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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

NE PAS PRÉTER

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1945

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in June

+++

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
August 31, 1945

Price \$1 a year

Supplement to the [illegible] of [illegible]

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

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1945.

Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Tor.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: M.E.K. Roughsedge.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the trend indicated at July 1 in 24 of the preceding years since 1920, there was an increase in industrial activity at the beginning of July, 1945; the number then added to the working forces, however, was abnormally small, being less than one-tenth of the average gain at July 1 in the period, 1921-1944. This was due in part to an important contra-seasonal recession in manufacturing as a result of curtailment in war production, and in part, to the fact that employment generally in the non-manufacturing industries, for various reasons, showed advances that were decidedly less-than-usual at the beginning of July.

The 15,683 co-operating employers reported a staff of 1,792,125 men and women; as compared with 1,790,204 at June 1, there was a gain of 1,921 persons, or 0.1 p.c., which was accompanied by a rise of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index number of employment stood at 175.4, as compared with 175.3 in the preceding report, and 183.5 at July 1, 1944. In 1943, the July 1 index was 183.7, while that in 1942 was 175.7. With these exceptions, the latest index is the highest for July in the years since 1920. Since the advance at the date under review was below-average for the early summer, there was a decline in the seasonally-corrected index, which fell from 175.3 at June 1, to 172.1 at the beginning of July. This is the sixth successive reduction in the adjusted index.

A brief review of the results of the most recent survey of employment and payrolls shows that there was moderate improvement in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec, in both of which substantial declines of a seasonal character took place in logging. Industrially, there was in the Dominion as a whole a marked contraction in manufacturing and logging, while heightened activity was indicated in mining, communications, transportation and storage, construction and maintenance, services and trade; financial institutions also reported increased employment. The largest gain was that of some 12,200 workers in construction; as a result of the prevailing shortages of labour and materials, this was considerably less-than-normal for July 1 in the experience of the last 25 years. This was also the case in transportation, in which activity nevertheless reached a new maximum. On the other hand, the advances in mining and communications were unusually great.

Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, 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 July 1 and June 1, 1945, with Comparative Figures for July 1, 1944 and July 1, 1942, where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 per cent.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
							Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1942	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1942
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	156,352	4,222,552	31.00	30.20	30.12	28.53	116.6	116.8	123.2	121.2	165.5	164.2	170.3	159.4
Prince Edward Island	2,654	70,211	26.45	25.70	26.40	24.14	120.3	115.7	127.6	104.9	150.4	158.2	159.8	119.3
Nova Scotia	81,696	2,622,807	32.10	31.65	32.01	30.10	116.0	114.3	122.4	121.0	165.6	160.7	174.5	163.0
New Brunswick	52,002	1,550,534	29.45	28.51	27.37	26.26	117.2	126.5	124.9	122.9	166.2	171.6	163.7	158.2
Quebec	542,077	16,771,127	50.94	51.15	29.91	28.81	115.4	117.2	124.2	126.3	149.4	152.4	155.2	153.1
Ontario	744,506	24,479,724	32.82	32.62	32.68	32.13	111.5	110.9	114.3	114.2	135.2	133.5	127.9	136.1
Prairie Provinces	100,075	6,558,223	32.78	32.06	31.55	30.60	112.7	110.5	115.7	110.4	140.6	134.9	139.1	129.3
Manitoba	91,786	2,991,960	32.60	31.23	30.94	30.25	111.4	110.3	115.5	110.9	136.9	132.8	134.8	125.8
Saskatchewan	40,475	1,268,902	31.75	30.64	30.46	30.54	110.4	107.1	112.4	106.4	137.2	130.2	136.0	126.4
Alberta	67,814	2,197,451	33.88	33.10	33.06	31.67	115.8	112.7	117.8	112.1	146.0	140.8	146.9	134.7
British Columbia	169,115	5,931,367	35.07	34.60	34.27	35.48	122.7	130.1	129.1	142.3	165.8	159.2	172.7	160.7
CANADA	1,792,125	57,963,863	32.54	32.10	31.72	30.97	114.9	114.8	120.0	120.1	144.5	143.3	148.1	145.5
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	269,733	8,655,516	32.09	32.23	31.06	30.10	123.2	124.5	133.3	133.1	155.3	157.5	162.3	152.3
Quebec City	33,345	970,884	29.12	30.80	29.33	26.25	136.9	139.8	165.0	169.6	193.1	205.5	237.7	216.8
Toronto	246,847	8,232,112	33.35	32.80	32.42	31.86	121.9	121.6	130.3	127.1	151.4	148.5	157.2	151.8
Ottawa	21,443	609,367	28.42	28.49	27.94	26.91	107.2	105.6	111.6	110.7	131.9	130.2	134.6	130.6
Hamilton	58,334	1,931,217	33.11	32.41	32.60	32.39	109.4	109.1	113.5	115.1	131.5	128.2	134.7	135.7
Windsor	36,780	1,456,547	39.60	39.79	43.55	42.01	118.1	117.4	125.5	132.1	121.7	123.7	142.6	146.0
Winnipeg	58,947	1,751,108	29.71	29.19	28.70	28.14	113.7	114.1	118.5	114.3	133.2	131.1	134.1	127.8
Vancouver	84,054	2,829,647	33.66	33.34	33.88	34.28	124.1	120.7	124.1	122.8	208.7	202.5	224.3	228.7
Halifax	25,039	757,962	30.27	30.99	30.92	-	145.4	144.7	156.2	-	191.0	192.0	208.6	-
Saint John	12,728	381,734	29.98	29.84	27.64	-	121.3	123.5	126.5	-	171.1	167.5	167.1	-
Sherbrooke	9,170	241,696	26.56	26.42	24.46	-	104.2	105.6	105.4	-	130.2	133.0	122.0	-
Three Rivers	10,614	302,180	28.47	29.25	27.75	-	132.9	142.7	120.6	-	146.5	164.0	135.9	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,957	506,363	29.86	29.79	28.61	-	114.0	110.8	107.1	-	149.1	144.6	135.0	-
London	21,321	641,952	30.11	30.11	29.80	-	119.9	116.3	123.3	-	143.3	139.5	146.1	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	14,599	533,710	36.56	34.80	37.31	-	104.1	101.9	115.3	-	142.2	132.5	158.8	-
Regina	10,041	279,698	27.86	27.62	26.97	-	111.1	112.1	113.6	-	134.8	124.8	130.1	-
Saskatoon	6,388	167,561	26.23	26.02	26.05	-	128.3	123.6	124.6	-	152.8	146.1	142.3	-
Calgary	17,925	571,610	31.89	31.74	30.43	-	116.5	114.6	117.2	-	139.6	136.6	138.8	-
Edmonton	16,925	499,078	29.49	29.29	29.52	-	124.8	122.4	124.0	-	152.0	148.1	162.7	-
Victoria	15,125	488,036	32.27	32.87	33.37	-	179.2	172.7	168.8	-	231.5	227.4	225.3	-
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	1,086,654	35,837,562	32.98	32.68	32.44	31.82	123.2	124.4	134.4	134.8	156.3	157.2	167.7	164.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	564,444	20,377,303	36.10	35.76	35.50	34.74	132.3	133.8	152.7	156.8	170.5	170.8	193.4	196.2
Non-Durable Goods	502,551	14,736,144	29.32	29.46	28.39	27.27	115.1	116.3	118.0	124.7	142.2	144.3	141.2	132.7
Electric Light and Power	19,659	74,115	36.83	37.00	37.15	35.86	102.9	98.6	97.2	96.0	117.4	115.0	112.0	106.8
Logging	55,750	1,536,607	27.57	26.73	26.75	26.09	116.6	127.0	110.8	93.6	161.6	170.7	151.2	125.3
Mining	68,275	2,711,449	39.51	38.00	37.68	36.51	62.7	61.6	66.4	66.3	103.1	98.4	103.3	101.5
Communications	31,614	969,835	31.11	31.58	30.41	28.89	122.1	118.8	112.2	107.8	140.4	136.6	127.2	114.9
Transportation	183,098	6,307,878	34.42	34.33	36.56	35.66	127.8	127.4	125.4	118.1	154.0	152.1	143.8	132.8
Construction and Maintenance	144,336	4,401,526	30.49	29.80	29.77	29.71	81.1	74.2	79.4	95.8	108.4	97.0	103.6	125.1
Services	52,080	1,025,551	19.69	19.62	19.28	18.64	122.2	118.4	121.5	117.9	150.6	145.3	143.9	131.5
Trade	189,438	5,153,477	27.20	26.79	26.59	25.56	109.7	109.1	102.8	96.6	126.6	124.1	117.2	107.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,792,125	57,963,863	32.54	32.10	31.72	30.97	114.9	114.8	120.0	120.1	144.5	143.3	148.1	145.5
Finance	67,117	2,261,859	33.70	33.65	32.73	31.47	111.6	111.1	108.3	105.6	130.5	129.7	127.1	115.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,242	60,225,722	32.39	32.15	31.75	30.99	114.8	114.7	119.5	119.5	143.9	142.7	147.0	144.3

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

Within the manufacturing division, the most pronounced shrinkage was again indicated in the production of durable manufactured goods, from which some 6,450 men and women were released. In the iron and steel-using division, the number laid off by the co-operating establishments approximated 6,000, and a reduction of over 4,000 was reported by non-ferrous metal plants. The lumber industry showed considerable seasonal improvement, however, and there was a smaller gain in electrical apparatus manufacturing. In the non-durable goods category, employment in chemical works was decidedly curtailed, there being a loss of about 9,600 employees, due to a cancellation of war orders. There was a small reduction in textiles, in which the decrease was decidedly less than usual for July; tobacco and leather factories were also rather slacker. Most of the remaining divisions of manufacturing reported expansion, partly seasonal in character. The largest increases on the whole, were in food, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and petroleum plants, and in central electric stations.

The statistics of the present bulletin depict conditions existing about midway between V-E and V-J Days. In a recent reconstruction of the monthly survey which had been made at Sept. 1, 1939, (embodying revisions and industrial reclassifications in the data originally furnished, and including material, since obtained, for firms who did not report at the time), it was ascertained that the establishments whose employees numbered 1,792,125 at the date under review, had employed 1,229,255 men and women at the outbreak of war. Between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1945, therefore, their personnel had risen by nearly 563,000 workers, or 45.8 p.c. The advance in financial institutions has for obvious reasons been proportionally less than that in many other branches of industry, so that in the nine leading industries (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance), the increase was rather lower, amounting to 44.6 p.c.; the gain in the number of employees was 573,345. In manufacturing, the addition of some 471,600 workers to the staffs of the co-operating establishments represents a rise of 76.7 p.c. during the period between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1945; in the non-manufacturing divisions taken as a whole, the gain amounts to some 91,300 persons, or 14.9 p.c. The only important decline among the major industries in the period between Sept. 1, 1939, and July 1, 1945, was that of approximately 46,000 workers, or 24.3 p.c., in construction, and of some 11,500, or 14.3 p.c. in mining.

Payrolls.- As already stated, the minor advance in industrial employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 was accompanied by a rise in the weekly salaries and wages distributed in the eight leading industries; these rose from \$57,458,150 in the last report, to \$57,963,883 at the date under review, or by 0.9 p.c. The relatively larger increase in the payrolls than in the personnel was partly due to the fact that the June 1 figures had in many cases been lowered by the loss of working time on Victoria Day, observed in some centres as a holiday. On the other hand, the fairly general observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday in Quebec affected the earnings reported at the beginning of July. The weekly average per employee was \$32.34, 24 cents higher than that of \$32.10 at the first of June; the per capita figures at July 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows:- 1944, \$31.72; 1943, \$30.97; 1942, \$28.49 and 1941, \$25.49. In the last four years, there has thus been an increase of 26.9 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment. The latest average was exceeded by those at Mar. 1 and May 1 of the present year, and Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944, but is otherwise the highest in the record.

The table on page 2 summarizes the July 1 statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading cities, and gives comparisons with June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944 and 1943, where 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 payrolls statistics are on record. The

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).

