

C-1

72 002

DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS  
OCT 31 1945  
PROPERTY OF THE  
LIBRARY.

Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**

**DOES NOT CIRCULATE**  
**NE PAS PRÊTER**

**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

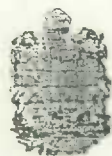
**SEPTEMBER, 1945**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



**OTTAWA**  
October 30, 1945

Price \$1 a year

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS

RECORDS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOES NOT SIGNATURE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

is subject to

GENERAL USE

EXEMPT FROM PAYMENT

OF TAXES

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS

1914

1914

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

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,  
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1945.

Acting Dominion Statistician:  
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.  
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.

Following the successful conclusion of the European and Pacific Wars, the industrial situation throughout the Dominion showed extremely marked changes at the beginning of September. The cancellation of orders for munitions produced the anticipated large contractions in certain branches of manufacturing; the general trend in the remaining manufacturing groups and in the non-manufacturing industries was favourable, but the increases in the numbers employed therein fell far short of the declines reported by factories formerly engaged largely, or wholly, on war work. As a result, there was a reduction of 23,820 persons as compared with Aug. 1 in the staffs of the 15,496 establishments furnishing monthly data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This loss of 1.3 p.c. lowered the general index number of employment, based on the 1926 average, from 175.0 in the preceding return, to 172.6 at the date under review; it was then lower than in any preceding month since June 1, 1942, although it was otherwise the highest in the record, exceeding by 44.3 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1939, index of 119.6. As compared with Sept. 1, 1944, there was a falling-off of seven p.c. The maximum index in the record was that of 190.5 at Dec. 1, 1943.

The reduction in employment at the beginning of September was at variance with the trend usually indicated at that date in earlier years of the record. The seasonally-corrected index accordingly declined, falling from 170.3 at Aug. 1 to 165.9 at the beginning of September.

The recession in manufacturing involved the release of rather more than 29,000 persons from the staffs of the co-operating plants; this was a contraction of 2.7 p.c., a loss which has rarely been exceeded in any preceding month of the record. In the production of durable manufactured goods, the reported curtailment in production resulted in the release of 30,460 men and women, or 5.5 p.c. of the recorded personnel. Of the former number, 26,830 workers were dismissed in the iron and steel manufacturing division, while some 3,200 were laid off in the non-ferrous metal product group. In the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the trend, except in the production of chemicals and rubber goods, was generally

