at their last return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed totalled \$2,127,544, as compared with \$2,126,517 at July 1. The average per employee declined from \$32.73 at July 1, to \$32.65 at the beginning of August; the figure at the same date of last year had been \$31.58. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 126.1, was rather higher than that of 124.8 at the beginning of August 1943, since when the index number of payrolls has gained by 4.5 p.c.

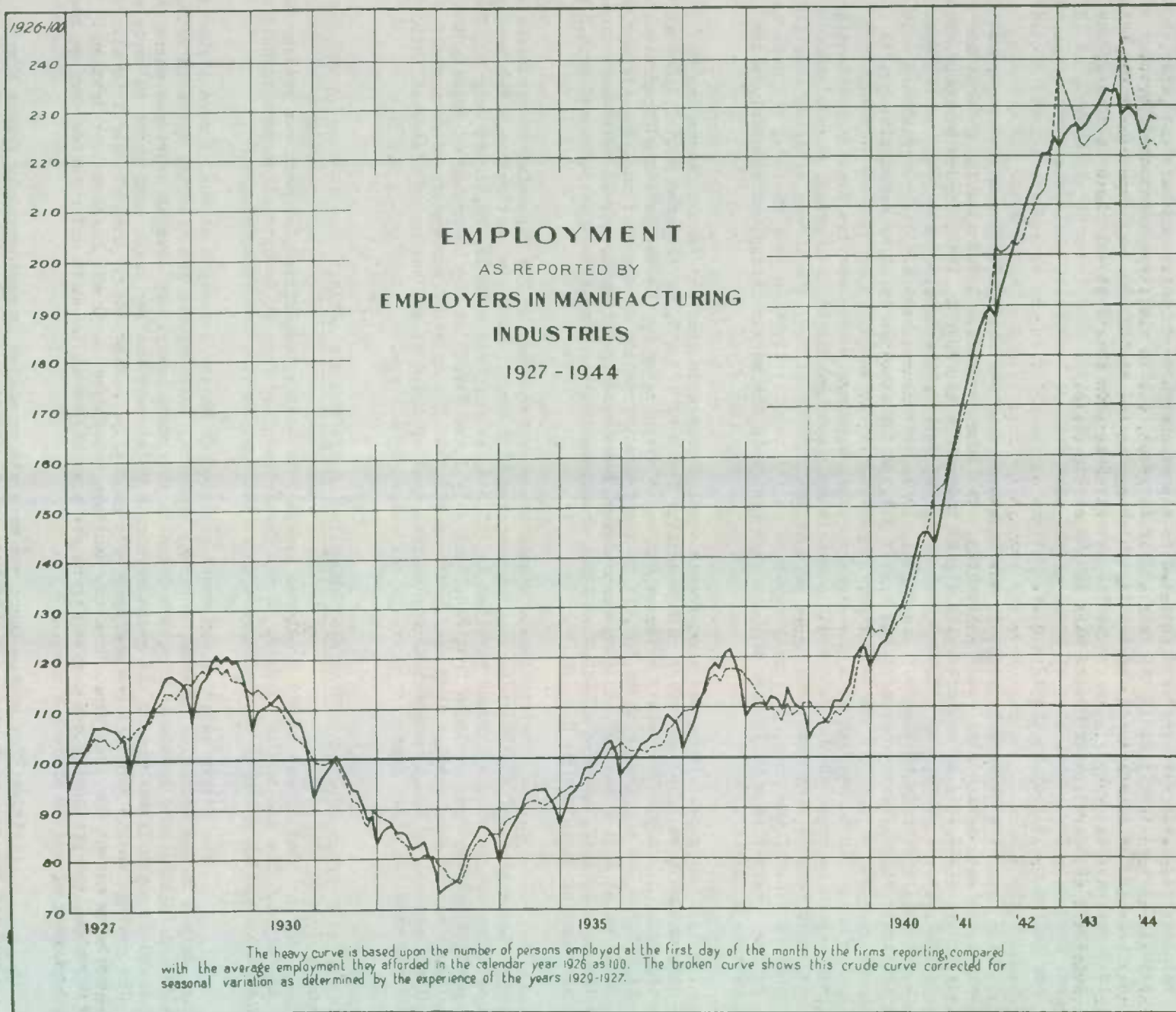
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in all provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia was brisker than at July 1. The decline in activity in the former resulted from an industrial dispute in Halifax; that in British Columbia was mainly due to curtailment in iron and steel plants.

The weekly salaries and wages reported as having been paid at Aug. 1 were higher than at July 1 in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia they were lower. In several provinces where the trend in payrolls was upward the gains were on a relatively smaller scale than those in employment. The average weekly earnings per employee were generally less at Aug. 1 than at July 1 in all provinces except New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. In all cases except British Columbia, the provincial per capita figure was also higher at the date under review than at the beginning of August of last summer.

Maritime Provinces.- There was moderate expansion in employment in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick at Aug. 1, but industrial activity was seriously reduced in Nova Scotia, chiefly as a result of an industrial dispute affecting large numbers of workers. The staffs of the 1,072 firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey in the Maritime Area aggregated 141,349, as compared with 142,903 at July 1; this was a decline of 1.1 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 1.2 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These totalled \$4,251,574, an average of \$30.08 per

Chart 3



employee, as compared with \$30.12 at July 1, and \$28.23 at Aug. 1, 1943. In the last twelve months, the index of employment has fallen by 4.5 p.c., but that of payrolls has shown a gain of 1.3 p.c.

Greater activity was indicated in the manufacture of lumber and pulp and paper, but there was an important loss in the iron and steel group, due to the strike mentioned above. Other branches of manufacturing showed little change on the whole. General improvement was noted in the non-manufacturing classes. The largest gains were in construction; those in mining, communications, services and trade were on a moderate scale.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec at the beginning of August showed its third successive advance. The seasonal gain was above the average for Aug. 1 in the period since 1920, also exceeding that at midsummer in 1943; it was, however, considerably smaller than that reported at the same date in any other year since 1939. The index rose from 195.3 at July 1, to 197.7 at the date under review, when it was 1.6 p.c. lower than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of 200.9. Statistics were tabulated from 3,843 firms whose employees numbered 585,003 - 7,488 or 1.3 p.c. more than in their last return. The salaries and wages disbursed at Aug. 1 were given as \$17,414,177, exceeding by 0.7 p.c. the sum of \$17,286,056 reported by the same establishments at the beginning of July. The latest per capita figure, at \$29.77, was lower by 14 cents than that at July 1, 1944 but was 19 cents above the Aug. 1, 1943, average of \$29.58. In the last 12 months, there has been a loss of 1.4 p.c. in the recorded payrolls, as compared with that of 1.6 p.c. already given for the index of employment.

There was an important expansion at the date under review in construction, in which 10,740 additional workers were reported by the co-operating firms; most of the gain took place in highway work. Communications, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade also showed greater activity. On the other hand, retail trade, transportation, manufacturing and logging released employees, the greatest reductions being those of a seasonal character in the last-named. Within the manufacturing division, lumber, food, pulp and paper and beverage factories reported heightened activity, as was also the case in central electric stations; textile plants, however, showed considerable declines, largely of a seasonal character, and the trend was also downward in clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed an advance which was contra-seasonal according to the experience of post-war years; the 6,217 co-operating employers reported the addition of 2,200 men and women to their staffs, bringing these to 757,596. This gain of 0.3 p.c. was accompanied by that of 0.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The per capita weekly average rose slightly, from \$32.68 at July 1, to \$32.70 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.92 at Aug. 1, 1943. The latest index of employment, at 185.6, was fractionally above that of 184.9 at the same date last year, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 2.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

There was a small falling-off in employment in iron and steel plants in Ontario. Leather, textile, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing factories were also slacker. On the other hand, lumber, beverage, chemical and electrical apparatus works and central electric stations reported improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging showed a seasonal decrease, and services were rather slacker. Communications, trade, transportation and construction, however, recorded heightened activity, that in the last-named being greatest, although it was below-average for midsummer in the experience of earlier years of the record.