Date	Eight Leading Industries						Manufacturing					
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1942			1943			1942			1943		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	130.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.8	126.0	28.39	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.6	143.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	28.58	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	144.1	31.14	119.7	133.9	28.94	133.5	164.3	31.91
May 1	109.5	123.9	28.59	116.5	139.9	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	29.20	119.5	143.4	30.93	122.6	137.2	28.73	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	29.16	134.9	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	121.5	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	29.09	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	121.9	148.7	31.30	128.3	146.5	29.72	136.9	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.4	137.9	29.51	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.15	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.9	29.81	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.5	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1944			1945			1944			1945		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.8	156.5	\$30.18	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.9	148.1	31.76	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.8	32.78	128.0	162.5	33.06
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	32.27	116.7	148.8	32.81	134.8	172.2	33.23	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.37	115.8	144.1	32.00	134.2	171.7	33.28	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	114.9	145.4	32.55	132.9	168.1	32.92	125.4	161.9	33.59
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	114.8	143.3	32.10	132.9	166.7	32.64	124.4	157.2	32.88
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	114.9	144.5	32.34	134.4	167.7	32.44	123.2	156.3	32.98
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63				133.9	166.9	32.38			
Sept. 1	121.8	149.6	31.69				134.6	168.6	32.55			
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36				133.2	169.2	33.02			
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29				131.7	168.1	33.20			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19				131.0	168.0	33.35			

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.

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 payroll data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 14.9 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of those workers are higher by 44.5 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to July 1, 1945, amounted to 14.8 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 43.9 p.c. The explanation previously given for the greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:— (1) the wartime 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, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the payment of higher wage-rates in an important number of cases.

As has previously been pointed out, the influence of the war has resulted in particularly marked expansion in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of acceleration during the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries. Thus in spite of recent cut-backs, the index of employment in manufacturing at July 1 was 23.2 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941, while the payrolls in the same period have advanced by 56.3 p.c., proportions decidedly exceeding those given above for the eight leading industries. The factors already stated as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings^{1/} 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 classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, 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 June 1 and July 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944. 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.

^{1/}The attention of those interested in variations in average earnings is drawn to the data published in the Bureau's monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings.

1926=100

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1928-1945

200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70

1928

1930

1935

1940

'41

'42

'43

'44

'45

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

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

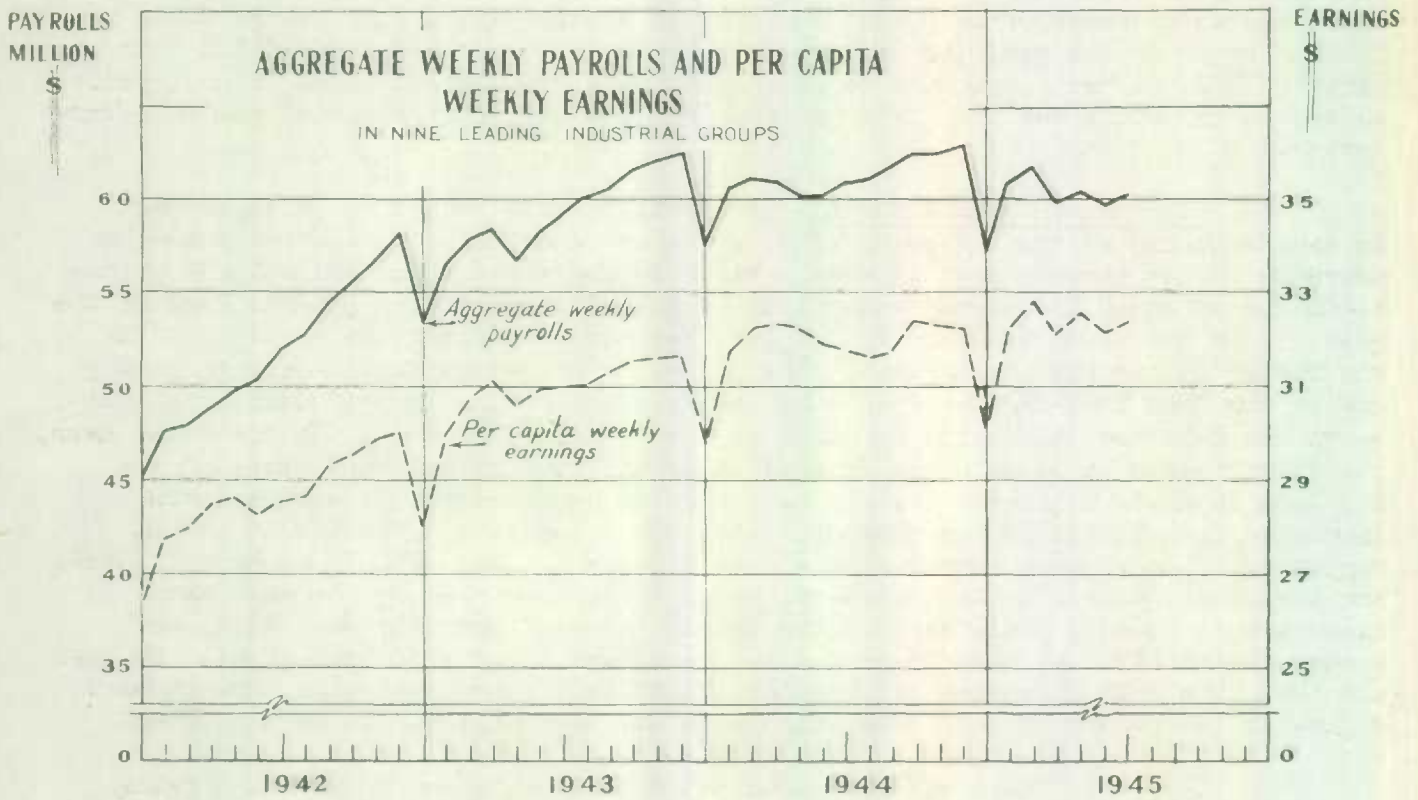
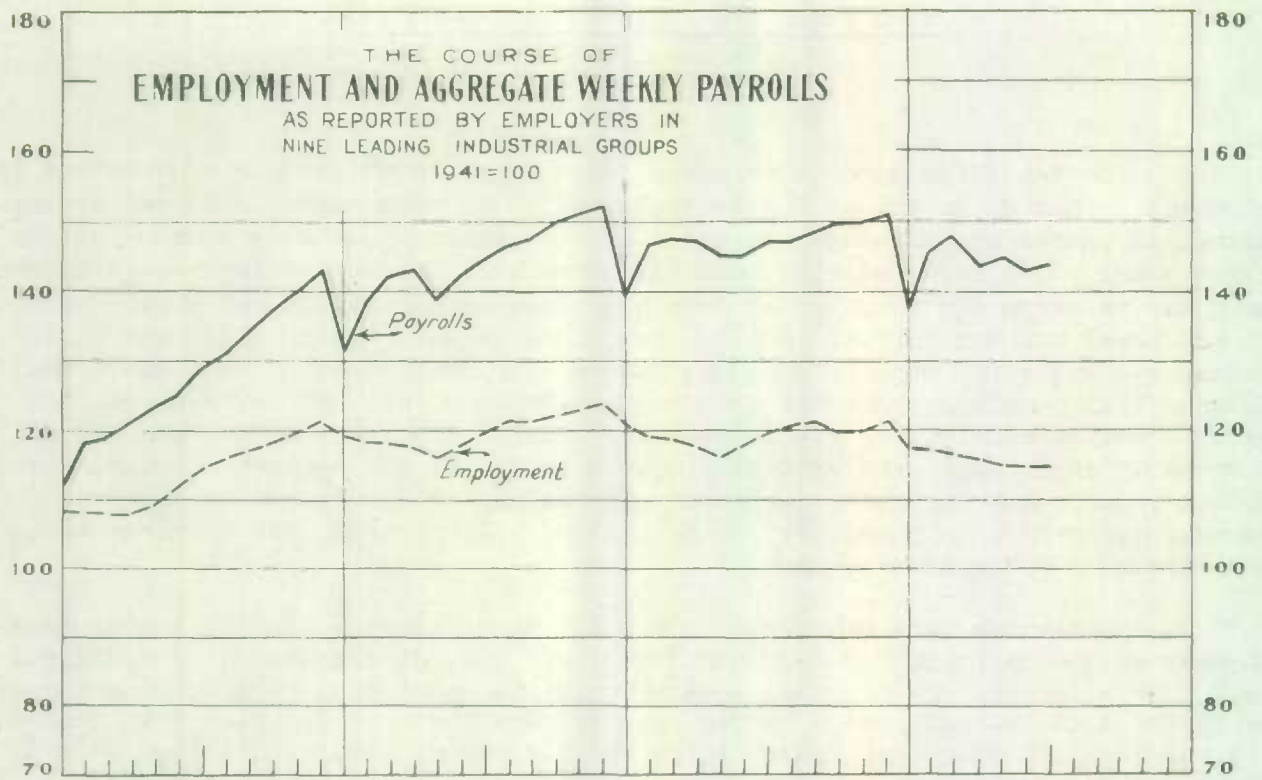
1. Manufacturing.

For the fifth successive month, there was a considerable contraction in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July. The curtailment was contra-seasonal in character, although the trend at the beginning of July in nine of the earlier years since 1920 had also been unfavourable. The latest loss was concentrated mainly in the three divisions which have been largely engaged on war work - chemicals, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals; from these groups, 9,581, 6,025 and 4,035 persons, respectively, were released by the co-operating firms. There was a small falling-off in textiles; this was seasonal in character but was below-normal in extent. Tobacco and leather plants were also rather slacker. On the other hand, the trend of employment was definitely upward in animal and vegetable foods, lumber, pulp and paper, paper products, printing and publishing, beverages, electrical apparatus and petroleum products. In several of these groups, the advances were above-average for the time of year.

Statistics were tabulated from 8,522 manufacturing establishments whose employees at the beginning of July numbered 1,086,654, as compared with 1,096,866 at June 1. This decline of 10,212 persons reduced the index from 209.0 at the former date to 207.0 at the date under review, when it was lower by 8.3 p.c. than that of 225.8 at July 1, 1944. The latest figure was also below that of 226.5 at July 1, 1943, but was higher than in any earlier July of the record. As compared with July 1, 1939, there was an increase of 86 p.c., the index in manufacturing then having stood at 111.3. Prior to the war, the maximum for the early summer was that of 120.3 at July 1, 1929. After correction for seasonal trend, the latest index of employment showed an important decline, falling from 205.0 at June 1 to 202.8 at the date under review.

Payrolls in Manufacturing. The considerable recession in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July was accompanied by a relatively smaller decrease in the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages; from \$36,063,280 at the beginning of June, the payments declined to \$35,837,562 at July 1. The loss in the payrolls in the month amounted to 0.6 p.c., as compared with that of 0.9 p.c. in the number in recorded employment. The disparity in these percentages was partly due to the fact that the observance of the Victoria Day holiday in many establishments had resulted in lowered earnings at the beginning of June. On the other hand, the July figures in Quebec were in some cases affected by the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings per employee in manufacturing increased from \$32.88 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.98 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$32.44 at July 1, 1944, \$31.62 at July 1, 1943, and \$29.16 at July 1, 1942. Based on the payrolls disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 156.3, as compared with 157.2 at the first of June, 1945, and 167.7 at July 1, 1944. In 1943 and 1942, the July 1 figures had been 164.7 and 141.7, respectively. The highest figure in the record of just over four years was that of 174.0 at Dec. 1, 1943.