Number of Persons Employed at September 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 September 1 and August 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for September 1, 1944 and September 1, 1943, Where Available Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept.1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Sept.1				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			1945	1945	1944	1943	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
<b>(a) Provinces.</b>														
Maritime Provinces	155,004	4,024,855	30.76	30.66	30.11	28.59	113.6	115.7	121.1	123.2	157.5	162.6	167.2	162.4
Prince Edward Island	2,705	72,998	26.99	25.57	26.78	24.85	122.5	119.4	125.5	113.6	156.3	144.3	159.3	155.0
Nova Scotia	79,360	2,468,243	31.10	31.51	31.83	29.47	112.6	114.9	118.6	125.2	155.5	160.8	168.0	165.2
New Brunswick	50,939	1,483,614	29.13	29.58	27.71	27.31	115.3	117.3	125.1	121.1	160.9	166.2	166.2	159.0
Quebec	551,694	16,442,472	30.02	31.02	30.09	29.78	113.2	115.4	127.1	127.6	146.5	149.9	159.9	159.5
Ontario	723,963	23,443,233	32.39	32.55	32.65	32.19	108.2	110.3	115.6	114.9	129.4	132.5	139.2	136.9
Prairie Provinces	203,753	6,656,167	32.67	31.99	31.46	30.47	114.7	115.0	117.1	113.3	142.7	140.0	140.4	132.0
Manitoba	92,998	3,025,835	32.53	31.88	30.94	30.05	112.9	113.3	114.9	111.5	158.4	156.1	154.0	128.6
Saskatchewan	41,065	1,290,344	31.42	30.48	30.04	29.10	111.9	113.3	114.2	108.1	139.5	137.0	136.4	125.7
Alberta	69,690	2,340,190	33.58	33.03	32.99	31.61	118.9	118.1	121.9	118.9	150.6	147.3	151.7	143.4
British Columbia	172,207	5,957,299	34.59	34.79	34.45	33.48	136.1	133.5	139.4	147.4	166.5	164.2	170.0	166.9
CANADA	1,764,621	56,530,026	32.04	32.09	31.69	31.30	113.0	114.6	121.5	121.8	140.8	143.0	149.6	148.7
<b>(b) Cities.</b>														
Montreal	262,518	8,399,884	32.00	32.09	32.05	31.15	119.9	121.8	132.0	134.4	150.6	153.4	165.7	165.4
Quebec City	30,848	899,255	29.15	29.73	30.54	27.86	128.6	135.3	165.6	169.4	178.8	191.9	244.8	229.6
Toronto	237,785	7,757,658	32.62	32.71	32.33	32.16	117.3	117.6	129.2	127.6	142.6	143.5	155.3	153.5
Ottawa	20,901	587,970	28.27	28.26	27.57	26.99	104.1	105.4	113.5	114.0	127.2	128.9	135.3	133.5
Hamilton	55,669	1,804,694	32.42	33.53	32.78	32.41	104.3	107.2	111.4	113.7	122.7	129.7	132.7	134.0
Windsor	35,610	1,412,653	39.67	38.70	43.44	41.73	112.4	116.5	125.4	131.1	118.0	119.3	143.2	143.8
Winnipeg	59,330	1,773,934	29.90	29.07	28.52	27.96	114.5	114.6	117.0	114.5	135.0	131.4	131.7	126.6
Vancouver	82,985	2,768,917	33.57	34.19	33.80	34.17	161.9	163.0	167.3	178.6	204.1	210.7	214.8	234.6
Halifax	23,947	714,446	29.85	29.75	30.22	-	136.4	141.6	134.5	-	179.1	185.8	172.0	-
Saint John	12,866	375,948	29.17	29.70	28.40	-	123.1	117.6	126.8	-	168.9	164.0	168.4	-
Sherbrooke	8,372	230,579	25.70	26.10	25.42	-	101.9	104.6	106.4	-	124.9	130.2	127.6	-
Three Rivers	9,432	273,287	28.97	29.36	28.62	-	118.2	118.0	132.9	-	134.3	147.4	150.3	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,826	501,930	29.83	29.83	29.42	-	112.9	114.7	111.7	-	147.3	149.8	142.5	-
London	21,325	644,052	30.20	30.42	29.49	-	119.6	120.7	121.9	-	142.9	145.3	141.5	-
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,017	375,251	34.06	37.00	36.28	-	78.0	104.0	117.6	-	99.3	143.8	166.4	-
Regina	9,917	275,008	27.73	27.84	27.44	-	109.5	108.5	106.2	-	132.3	130.6	126.9	-
Saskatoon	6,304	169,372	26.87	26.24	26.19	-	126.6	131.8	122.4	-	154.4	157.0	140.5	-
Calgary	17,948	564,398	31.44	31.59	30.37	-	116.4	116.9	120.7	-	137.5	137.8	141.3	-
Edmonton	17,043	507,199	29.76	29.33	29.37	-	125.6	127.3	136.7	-	154.4	154.1	166.9	-
Victoria	14,762	482,672	32.70	32.10	33.34	-	174.8	161.0	170.0	-	228.9	232.7	224.0	-
<b>(c) Industries.</b>														
Manufacturing	1,042,92*	33,945,068	32.55	32.73	32.55	32.03	118.2	121.5	124.6	126.8	148.0	152.9	168.6	169.0
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	520,340	18,356,515	34.67	35.67	35.62	35.15	122.1	129.2	130.5	139.8	153.6	164.5	192.3	200.9
Non-Durable Goods	501,217	14,824,057	29.58	29.52	28.40	27.65	114.7	114.5	120.5	115.4	143.0	141.4	144.3	135.5
Electric Light and Power	20,766	764,486	36.81	36.80	36.88	35.31	108.7	107.3	100.5	100.1	123.9	122.2	114.9	109.6
Logging	54,787	1,504,637	27.47	27.07	27.29	28.31	114.6	115.7	97.9	81.8	158.2	157.5	134.4	118.6
Mining	67,861	2,615,682	38.53	38.93	38.25	35.73	81.4	81.8	86.0	89.2	99.5	101.0	104.4	101.0
Communications	33,072	1,049,938	31.75	31.16	30.76	30.01	127.0	125.3	116.4	110.5	148.9	144.2	132.2	122.2
Transportation	165,809	6,337,734	38.59	38.58	36.72	35.38	129.9	129.4	125.6	121.5	156.1	154.6	143.8	134.8
Construction and Maintenance	156,691	4,778,438	30.48	29.81	28.44	30.13	86.0	85.8	94.1	99.1	117.8	117.6	117.2	131.1
Services	53,210	1,052,559	19.78	19.74	19.29	18.77	124.7	123.6	121.2	114.3	154.0	152.5	143.1	134.7
Trade	190,268	5,187,930	27.27	27.35	26.45	25.57	104.6	109.3	103.3	96.9	127.3	127.2	117.0	107.2
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,764,621</b>	<b>56,530,026</b>	<b>32.04</b>	<b>32.09</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>31.30</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>148.7</b>
Finance	67,518	2,257,052	33.53	33.54	32.53	31.15	112.0	112.0	108.6	107.6	130.2	130.3	122.6	116.4
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,831,939</b>	<b>58,787,078</b>	<b>32.09</b>	<b>32.14</b>	<b>31.72</b>	<b>31.30</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>147.3</b>

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

upward, there being widely dispersed but rather moderate increases in a considerable number of industries. The largest gains were those of 1,549 employees in textiles, and 2,041 persons in animal food products. The gain in the latter was largely due to the resumption of work on a more normal scale following an industrial dispute. In spite of the decline of 5,250 workers in chemical manufacturing, there was an increase of 1,165 persons in the non-durable manufactured goods taken as a whole. This advance was relatively slight, amounting only to 0.2 p.c.; it was nevertheless significant as indicative of a movement which will assume increasing importance as labour and materials become available for the greater production of civilian goods.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and mining were quieter; the losses were of a contra-seasonal character, but repeat the reductions indicated at Sept. 1 in the last two or three years. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries - communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade - there was general but not particularly marked expansion. The greatest gain was that of nearly 3,800 persons in construction, where the advance was at variance with the usual trend at the beginning of September.