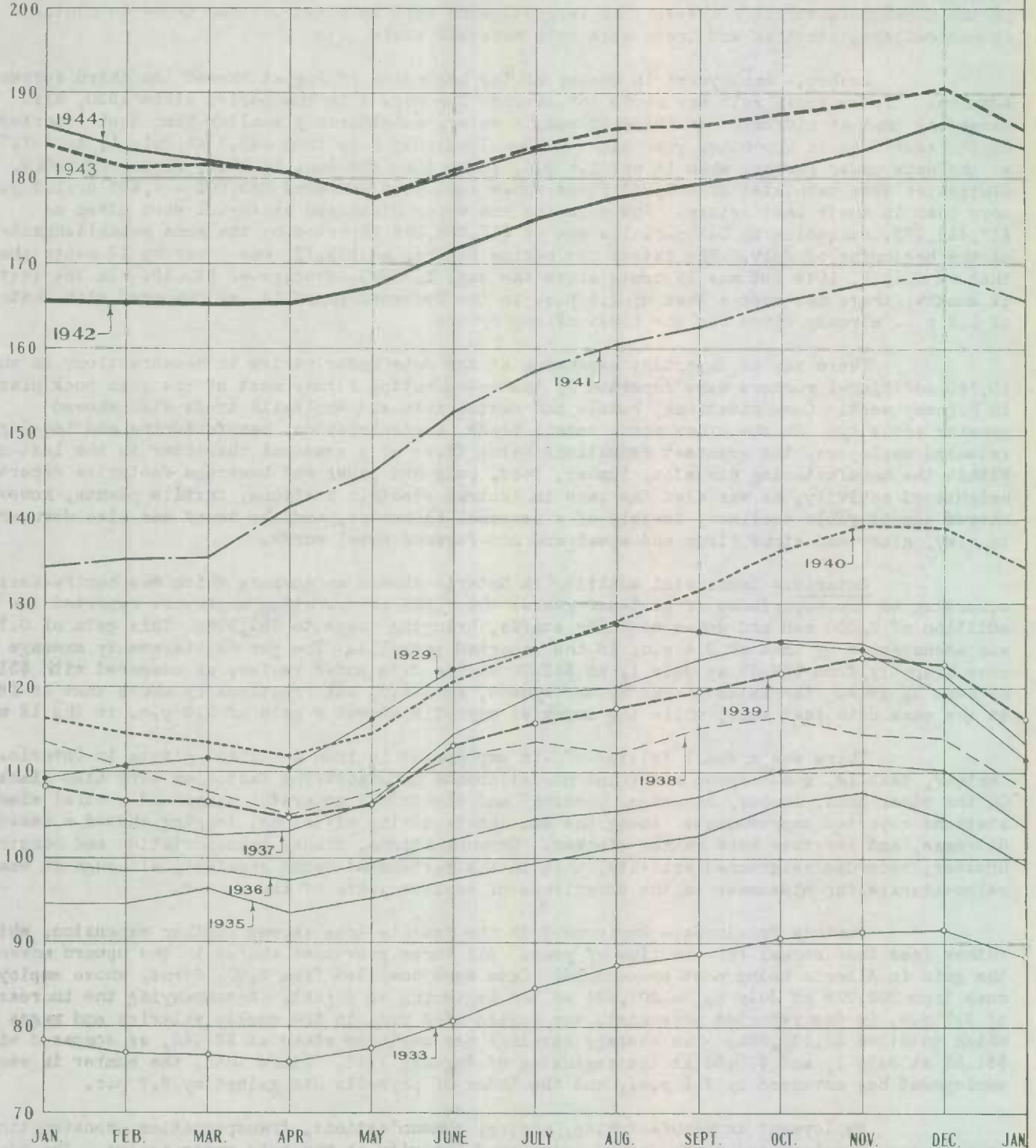
Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Area showed further expansion, which was rather less than normal for the time of year. All three provinces shared in the upward movement, the gain in Alberta being most pronounced. Data were compiled from 2,001 firms, whose employees rose from 203,278 at July 1, to 207,691 at the beginning of August. Accompanying the increase of 2.2 p.c. in the reported personnel, was a gain of 2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed, which totalled \$6,539,555. The average earnings per employee stood at \$31.49, as compared with \$31.55 at July 1, and \$30.30 at the beginning of August, 1943. Since then, the number in recorded employment has advanced by 4.5 p.c., and the index of payrolls has gained by 8.2 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity at the date under review. The most marked gains were in construction and manufacturing; within the latter, there was fairly general improvement, that in food and pulp and paper works being greatest. Textile factories, however, showed curtailment.

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1944

1926=100



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.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a decline at Aug. 1, when the 1,590 co-operating establishments reported 173,286 employees, as compared with 174,969 in the month before. The general loss was contra-seasonal, the trend at Aug. 1 having been upward in all but five of the years since 1920.

The greatest curtailment at Aug. 1 took place in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel factories; textiles also released some employees. On the other hand, fish, vegetable and fruit canning, lumber and some other classes showed greater activity. Mining and wholesale trade, among the non-manufacturing industries, likewise afforded more employment, but logging, transportation and construction were slacker.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the firms furnishing data at Aug. 1 aggregated \$5,990,380, as compared with \$6,118,282 at the beginning of July. This decrease of 2.1 p.c., which was partly due to holidays, exceeded that of one p.c. in the reported employees, so that the latest per capita average, at \$34.57, was lower than the July 1 figure of \$34.97; it was also below that of \$35.45 at Aug. 1, 1943. In the 12 months since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 8.1 p.c., while recorded employment has decreased by 5.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported by employers in cities having populations in excess of 35,000 persons.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax at the beginning of August was greatly affected by an industrial dispute in certain shipyards. Largely as a result of this factor, there was a decline of 3,079 persons in the staffs of the 187 establishments furnishing information at the date under review, when their working forces aggregated 21,358. The weekly payrolls were also substantially reduced, standing at \$610,965, as compared with \$755,691 at the beginning of July. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$28.61 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$30.92 at July 1.

From the institution of the current statistics of payrolls in the Dominion at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have risen by 68.7 p.c., while the number in employment has gained by 36.6 p.c.

Saint John.- Employment in Saint John was in greater volume at the beginning of August than at July 1. Manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the iron and steel division, but transportation, construction and trade showed greater activity. The 143 co-operating firms reported 12,969 employees at the date under review, as compared with 12,797 a month earlier. The advance in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger increase in the weekly payrolls distributed; these aggregated \$375,427, as compared with \$354,267 paid on or about July 1. The average per employee rose from \$27.68 at that date, to \$28.95 at the beginning of August. In the period since June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced, employment in Saint John has advanced by 28.2 p.c., while the gain in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed has amounted to 77.1 p.c.

Montreal.- Further curtailment in employment was indicated in Montreal at Aug. 1, according to information tabulated from 2,271 establishments with a working force of 287,225 men and women, as compared with 289,924 in their last return. The reported salaries and wages amounted to \$8,890,180, being lower by 1.3 p.c. than the sum of \$9,004,462 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of July. The reduction largely resulted from vacations. The per capita average fell from \$31.06 paid on or about July 1, to \$30.95 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.04 at the first of August of last summer. Since that date, payrolls have fallen by 2.6 p.c., and the index of employment has shown a decline of 1.3 p.c.