Logging. There was a substantial reduction in employment in logging; this was seasonal in character, but was above-normal in extent, partly as a result of unsatisfactory weather earlier in the year. Returns were received from 586 firms having 55,730 employees, as compared with 60,700 at June 1. The amount paid in weekly earnings at July 1 was \$1,536,607, being considerably lower than the sum of \$1,622,526 reported at June 1. The average per employee at the date under review was \$27.57, as compared with \$26.73 at June 1, and \$26.75 at July 1, 1944. As stated in previous press letters, 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 July 1 index of employment stood at 184.6, as compared with 175.4 at July 1, 1944, there was an increase of 5.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 6.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

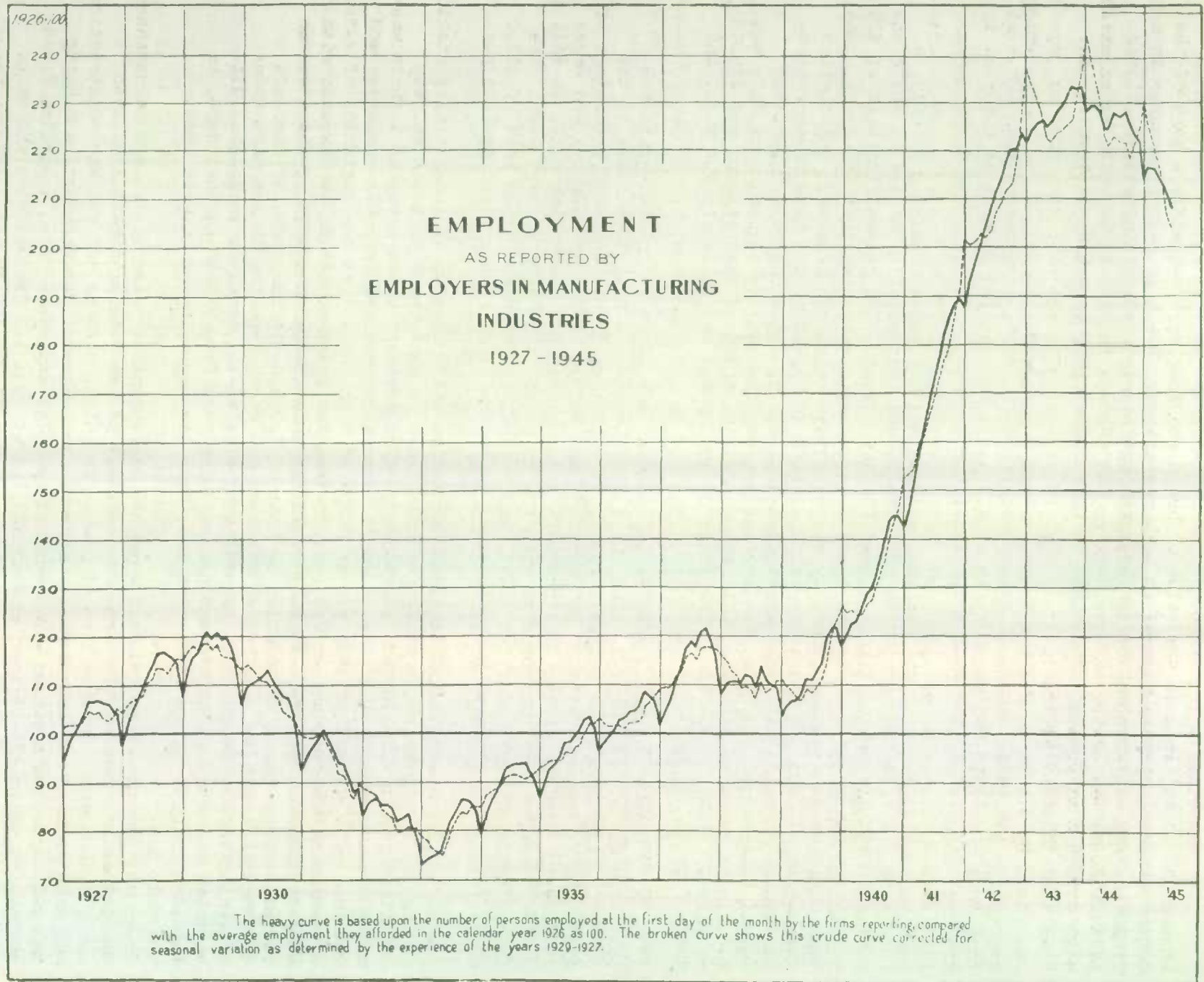
Mining.— A slight seasonal advance was indicated in mining at July 1. This took place in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, while the coal and metallic ore divisions showed further losses. The general increase of 876 workers in mining as a whole was above-average, also exceeding that at July 1, 1944, when employment in mining generally was nevertheless rather brisker. Information was tabulated from 523 operators, with a staff of 68,975 at the date under review. The weekly payrolls disbursed aggregated \$2,711,449, exceeding by 4.8 p.c. the June 1 total of \$2,587,897. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$39.31, as compared with \$38.00 in the preceding period of observation, and \$37.68 at July 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 0.3 p.c.

Communications.— Further improvement was noted in the telegraph and telephone division at July 1, when there was, however, a slight decrease in the payrolls distributed; 67 companies reported 31,814 employees and weekly earnings of \$989,835, as compared with 30,960 workers, and \$977,631 paid in salaries and wages at June 1. The per capita earnings were reduced from \$31.58 at that date, to \$31.11 at the first of July, as compared with \$30.41 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 118.7, was several points higher than that of 110.0 at July 1, 1944, since when the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 10.4 p.c.

Transportation.— Continued expansion was indicated in local transportation at July 1, but there were rather small declines in employment in steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring. The advance in the group as a whole was below the average for the time of year. Data were received from 651 companies and branches with a staff of 163,098, as compared with 162,617 at the beginning of June. This gain of 481 persons, or 0.3 p.c., raised the index to 126.3, as compared with 125.9 at June 1, and 124.4 at July 1, 1944; in the latter comparison, there was an increase of 1.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 7.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the twelve months. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review aggregated \$6,307,876, exceeding by \$74,349 the total of \$6,233,527 distributed at June 1. The average per employee rose from \$38.33 at that date, to \$38.68 at July 1, as compared with \$36.56 at the beginning of July in 1944.

Construction and Maintenance.— Employment in construction and maintenance was decidedly brisker, although the additions to the working forces continued smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work showed rather moderate improvement, the greatest gain being in road work. Information was furnished by 1,745 employers, with a working force of 144,336 persons, as compared with 132,102 at June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed totalled \$4,401,526, as compared with \$3,937,106 in the preceding report. The per capita earnings advanced from \$29.80 at June 1, to \$30.49 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$29.77 at July 1, 1944. The index of employment, at 112.7, was 1.7 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has risen by 4.6 p.c. in the twelve months.

Chart 3



Services.- The trend of employment in the service division continued upward at July 1, when the 783 co-operating establishments indicated a staff of 52,080 persons, 1,625 more than at June 1. There were additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. An aggregate of \$1,025,551 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at the beginning of July, as compared with \$989,686 at June 1. The index of employment, at 208.9, was slightly higher than that of 207.7 at the first of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 4.7 p.c. The per capita earnings advanced from \$19.62 in the preceding report, to \$19.69 at the date under review, as compared with \$19.28 at July 1, 1944. 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. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under wartime conditions.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of about normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 2,806 establishments making returns increased their staffs by 1,033 men and women, to 189,438. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$5,153,477, an average of \$27.20 per employee; at June 1, the reported payrolls aggregated \$5,046,497, a per capita figure of \$26.79. The July 1, 1944, average had been \$26.59. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.7 p.c., while the payrolls have gained by 8.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- A combined working force of 67,117 men and women was employed by the 1,048 co-operating financial institutions; this was an increase of 318 from the staffs reported at June 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,261,859, as compared with \$2,247,632 paid on or about June 1. The per capita earnings rose from \$33.65 at June 1, to \$33.70 at July 1, as compared with \$32.73 at July 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 129.6, was a little higher than that of 125.7 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has advanced by six p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity at July 1 showed seasonal expansion in all provinces except New Brunswick and Quebec; in most cases, however, the increases were relatively slight, being generally below-normal for the time of year. The largest gain was that of some 4,500 persons in British Columbia. Except in Quebec and New Brunswick, there were general advances in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review, partly due to the resumption of work on a more usual scale following the disruption occasioned by the local observance of a holiday on Victoria Day. On the other hand, the declines in earnings in Quebec accompanying reduced employment, were augmented by loss of working time through the observance of St. Jean Baptiste Day as a holiday in a number of cases. In all provinces, employment was lower at the date under review than at the beginning of July of last summer; except in New Brunswick and the Prairie Provinces, payrolls were also lower. On the other hand, the latest average earnings in all areas were higher than a year ago.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was retrogressive at July 1, according to data from 1,167 establishments with a working force of 136,352 men and women, as compared with 138,857 at June 1. The decrease of 2,505 persons, or 1.8 p.c., was contra-seasonal, the movement at July 1 in preceding years since 1920 having invariably been upward. The decline at the date under review took place in New Brunswick, while employment in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia reached a higher level.

Heightened activity was shown at the date under review in mining, communications and construction in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; the gains in the first two were slight, while that in construction though larger, was nevertheless moderate. Manufacturing establishments, on the whole, were quieter, the loss taking place mainly in lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel factories.

The salaries and wages reported at July 1 aggregated \$4,223,352; as compared with \$4,193,327 at June 1, there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee rose from \$30.20 at June 1, to \$31.00 at the first of July, as compared with \$30.12 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 177.7, was 5.4 p.c. lower than that of 187.8 at the same date in 1944, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec. - There was a contra-seasonal decline in employment in Quebec at July 1, when data were received from 4,136 establishments with a combined working force of 542,077 men and women, as compared with 549,393 at June 1; this loss of 7,316 persons, or 1.3 p.c., reduced the index to 181.6, as compared with 184.3 in the last report, and 195.3 at July 1 of last summer. There was thus a shrinkage in industrial activity as compared with a year ago; the latest index was also lower than at July 1 of 1943 or 1942. With these exceptions, however, it was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record, exceeding by 46.5 p.c. that of 124.0 at July 1, 1939.

The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$16,771,127, a sum which was less by 1.9 p.c. than their disbursements of \$17,101,215 at June 1. The latest total was affected to some extent by the local observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day. The per capita weekly earnings of \$30.94 were lower than the average of \$31.13 in the preceding report, but were higher by \$1.03 than the figure of \$29.91 at July 1, 1944. In the period since then, there has been a falling-off of seven p.c. in recorded employment, accompanied by a loss of 3.7 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages.

The trend at the date under review was downward in manufacturing and logging; the curtailment in the latter was seasonal. Within the manufacturing division, there was a substantial reduction in chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, with smaller declines in leather, textile and tobacco works; in these three, the decreases were largely seasonal in character. On the other hand, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other non-metallic mineral products afforded more employment. The largest gain was that of some 1,600 workers reported in the lumber industry, in which it was seasonal in character. Increases were also noted in mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction; in most cases, the advances were moderate. The most noteworthy was that of almost 3,900 in construction.

Ontario. - Rather greater activity was indicated in Ontario at July 1, according to information furnished by 6,545 employers, with a personnel of 744,506, as compared with 741,162 at June 1. This increase of 0.4 p.c. was below the average at July 1 in the last 25 years. The index, at 179.8, was several points lower than the July 1, 1944, figure of 185.1; the latest index of payrolls was two p.c. less than that indicated 12 months ago.

The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review totalled \$24,479,724, as compared with \$24,177,800 at June 1. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$32.88; this was 26 cents above the average in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1944, mean had been \$32.68, and that at July 1, 1943, \$32.13.

Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in construction, in which some 3,100 additional employees were reported at the date under review. Improvement was also shown in the remaining non-manufacturing industries. In manufacturing, on the other hand, the general movement was moderately unfavourable; there were important losses in chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while activity increased in many other divisions. The largest advances were in lumber, food, pulp and paper, paper products, textile and electrical apparatus factories. On the whole, the co-operating manufacturing establishments in Ontario released some 2,200 men and women.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment continued to expand in the Prairie Provinces, where the gain was smaller than usual at the beginning of July. All three provinces in the area showed considerable improvement, the most noteworthy gain being in Alberta. The 2,157 employers furnishing data had a combined working force of 200,075, as compared with 196,183 in their last return. This increase of almost two p.c. was accompanied by that of 4.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls. These aggregated \$6,558,293, as compared with \$6,290,572 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The latest per capita earnings stood at \$32.78, exceeding the June 1 figure of \$32.06, and that of \$31.55 at July 1, 1944. During the 12 months, recorded employment has fallen by 2.6 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 1.1 p.c.

Employment in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed moderately heightened activity at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1945. The seasonal improvement in construction was greatest, although it was not equal to that usually indicated at the first of July. Within the manufacturing industries, the food, lumber and clay, glass and stone groups reported gains, but chemicals and some other divisions were slacker.

British Columbia.- For the second successive month, employment in British Columbia showed an increase; the number of workers added to the reported staffs was somewhat above the average at July 1 in earlier years of the record. A combined working force of 169,115 persons was employed by the 1,678 firms making returns, whose employees at June 1 had aggregated 164,509. This advance, which amounted to 2.7 p.c., was accompanied by that of 4.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers; these totalled \$5,931,387, as against \$5,695,236 at the first of June. The per capita earnings advanced from \$34.60 at June 1, to \$35.07 at July 1, as compared with \$34.97 at the same date in 1944, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by four p.c., and that of employment, by 3.8 p.c.

Fairly general improvement was shown at July 1. The largest gains were in manufacturing, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade reported rather greater activity, while there was a slight falling-off in logging.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at July 1 by employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations in excess of 35,000.

Halifax.- Data were received from 216 establishments in Halifax with a staff of 25,039 persons at July 1, as compared with 24,921 at the beginning of June. There was a moderate increase in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel plants. Construction and maintenance and services also afforded slightly more employment, but transportation and trade showed some curtailment, that in the former being

largely seasonal in character. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the first of July aggregated \$757,962, as compared with \$772,199 paid at the first of June. The decline, which was due in the main to curtailment in overtime work, resulted in lower average earnings; these fell from \$30.99 at June 1, to \$30.27 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.92 at July 1, 1944. Since then, the index number of employment has declined by 6.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.4 p.c.