Payrolls. - The firms co-operating in the latest survey of employment and payrolls reported the disbursement of weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$56,530,026, as compared with \$57,389,540 at the beginning of August. This was a decrease of 1.5 p.c., slightly exceeding the general loss of 1.3 p.c. in the personnel, with the result that the per capita weekly earnings declined, falling from \$32.09 at Aug. 1, to \$32.04 at Sept. 1. At the beginning of September in earlier years for which information is available, the averages were as follows: 1944, \$31.69; 1943, \$31.30; 1942, \$29.29; 1941, \$26.04.

During the last 12 months, the reduction of seven p.c. in employment in the eight leading industrial groups has been accompanied by that of 5.9 p.c. in the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages. It is interesting to note, however, that the average earnings per person in recorded employment continued somewhat higher, the Sept. 1, 1945, per capita figure exceeding by 1.1 p.c. that indicated a year ago.

If the statistics for the finance group are included with those just given for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number in recorded employment at Sept. 1 was 1,831,939, as compared with 1,855,760 at Aug. 1. The latest aggregate of weekly payrolls was \$58,787,078, considerably lower than the total of \$59,647,741 disbursed at Aug. 1. The average earnings in the nine leading industries were \$32.09, as compared with \$31.14 at Aug. 1, 1945, and \$31.72 at Sept. 1, 1944.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1945, and Sept. 1, 1944. 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 since 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 13 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 40.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941,

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			1944			1945		
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	150.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	139.3	29.96	113.3	126.0	28.39	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	119.6	145.0	30.72	116.5	129.8	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	31.81
May 1	109.5	123.3	28.59	116.5	139.6	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7	159.6	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	28.20	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	121.6	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	29.05	135.5	162.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	121.3	148.7	31.30	128.3	148.5	29.72	136.3	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	140.6	29.91	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.6	153.4	31.81	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0	32.84
		1944			1945			1944			1945	
Jan. 1	121.6	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.9	156.5	\$30.18	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.3	148.1	31.76	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.5	32.78	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	116.7	149.3	32.81	134.9	172.2	33.23	127.6	164.7	33.66
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	31.90	114.8	143.3	32.10	132.9	166.7	32.64	124.4	167.2	32.88
July 1	120.0	149.1	31.72	114.9	144.5	32.32	134.4	167.7	32.44	123.3	156.3	32.94
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	114.6	143.0	32.09	133.9	166.3	32.38	121.5	152.9	32.73
Sept. 1	121.8	149.6	31.69	113.0	140.8	32.04	134.6	168.6	32.55	118.2	148.0	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 best 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 Income 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.

to Sept. 1, 1945, amounted to 13.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 40.4 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (4) the granting of higher wage-rates in numerous cases.

During the war, there were especially noteworthy advances in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate of expansion in the period of observation has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in the former has risen by 18.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1945, and that of payrolls has gained by 48 p.c.; these proportions exceed the advances of 6.1 p.c. in employment and 31.3 p.c. in payrolls shown in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, although the disparities in the ratios are diminishing.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