A considerable contraction was noted in manufacturing at the date under review, mainly in textiles and non-ferrous metal products; iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and certain other plants were also slacker. On the other hand, there was rather greater activity in vegetable food and beverage factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, transportation, services and trade released employees, but there was considerable improvement in construction, and communications also afforded more employment.

Quebec City.- Industrial activity was slightly reduced in Quebec, where the 254 co-operating employers reported a staff of 39,020 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 39,150 at July 1. Accompanying this loss of 0.3 p.c. was an increase of 1.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms; the latest total was \$1,167,187, as compared with \$1,148,456 paid on or about July 1, when loss of time at the St. Jean Baptiste holiday had affected the situation. The average earnings per employee rose from \$29.33 in the last report, to \$29.91 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$27.63 at Aug. 1 last year. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has advanced by 4.5 p.c., but employment has declined by 2.7 p.c.

Reduced activity was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, the largest loss being in iron and steel plants. Trade was also slacker, while services showed slight improvement.

Sherbrooke.- The 65 establishments furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls in Sherbrooke reported a working force of 8,856 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 8,784 at the beginning of July. This was an increase of 72. There was also a gain in the weekly salaries and wages, which rose from \$214,882 in their last return, to \$220,198 at the date under review. The average per employee was \$24.86, 40 cents higher than the July 1 average of \$24.46. The latter had been affected by the general observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste day. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, the index of employees rose by eight p.c., and that of the payrolls, by 25 p.c.

Trois Rivieres.- Considerably greater activity was noted in Trois Rivieres at the beginning of August, when the staffs of the 53 reporting firms aggregated 9,367 persons, as compared with 8,781 at July 1. The weekly salaries and wages rose from \$241,047 at the latter, to \$259,359 at the date under review. Manufacturing was decidedly busier, the gain taking place largely in pulp and paper mills; the changes in the non-manufacturing group were generally slight. The average per employee rose from \$27.45 at July 1 to \$27.69 at the beginning of August. The increase in employment from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced, to Aug. 1, 1944, was 38.2 p.c., while the gain in payrolls amounted to 43.2 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto at Aug. 1 showed important curtailment, 3,149 workers having been released by the 2,200 co-operating establishments, whose personnel aggregated 255,054. Iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, textile and food factories reported smaller staffs. Reductions were also noted in the service and retail trade divisions, while construction showed minor gains.

The weekly payrolls distributed to those in recorded employment at the beginning of August totalled \$8,224,482, as compared with \$8,371,737 at July 1. This percentage reduction exceeded that indicated in the number of workers, so that the average earnings per employee also declined, falling from \$32.42 in the last report to \$32.25 at the date under review. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$31.97. In the period since then, aggregate payrolls have risen by 3.1 p.c., while the number in recorded employment has advanced by 2.8 p.c.

Ottawa.- The trend continued upward in Ottawa at Aug. 1, when the gain exceeded that indicated at the same date in 1943. Data were received from 264 employers with a combined working force of 22,465, as compared with 22,171 at the beginning of July. There were moderate increases in manufacturing, construction, transportation, services and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review were given as \$630,483, a sum greater by 1.8 p.c. than the total of \$619,458 reported at July 1. The latest per capita average, at \$28.04, was a few cents higher than that of \$27.94 in the preceding return, being also higher than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of \$27.05. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fractionally risen, while that of aggregate payrolls has gained by 3.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was a falling-off in employment in Hamilton at the date under review, repeating the movement at the beginning of August of last year. The decline reduced the index by 2.2 points to 181.6; this was slightly lower than the Aug. 1, 1943, figure of 182.3. In the latter comparison, however, the index of payrolls showed a fractional increase. The working forces of the 376 firms furnishing data aggregated 59,557, as compared with 60,278 at July 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$1,964,984; those at July 1 were given as \$1,965,135. The per capita earnings were 39 cents higher, at \$32.99 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.60 at July 1; the Aug. 1, 1943, average had also been \$32.60.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, largely in food, textile and iron and steel plants. Trade and services were also slacker.

Windsor.- Further moderate improvement was noted in Windsor, where the 231 employers making returns indicated a personnel of 39,522 workers, as compared with 39,356 at the beginning of July. The payrolls showed a somewhat larger percentage advance, rising from \$1,714,127 at July 1, to \$1,724,384 at Aug. 1, or by 0.6 p.c. The average weekly earnings calculated from these figures, were \$43.63 at the date under review, and \$43.55 at July 1. The Aug. 1, 1943, average had been \$40.44. In the period since then, employment has declined by 5.7 p.c., although the reported payrolls have risen by 1.7 p.c.

Food factories indicated continued activity, but there was a falling-off at the date under review as compared with the preceding month in the iron and steel group. Construction and trade showed minor improvement.

Fort William-Port Arthur.- The 97 firms in Fort William and Port Arthur furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls at Aug. 1 then employed 15,958 men and women, 337 more than at July 1. The latest weekly payrolls totalled \$603,634, 3.6 p.c. more than those of \$582,884 reported at the beginning of July. The weekly average per employee rose from \$37.31 in the preceding report, to \$37.83 at the date under review. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur advanced by 17.5 p.c., while the payrolls mounted by 64.4 p.c. The increase in employment at the date under review as compared with July 1 took place largely in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel works. The non-manufacturing divisions showed little change on the whole.

London.- A combined working force of 20,347 persons was employed by the 225 establishments whose returns were received and who disbursed the sum of \$606,170 in weekly salaries and wages at Aug. 1; at the beginning of July, they had employed 20,475 men and women, whose payrolls had amounted to \$610,153. The average per employee showed little change, being \$29.80 at July 1 and \$29.79 at Aug. 1. Most of the decline in employment at the latter date took place in manufacturing, where there were moderate but fairly general losses. The non-manufacturing groups were also quieter. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, there has been a gain of 21.4 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by that of 45.1 p.c. in the payrolls.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Further expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Kitchener at the beginning of August, according to information furnished by 152 firms whose personnel rose from 14,442 at July 1 to 14,642 at the beginning of August. The payrolls were also higher, standing at \$425,120, as compared with \$413,250 in the preceding report, when the figures had been affected by loss in working time at Dominion Day. The latest average per employee, standing at \$29.03, was 42 cents higher than that of \$28.61 at the beginning of July. The increase in recorded employment in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record commenced, to Aug. 1, 1944, was eight p.c., while that in the index of payrolls was 38.8 p.c.

The animal food and some other manufacturing industries afforded more employment at the date under review than a month earlier, while iron and steel plants were slacker. Trade showed a small advance.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg at the beginning of August showed a moderately upward trend, 267 additional workers being employed by the 601 establishments whose returns were tabulated, and who had 61,289 men and women on their staffs at Aug. 1. However, the payrolls were reduced, partly as a result of holidays. The latest weekly aggregate was \$1,743,820, as compared with \$1,751,381 at July 1, when the average per employee, at \$28.70, was some cents higher than the Aug. 1 per capita of \$28.45. At the same date in 1943, the average had been \$27.94. Since then, there has been an increase of three p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, together with a rise of 4.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and printing and publishing plants, and trade and construction showed heightened activity at the date under review, as compared with the preceding survey, while little general change was indicated in the remaining industries.

Regina.- There was an increase in employment in Regina at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1, accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; the gain in the latter, however, was relatively smaller than that in the personnel, so that the average weekly earnings per person showed a small decline. The 135 co-operating establishments reported 10,065 workers, earning \$268,836 at the date under review, as compared with 9,886 employees and weekly salaries and wages amounting to \$266,632, paid on or about July 1. The per capita weekly figure fell from \$26.97 at that date, to \$26.71 at the first of August.