Saint John.— Further important curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Saint John at the beginning of July, according to information received from 166 firms employing 12,728 persons, as compared with 14,001 in their last return. The greatest falling-off was in transportation, being of a seasonal character. Trade was also somewhat slacker, but manufacturing afforded rather more employment. The weekly payrolls disbursed at July 1 aggregated \$381,734, as compared with \$417,857 at the first of June. The average per employee, however, rose from \$29.84 at that date, to \$29.99 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.68 at July 1, 1944. In the 12 months, employment in Saint John has decreased by 4.1 p.c., but there has been an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Montreal.— Industrial activity in Montreal showed another contra-seasonal decline at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 2,392 firms employing 269,733 men and women, as compared with 272,490 in their last return. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$8,655,516, were lower by 1.4 p.c. than those of \$8,781,144 disbursed by the same establishments at the beginning of June. The decline was partly due to loss of working time on the St. Jean Baptiste Day holiday; shut-downs for vacations likewise reduced the total. The per capita earnings fell from \$32.23 paid on or about June 1, to \$32.09 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.06 at the first of July in 1944. Since that date, payrolls have fallen by 4.4 p.c., while the index of employment has declined by 7.5 p.c.

Considerable curtailment was indicated in manufacturing in Montreal at the date under review, mainly in textile, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. There were smaller decreases in the leather, tobacco and chemical divisions, while slight improvement was reported in a number of groups. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation showed heightened activity; little change, on the whole, took place in other divisions.

Quebec City.— A moderate contraction in employment was reported in Quebec. Information was supplied by 269 employers with a combined working force of 33,345 persons, 204 fewer than at June 1. This decrease of 0.6 p.c., was accompanied by that of 6.1 p.c. in the total disbursed in weekly salaries and wages. These aggregated \$970,884, as against \$1,033,475 paid on or about June 1. The average earnings fell from \$30.80 at that date, to \$29.12 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$29.33 at July 1, 1944. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has fallen by 17.4 p.c., and that of employment, by 15.6 p.c.

Manufacturing operations were reduced at the date under review, mainly in chemical and textile plants. Slight improvement was shown in food and leather factories, and, among the non-manufacturing divisions, in services and trade. The changes in other industries were slight.

Sherbrooke.— Statistics were tabulated from 91 establishments in Sherbrooke whose employees numbered 9,170, as compared with 9,294 at June 1. There was thus a decline of 124 in the reported personnel, which was accompanied by a relatively larger loss in the weekly payrolls. These totalled \$241,696 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$245,512 in the preceding report. The decrease was partly due to the observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day in many industries. The weekly average per employee in Sherbrooke was \$26.36, as compared with \$26.42 at the beginning of June; at July 1, 1944, the per capita figure had been \$24.40.

In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 1.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has risen by seven p.c.

Three Rivers. In this city, 82 firms reported a combined working force of 10,614 persons, whose earnings in the last week in June were stated as \$302,180; at June 1, the same employers had 11,471 workers, while the weekly payroll was then \$335,499. The shrinkage of 7.5 p.c. in the employees took place largely in iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants; transportation, construction and trade also afforded less employment, while there was an advance in pulp and paper manufacturing. The payrolls in this city, as elsewhere in Quebec, were affected to some extent by the loss in working time at the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. As a result of this and other factors, the average per employee fell from \$29.25 at June 1, to \$28.47 at the beginning of July. The mean at the same date a year earlier was \$27.45. Since then, the number in recorded employment has advanced by 10.2 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 9.3 p.c. in the reported salaries and wages.

Toronto. The trend of employment in Toronto was moderately upward at July 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction, transportation, trade and communications, while manufacturing was quieter. The largest losses were in chemicals, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, there were advances in food, lumber, paper products, printing and publishing, textile and electrical apparatus plants.

Data were furnished by 2,290 establishments employing 246,847 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$8,232,112; at June 1, their staffs had included 246,306 persons, and the reported salaries and wages had amounted to \$8,078,110. The increase in employment in the month was 0.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, 1.9 p.c. The latest per capita earnings were \$33.35, as compared with \$32.80 at June 1, and \$32.42 at July 1, 1944. In the 12 months, aggregate payrolls have fallen by 3.6 p.c., a proportion which is smaller than that of 6.5 p.c. in the number in recorded employment during the same period.

Ottawa. Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to returns from 273 employers with a combined working force of 21,443, as compared with 21,119 at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was slacker, the largest loss being in iron and steel plants; food, pulp and paper and some other branches, however, afforded more employment, as was also the case in construction, services and trade. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review were given as \$609,367; this was greater by 1.3 p.c. than the weekly total of \$601,698 reported at June 1. The latest average earnings, at \$28.42, were seven cents lower than in the preceding return, but exceeded the July 1, 1944, average of \$27.94. In the 12 months, there has been a shrinkage of 3.9 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Hamilton. There was an upward movement in Hamilton at the beginning of July, reversing the trend at June 1. The advance raised the index by half a point to 177.1 at the date under review, when it was 3.6 p.c. lower than at July 1, 1944. Accompanying this loss in the year, was a decline of 2.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls. An aggregate staff of 58,334 was employed by the 391 co-operating establishments at July 1, 1945, when the weekly earnings of these persons totalled \$1,931,217; at June 1, 58,155 workers were employed by the same firms, and the payrolls were given as \$1,884,620. There was thus a gain of 0.3 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 2.5 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid as compared with June 1. The per capita earnings advanced from \$32.41 at that date, to \$33.11 at July 1, as compared with \$32.60 at the same date of last year. Most of the improvement in employment shown in the most recent survey took place in construction and services. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was quieter; the largest losses were in rubber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works, but

the trend was favourable in food, lumber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and some other factories, in all of which the gains were relatively small.

Windsor. Employment in Windsor continued to recede, the 237 employers furnishing information having a staff of 36,780 men and women, 432 fewer than in the preceding month. The weekly payrolls also showed a falling-off; standing at \$1,456,547, the total was lower by 1.6 p.c. than that of \$1,480,502 at June 1. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$39.60 per week, as compared with \$39.79 at June 1, 1945, and \$43.55 at July 1 of last year. In the 12 months since then, employment has fallen by 7.5 p.c., and aggregate weekly payrolls, by 15.3 p.c.

Food factories reported somewhat greater activity at the date under review as compared with the preceding month, and there were also minor gains in construction. Iron and steel plants, however, released a considerable number of persons.

Fort William and Port Arthur. In these two cities taken as a unit, the number of co-operating employers was 117; their employees aggregated 14,599 at July 1, when their weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$533,710, as compared with 14,296 workers receiving \$497,515 at June 1. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$34.80 in the preceding return, to \$36.56 at the date under review. The July 1, 1944, figure had been \$37.31. In the year, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 9.7 p.c. and the payrolls, by 10.5 p.c. Most of the advance in employment at the date under review as compared with June 1 took place in manufacturing, there being an increase in pulp and paper, iron and steel and certain other divisions. Transportation also showed improvement.

London. The 254 firms whose returns were tabulated in London had a personnel of 21,321 at the beginning of July, as compared with 20,671 at June 1, when the weekly salaries and wages, at \$622,386, were less than the latest aggregate of \$641,952. This increase of 3.1 p.c. coincided with that in employment, so that the average earnings per worker were unchanged, at \$30.11, as compared with \$29.80 at July 1, 1944. Most of the expansion in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, textile and printing and publishing works. In the last 12 months, there was a loss of 2.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, while that in the payrolls amounted to 1.9 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo. Employment in Kitchener showed expansion at the first of July, the working forces of the 173 co-operating employers being increased by 465 persons to 16,957 at the date under review. The payrolls were also higher, rising from \$491,301 at June 1 to \$506,363 at the beginning of July, when the average per employee stood at \$29.86, as compared with \$29.79 at the beginning of June, and \$28.61 at July 1, 1944. Since then, recorded employment has risen by 6.4 p.c., while the index of payrolls has advanced by 10.5 p.c.

The animal feed, wood-using, rubber and electrical apparatus industries were rather more active at the beginning of July than had been the case a month previously. The fluctuations noted in the non-manufacturing industries at the date under review were slight.

Winnipeg. Industrial activity showed little general change at the beginning of July, 632 employers reporting the release of 88 workers since June 1, reducing their staffs to 58,947. The payrolls, however, were higher, rising from \$1,723,302 in the last return, to \$1,751,108 at the date under review. The

per capita earnings stood at \$29.19 at June 1 and \$29.71 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$28.70 at the same date in 1944. During the year, recorded employment has declined by four p.c., and the weekly payrolls, by 0.7 p.c. The greatest loss in employment at the first of July as compared with the preceding month was in manufacturing, notably in chemical and iron and steel plants; trade was also slacker. On the other hand, transportation, construction and maintenance and services afforded more employment, and within the manufacturing division, there was some improvement in food and clay, glass and stone factories.

Regina. The trend of employment in Regina was slightly downward at July 1, according to information received from 159 firms, whose working forces included 10,041 persons, 87 fewer than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at July 1 were practically unchanged, standing at \$279,698, as compared with \$279,767 at the first of June. The average per employee was \$27.86, as compared with \$27.62 at June 1, and \$26.97 at July 1, 1944; since then, employment has fallen by 2.2 p.c., but the weekly payrolls have increased by 3.6 p.c. Manufacturing was somewhat quieter at the date under review, there being a contraction in activity in the animal food and iron and steel industries. Trade also released some employees, while construction was rather brisker.

Saskatoon. The tendency in Saskatoon continued upward, there being heightened activity in food and other branches of manufacturing, and in transportation, construction and trade. Statements were compiled from 139 establishments in Saskatoon, whose employees numbered 6,388, - 232 more than at June 1. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were given as \$167,561, an average of \$26.23 per person; the payroll of \$160,208 reported at June 1 had represented \$26.02 per worker. The July 1, 1944, mean was \$26.05. In the year, there has been an increase of 3.8 p.c. in the number on the staffs of the co-operating employers, accompanied by that of 4.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Calgary. The employees of the 261 firms furnishing information in Calgary numbered 17,925 at the beginning of July, exceeding by 302 the personnel indicated at June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed rose from \$559,363 at that date, to \$571,610 at the date under review, when the average earnings per worker were \$31.89, as compared with \$31.74 in the last report, and \$30.43 at July 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment has fractionally declined, while that of payrolls has slightly risen. Most of the gain as compared with June 1, 1945, took place in construction, but there were minor increases in transportation and trade.

Edmonton. Data were supplied by 224 establishments in Edmonton with a combined working force of 16,925, as compared with 16,605 a month earlier. There was also an advance in the salaries and wages disbursed at July 1; these amounted to \$499,078, as compared with \$486,357 at the beginning of June, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.29, rising to \$29.49 at the date under review. The July 1, 1944, per capita figure had been \$29.52. There was some improvement in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, as compared with June 1; construction was also brisker. In the last 12 months, the number in recorded employment has declined by 11.1 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 6.6 p.c.

Vancouver. - There was considerable expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade shared in the upward movement. Within the first-named, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories showed moderate improvement. Returns were tabulated from 715 firms whose staffs aggregated 84,054, an increase of 1,722 from June 1. The salaries and wages disbursed were also higher, at \$2,829,647, as compared with \$2,745,191 in their last report. This advance of 3.1 p.c. exceeded that of 2.1 p.c. in the number of employees, with the result that the

average weekly earnings, which had been \$33.34 at June 1, rose to \$33.66 at the date under review; the July 1, 1944, figure was \$33.88. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 5.7 p.c., while that of payrolls has fallen by seven p.c.

Victoria.- The 173 firms whose statistics were received at the beginning of July reported 15,125 employees, who were paid the sum of \$488,036 in weekly salaries and wages; this was an average of \$32.27 per person. At June 1, 14,584 workers had been employed, and their payrolls were given as \$479,431, an average of \$32.87 per employee. The trend in manufacturing was generally though moderately upward at the beginning of July. Transportation, construction, services and trade also showed improvement. A comparison of the latest figures with those for July 1, 1944, indicates an increase of 6.1 p.c. in employment, and of 2.8 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas, and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at July 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 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	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	-	-	-	119.4	127.2	136.7	-	-	-	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	-	-	-	116.8	116.9	120.4	-	-	-	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	-	-	-	103.2	102.7	108.9	-	-	-	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	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	186.5
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	163.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	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	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.6
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	175.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	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	167.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	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	136.7	205.5	165.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	166.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.3	166.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.4	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.6	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1945.