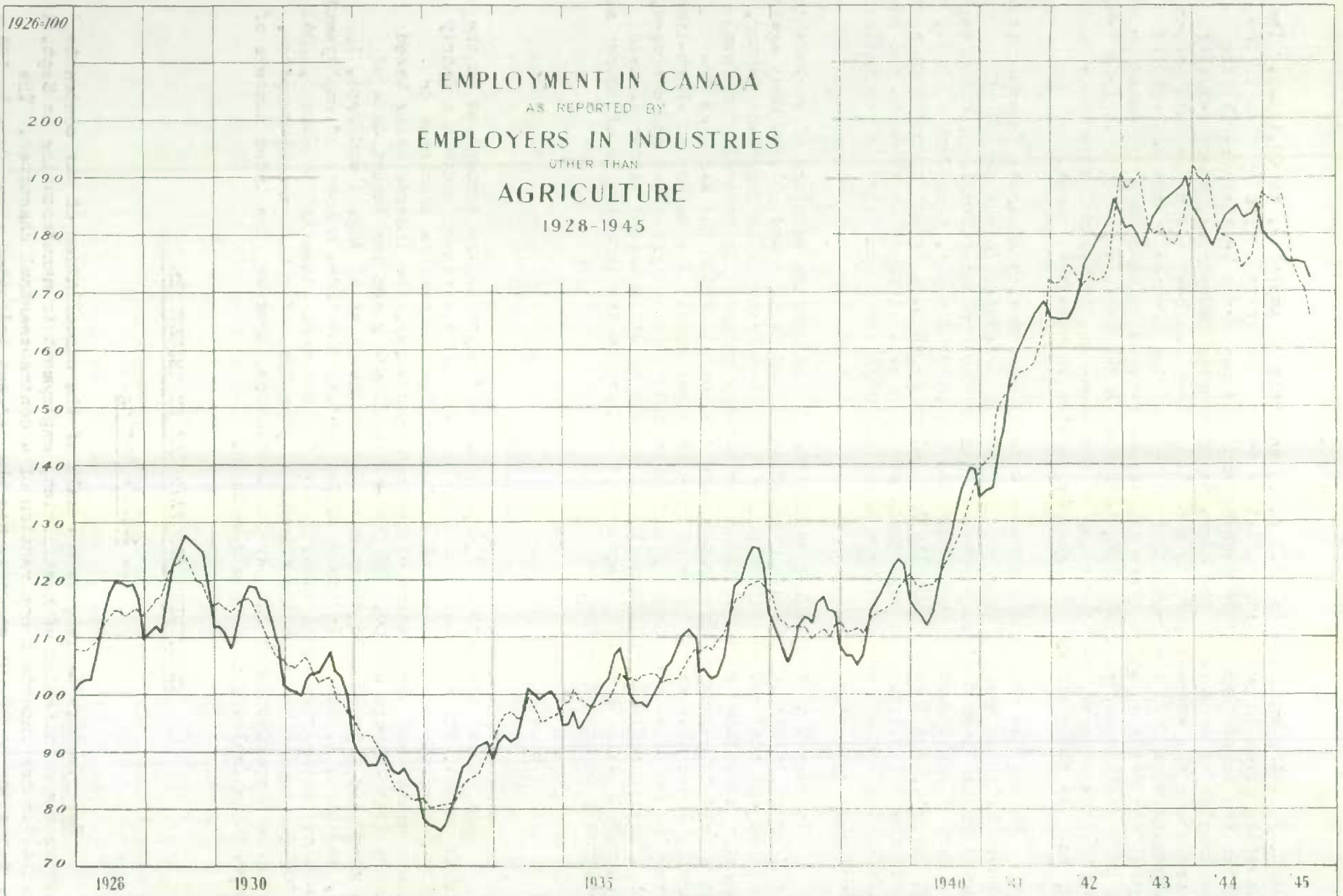
#### TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, and 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 Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1945, and Sept. 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 as 100, for comparison with the figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

##### 1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Largely as a result of the cancellation of war contracts following the termination of hostilities, employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 showed a further important contraction of a contra-seasonal character. The loss, amounting to 29,025 workers, was the largest indicated since Jan. 1, 1939; with few exceptions, it was also greater than in any preceding month of the record.



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.



The exceptions were at Jan. 1 in several of the years since 1920; the trend is invariably downward at that date, as a result of the year-end holidays and inventories, and in some cases such declines have exceeded the recession at the date under review.

Information was furnished by 8,466 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 1,071,948. As compared with 1,042,923 at Aug. 1, there was a decrease of 2.7 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls showed a relatively greater loss, falling by 3.3 p.c.; supplementing the reductions due to declining employment, were those resulting from vacations and loss of working time following the V-J Day celebrations. Another reason for the pronounced shrinkage in the salaries and wages in manufacturing as a whole was the fact that the greatest curtailment in the number of employees took place in industries in which rates of pay have been above the general average, while the indicated expansion was largely among the lower-paid employees.