Between June 1, 1941, when the record of payrolls was instituted, and Aug. 1, 1944, the index of employment advanced by 15.4 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 31.2 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed further moderate improvement, mainly in trade, services and construction. Manufacturing, however, was rather quieter. A combined working force of 5,690 men and women was reported by the 118 firms whose returns were tabulated; their payrolls at Aug. 1 aggregated \$149,125, as compared with \$146,268 paid at July 1 to 5,615 workers. The average per employee rose from \$26.05 at that date, to \$26.21 at the beginning of August.

The increase in the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers in Saskatoon from the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, was 26.2 p.c., while the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 45.1 p.c.

Calgary.- Industrial activity in Calgary showed a further upward movement at the beginning of August, when the 222 reporting firms stated that their employees numbered 16,887, as compared with 16,564 at July 1. The weekly payrolls rose from \$504,125 at that date, to \$518,805 at the beginning of August, when the average earnings per employee were \$30.72, as compared with \$30.43 in the last report. The increase in employment from the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, was 19.2 p.c., while that in the payrolls was 42.9 p.c. Most of the gain at the date under review as compared with July 1 took place in manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade.

Edmonton.- Statistics were tabulated from 195 establishments in Edmonton, with a combined working force of 17,252, as compared with 16,791 a month earlier. The payrolls also showed an advance, aggregating \$505,441, as compared with \$495,715 at July 1; however, the weekly average per employee fell from \$29.52 at that date, to \$29.30 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing then showed improvement, particularly in the food and beverage divisions, while iron and steel and textiles released some employees. Construction afforded more employment and slightly greater activity was also indicated in transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing industries. The increase in the number in recorded employment between June 1, 1941, and Aug. 1, 1944, was 37.6 p.c., while that in the reported payrolls was 65.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver declined considerably at the beginning of August, according to data from 679 employers, whose staffs aggregated 85,064, as compared with 88,451 at July 1. Most of the loss took place in iron and steel plants; textiles also showed curtailment, and reduced activity was indicated in construction and other non-manufacturing groups. The weekly payrolls were lower, standing at \$2,897,637, as compared with \$2,996,861 reported at July 1. The average weekly earnings rose from \$33.88 at that date, to \$34.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.60 at Aug. 1, 1943. Since then, the index of employment has fallen slightly, while that of payrolls has been lowered by 7.4 p.c., partly as a result of curtailment in overtime work.

Victoria.- Information received from 147 establishments in Victoria showed a combined working force of 13,987 men and women, whose weekly payrolls at the beginning of August amounted to \$463,399; at July 1, the 13,718 employees of these firms had been paid the sum of \$457,712. This was an average of \$33.37 per person, exceeding the latest average of \$33.13. Further improvement was indicated at the beginning of August in manufacturing, where there were fairly general gains as compared with July. Construction and services also showed somewhat greater activity. From the beginning of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, to Aug. 1, 1944, employment has advanced by 71.9 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed have shown a rise of 128.1 p.c.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

The latest figures are subject to revision.

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	-	-	-	114.1	118.9	132.5	-	-	-	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	-	-	-	121.3	128.0	144.8	-	-	-	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.2	140.9	-	-	-	114.7	115.7	126.2	-	-	-	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	-	-	-	102.4	100.7	129.1	-	-	-	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	108.8
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	151.6	140.2	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
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	107.6	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.6	136.6	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.6	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.8	167.3	161.9	126.3	124.7	127.4	134.6	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	135.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.6
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	135.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	163.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	169.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.5	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	166.2	165.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.8	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	156.8
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	137.6	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	185.2	106.7	211.6	167.2	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	195.4	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	186.2	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	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	185.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.6	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.2
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	136.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.6
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	169.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	215.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.8	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.7	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.8	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	169.4	188.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	166.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	135.7	205.6	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.5	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.6	151.5	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1944.												
	100.0	7.6	.2	4.5	2.9	31.4	40.6	11.1	5.1	2.2	3.8	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).

The latest figures are subject to revision.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Aug. 1, 1939	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Aug. 1, 1940	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.5	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.6	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
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	139.3	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	256.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	286.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	283.7	145.5	237.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1944.

15.4 3.1 13.7 1.2 3.2 2.1 3.3 4.6

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	157.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	105.8	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	106.2	94.7	28.6	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.9	93.5	86.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.8	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	136.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	138.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.3	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	112.8	73.5	155.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	136.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.6	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.5	89.2	120.0	155.5	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	168.3	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	105.8	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	153.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.5	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	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	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	206.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
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	235.2	162.7	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	154.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.8	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.5	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.6
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	168.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.6	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	176.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.5	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1944
 100.0 63.2 2.5 3.9 1.5 8.5 8.4 2.6 9.3

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

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	63.2	225.0	225.8	227.7	212.4	178.8	134.4	112.8
Animal products - edible	2.6	239.1	235.3	196.1	183.5	192.6	156.6	162.0
Fur and products	.2	123.6	126.8	124.7	123.0	121.7	119.0	106.8
Leather and products	1.5	136.4	137.5	138.2	137.3	140.1	116.3	114.0
Boots and shoes	.9	126.3	126.3	125.2	128.1	133.5	116.6	116.7
Lumber and products	3.8	131.3	128.0	125.8	126.5	128.3	106.5	93.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	110.0	107.4	106.1	117.9	123.5	105.2	89.6
Furniture	.6	129.3	129.8	107.6	112.5	114.3	94.5	81.5
Other lumber products	1.1	213.2	203.4	217.1	172.1	158.8	127.2	117.4
Musical instruments	.04	28.4	30.1	51.8	41.6	41.3	64.3	57.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	170.1	163.1	153.7	155.3	150.5	134.7	126.6
Pulp and paper products	4.7	138.9	137.2	135.2	133.8	132.7	120.5	110.5
Pulp and paper	2.1	128.0	125.2	126.7	127.4	125.8	116.5	100.7
Paper products	.9	206.7	208.6	200.4	182.6	176.1	144.7	129.8
Printing and publishing	1.7	130.3	128.9	124.0	125.4	126.8	117.6	116.5
Rubber products	1.1	163.6	164.2	124.8	126.6	135.3	110.9	107.6
Textile products	7.1	153.2	156.5	156.6	165.8	159.9	142.1	115.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	157.3	156.6	168.4	177.0	172.6	158.1	125.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	110.5	110.7	115.3	128.0	127.7	123.3	98.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	167.9	167.5	171.5	202.5	189.4	173.5	132.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	602.4	591.1	553.7	592.7	592.5	490.5	400.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	143.2	145.8	142.3	137.9	144.3	135.1	121.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	150.4	157.8	157.3	167.4	165.0	134.7	106.3
Other textile products	.8	165.1	167.4	170.9	172.0	161.5	127.2	106.2
Tobacco	.5	123.4	123.6	119.5	123.2	109.9	103.3	98.0
Beverages	.8	258.8	246.7	230.3	242.9	220.8	182.6	181.5
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	608.6	607.9	636.3	673.7	394.5	203.5	159.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	136.9	139.0	134.1	135.1	137.5	112.8	99.9
Electric light and power	1.0	149.2	145.7	148.5	152.9	154.5	144.2	138.6
Electrical apparatus	2.6	332.8	332.1	310.2	266.4	223.0	156.1	130.8
Iron and steel products	23.9	326.8	331.6	346.0	296.7	209.9	132.2	92.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	250.1	252.7	267.3	248.6	222.1	169.2	124.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.9	223.0	243.9	266.6	212.8	145.4	111.6
Agricultural implements	.6	128.8	126.9	136.0	139.3	106.6	82.4	51.5
Land vehicles & Aircraft	10.3	302.1	303.0	288.3	243.5	186.8	110.8	80.3
Automobiles and parts	2.4	294.7	292.9	306.6	293.1	245.6	139.5	94.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.6	1537.1	1643.0	1667.8	1151.5	472.4	277.2	64.7
Heating appliances	.3	168.0	167.2	169.8	157.5	165.4	125.5	131.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.2	325.4	328.4	316.6	303.4	243.4	169.4	110.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	230.7	232.9	261.4	293.6	237.6	141.9	104.9
Other iron and steel products	4.3	374.3	377.9	431.7	404.2	245.3	147.3	103.0
Non-ferrous metal products	3.3	435.7	446.1	493.9	415.3	317.0	199.4	156.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	221.2	220.6	214.9	202.5	189.5	176.5	162.3
Miscellaneous	1.1	373.6	376.3	364.2	351.1	220.5	151.0	146.7
LOGGING	2.6	155.6	175.4	136.1	142.1	132.8	112.2	73.5
MINING	3.9	155.1	153.1	159.1	172.3	178.1	166.1	165.6
Coal	1.4	96.0	95.9	92.9	92.8	89.6	87.3	83.5
Metallic ores	1.8	268.6	269.9	300.8	349.7	377.7	351.6	352.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	181.3	165.4	166.1	167.7	160.1	158.0	152.1
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	112.9	110.0	107.1	106.7	101.6	90.9	87.5
Telegraphs	.4	133.0	131.3	137.3	127.3	125.7	108.8	101.1
Telephones	1.2	107.4	104.2	98.9	101.1	95.1	86.1	83.7
TRANSPORTATION	5.5	125.2	124.4	119.7	110.4	105.0	94.8	87.5
Street railways and cartage	2.5	188.7	186.8	171.0	157.0	151.6	135.7	127.8
Steam railways	4.6	107.7	106.7	105.4	96.9	89.7	82.7	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	117.3	119.2	114.9	108.7	109.1	95.7	91.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.4	124.5	110.8	144.3	146.8	160.7	114.3	146.3
Building	2.2	94.3	90.7	159.5	164.8	156.9	97.8	76.1
Highway	3.9	185.6	151.3	179.8	172.3	224.9	162.5	297.1
Railway	2.3	98.9	93.9	96.2	104.9	106.9	85.7	76.4
SERVICES	2.6	207.9	207.7	196.2	189.4	184.0	155.4	149.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	209.9	208.6	192.9	185.1	182.3	154.6	150.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	204.5	209.6	202.0	195.1	187.0	156.8	148.7
TRADE	9.3	161.7	161.2	161.8	152.6	156.8	141.4	135.5
Retail	6.9	167.4	167.6	157.9	159.0	163.4	145.9	140.3
Wholesale	2.4	147.3	145.3	136.2	135.4	139.2	129.8	122.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	184.6	183.5	185.9	177.8	160.6	127.9	117.5
Finance	-	126.1	125.7	124.8	122.4	116.3	114.1	109.8
Banks and Trust Companies	-	130.3	130.0	130.2	126.3	112.7	108.3	104.1
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	-	146.1	139.8	120.4	105.8	118.2	164.1	209.9
Insurance	-	119.4	119.1	117.8	116.2	120.9	118.6	113.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	181.7	180.7	183.0	175.1	158.5	127.2	117.2