100.0	7.6	.1	4.6	2.9	30.3	41.5	11.2	5.1	2.3	3.2	9.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	86.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	98.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.9	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
July 1, 1941	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.5	124.9	147.4
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	166.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.9	174.3	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	266.6	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	189.1	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	138.2	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	258.6	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	166.2	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	179.7	288.0	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	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	173.9	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1945.

15.1	1.9	13.2	1.2	3.3	2.1	3.3	4.7
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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	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	119.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	36.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.6	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Jan. 1, 1942	166.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	163.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.8	185.1	153.6
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
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	179.6	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	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	146.8
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	156.6	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	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	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	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	136.3	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	196.9	169.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	158.5
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	175.9	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	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.4	207.0	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.7	208.9	172.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1945.

100.0	60.6	3.1	3.9	1.2	9.1	6.0	2.9	10.6
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940
MANUFACTURING	60.6	207.0	209.0	225.8	226.5	209.5	172.4	130.3
Animal products - edible	2.6	224.5	218.6	235.3	194.4	179.9	175.1	151.6
Fur and products	.2	143.1	141.0	126.8	127.3	125.2	124.4	119.8
Leather and products	1.6	139.6	140.1	137.5	140.5	136.9	137.4	110.3
Boots and shoes	1.0	129.2	128.2	126.3	126.6	127.1	131.6	107.7
Lumber and products	3.9	129.8	124.9	128.0	122.6	125.3	124.1	102.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	110.6	104.7	107.4	103.9	116.1	118.3	98.3
Furniture	.7	128.8	126.6	129.8	106.2	112.9	113.9	91.8
Other lumber products	1.0	203.5	199.7	203.4	208.2	171.3	155.2	127.0
Musical instruments	.03	28.0	28.2	30.1	52.1	40.5	40.7	63.9
Plant products - edible	2.9	159.8	155.6	163.1	147.3	145.7	147.8	126.8
Pulp and paper products	5.1	145.3	141.5	137.2	132.2	134.5	131.3	118.7
Pulp and paper	2.2	132.8	128.2	125.2	122.3	127.7	124.7	113.5
Paper products	1.0	218.9	213.5	208.6	196.7	188.9	172.2	143.2
Printing and publishing	1.9	137.0	134.8	128.9	123.0	124.8	126.0	117.0
Rubber products	1.3	181.0	181.1	164.2	126.3	127.0	133.4	108.2
Textile products	7.6	157.2	157.8	156.5	158.7	166.3	169.2	139.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	157.1	156.9	156.6	159.9	176.6	171.0	154.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	107.4	107.3	110.7	117.0	128.4	127.0	121.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	170.6	168.4	167.5	173.3	203.0	188.2	167.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	615.3	621.3	591.1	554.0	583.3	582.9	474.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	146.6	145.5	146.6	143.6	139.0	142.8	136.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	159.6	160.9	157.8	162.2	169.6	154.9	131.8
Other textile products	.9	166.3	170.5	167.4	167.9	169.2	163.2	123.7
Tobacco	.6	122.0	124.2	123.6	126.7	123.6	107.8	100.0
Beverages	.8	265.7	259.2	246.7	218.1	238.8	216.9	179.7
Chemicals and allied products	3.3	469.5	544.4	604.8	654.5	670.5	370.5	199.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	141.7	138.2	139.0	132.6	135.2	135.2	107.3
Electrical light and power	1.1	154.2	147.9	145.7	143.9	149.8	152.3	139.7
Electrical apparatus	2.4	291.3	287.5	332.1	302.7	252.7	217.1	151.6
Iron and steel products	21.5	281.9	286.3	331.6	342.1	290.3	204.3	128.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	243.4	242.4	252.7	265.5	250.6	219.6	158.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	216.4	215.7	223.0	244.3	254.9	205.6	139.0
Agricultural implements	.7	144.7	142.3	126.9	135.6	139.0	107.8	80.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	8.6	245.6	250.3	303.0	285.7	240.3	183.3	111.1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	277.4	278.0	292.9	306.2	288.4	256.2	144.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.5	1252.8	1234.5	1508.7	1570.6	1074.2	446.8	253.8
Heating appliances	.3	189.2	192.3	167.2	170.3	155.2	161.9	122.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	259.6	264.7	291.1	316.8	294.9	231.7	150.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	228.8	229.0	232.9	259.6	290.3	236.8	131.1
Other iron and steel products	3.7	307.2	319.9	377.9	439.3	392.5	233.8	140.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	346.8	375.3	445.9	502.6	406.1	308.0	184.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	223.5	215.7	220.6	212.2	199.7	184.5	173.7
Miscellaneous	1.1	339.2	340.7	376.3	376.1	350.6	212.2	150.6
LOGGING	3.1	184.6	201.1	175.4	148.2	169.8	152.7	121.4
MINING	3.9	146.5	144.6	153.1	156.5	174.1	176.8	167.2
Coal	1.4	91.6	92.2	95.9	88.8	93.4	89.3	85.8
Metallic ores	1.8	246.9	247.5	269.9	302.0	358.1	372.3	352.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	179.8	163.2	165.4	162.9	162.3	160.7	155.9
COMMUNICATIONS	1.8	118.7	115.5	110.0	104.8	105.7	99.7	89.4
Telegraphs	.4	130.8	126.8	131.3	133.2	123.9	122.0	103.3
Telephones	1.4	115.1	112.1	104.2	97.0	100.7	93.6	85.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	126.3	125.9	124.4	117.2	108.1	103.7	93.7
Street railways and cartage	2.7	192.7	190.7	186.8	168.2	155.8	148.6	134.5
Steam railways	4.9	107.7	107.9	106.7	103.2	95.6	89.3	81.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	117.8	118.3	119.2	111.3	101.0	106.6	93.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.0	112.7	103.1	110.8	133.6	137.7	149.9	105.0
Building	2.4	98.5	90.7	90.7	159.5	148.0	148.1	79.9
Highway	3.3	146.9	131.8	151.3	149.9	165.6	200.0	152.7
Railway	2.3	96.0	89.6	93.9	92.3	101.6	105.7	86.2
SERVICES	2.9	208.9	202.4	207.7	193.0	184.8	179.8	149.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.9	210.3	201.4	206.6	187.3	178.8	176.0	145.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	206.3	204.5	209.6	202.7	195.2	186.4	155.3
TRADE	10.6	172.0	171.1	161.2	151.4	152.8	158.5	142.8
Retail	7.7	177.8	177.4	167.5	158.3	159.7	166.3	148.6
Wholesale	2.9	157.8	155.9	145.3	133.8	134.5	137.6	127.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	175.4	175.3	183.5	183.7	175.7	157.4	124.7
Finance	-	129.6	129.0	125.7	122.6	122.4	115.6	114.4
Banks and trust companies	-	133.2	133.0	130.0	125.8	126.0	111.6	108.4
Brokerage and stock markets	-	190.9	178.3	139.8	115.0	107.3	121.8	180.2
Insurance	-	121.3	120.8	119.1	117.4	118.4	120.6	116.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	173.2	173.1	180.7	180.7	173.1	155.4	124.1

^{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 1926-1936).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	41.1	198.7	201.3	217.7	212.6	181.6	154.5	129.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.9	115.7	124.0	142.9	126.0	123.0	112.3	106.9
	Pulp and paper	4.1	201.6	199.5	188.5	199.0	196.0	188.8	172.9
	Textile products	3.1	112.3	113.7	110.0	115.8	119.6	118.2	109.1
	Iron and steel	20.4	307.9	311.0	361.7	352.9	270.6	189.6	142.2
	Other manufactures	9.6	162.9	163.7	157.4	150.1	143.7	145.8	124.0
	Logging	3.3	196.7	275.2	293.0	271.5	326.9	311.4	183.6
	Mining	11.5	103.7	103.3	107.6	94.6	109.1	115.5	113.8
	Communications	2.1	128.9	125.4	126.5	121.4	121.2	108.2	94.8
	Transportation	12.3	144.1	160.1	144.5	163.1	112.0	87.8	71.3
	Construction	17.7	255.3	236.2	264.6	265.9	322.1	320.9	157.4
	Services	2.1	292.2	290.2	301.5	294.2	291.2	295.5	223.8
	Trade	9.8	198.6	199.3	179.7	167.3	170.7	170.1	146.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	177.7	181.0	187.8	184.7	177.2	163.9	124.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	66.5	215.2	221.4	240.4	245.2	220.5	180.2	134.6
	Lumber products	3.3	157.1	143.3	148.7	139.5	139.7	146.7	111.6
	Pulp and paper	6.2	141.9	138.5	135.6	126.4	131.1	128.0	118.3
	Textile products	13.4	181.6	184.3	180.8	181.8	189.3	179.8	154.2
	Iron and steel	19.4	309.4	316.5	366.9	376.5	288.1	203.0	122.7
	Other manufactures	24.2	224.2	240.5	268.2	281.0	225.3	185.6	138.7
	Logging	3.7	211.6	242.3	221.7	197.4	228.2	205.6	170.0
	Mining	2.3	273.9	272.1	297.5	312.8	309.0	299.7	294.7
	Communications	1.5	113.6	111.9	103.1	99.2	102.4	93.4	81.2
	Transportation	7.9	118.3	117.5	116.3	106.4	105.5	105.5	91.4
	Construction	7.2	94.1	84.8	93.5	118.1	130.6	121.7	89.4
	Services	2.7	196.7	188.8	195.8	179.1	171.3	154.0	128.9
	Trade	8.2	181.3	180.4	171.4	163.3	162.4	166.1	151.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	181.6	184.3	195.3	198.6	187.1	161.8	126.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	68.3	200.6	201.3	215.1	215.3	206.6	175.0	129.5
	Lumber products	3.4	114.7	110.5	111.1	112.2	102.6	103.2	89.5
	Pulp and paper	5.3	144.2	139.3	134.1	131.2	131.3	128.7	114.7
	Textile products	7.2	132.6	131.1	131.9	135.4	143.7	140.5	126.7
	Iron and steel	25.5	265.2	270.7	309.0	317.5	296.3	225.0	137.8
	Other manufactures	26.9	217.0	218.4	227.5	219.9	211.5	182.3	138.7
	Logging	2.5	207.6	206.1	133.9	89.9	129.1	110.1	104.7
	Mining	2.7	208.4	207.9	216.5	237.3	296.3	312.6	292.0
	Communications	1.6	108.2	104.8	99.5	91.4	94.2	91.3	84.1
	Transportation	6.4	120.2	118.5	118.9	110.3	105.2	98.0	92.6
	Construction	5.7	108.2	100.2	97.4	121.9	116.0	155.2	116.2
	Services	2.2	227.3	219.3	231.8	200.6	210.5	202.7	168.9
	Trade	10.0	173.3	172.6	161.2	152.1	156.4	166.3	149.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	179.2	178.9	185.1	184.9	181.1	165.3	129.6
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	35.6	177.7	178.0	194.4	186.1	172.7	141.4	115.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.0	147.1	141.8	139.4	129.0	146.5	143.7	111.0
	Pulp and paper	2.2	110.5	111.8	102.4	101.3	106.2	107.6	101.3
	Textile products	2.5	228.8	229.4	225.8	225.5	232.1	194.3	152.0
	Iron and steel	11.3	129.6	130.1	155.2	169.3	144.3	113.2	86.6
	Other manufactures	17.6	255.7	256.5	278.4	239.4	225.7	179.3	152.6
	Logging	.6	64.2	84.5	79.2	41.5	78.4	64.0	41.2
	Mining	6.2	137.7	136.9	144.4	144.3	143.5	123.7	108.8
	Communications	2.5	131.3	128.0	123.8	118.5	116.9	115.9	98.5
	Transportation	19.1	135.3	132.4	135.2	124.1	115.3	114.4	105.5
	Construction	12.9	101.5	89.7	101.9	107.5	123.9	139.1	104.5
	Services	4.1	186.0	182.8	183.0	166.2	166.5	179.3	142.9
	Trade	19.0	148.4	148.0	141.3	131.3	131.1	135.2	125.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	144.6	141.8	148.4	141.6	139.4	132.5	112.4
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	53.7	253.0	246.5	274.7	273.6	240.5	165.3	130.6
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	10.2	132.2	129.2	130.1	122.5	145.7	139.0	113.4
	Pulp and paper	4.4	165.1	160.9	164.1	154.6	159.0	150.1	126.1
	Textile products	.2	201.1	204.9	224.0	195.6	183.1	171.0	142.1
	Iron and steel	23.6	823.4	818.1	991.7	1068.0	784.2	263.1	137.5
	Other manufactures	14.1	197.3	184.8	194.9	178.9	169.3	163.0	148.9
	Logging	6.6	147.0	147.6	155.5	149.9	122.9	113.7	83.2
	Mining	4.5	91.9	84.6	92.2	98.9	104.6	118.5	112.0
	Communications	2.4	144.5	141.1	135.3	140.0	131.2	120.1	114.5
	Transportation	10.3	131.1	126.9	127.4	111.2	104.2	103.7	98.1
	Construction	7.4	103.7	100.3	109.0	173.7	114.3	116.3	81.3
	Services	3.6	191.5	186.8	175.6	158.5	141.7	147.5	130.8
	Trade	11.4	135.1	131.7	174.5	160.9	152.6	160.4	141.4
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	150.4	175.5	187.5	191.9	167.9	135.2	114.8