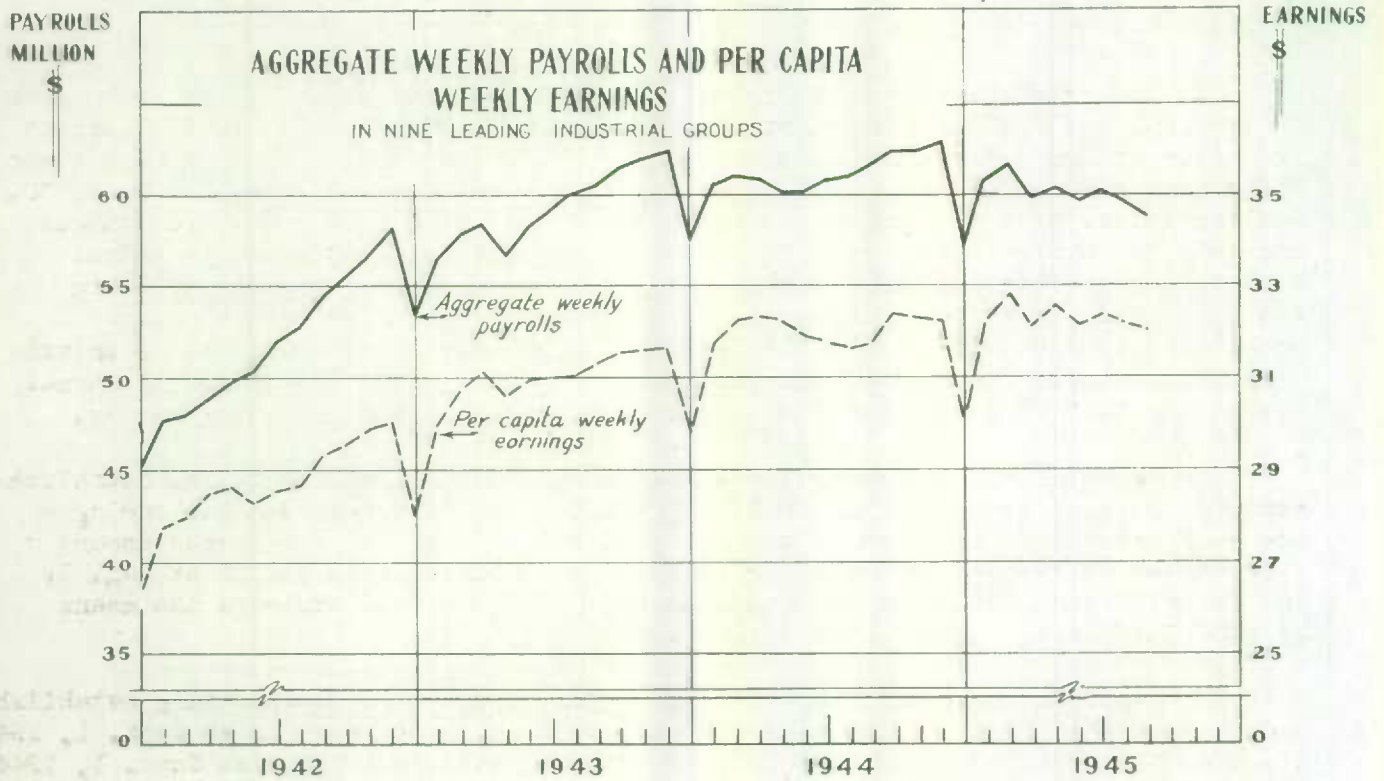
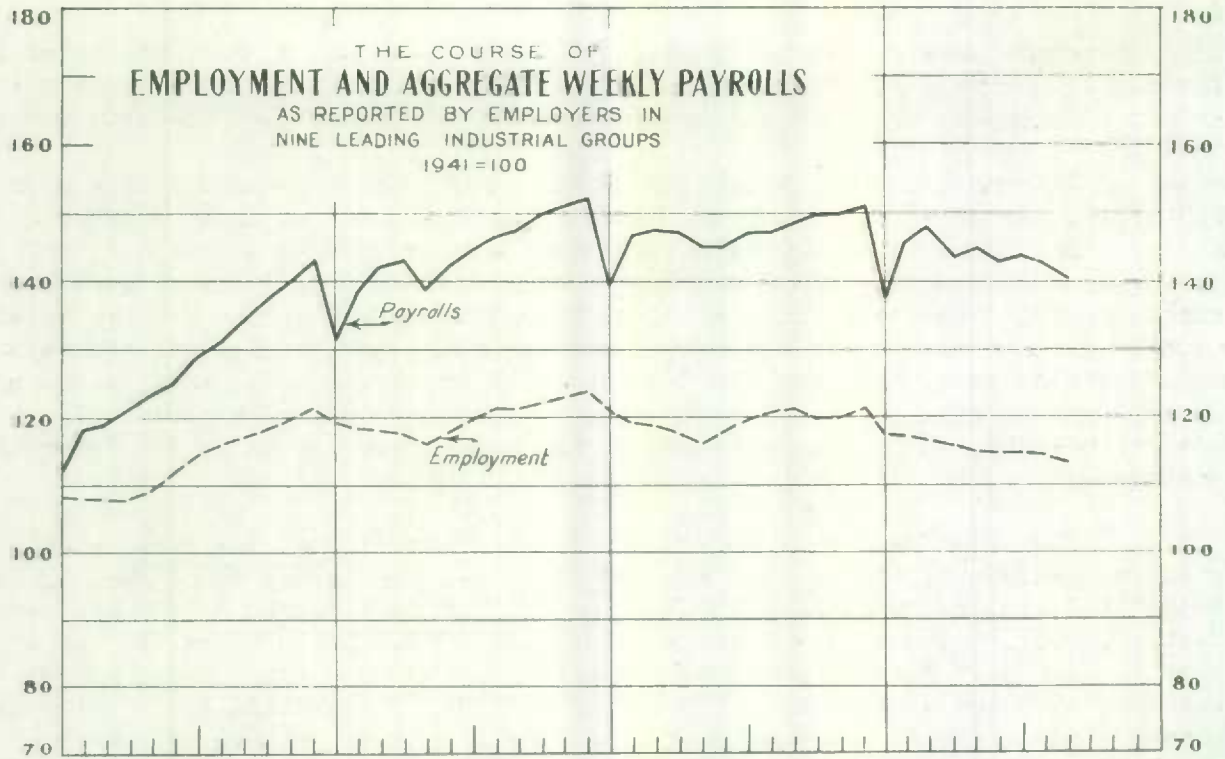
The index number of employment in manufacturing at the date under review stood at 198.6 p.c. of the 1926 average; this was the lowest since Mar. 1, 1942, being 12.2 p.c. below that of 226.2 at Sept. 1 of last year. As compared with Sept. 1, 1939, however, there was an increase of 72.2 p.c. Since the curtailment shown in the most recent report as compared with the preceding month was at variance with the usual seasonal trend at Sept. 1, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decidedly downward movement, falling from 199.6 at Aug. 1, to 193.1 at the beginning of September. This is the eighth successive decline in the seasonally-corrected index.