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

TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	41.2	208.0	217.7	216.4	183.9	155.7	132.7	111.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	5.1	157.7	142.9	125.9	128.1	112.7	109.4	92.8
	Pulp and paper	3.9	198.5	188.5	205.7	189.7	188.0	173.6	159.9
	Textile products	2.8	107.4	110.0	114.9	120.7	117.5	111.9	84.2
	Iron and steel	20.6	323.3	361.7	366.6	275.3	192.6	149.6	115.9
	Other manufactures	8.8	156.6	167.4	146.0	146.3	147.2	123.6	113.5
	Logging	2.9	188.1	293.0	181.8	181.4	176.9	147.3	66.3
	Mining	11.6	108.4	107.6	100.6	106.7	114.2	113.2	112.3
	Communications	2.1	130.0	126.5	124.4	119.8	110.9	97.1	94.2
	Transportation	11.9	145.9	144.5	164.2	110.0	91.2	75.2	61.6
	Construction	20.0	296.4	264.6	343.5	303.4	348.2	156.8	193.6
	Services	1.9	304.5	301.5	303.7	311.5	318.1	235.7	226.9
	Trade	8.4	180.6	179.7	164.6	169.6	169.9	147.0	136.3
<u>Maritimee</u>	- All Industries	100.0	185.8	187.8	194.1	170.4	164.2	124.5	115.6
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	68.4	233.7	240.4	246.6	223.7	186.8	139.1	116.0
	Lumber products	2.9	131.7	148.7	141.6	138.3	162.6	116.9	100.2
	Pulp and paper	5.6	137.6	135.6	131.7	130.7	129.9	120.1	105.9
	Textile products	12.0	175.7	180.8	179.8	188.2	180.8	157.7	129.5
	Iron and steel	21.2	365.0	366.9	387.8	294.4	215.9	123.3	81.0
	Other manufactures	26.7	269.7	266.2	277.3	232.0	193.1	147.7	131.0
	Logging	3.1	196.7	221.7	186.3	203.0	195.2	167.6	89.9
	Mining	2.4	298.2	297.5	316.5	301.4	304.7	290.8	286.8
	Communications	1.4	108.9	103.1	101.3	102.5	96.8	81.9	77.9
	Transportation	7.1	115.5	116.3	110.3	110.4	103.7	92.1	86.6
	Construction	8.4	119.5	93.5	126.5	148.9	140.8	100.5	197.1
	Services	2.3	196.3	195.8	180.3	177.5	166.0	133.7	129.6
	Trade	6.9	169.8	171.4	163.4	163.2	164.1	148.1	142.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	197.7	195.3	200.9	191.4	187.6	130.6	126.4
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	71.8	215.0	215.1	214.4	207.5	176.2	133.4	109.6
	Lumber products	3.2	113.4	111.1	117.2	106.3	104.3	91.6	80.8
	Pulp and paper	4.9	134.1	134.1	131.7	130.4	129.6	116.2	109.9
	Textile products	7.0	131.2	131.9	132.5	143.4	140.7	128.2	104.2
	Iron and steel	29.0	308.4	309.0	314.6	256.4	226.9	143.9	97.6
	Other manufactures	27.7	227.3	227.5	219.9	211.6	183.6	143.2	129.0
	Logging	1.6	131.5	133.9	84.0	112.7	98.3	87.8	49.2
	Mining	2.8	216.4	216.5	236.4	292.2	318.3	293.1	290.6
	Communications	1.4	100.6	99.5	92.8	96.2	92.5	85.5	80.2
	Transportation	5.9	118.2	116.9	112.3	105.5	100.8	93.0	84.8
	Construction	3.2	103.3	97.4	126.3	119.0	160.8	129.0	116.6
	Services	2.4	229.0	231.8	225.0	212.4	206.3	174.0	164.3
	Trade	8.9	161.9	161.2	150.9	164.5	162.0	147.3	140.9
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	183.6	185.1	184.9	181.5	166.3	132.8	114.2
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	37.9	197.0	194.4	189.8	178.2	148.2	117.9	109.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	143.0	139.4	131.2	146.4	153.9	119.2	108.0
	Pulp and paper	2.1	107.7	102.4	105.4	103.6	109.9	101.6	104.1
	Textile products	2.2	213.8	226.8	216.1	230.0	197.3	159.9	131.7
	Iron and steel	13.0	155.5	156.2	171.2	149.2	114.7	85.9	80.8
	Other manufactures	18.6	284.9	278.4	248.3	231.2	194.1	154.4	143.5
	Logging	.6	71.1	79.2	39.6	68.8	68.8	38.8	32.8
	Mining	6.4	149.3	144.4	148.2	150.4	128.7	114.3	102.7
	Communications	2.4	127.9	123.8	123.6	119.8	118.0	100.9	99.0
	Transportation	18.5	137.5	136.2	126.4	118.0	115.9	105.6	95.9
	Construction	13.2	109.0	101.9	112.0	134.3	139.8	112.8	116.6
	Services	5.6	189.4	183.9	170.7	170.5	182.2	162.5	148.5
	Trade	17.3	143.4	141.3	134.3	131.4	136.6	124.5	120.8
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	151.6	148.4	145.1	143.5	135.6	114.9	109.4
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	56.2	272.4	274.7	282.7	254.8	182.8	137.8	128.1
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	10.4	131.6	130.1	125.2	144.4	146.5	118.4	107.0
	Pulp and paper	4.3	166.9	164.1	165.9	162.4	161.7	133.3	114.2
	Textile products	.8	206.9	224.0	196.8	193.3	174.3	144.8	117.4
	Iron and steel	26.6	950.1	991.7	1107.8	855.3	293.4	149.6	82.7
	Other manufactures	14.1	203.0	194.9	186.5	183.1	193.3	157.3	172.9
	Logging	6.3	143.6	155.6	160.0	111.1	103.4	82.8	97.2
	Mining	4.7	96.2	92.2	97.4	100.5	113.2	113.1	116.7
	Communications	2.2	136.3	136.3	143.1	134.4	122.5	116.7	119.0
	Transportation	9.7	126.7	127.4	113.7	108.8	109.0	102.4	104.0
	Construction	7.4	106.8	109.0	170.7	129.4	123.8	85.4	88.5
	Services	3.1	175.4	175.6	162.9	145.6	164.3	137.2	138.2
	Trade	10.4	175.1	174.5	163.1	162.4	160.9	143.3	136.4
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	185.7	187.5	196.8	175.3	146.6	119.0	117.0