^{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	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943	July 1 1942	July 1 1941	July 1 1940
Montreal - Manufacturing	72.5	204.1	208.6	230.3	233.6	198.8	165.0	174.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	145.1	145.7	140.8	137.9	141.5	147.6	135.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	152.4	150.3	146.0	133.9	133.4	125.8	116.2
Textiles	12.0	158.2	163.0	141.3	161.0	168.7	157.5	133.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.0	168.1	169.9	168.0	167.3	175.5	147.3	128.4
Iron and steel	27.4	296.0	300.0	358.8	367.5	271.1	193.5	119.8
Other manufactures	22.2	190.0	197.5	220.1	227.4	175.9	158.3	121.1
Communications	1.5	82.6	81.9	72.7	68.4	70.6	65.2	68.0
Transportation	5.5	120.8	113.0	119.4	102.1	112.5	117.1	96.2
Construction	3.8	61.3	57.5	52.2	63.4	80.0	70.4	51.2
Trade	12.2	174.1	174.0	166.7	155.9	153.0	156.8	145.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	173.9	175.6	188.1	187.8	168.2	146.2	114.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	71.9	281.2	286.5	360.7	378.1	287.4	197.6	131.1
Leather products	8.9	113.2	111.1	103.7	108.1	105.7	109.2	78.1
Other manufactures	63.0	355.8	364.4	473.9	496.3	367.3	236.7	153.6
Transportation	3.6	88.9	90.1	85.8	78.1	76.3	70.9	124.5
Construction	6.7	152.2	151.1	151.5	157.3	138.0	170.2	110.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	227.7	229.1	270.5	278.0	221.2	171.1	127.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	72.2	207.3	207.8	232.6	228.6	209.7	164.6	123.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	171.0	166.6	172.0	152.6	157.4	155.2	122.5
Printing and publishing	7.1	171.2	165.6	160.1	152.1	152.4	150.8	131.2
Textiles	7.8	117.4	116.5	116.9	121.9	124.8	119.5	102.5
Iron and steel	20.6	332.0	334.0	438.1	431.6	375.3	231.1	139.6
Other manufactures	31.6	213.0	216.1	234.1	230.3	207.1	163.5	123.1
Communications	1.5	88.0	85.3	77.4	72.8	75.4	70.8	70.3
Transportation	3.9	138.9	136.1	132.7	120.7	113.7	107.7	105.7
Construction	2.9	116.9	110.1	94.4	108.5	89.0	132.0	69.3
Trade	15.3	157.6	156.7	148.7	139.0	142.8	149.9	137.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	186.8	186.4	199.8	194.8	181.7	155.1	121.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.6	149.0	150.5	173.5	176.0	161.6	156.3	116.2
Lumber products	2.2	43.1	42.1	38.3	46.1	48.6	76.3	80.0
Pulp and paper	14.4	127.4	124.4	127.3	130.7	126.0	124.4	102.7
Other manufactures	30.0	202.6	208.3	254.2	253.5	226.6	212.3	140.1
Construction	8.8	123.8	118.3	123.5	146.9	175.7	159.0	161.4
Trade	23.8	205.6	199.5	190.2	178.8	170.6	171.2	149.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	161.5	159.1	168.1	168.2	160.3	153.8	124.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.2	182.3	182.7	194.6	197.6	200.4	169.9	127.2
Textiles	11.4	103.4	101.7	103.8	99.9	109.8	109.9	106.5
Electrical apparatus	11.0	199.0	197.4	214.2	203.0	185.2	164.1	126.9
Iron and steel	40.1	228.8	230.8	255.9	279.8	287.2	221.6	135.2
Other manufactures	20.7	179.3	180.0	179.1	163.3	162.5	152.1	134.5
Construction	3.3	118.3	105.6	73.3	112.3	123.0	115.9	63.7
Trade	8.3	165.1	165.4	154.0	142.9	147.1	155.8	140.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	177.1	176.7	183.8	186.3	188.8	164.0	124.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	87.6	298.1	302.6	326.2	348.0	330.3	266.8	155.9
Iron and steel	70.4	310.9	319.6	355.3	384.5	361.1	286.3	150.8
Other manufactures	17.2	255.1	245.3	228.4	225.2	226.9	203.6	173.1
Construction	2.1	84.8	77.0	79.0	80.7	77.0	85.5	45.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	266.9	270.0	288.5	303.7	287.2	235.6	143.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	57.2	166.9	169.5	184.2	178.7	166.3	136.4	108.7
Animal products - edible	8.4	258.7	255.8	311.5	240.5	191.9	175.3	142.6
Printing and publishing	4.3	110.5	113.0	102.2	100.0	108.3	110.0	106.4
Textiles	6.9	237.5	238.1	234.8	238.8	238.8	198.4	156.2
Iron and steel	18.6	123.5	124.8	146.2	159.0	128.4	114.3	84.0
Other manufactures	19.0	206.8	213.9	221.4	203.3	220.2	149.1	125.5
Transportation	6.4	95.2	94.0	91.0	80.9	76.8	75.4	85.3
Construction	2.8	58.1	46.1	48.3	73.8	66.7	154.2	54.7
Trade	25.9	123.9	124.9	121.0	111.6	114.0	115.9	104.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.0	139.4	144.8	139.7	132.9	124.9	101.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	59.5	377.1	371.1	433.5	443.8	358.5	193.0	143.1
Lumber products	7.4	135.4	131.8	131.9	111.1	124.1	133.5	105.5
Other manufactures	52.1	505.7	498.5	590.5	619.0	471.9	222.0	161.2
Communications	3.4	135.1	131.7	123.3	118.5	122.2	111.6	111.8
Transportation	9.6	122.8	121.0	114.8	91.8	88.1	84.4	97.1
Construction	4.7	100.7	91.8	89.9	116.2	103.0	98.3	58.3
Services	5.0	188.2	185.2	175.1	159.8	138.0	139.0	133.8
Trade	17.8	187.4	183.7	175.7	161.2	160.5	161.7	145.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	232.8	228.1	247.0	245.2	209.7	147.4	122.9

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 July 1, 1945, 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 July 1, and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	1,086,654	35,837,562	32.98	123.2	124.4	134.4	156.3	157.2	167.7
Animal products - edible	45,794	1,398,004	30.53	129.8	126.4	136.1	156.2	151.4	158.3
Fur and products	3,412	97,753	28.65	115.8	114.1	102.6	126.5	128.4	116.5
Leather and products	29,007	693,748	23.92	101.9	102.3	100.4	130.1	132.6	126.2
Boots and shoes	17,816	408,942	22.95	98.6	97.9	96.4	129.0	132.7	124.4
Lumber and its products	70,489	1,970,360	27.95	107.4	103.3	105.9	141.0	134.4	137.9
Rough and dressed lumber	39,336	1,124,197	28.58	95.6	90.5	92.8	129.0	120.4	125.5
Furniture	12,067	321,857	26.67	115.1	113.1	116.0	127.9	126.0	129.6
Other lumber products	19,086	524,306	27.47	137.0	134.5	137.0	191.2	187.0	184.3
Plant products - edible	62,579	1,424,405	27.09	119.4	116.3	121.9	142.0	136.6	138.4
Pulp and paper products	90,774	3,060,681	33.72	113.3	110.3	108.9	129.6	126.1	121.0
Pulp and paper	40,407	1,486,023	36.78	110.2	106.4	103.9	129.7	125.6	121.9
Paper products	17,138	457,245	26.68	130.8	127.6	124.7	141.5	140.1	133.6
Printing and publishing	33,229	1,117,413	33.63	109.4	107.7	103.0	125.1	121.8	115.4
Rubber products	22,815	735,976	32.26	134.5	134.5	122.0	184.9	186.8	161.8
Textile products	137,002	3,235,884	23.62	98.6	99.0	98.2	121.8	123.9	116.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,097	1,196,075	24.36	92.5	92.5	92.7	119.0	120.4	112.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,723	526,248	24.23	85.4	85.3	88.0	107.1	107.5	103.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,350	302,409	24.49	91.6	90.4	89.9	124.9	121.6	119.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,611	280,900	24.19	105.1	106.1	100.9	136.9	146.2	121.6
Hosiery and knit goods	22,241	462,732	20.81	102.5	101.7	102.5	117.4	119.5	114.9
Garments and personal furnishings	49,685	1,179,601	23.74	102.6	103.4	101.4	127.0	130.1	120.8
Other textile products	15,979	397,478	24.87	100.2	102.7	100.8	120.6	122.4	119.4
Tobacco	10,098	236,703	23.44	114.0	115.1	115.5	148.5	161.5	146.0
S Beverages	14,789	514,182	34.77	129.2	128.1	120.0	151.1	149.7	141.6
Chemicals	59,983	2,081,532	34.70	133.2	154.4	171.6	171.9	199.3	201.3
Clay, glass and stone products	16,251	505,105	31.08	106.3	103.7	104.2	134.7	131.7	128.4
Electric light and power	19,659	724,115	36.83	102.9	98.6	97.2	117.4	115.0	112.0
Electrical apparatus	42,872	1,437,654	33.53	136.7	134.9	155.8	168.1	166.6	184.7
Iron and steel products	385,143	14,689,159	38.14	141.7	143.9	166.6	180.2	181.0	207.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,527	1,238,072	36.93	115.2	114.8	119.8	134.3	134.4	139.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,078	835,056	36.18	96.1	95.8	99.0	117.9	115.9	118.1
Agricultural implements	11,969	412,032	34.42	134.1	131.9	117.6	178.9	180.0	155.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	154,822	6,125,468	39.56	134.5	138.2	168.5	168.3	168.8	203.7
Automobiles and parts	41,552	1,671,187	40.22	108.1	108.4	114.1	115.4	115.4	130.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,557	2,530,860	39.82	313.0	306.4	358.7	423.5	423.1	484.7
Heating appliances	6,053	196,005	32.38	119.4	121.4	105.6	146.1	144.0	129.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,533	647,306	39.15	114.8	117.0	128.7	144.6	142.0	160.1
Foundry and machine shop products	9,970	364,050	36.51	98.5	98.6	100.3	160.9	164.8	165.2
Other iron and steel products	85,634	2,340,311	35.66	143.0	148.9	176.9	187.8	192.8	225.1
Non-Ferrous metal products	49,022	1,757,105	35.84	119.3	129.1	153.4	151.4	159.3	188.0
Non-Metallic mineral products	17,042	862,242	38.86	124.4	120.0	122.8	142.8	138.5	138.4
Miscellaneous	19,923	612,954	30.77	155.1	155.8	171.5	220.9	223.8	247.0
LOGGING	55,730	1,536,607	27.57	116.6	127.0	110.8	161.6	170.7	151.2
MINING	68,975	2,711,449	39.31	82.7	81.6	86.4	103.1	98.4	103.3
Coal	25,255	1,007,988	39.91	100.1	100.8	104.8	157.1	144.3	149.3
Metallic ores	31,711	1,316,783	41.52	66.4	66.5	72.5	76.5	75.9	81.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,009	386,678	32.20	111.7	101.4	102.7	144.5	132.9	134.8
COMMUNICATIONS	31,814	989,835	31.11	122.1	118.8	113.2	140.4	138.6	127.2
Telegraphs	7,503	236,091	31.47	113.2	109.8	113.7	141.3	138.7	129.7
Telephones	24,240	751,483	31.00	124.8	121.6	113.0	139.6	138.2	126.4
TRANSPORTATION	163,098	6,307,876	38.68	127.8	127.4	125.4	164.0	162.1	143.8
Street railways and cartage	49,253	1,696,347	34.44	131.5	130.2	127.5	155.2	153.1	147.9
Steam railways	87,697	3,793,475	43.26	125.4	125.6	123.8	154.2	151.1	140.5
Shipping and stevedoring	26,148	818,054	31.29	124.1	124.7	125.6	150.1	155.1	150.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	144,336	4,401,526	30.49	81.1	74.2	79.4	108.4	97.0	103.6
Building	43,504	1,470,360	33.80	69.8	64.3	64.3	81.8	78.1	74.9
Highway	58,515	1,649,471	28.19	81.5	73.1	83.9	117.6	100.6	120.7
Railway	42,317	1,281,695	30.29	95.6	89.2	93.1	149.2	134.8	135.9
SERVICES	52,080	1,025,551	19.69	122.2	118.4	121.5	150.6	145.3	143.9
Hotels and restaurants	34,645	649,279	18.74	128.5	123.1	126.3	165.5	156.3	157.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,435	376,272	21.58	112.4	111.4	114.2	132.5	129.9	126.0
TRADE	189,438	5,153,477	27.20	109.7	109.1	102.8	126.8	124.1	117.2
Retail	138,483	3,463,102	25.01	108.0	107.8	101.8	125.2	122.5	116.0
Wholesale	50,955	1,690,375	33.17	115.9	114.5	106.7	130.2	127.6	120.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,792,126	57,963,883	32.34	114.9	114.8	120.0	144.5	143.3	148.1
FINANCE	87,117	2,261,859	33.70	111.6	111.1	108.3	130.5	129.7	123.1
Banks and Trust Companies	38,636	1,146,542	29.68	119.7	119.5	116.8	136.0	135.6	128.8
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	2,363	88,559	37.48	154.8	144.6	113.4	190.1	177.5	142.1
Insurance	26,118	1,026,758	39.31	99.2	98.8	97.4	121.8	121.1	118.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,859,242	60,225,742	32.39	114.8	114.7	119.5	143.9	142.7	147.0