The greatest recession in employment at the date under review took place in iron and steel-using factories, which released 26,830 workers, in the largest reduction so far experienced in the industry. Chemical plants laid off 5,257 men and women, and the number reported in non-ferrous metal plants was less by 3,170. Smaller losses were indicated in rubber, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, expansion was shown in animal and vegetable foods, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and beverage factories. The largest gains were those of 1,549 persons in the textile-using industries, and 2,041 in animal-food processing. The latter increase was partly due to the resumption of normal operations following an industrial dispute reflected in the preceding survey.

Payrolls.- The persons in recorded employment in manufacturing establishments at Sept. 1 received the sum of \$33,945,068 for services rendered during the week preceding, as compared with \$35,082,301 at Aug. 1. The former amount represented an average of \$32.55 per worker, as compared with \$32.73 at Aug. 1; the latest figure coincided with that at Sept. 1, 1944, but exceeded the means of \$32.03 at Sept. 1, 1943, and \$29.72 at Sept. 1, 1942.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945, stood at 148.0, as compared with 152.9 at Aug. 1, 1945, and 168.6 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the 12 months' comparison, there was a decline of 12.2 p.c.; this coincided with the reduction in the index of employment in the year.

Logging.- There was a contra-seasonal decrease in employment in the bush at the beginning of September, when data were received from 564 firms having 54,767 workers, as compared with 55,319 in their last report. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of September, 1944, there being a gain of 17 p.c. in the index, which stood at 181.4 at the date under review. The reported weekly payrolls, at \$1,504,657, were slightly greater than those of \$1,497,529 at Aug. 1, 1945, while the latest index of payrolls was higher by 17.7 p.c. than



that at Sept. 1, 1944.

The per capita earnings at the date under review were \$27.47, as compared with \$27.07 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$27.29. As has previously been stated, the statistics of aggregate and average 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 indicated 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.

Mining.- Curtailment of mining operations was reported at Sept. 1, when the 505 employers furnishing information had a combined working force of 67,881 persons, 348 fewer than at the beginning of August. Coal mining and the extraction of metallic ores were quieter, while improvement was shown in quarrying and the mining of various non-metallic minerals other than coal. The index of employment in the mining group at Sept. 1 was 144.2, as compared with 152.4 at the same date in 1944. This was a decrease of 5.4 p.c.