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

TABLE 6. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug.1 1943	Aug.1 1942	Aug.1 1941	Aug.1 1940	Aug.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	75.7	227.3	230.3	234.7	201.2	170.6	126.2	106.1
Plant products - edible	2.9	144.0	140.0	139.9	141.7	146.9	140.5	130.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.4	143.7	146.0	137.5	132.2	125.2	116.4	113.3
Textiles	10.8	152.5	161.3	156.2	166.7	157.2	134.5	110.1
Tobacco and beverages	3.9	172.7	168.0	160.4	174.0	154.0	134.0	124.0
Iron and steel	51.1	357.6	358.8	377.1	276.9	208.3	118.7	80.7
Other manufactures	23.6	216.2	220.1	225.1	176.1	161.9	124.7	114.6
Communications	1.3	76.1	72.7	68.9	71.1	66.8	67.9	65.3
Transportation	4.9	114.8	119.4	105.3	117.6	114.3	97.7	95.0
Construction	3.3	59.3	62.2	65.1	95.7	65.0	46.8	109.3
Trade	11.3	164.6	166.7	156.6	153.9	153.0	143.1	136.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	186.3	186.1	188.9	171.9	148.6	114.9	107.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	77.7	338.5	360.7	374.7	301.3	207.4	158.4	109.6
Leather products	7.3	109.9	108.7	106.1	110.9	110.9	90.8	100.0
Other manufactures	70.4	470.7	473.9	491.4	385.0	250.4	159.0	114.0
Transportation	2.9	83.1	85.8	80.0	75.9	72.7	120.0	99.9
Construction	5.7	132.4	151.5	163.0	136.9	187.7	146.3	294.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	269.6	270.5	277.2	228.8	179.1	134.9	126.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	74.9	229.0	232.6	224.3	208.8	167.5	127.8	107.4
Plant products - edible	4.8	167.9	172.0	148.3	145.8	156.9	124.3	118.0
Printing and publishing	6.4	160.2	160.1	151.4	151.6	153.1	131.7	127.6
Textiles	7.3	112.9	116.9	116.5	123.3	119.3	106.0	86.2
Iron and steel	25.0	432.3	438.1	420.6	373.8	236.6	150.7	98.3
Other manufactures	31.4	250.8	234.1	228.2	209.1	166.4	127.5	114.2
Communications	1.3	77.9	77.4	73.8	75.6	71.9	71.2	68.6
Transportation	3.7	132.5	132.7	125.7	116.0	109.6	103.4	100.3
Construction	2.3	96.1	94.4	109.8	93.7	123.9	83.0	62.1
Trade	14.2	149.0	148.7	136.9	139.3	149.9	134.9	127.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	177.3	199.8	192.0	180.6	166.7	124.4	108.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.6	174.2	173.5	179.1	167.8	158.8	120.9	101.8
Lumber products	1.8	37.4	38.3	62.4	68.9	85.1	81.8	74.7
Pulp and paper	13.7	127.8	127.3	132.5	128.6	120.7	106.9	95.7
Other manufactures	36.1	256.5	254.2	253.3	230.8	217.3	146.3	116.6
Construction	8.8	129.7	123.5	143.0	172.7	176.3	158.6	130.6
Trade	21.3	195.0	190.2	179.6	170.2	166.6	145.6	139.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	170.5	168.1	169.6	163.0	157.0	126.1	110.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	65.8	132.2	134.6	132.9	132.5	127.5	129.7	100.9
Textiles	10.8	100.2	103.8	98.1	110.0	108.1	107.1	82.6
Electrical apparatus	11.7	216.3	214.2	202.8	188.4	167.1	129.6	111.6
Iron and steel	43.7	254.1	256.9	270.3	265.4	227.7	140.8	96.3
Other manufactures	19.6	174.5	179.1	161.0	158.8	153.4	134.3	120.0
Construction	2.0	73.8	73.3	110.4	126.0	117.1	76.0	62.2
Trade	7.4	151.7	154.0	141.1	145.6	150.1	139.0	132.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	181.6	183.8	182.3	188.1	166.8	126.8	102.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.5	327.3	326.2	350.6	341.2	256.1	162.1	117.7
Iron and steel	74.4	352.9	355.3	386.8	372.4	279.2	160.9	106.2
Other manufactures	15.1	241.3	228.4	229.1	236.3	180.6	165.8	156.4
Construction	1.9	81.4	79.0	86.2	76.0	112.4	61.3	46.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	289.7	288.5	307.3	296.1	229.3	149.2	112.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.9	134.8	134.2	130.9	138.0	146.1	110.7	102.6
Animal products - edible	9.8	315.2	311.5	239.3	198.6	173.9	143.5	130.6
Printing and publishing	4.1	108.9	102.2	106.6	106.0	113.2	108.2	109.7
Textiles	6.3	222.6	234.8	225.6	237.2	202.9	164.6	134.3
Iron and steel	21.2	147.1	145.2	164.0	130.2	115.3	84.2	78.6
Other manufactures	19.5	220.4	221.4	206.0	223.4	181.7	127.7	121.3
Transportation	5.8	90.9	91.0	83.4	75.1	75.2	87.2	81.0
Construction	2.3	50.7	48.3	74.6	69.4	147.1	65.4	40.6
Trade	24.6	120.8	121.0	113.4	112.9	114.6	103.5	102.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	145.5	144.8	141.2	133.5	128.6	102.8	96.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	63.3	408.7	433.5	452.2	379.6	209.1	150.1	122.6
Lumber products	7.0	133.2	131.9	113.4	118.8	140.2	115.6	94.2
Other manufactures	56.3	532.2	590.5	630.7	505.7	242.7	166.7	135.9
Communications	3.1	123.3	123.3	120.9	122.2	114.5	113.1	117.3
Transportation	8.8	114.7	114.8	92.0	92.7	86.4	100.0	107.0
Construction	4.0	87.5	89.9	116.8	129.2	112.3	62.7	47.6
Services	4.5	174.0	175.1	163.1	143.4	145.2	156.2	137.6
Trade	15.3	175.8	176.7	162.8	162.2	161.4	147.6	140.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	237.6	247.0	249.1	221.8	156.6	127.3	116.1