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1 and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	56,011	1,808,778	32.29	130.6	132.3	143.0	182.6	182.7	199.5
	Lumber products	5,374	132,869	24.72	103.3	110.7	127.6	143.7	145.0	181.8
	Pulp and paper	5,604	189,925	33.89	107.7	106.6	100.7	139.1	133.0	126.0
	Iron and steel	27,790	1,041,679	37.48	168.2	169.9	197.5	231.3	233.7	269.8
	Logging	4,533	118,599	26.16	75.7	105.9	112.8	130.2	178.1	167.4
	Mining	15,687	590,589	37.65	87.2	86.9	90.5	143.5	131.0	136.8
	Transportation	16,805	598,185	35.60	169.1	187.9	169.6	206.8	227.5	193.7
	Construction	24,132	656,232	27.19	100.9	93.4	104.6	143.7	127.2	149.5
	Trade	13,465	328,622	24.41	117.7	118.1	106.5	140.1	137.4	125.7
Maritimes	- All Industries	136,352	4,223,352	31.00	116.6	118.8	123.2	165.5	164.2	170.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	360,318	11,317,778	31.41	123.7	127.3	138.2	162.4	169.0	175.9
	Lumber products	17,939	452,914	25.25	109.2	99.6	103.3	166.1	164.1	153.4
	Pulp and paper	33,806	1,135,893	33.60	114.1	111.3	109.0	131.8	129.9	124.6
	Textile products	72,783	1,663,472	22.86	101.1	102.6	100.7	124.2	131.1	118.2
	Chemicals	29,581	1,023,432	34.60	136.0	166.9	196.1	178.7	215.3	229.3
	Iron and steel	105,218	4,079,442	38.77	160.9	164.6	190.8	210.9	214.5	234.9
	Logging	20,056	471,823	23.53	92.8	106.3	97.2	159.2	175.0	146.9
	Mining	12,624	441,590	34.98	92.9	92.3	101.0	104.9	106.5	112.6
	Communications	7,991	271,761	34.01	124.2	122.3	112.7	135.3	133.7	123.3
	Transportation	42,778	1,611,529	37.67	123.2	124.4	121.1	148.6	147.3	136.9
	Construction	39,429	1,163,495	29.51	77.7	70.0	77.2	104.7	92.6	98.5
	Services	14,503	284,715	19.63	132.5	127.2	131.9	158.1	154.6	158.6
	Trade	44,378	1,208,436	27.23	109.8	109.3	103.8	125.8	123.4	117.3
Quebec	- All Industries	542,077	16,771,127	30.94	115.4	117.2	124.2	149.4	152.4	155.2
Ontario	Manufacturing	508,395	17,186,084	33.80	116.9	117.3	125.3	144.5	143.6	153.8
	Lumber products	24,948	676,564	27.12	114.7	110.5	111.1	146.7	139.1	138.0
	Plant products - edible	27,918	749,655	26.85	120.8	116.4	126.4	139.2	131.7	136.6
	Pulp and paper	39,505	1,317,720	33.36	114.7	110.8	106.7	127.9	123.4	118.2
	Textile products	53,776	1,346,931	25.05	94.1	93.0	93.6	117.3	114.9	113.6
	Chemicals	24,737	858,133	34.69	123.7	137.5	138.2	156.4	170.8	163.8
	Electrical apparatus	30,183	1,006,688	33.35	138.4	135.8	145.2	165.5	163.8	167.7
	Iron and steel	189,666	7,207,462	38.00	119.4	121.6	138.8	147.4	147.7	171.7
	Non-ferrous metal products	28,848	1,043,343	36.17	117.8	121.3	132.9	157.6	159.0	172.2
	Logging	18,892	427,465	22.63	187.4	186.0	120.8	233.6	231.7	156.1
	Mining	20,436	823,723	40.31	66.4	66.2	69.0	76.2	76.0	78.0
	Communications	11,869	361,814	32.17	121.0	116.6	110.7	142.5	139.7	126.0
	Transportation	47,890	1,863,755	38.92	126.9	125.1	122.7	146.6	144.5	136.8
	Construction	42,422	1,364,568	32.17	73.7	68.3	65.7	94.8	86.3	81.4
	Services	20,499	397,722	19.40	116.1	112.1	118.4	145.0	139.2	138.2
	Trade	74,103	2,034,593	27.46	105.0	104.5	97.6	121.1	118.6	111.2
Ontario	- All Industries	744,596	24,479,724	32.88	111.5	110.9	114.3	135.2	133.5	137.9
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	71,178	2,262,866	31.79	127.7	127.9	139.7	155.2	153.2	164.5
	Animal products - edible	13,435	394,574	29.37	149.8	149.3	177.9	169.9	167.4	195.4
	Lumber products	4,014	106,112	26.44	104.3	100.6	103.7	128.5	122.5	126.3
	Plant products - edible	6,163	174,464	28.31	138.3	133.0	140.2	155.4	147.9	149.6
	Textile products	4,966	107,675	21.68	116.2	116.5	114.7	138.3	133.4	127.3
	Iron and steel	22,520	817,250	36.29	117.1	117.5	140.2	156.8	153.0	176.8
	Mining	12,354	525,286	42.52	113.2	112.6	118.8	143.4	136.4	140.9
	Communications	5,040	146,776	29.12	118.8	115.8	112.0	134.1	132.8	121.7
	Transportation	38,210	1,584,764	41.48	122.4	119.8	122.4	151.0	143.5	140.9
	Construction	25,814	800,005	30.99	77.6	68.6	77.9	109.7	94.7	109.1
	Services	8,230	161,559	19.63	114.3	112.4	113.0	132.0	134.7	128.8
	Trade	28,124	1,052,352	27.60	112.6	112.3	107.2	128.8	126.3	120.0
Prairies	- All Industries	300,075	6,558,293	32.78	112.7	110.5	115.7	140.6	134.9	139.1
British Columbia	Manufacturing	90,752	3,262,056	35.94	159.6	155.5	173.4	202.7	195.2	218.6
	Animal products - edible	5,971	193,504	32.41	125.6	110.6	119.5	155.0	136.2	145.1
	Lumber products	18,214	601,901	33.05	98.4	96.1	96.8	123.3	119.0	123.4
	Plant products - edible	5,219	144,739	27.73	137.3	129.0	137.8	174.0	159.4	173.5
	Pulp and paper	7,447	268,803	36.10	111.1	108.3	110.4	125.7	121.5	122.8
	Iron and steel	39,949	1,543,326	38.63	335.1	333.0	403.6	434.8	429.7	519.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,162	136,316	43.11	95.2	93.4	101.9	117.5	103.8	107.3
	Logging	11,124	494,055	44.41	121.1	121.6	128.1	136.5	134.5	147.7
	Mining	7,874	330,261	41.94	78.1	71.9	78.3	94.4	81.0	91.7
	Transportation	17,415	649,643	37.30	129.2	125.0	125.5	161.3	157.5	155.4
	Construction	12,539	417,226	33.27	98.9	95.6	103.9	129.5	122.8	140.6
	Services	6,028	135,425	22.47	133.9	130.6	122.8	167.9	161.6	150.2
	Trade	19,368	529,474	27.34	116.6	114.4	109.9	142.4	137.6	132.8
B. C.	- All Industries	169,115	5,931,387	35.07	133.7	130.1	139.1	165.8	159.2	172.7