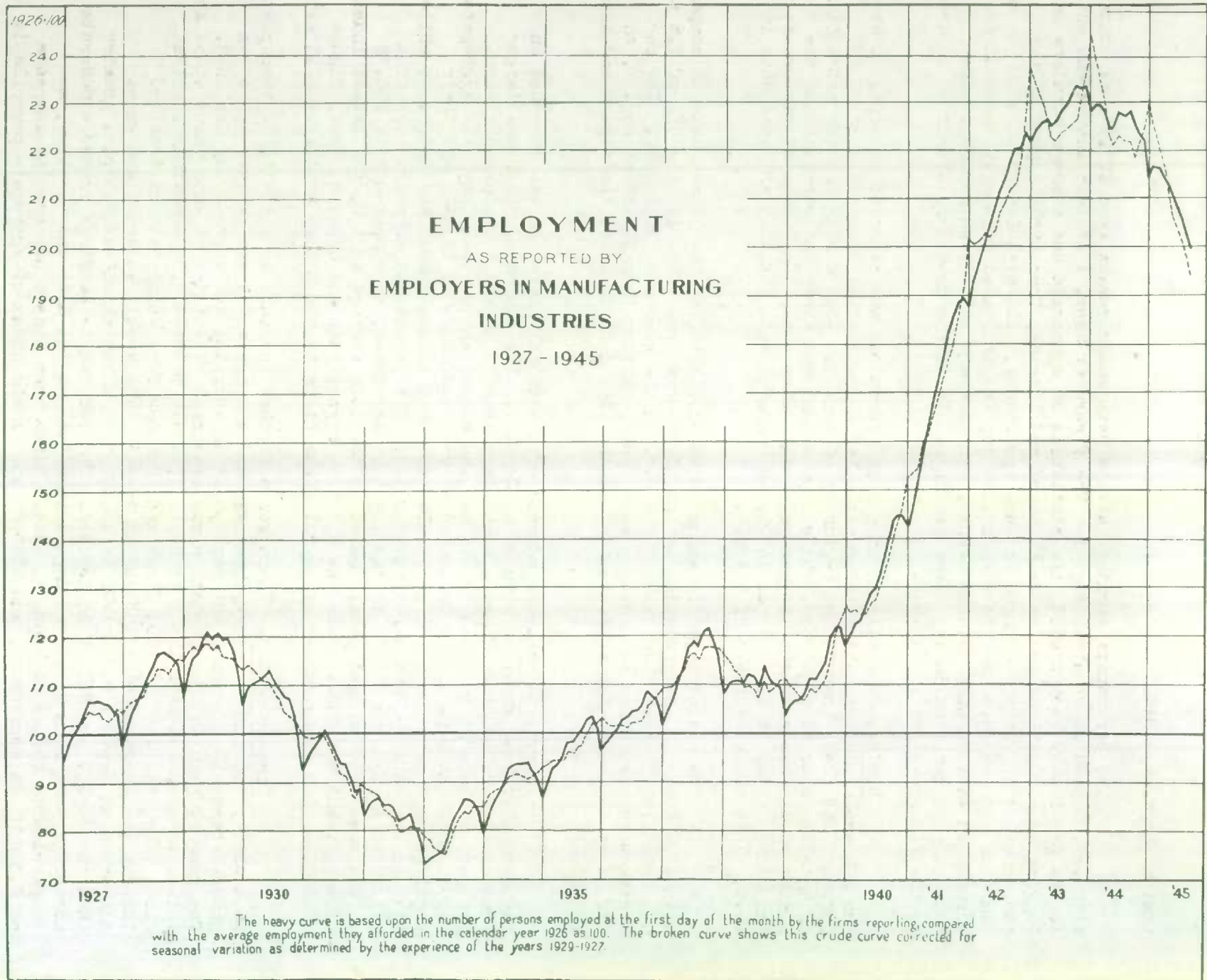
The stated payrolls amounted to \$2,615,682 at the latest date, as compared with \$2,656,452 in the preceding period of observation. This falling-off of 1.5 p.c. was relatively larger than that of 0.5 p.c. in the number of employees. The per capita weekly earnings accordingly were lower, falling from \$38.93 at Aug. 1, to \$38.53 at the beginning of September; at the same date in 1944, the figure had been \$38.25.

Communications.- An advance of a seasonal character was recorded in the communications group as a whole at Sept. 1. The increase, which was larger than usual for the time of year, took place chiefly in the telephone division. The reported staffs included 33,072 men and women, whose weekly payrolls aggregated \$1,049,938. At Aug. 1, the indicated workers had numbered 32,644, and their earnings were given as \$1,017,047. The increase in employment was 1.3 p.c., while that in the salaries and wages was 3.2 p.c. The per capita earnings rose from \$31.16 at Aug. 1, to \$31.75 at the first of September, as compared with \$30.76 at the same date of last year. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 123.4; this was 9.1 p.c. higher than the Sept. 1, 1944, figure of 113.1. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 12.6 p.c.

Transportation.- There was a further increase in activity in transportation as a whole; the street railway, cartage and storage and steam railway operation groups showed improvement, but employment in shipping and stevedoring declined. The general gain in transportation was seasonal. The index of employment stood at 128.3, as compared with 124.1 at Sept. 1, 1944, previously the maximum for that date. The staffs of the 651 firms and branches furnishing returns totalled 165,809, as compared with 165,153 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 were given as \$6,397,754, a sum which was 0.9 p.c. greater than the Aug. 1 payroll of \$6,338,412. The per capita earnings showed a moderate advance, rising from \$38.38 at Aug. 1 to \$38.59 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.72 at Sept. 1, 1944. Since then, there has been an increase of 3.4 p.c. in employment, and of 8.6 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance showed a gain at Sept. 1, which was at variance with the trend usually indicated at that date in the experience of the years since 1920. Building and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, but there was a minor falling-off in work on railways.

Chart 3



Statistics were tabulated from 1,663 contractors with a total working force of 156,691, as compared with 152,930 at Aug. 1. This was an increase of 3,761 employees, or 2.5 p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls were higher by 4.4 p.c., the latest total being given as \$4,776,438, as compared with \$4,574,487 in the last report. The per capita earnings rose from \$29.91 paid at Aug. 1, to \$30.48 at the date under review; those at Sept. 1, 1944, were \$28.44.