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

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1944, 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 August 1, and July 1, 1944, and August 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	1,178,509	38,151,506	32.38	133.9	134.4	135.5	166.8	167.7	166.2
Animal products - edible	47,979	1,410,870	29.45	138.3	136.1	113.4	152.9	158.3	134.8
Fur and products	2,906	84,226	28.96	100.0	102.6	100.9	116.3	113.5	108.1
Leather and products	28,265	662,377	23.54	99.6	100.4	100.9	125.1	126.2	119.6
Boots and shoes	17,364	390,415	22.48	96.4	96.4	95.6	123.6	124.4	117.4
Lumber and its products	70,392	1,958,733	27.99	108.6	105.9	104.1	141.2	137.9	131.4
Rough and dressed lumber	38,980	1,108,516	28.39	93.1	92.8	91.7	138.1	135.5	119.5
Furniture	11,926	312,151	26.17	118.5	116.0	96.2	136.0	129.6	111.2
Other lumber products	20,086	540,066	26.89	144.6	137.0	146.2	145.6	184.3	182.5
Plant products - edible	55,347	1,421,706	25.89	127.1	121.9	114.9	142.6	138.4	127.6
Pulp and paper products	86,894	2,900,611	33.38	108.3	106.9	103.4	133.2	121.0	114.8
Pulp and paper	38,804	1,446,366	37.27	106.2	104.9	103.1	126.9	121.9	118.2
Paper products	16,438	428,349	26.06	123.6	124.7	119.8	132.6	135.6	125.4
Printing and publishing	31,652	1,028,896	32.41	104.1	103.0	99.0	115.0	115.4	106.3
Textile products	20,640	662,814	32.10	121.3	122.0	92.7	162.8	161.8	112.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,065	1,174,315	23.93	92.6	92.2	93.2	117.0	112.8	112.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,341	329,275	23.51	87.8	88.0	91.7	106.9	103.9	103.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,142	289,948	23.88	30.1	89.9	92.1	119.9	119.6	117.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,367	279,847	24.62	102.9	100.9	94.6	135.4	121.8	118.4
Hosiery and knit goods	21,680	440,037	20.30	100.1	102.6	99.3	112.4	114.9	106.3
Garments and personal furnishings	46,658	1,068,322	22.77	96.7	101.4	101.1	115.3	120.8	113.1
Other textile products	15,848	385,938	24.36	99.5	100.8	104.0	117.1	113.4	117.6
Tobacco	10,178	235,210	23.11	113.3	113.3	111.7	147.7	146.0	138.1
Beverages	14,099	491,155	34.84	125.9	120.0	112.0	146.3	141.6	132.0
Chemicals	77,650	2,476,698	31.90	173.5	173.3	181.4	204.9	201.3	210.4
Clay, glass and stone products	15,667	482,246	30.78	102.7	104.3	100.6	129.1	128.4	124.3
Electric light and power	18,999	703,749	37.04	99.3	97.2	99.1	114.4	112.0	110.1
Electrical apparatus	48,872	1,556,377	31.83	136.2	135.8	143.6	182.2	184.7	171.1
Iron and steel products	446,218	16,603,410	37.22	164.2	166.6	173.9	203.8	207.5	213.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,283	1,261,859	36.81	118.4	119.6	126.6	137.6	139.0	141.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,928	853,978	35.69	99.0	99.0	108.3	119.4	118.1	128.6
Agricultural implements	10,566	358,085	33.89	119.4	117.6	126.0	157.4	135.0	132.3
Land vehicles & Aircraft	191,853	7,192,208	37.49	168.0	168.5	160.3	199.1	203.7	187.6
Automobiles and parts	44,090	1,900,311	43.10	114.9	114.1	119.5	131.3	130.2	129.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	67,200	2,593,488	40.11	365.5	390.6	396.5	466.6	492.0	360.7
Heating appliances	5,374	172,194	32.04	106.1	105.6	107.2	128.5	129.4	123.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	23,226	872,719	37.58	143.9	143.2	140.0	175.2	180.3	176.1
Foundry and machine shop products	10,142	378,381	37.31	99.3	100.3	112.5	167.4	163.2	149.4
Other iron and steel products	79,646	2,824,498	35.46	174.3	175.9	201.0	227.3	223.1	263.8
Non-ferrous metal products	61,660	2,131,879	34.57	148.7	132.2	168.5	183.3	188.0	200.9
Non-metallic mineral products	17,005	643,179	37.82	123.1	122.8	119.6	140.2	139.4	133.2
Miscellaneous	21,687	653,784	30.61	169.9	171.5	167.8	236.8	247.0	227.2
LOGGING	46,529	1,245,955	26.78	98.3	110.8	86.0	134.3	151.2	118.2
MINING	72,808	2,769,700	38.04	87.5	86.4	89.8	105.6	103.3	102.3
Coal	26,397	998,088	37.81	104.9	104.8	101.5	155.9	149.3	133.9
Metallic ores	34,303	1,376,093	40.12	72.2	72.5	80.8	80.2	81.1	86.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,108	395,519	32.67	112.6	102.7	103.2	148.1	134.8	123.2
COMMUNICATIONS	30,252	929,636	30.73	116.2	113.2	110.2	131.8	127.2	117.9
Telegraphs	7,630	222,694	29.19	113.2	113.7	118.9	133.3	129.7	138.2
Telephones	22,622	706,962	31.25	116.5	113.0	107.3	131.4	126.4	111.6
TRANSPORTATION	138,316	5,808,080	36.69	126.2	125.4	120.7	145.0	143.8	135.2
Street railways and cartage	46,519	1,557,898	33.49	128.8	127.5	116.7	148.3	147.9	134.4
Steam railways	85,785	3,434,289	40.03	124.9	123.8	122.3	142.3	140.5	133.2
Shipping and stevedoring	26,012	815,943	31.37	123.6	125.6	121.1	150.4	150.3	143.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	157,089	4,533,550	28.86	89.2	79.4	103.4	112.8	103.6	134.3
Building	41,219	1,392,343	33.78	66.8	64.3	113.0	78.2	74.9	140.0
Highway	73,330	1,992,370	27.17	102.9	83.9	99.7	142.6	120.7	129.8
Railway	42,520	1,148,235	27.00	98.0	93.1	95.3	136.8	135.9	129.9
SERVICES	47,547	907,354	19.08	121.7	121.5	114.8	142.5	143.9	133.2
Hotels and restaurants	30,356	559,102	18.30	128.3	126.3	117.9	156.4	157.8	145.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,991	348,232	20.30	111.4	114.2	110.0	124.7	126.0	118.3
TRADE	173,875	4,613,809	26.54	103.1	102.8	96.8	117.3	117.2	108.4
Retail	128,840	3,137,114	24.35	101.7	101.8	95.9	115.7	116.0	107.8
Wholesale	45,035	1,476,695	32.79	106.1	106.7	100.0	120.9	120.0	109.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,864,925	58,969,610	31.62	120.7	120.0	121.6	148.4	148.1	147.5
FINANCE	65,170	2,127,544	32.65	108.6	108.3	107.5	123.2	123.1	117.9
Banks and Trust Companies	37,790	1,074,446	28.43	117.1	116.8	117.0	127.4	126.8	122.8
Brokerage and Stock Market	1,809	65,593	36.26	118.5	113.4	97.6	140.8	142.1	116.3
Insurance	25,571	987,505	38.62	97.6	97.4	96.3	117.9	118.3	113.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,930,095	61,097,154	31.65	120.2	119.5	121.0	147.4	147.0	146.3