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, 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 July 1 and June 1, 1945, and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at July 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing	195,445	6,469,078	33.10	128.0	130.8	144.4	165.7	170.3	180.1
Plant products - edible	8,490	237,183	27.97	100.8	101.2	97.8	128.3	128.2	122.6
Pulp and paper	9,974	312,415	31.35	123.3	121.6	118.1	136.4	134.4	127.7
Textiles	32,368	784,703	24.24	99.6	102.6	101.5	122.6	131.4	118.2
Tobacco	6,189	153,941	24.87	106.0	108.9	110.6	152.2	164.2	151.4
Iron and steel	73,951	2,932,143	39.65	160.9	163.0	155.0	208.0	208.3	234.1
Communications	4,046	158,218	39.10	127.1	126.0	111.8	133.9	132.7	123.3
Transportation	14,749	502,582	34.08	119.5	111.2	118.1	145.2	138.9	133.0
Construction	10,224	328,007	32.08	91.2	85.6	77.7	113.5	106.9	92.1
Services	10,541	218,384	20.72	130.1	130.9	129.4	166.5	157.9	155.3
Trade	34,628	975,869	28.18	111.4	111.3	106.7	125.8	123.8	118.0
Montreal - All Industries	269,733	8,655,516	32.09	123.2	124.5	133.3	155.3	157.5	162.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	23,866	736,087	30.71	149.5	152.3	191.8	211.7	231.2	275.6
Chemicals	5,306	173,129	32.63	122.3	135.0	229.0	224.5	274.9	373.7
Iron and steel	7,317	283,977	38.81	289.4	287.6	403.7	394.8	409.3	541.6
Transportation	1,184	37,880	31.99	128.2	130.6	124.3	157.9	157.8	145.6
Construction	2,225	62,679	28.17	96.3	95.6	95.9	151.7	154.9	153.5
Services	1,450	25,373	17.50	130.0	123.9	128.0	166.1	154.2	151.7
Trade	4,156	97,232	23.40	125.6	120.4	113.1	146.3	136.6	130.3
Quebec - All Industries	33,345	970,884	29.12	138.2	139.8	165.0	193.1	205.6	233.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	178,129	6,158,400	34.57	127.4	127.7	143.0	162.7	160.0	176.1
Plant products - edible	12,618	329,231	26.09	114.8	111.2	115.4	125.6	119.2	117.9
Pulp and paper	17,410	579,062	33.26	114.5	110.8	107.1	129.2	124.5	119.3
Textiles	19,354	527,166	27.24	97.8	97.1	97.4	124.8	121.4	123.4
Chemicals	11,951	406,624	34.02	152.4	166.7	172.7	197.7	210.4	202.7
Electrical apparatus	14,079	472,509	33.56	149.4	146.4	161.2	180.4	179.1	183.7
Iron and steel	50,836	1,949,012	38.34	142.7	143.6	188.3	190.6	190.1	242.7
Communications	3,686	142,674	38.71	124.1	120.3	109.2	139.5	138.6	121.1
Transportation	9,735	334,033	34.31	133.7	131.0	127.7	152.3	150.3	143.3
Construction	7,137	256,712	35.97	86.3	81.3	69.7	98.8	90.5	80.0
Services	10,260	213,689	20.83	108.3	108.2	120.3	141.1	137.7	140.6
Trade	37,776	1,120,052	29.65	107.0	106.4	101.0	122.0	119.8	112.0
Toronto - All Industries	246,847	8,232,112	33.35	121.2	121.6	130.3	151.4	148.5	157.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	9,985	319,564	32.00	99.4	100.4	115.7	127.9	129.3	145.6
Pulp and paper	3,076	99,799	32.44	109.5	106.9	109.4	124.0	122.4	122.6
Iron and steel	2,546	90,604	35.67	76.1	84.3	111.4	120.6	133.2	171.1
Construction	1,889	56,074	29.68	76.7	73.3	76.5	97.4	94.6	94.6
Services	2,486	42,830	17.23	137.6	128.1	126.3	172.4	157.0	152.9
Trade	5,126	124,317	24.25	119.3	115.7	110.3	138.2	133.2	124.2
Ottawa - All Industries	21,443	609,367	28.42	107.2	105.6	111.6	131.9	130.2	134.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	48,553	1,655,296	34.09	110.1	110.3	117.5	133.2	130.2	139.5
Textiles	6,664	157,350	23.61	96.2	94.6	96.6	113.6	111.5	110.1
Electrical apparatus	6,401	222,761	34.80	122.9	121.9	132.3	161.6	161.1	174.5
Iron and steel	23,399	903,349	38.61	107.3	108.3	120.0	130.4	126.3	141.2
Construction	1,944	64,328	33.09	77.4	69.1	47.9	96.1	87.7	63.9
Trade	4,852	127,114	26.20	108.8	109.0	101.4	122.2	119.2	116.3
Hamilton - All Industries	58,334	1,931,217	33.11	109.4	109.1	113.5	131.5	128.2	134.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	32,224	1,312,449	40.73	115.3	117.0	126.1	119.2	121.7	143.8
Iron and steel	25,901	1,094,621	42.26	110.1	113.2	125.9	114.3	117.7	144.6
Construction	790	29,664	37.55	124.2	112.7	115.7	157.5	145.5	146.1
Trade	1,965	51,630	26.27	124.8	126.3	119.5	122.9	123.0	114.4
Windsor - All Industries	36,780	1,456,547	39.60	116.1	117.4	125.5	121.7	123.7	143.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,739	1,043,768	30.94	124.2	126.1	137.1	151.5	150.2	160.1
Animal products - edible	4,946	153,079	30.95	133.7	132.2	161.0	158.7	155.5	185.2
Textiles	4,107	87,639	21.39	118.2	118.5	116.2	135.6	131.6	121.5
Chemicals	2,178	72,326	33.21	350.5	496.5	589.8	485.3	624.5	604.1
Iron and steel	10,941	393,909	36.00	111.1	112.2	130.6	148.9	143.0	161.1
Communications	1,453	37,710	25.55	115.5	112.1	100.5	109.1	108.7	104.3
Transportation	3,790	129,453	34.16	131.3	129.7	125.5	152.5	150.4	138.2
Construction	1,638	55,397	33.82	37.6	29.2	31.2	42.1	33.0	36.6
Services	3,055	54,552	17.86	125.0	122.4	125.8	146.6	141.0	142.6
Trade	15,241	429,316	28.17	111.0	111.9	108.4	127.9	127.1	121.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	58,947	1,751,108	29.71	113.7	114.1	118.5	133.2	131.1	134.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	50,039	1,916,800	38.31	203.4	200.2	233.3	261.6	253.3	302.1
Lumber products	6,238	203,962	32.70	103.2	100.5	100.5	120.2	114.9	123.1
Iron and steel	29,731	1,157,127	38.92	359.2	356.6	458.0	471.0	461.2	585.6
Communications	2,890	77,813	26.92	124.3	121.2	113.4	136.3	134.9	128.9
Transportation	8,039	281,209	34.93	146.7	144.6	137.2	165.6	167.9	158.8
Construction	3,927	137,588	35.94	127.1	115.9	113.5	158.2	143.6	141.9
Services	4,217	97,521	23.13	137.4	135.2	109.2	172.1	168.5	155.6
Trade	14,936	419,507	27.92	116.9	114.5	109.5	144.2	139.0	133.3
Vancouver - All Industries	84,054	2,829,647	33.66	164.1	160.7	174.1	208.7	202.5	223.3



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Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at July 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at July 1 and June 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at July 1, June 1, 1945 and July 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at July 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1945	June 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
			1945	1945	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1945	June 1 1945	July 1 1944
<u>Halifax</u> -Manufacturing	11,381	389,433	34.22	35.82	157.5	155.5	170.9	232.5	240.3	273.7
Plant products - edible	931	19,859	21.33	21.58	70.1	68.7	75.5	90.8	90.0	94.5
Iron and steel	7,328	272,811	37.23	39.82	256.7	253.5	262.6	350.5	370.2	407.7
Transportation	3,961	114,240	28.94	30.14	336.1	352.1	410.0	380.3	416.4	438.9
Construction	2,347	73,319	31.24	32.53	107.1	96.2	110.9	110.9	103.7	119.1
Services	1,100	18,630	16.94	16.52	101.0	98.4	99.6	112.8	107.2	111.1
Trade	4,452	107,710	24.19	23.02	119.4	122.7	114.3	135.2	132.3	126.5
<u>Halifax</u> - All Industries	25,039	757,962	30.27	30.99	145.4	144.7	156.2	191.0	194.6	208.6
<u>Saint John</u> -Manufacturing	6,564	218,111	33.23	33.39	130.1	126.6	141.4	199.3	194.9	194.8
Iron and steel	2,462	102,274	41.54	41.85	164.3	160.6	189.0	277.6	273.4	281.7
Trade	2,488	64,665	25.99	25.23	92.0	96.2	90.2	120.3	122.2	114.2
<u>Saint John</u> - All Industries	12,728	381,734	29.99	29.84	121.3	133.5	126.5	171.1	187.3	167.1
<u>Sherbrooke</u> -Manufacturing	7,482	198,441	26.52	26.60	104.5	107.2	105.7	132.9	136.8	124.0
Textiles	4,102	93,355	22.76	23.59	96.5	97.3	99.9	119.4	124.8	113.3
Iron and steel	2,105	72,015	34.21	32.04	105.5	116.5	112.3	138.2	143.0	133.5
<u>Sherbrooke</u> - All Industries	9,170	241,696	26.36	26.42	104.2	105.6	105.4	130.9	133.0	122.0
<u>Three Rivers</u> -Manufacturing	8,216	243,882	29.68	30.43	136.0	148.1	127.6	147.8	165.1	137.9
Pulp and paper	3,038	109,079	35.90	36.68	118.6	112.9	99.0	131.6	127.9	112.5
Textiles	2,165	39,367	18.18	18.74	83.0	93.5	82.2	97.5	101.0	94.2
<u>Three Rivers</u> - All Industries	10,614	302,180	28.47	29.25	132.9	143.7	120.6	148.5	164.9	135.9
<u>Kitchener</u> -Manufacturing	14,453	427,705	29.59	29.55	119.9	116.2	108.6	154.7	149.7	136.9
<u>Waterloo</u> -Animal products - edible	1,285	40,018	31.14	29.82	119.2	113.5	110.1	151.5	138.2	135.6
Leather products	1,535	46,656	30.39	30.04	92.3	91.7	93.1	124.9	122.5	122.4
Lumber products	1,410	42,006	29.79	29.21	111.8	108.5	103.4	143.9	137.0	143.7
Rubber products	4,951	148,996	30.09	30.10	149.1	144.4	123.6	187.6	181.8	146.3
Textiles	1,524	34,331	22.53	23.12	88.3	85.4	90.9	112.5	111.8	108.8
<u>Kitchener</u> -Iron and steel	1,376	46,333	33.67	33.34	136.0	133.6	147.9	164.4	159.9	176.2
<u>Waterloo</u> - All Industries	16,957	506,363	29.86	29.79	114.0	110.8	107.1	149.1	144.6	135.0
<u>London</u> -Manufacturing	14,774	447,880	30.32	30.44	127.9	122.6	126.8	154.9	149.2	150.0
Plant products - edible	1,861	48,609	26.12	25.90	117.1	116.2	123.4	139.5	138.1	147.1
Pulp and paper	1,763	50,118	28.43	29.11	112.5	106.3	107.5	120.2	116.8	115.4
Textiles	1,323	26,960	20.38	19.81	80.2	75.8	88.1	86.8	79.8	92.7
Iron and Steel	5,067	174,485	34.44	34.12	175.2	168.3	166.3	218.7	207.9	204.0
Trade	2,607	70,186	26.92	26.21	108.5	107.6	95.4	120.1	115.3	103.7
<u>London</u> - All Industries	21,321	641,952	30.11	30.11	119.9	116.3	123.3	143.3	138.5	146.1
<u>Pt. William</u> -Manufacturing	10,098	392,175	38.84	36.37	112.0	110.4	129.6	162.4	149.9	190.6
<u>Pt. Arthur</u> -Pulp and paper	1,972	72,012	36.52	36.66	125.6	120.5	105.9	124.6	120.0	117.1
Iron and steel	7,147	297,948	40.29	36.82	105.8	105.1	134.6	173.6	158.0	218.2
Transportation	2,115	80,391	38.01	38.07	151.2	142.4	139.7	139.0	131.0	127.2
<u>Pt. William</u> -Trade	1,323	32,965	24.92	24.58	98.2	97.1	87.3	114.6	111.1	103.8
<u>Pt. Arthur</u> - All Industries	14,599	533,710	36.56	34.80	104.1	101.9	115.3	142.2	132.5	156.8
<u>Regina</u> -Manufacturing	2,754	87,180	31.66	31.85	126.4	129.4	132.0	135.3	139.3	145.0
Animal products - edible	628	18,147	28.90	27.83	159.9	165.0	168.6	163.1	162.1	175.2
Iron and steel	715	22,818	31.91	33.27	103.3	115.2	94.1	115.0	134.3	124.0
Trade	3,963	100,295	25.31	24.62	115.2	117.1	106.0	131.8	129.8	120.2
<u>Regina</u> - All Industries	10,041	279,698	27.86	27.62	111.1	112.1	113.6	134.2	134.2	130.1
<u>Saskatoon</u> -Manufacturing	2,253	61,594	27.34	27.04	185.0	178.0	176.5	188.7	179.6	179.0
Animal products - edible	1,103	26,169	23.73	23.68	303.2	290.9	288.4	273.2	261.1	270.7
Trade	2,373	61,608	25.96	25.44	111.0	108.3	102.7	136.1	130.1	122.3
<u>Saskatoon</u> - All Industries	6,388	167,561	26.23	26.02	128.3	123.6	124.6	152.2	146.1	142.3
<u>Calgary</u> -Manufacturing	8,085	280,486	34.69	34.37	145.0	144.9	149.8	163.2	161.6	175.4
Animal products - edible	1,297	37,911	29.23	29.11	141.6	141.9	171.1	147.2	146.9	177.6
Plant products - edible	810	23,905	29.51	29.74	111.6	107.1	119.2	135.4	130.9	130.9
Iron and steel	2,810	106,460	37.89	36.77	151.6	155.2	173.2	208.4	207.8	224.1
Construction	791	25,364	32.07	33.36	44.2	37.6	37.1	70.0	61.2	55.3
Trade	5,326	149,926	28.15	28.04	107.0	105.3	106.1	122.4	120.1	122.2
<u>Calgary</u> - All Industries	17,925	571,610	31.89	31.74	116.5	114.6	117.2	139.6	136.6	138.2
<u>Edmonton</u> -Manufacturing	6,732	211,665	31.44	31.39	124.6	122.7	156.2	156.2	154.2	200.3
Animal products - edible	2,811	87,276	31.05	31.45	145.2	145.9	250.0	172.9	175.3	194.4
Iron and steel	1,260	45,935	36.46	35.93	103.0	97.2	247.2	145.6	135.4	404.1
Construction	1,426	48,207	33.21	35.70	146.7	130.8	142.4	186.5	175.2	191.5
Trade	5,040	132,929	26.37	25.64	139.1	138.6	124.0	155.4	150.5	154.2
<u>Edmonton</u> - All Industries	16,925	499,078	29.49	29.29	124.2	122.4	134.0	152.0	148.1	162.7
<u>Victoria</u> -Manufacturing	9,658	341,381	35.35	36.62	254.7	249.0	238.0	310.2	314.3	307.1
Lumber products	1,168	38,199	32.70	33.49	113.8	110.2	121.6	138.2	137.1	154.0
Iron and steel	6,631	245,381	37.01	38.73	501.9	499.3	464.1	606.2	631.2	602.4
Transportation	902	31,326	34.73	34.92	165.7	149.0	151.6	182.1	164.7	155.1
Trade	2,228	53,184	23.87	23.53	108.7	106.9	102.9	123.0	119.3	114.7
<u>Victoria</u> - All Industries	15,125	488,036	32.27	32.87	179.2	172.7	168.2	231.5	227.4	225.3