Table 9. - Number of Persons Employed at August 1, 1944, 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 August 1 and July 1, 1944, and August 1, 1943, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1944	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Aug. 1, 1944	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Aug. 1, 1944	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943	Aug. 1 1944	July 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	217,388	6,884,812	31.67	142.5	144.4	147.1	176.7	180.1	185.2
Plant products - edible	8,414	229,799	27.31	100.0	97.8	97.2	123.5	122.6	115.5
Pulp and paper	9,733	293,774	30.18	117.9	118.1	111.2	127.1	127.7	114.3
Textiles	31,127	722,349	23.21	96.0	101.5	99.6	113.4	118.8	111.2
Tobacco	6,431	153,043	23.80	110.7	110.6	106.4	151.6	151.4	144.8
Iron and steel	89,321	3,236,891	36.24	194.3	195.0	204.9	229.8	234.1	256.6
Communications	3,728	147,716	39.62	117.1	111.8	106.0	125.0	123.3	108.0
Transportation	14,029	455,349	32.46	113.6	118.1	104.2	131.6	133.0	116.7
Construction	9,581	300,999	31.42	88.2	77.7	96.9	106.9	92.1	113.4
Services	9,925	200,593	20.21	126.9	129.4	111.3	151.9	156.3	136.8
Trade	32,458	696,358	27.62	105.3	106.7	99.6	116.7	118.0	110.7
Montreal - All Industries	287,225	8,890,180	30.95	132.0	133.3	133.8	160.3	162.3	164.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	30,306	952,174	31.45	190.6	191.8	199.2	281.2	275.6	270.8
Chemicals	9,881	290,064	29.36	227.7	228.0	262.6	376.1	373.7	436.8
Iron and steel	9,992	411,588	41.19	398.6	403.7	386.9	553.3	541.6	450.5
Transportation	1,134	36,088	31.82	123.3	124.3	115.9	150.4	145.5	131.0
Construction	2,228	61,714	27.70	96.5	95.9	103.2	149.4	153.5	153.2
Services	1,448	23,904	16.51	132.2	128.0	118.1	157.9	151.7	132.7
Trade	3,544	61,877	23.10	111.6	113.1	104.7	128.6	130.3	114.9
Quebec - All Industries	39,020	1,167,187	29.91	164.5	165.0	169.1	237.6	233.7	227.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	191,128	6,377,300	33.37	140.7	143.0	137.9	172.4	176.1	168.0
Plant products - edible	12,389	305,742	24.68	112.7	115.4	99.5	116.6	117.8	108.7
Pulp and paper	16,272	528,532	32.48	107.2	107.1	101.3	118.2	119.3	109.4
Textiles	18,547	494,070	26.64	94.1	97.4	97.1	118.1	123.4	120.9
Chemicals	13,507	419,205	31.04	173.2	172.7	196.2	205.6	202.7	216.6
Electrical apparatus	15,085	475,913	31.55	161.0	161.2	149.5	182.7	183.7	164.6
Iron and steel	63,731	2,396,193	37.60	185.9	188.3	180.8	238.9	242.7	232.4
Communications	3,261	129,548	39.73	109.9	109.2	104.1	126.7	121.1	109.2
Transportation	9,288	312,845	33.68	127.5	127.7	121.0	142.6	143.3	133.5
Construction	5,851	207,284	35.43	70.9	69.7	81.0	80.6	80.0	88.6
Services	9,080	185,791	20.46	114.7	120.3	115.5	134.4	140.5	130.4
Trade	36,345	1,007,043	27.71	101.2	101.0	92.9	110.6	112.0	103.4
Toronto - All Industries	258,054	8,224,482	32.25	128.7	130.3	125.2	154.4	157.2	149.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	11,592	363,764	31.38	116.2	115.7	119.5	146.3	146.6	142.1
Pulp and paper	3,086	98,906	32.06	109.8	109.4	113.8	122.9	122.6	120.1
Iron and steel	3,742	127,864	34.17	111.8	111.4	107.4	169.8	171.1	160.5
Construction	1,979	57,391	29.00	80.4	76.5	88.6	99.7	94.8	114.4
Services	2,287	37,477	16.39	127.9	126.3	121.5	152.8	152.9	148.6
Trade	4,793	113,713	23.72	113.1	110.3	104.1	128.4	124.2	115.4
Ottawa - All Industries	22,485	630,483	28.04	113.2	111.6	112.6	137.2	134.8	132.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	51,072	1,726,819	33.81	116.1	117.6	116.5	139.4	139.5	137.8
Textiles	6,458	146,939	22.75	93.2	96.6	91.3	106.1	110.1	104.3
Electrical apparatus	6,955	243,104	34.95	133.6	132.3	125.3	176.4	174.5	158.1
Iron and steel	25,991	987,436	37.99	119.2	120.0	126.8	142.6	141.2	148.5
Construction	1,196	41,090	34.36	48.3	47.9	72.2	62.7	63.9	100.1
Trade	4,425	116,075	26.58	99.9	101.4	93.0	115.5	116.3	102.3
Hamilton - All Industries	59,557	1,964,984	32.99	112.2	113.5	112.6	134.6	134.7	133.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	35,383	1,590,455	44.96	126.6	126.1	135.6	144.4	143.8	142.4
Iron and steel	29,401	1,386,354	47.15	125.0	125.9	137.0	144.8	144.6	144.8
Construction	759	29,016	38.23	119.2	115.7	126.2	154.1	146.1	163.3
Trade	1,665	46,648	28.02	124.4	119.5	112.5	121.1	114.4	110.7
Windsor - All Industries	39,522	1,724,384	43.63	126.0	125.5	133.7	144.5	143.6	142.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37,351	1,089,033	29.16	137.5	137.1	134.6	158.8	160.1	150.9
Animal products - edible	6,027	179,142	29.72	162.9	161.0	123.7	186.3	185.2	142.7
Textiles	3,831	74,695	19.50	110.7	116.8	112.2	115.5	121.6	117.6
Chemicals	3,409	107,890	31.65	597.6	589.8	466.5	723.9	684.1	558.9
Iron and steel	13,028	417,365	32.04	132.3	130.6	147.5	157.8	161.1	169.0
Communications	1,301	36,481	28.04	103.4	100.5	99.2	105.6	104.3	97.7
Transportation	3,576	114,226	31.94	125.4	125.5	116.0	136.7	138.2	133.2
Construction	1,429	50,643	35.44	32.8	31.2	48.2	38.5	36.6	51.7
Services	2,561	45,168	17.63	128.9	125.8	112.8	143.1	142.6	124.7
Trade	15,047	407,570	27.09	108.2	108.4	101.6	120.8	121.0	113.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	61,289	1,743,820	28.45	119.1	118.5	115.5	133.6	134.1	127.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	53,921	1,970,628	36.55	220.4	233.8	243.9	287.7	302.1	329.7
Lumber products	6,018	199,281	33.11	101.5	100.5	86.4	123.5	123.1	103.6
Iron and steel	34,479	1,340,467	38.88	417.5	458.0	514.2	546.2	585.6	684.4
Communications	2,637	73,545	27.89	113.4	113.4	111.2	128.9	128.9	122.9
Transportation	7,467	261,704	35.05	137.0	137.2	109.9	153.3	158.8	129.2
Construction	3,382	124,326	36.76	110.5	113.5	147.5	143.7	141.9	188.8
Services	3,805	85,889	22.57	127.0	109.2	119.1	158.1	155.6	139.6
Trade	13,846	381,324	27.54	109.6	109.5	101.5	134.1	133.3	121.2
Vancouver - All Industries	85,064	2,897,637	34.06	167.4	174.1	175.5	216.9	224.3	234.3

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