The level of employment in construction was lower than at the beginning of September of last year; the index then stood at 130.8, as compared with the latest figure of 122.3. This decline of 6.5 p.c. was accompanied by an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Services.- The trend was favourable at Sept. 1, when the 781 co-operating establishments reported 53,210 men and women on their payrolls, as compared with 52,788 in the preceding month. Gains were indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were also higher, aggregating \$1,052,559, as compared with \$1,042,288 at Aug. 1. As compared with Sept. 1, 1944, there was a rise of 2.9 p.c. in employment at the date under review, while the increase in the reported payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 7.6 p.c. The per capita earnings, at \$19.78 at the beginning of September, were lower by four cents than at Aug. 1, but exceeded the Sept. 1, 1944, average of \$19.29. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 67 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group, particularly under the conditions recently prevailing.

Trade.- There was a further small advance in employment in trading establishments at Sept. 1, when the improvement approximated the average for the time of year. A personnel of 190,268 was reported by the 2,800 co-operating employers, who had had 189,430 workers at the first of August. The payrolls disbursed by these firms also increased, rising from \$5,181,024 at that date, to \$5,187,930 at Sept. 1. The latest average per employee was \$27.27, as compared with \$27.35 at Aug. 1, and \$26.45 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has risen by 6.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 8.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 909 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, whose staffs aggregated 67,318, practically the same as at Aug. 1. The salaries and wages paid these employees, however, fell slightly, from \$2,258,201 at that date to \$2,257,052 at the beginning of September. The weekly average was \$33.53 per worker, as compared with \$33.54 in the last report, and \$32.53 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the year, the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions has advanced by 3.1 p.c., while the index number of payrolls has gained by 6.2 p.c.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment in the reporting industries was downward at the beginning of September in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia. The largest losses were those of 10,622 persons in Quebec and 13,553 in Ontario, where the declines amounted to two p.c. and 1.8 p.c., respectively. In the four Western provinces, the payrolls were higher than at Aug. 1, but elsewhere, there were reductions in the disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the latest

average earnings were higher than at the beginning of August, while in the remaining provinces, the per capita figures were lower.

Maritime Provinces.- The movement in employment in the Maritime Provinces was downward at Sept. 1 in 13 of the earlier years for which data are available, the average change in the period since 1920 being a decline. In conformity with this movement there was a contraction at the date under review, when the reduction of 2,444 persons, or 1.8 p.c., was above normal for the time of year. The 1,132 employers furnishing data had a staff of 133,004. There was curtailment at Sept. 1 in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that in the former being pronounced.

Manufacturing reported rather lessened activity in the Maritime Provinces as a whole; most of the loss was in iron and steel and animal food factories. Pulp and paper and vegetable food processing, on the other hand, afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining and transportation showed a general falling-off. The losses in logging and transportation were fairly large, while those in mining were moderate. Construction firms reported some improvement. The changes in the remaining divisions were slight.

The payrolls disbursed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$4,024,855; this was lower by 3.1 p.c. than the weekly payments of \$4,152,164 indicated by the same firms at Aug. 1. The average earnings per employee fell from \$30.66 at that date, to \$30.26 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$30.11 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the twelve months since then, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 5.8 p.c., and that of employment by 6.1 p.c.

Quebec.- The trend of industrial employment in Quebec continued retrogressive at Sept. 1. Most of the contraction was in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel plants. There were also important losses in chemical and non-ferrous metal plants, together with smaller reductions in rubber and electrical apparatus works. On the other hand, there were large advances in food, tobacco and textile factories, and moderate increases in the leather, lumber, paper product and beverage divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and mining were quieter, but expansion was shown in transportation, communications, services, trade and construction; the most noteworthy gain was that of nearly 2,200 employees in the last-named.

The 4,088 firms whose returns were tabulated had 531,694 employees at Sept. 1, compared with 542,316 in their last report. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review by these establishments aggregated \$16,442,472, being less by 2.4 p.c. than the total of \$16,822,770 indicated at Aug. 1. The latest average earnings per employee were \$30.92, 10 cents lower than at the beginning of August, 1945, but 83 cents above the Sept. 1, 1944, average of \$30.09. The latest index number of employment, at 178.1, was 10.9 p.c. less than that of 200.0 at the same date of last year, while the index of weekly payrolls was lower by 8.4 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed important curtailment of a contra-seasonal character. Data were tabulated from 6,386 firms having 723,963 workers, compared with 737,516 in the preceding month. This was a loss of 1.8 p.c. The reported payrolls, at \$23,449,233, were also lower, showing a decrease of 2.3 p.c. as compared with the total of \$24,004,112 indicated at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was \$32.39, several cents less than that of \$32.55 in the last return; there was also a falling-off as compared with the average of \$32.65 per employee at the beginning of September, 1944. The index of employment, at 174.6 at the date under review, was below the Aug. 1 figure of 177.9, and 6.4 p.c. lower than that of 186.5 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of seven p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

The number of persons reported in manufacturing operations in Ontario showed a substantial reduction, amounting to 14,859, or three p.c.; this lowered the index to 190.9 at Sept. 1, when it was lower than in any earlier month since Jan. 1, 1942. The shrinkage in iron and steel-using plants was particularly marked, over 10,900 men and women being released in that industry. Smaller but considerable contractions were also indicated in lumber, vegetable food, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing. On the other hand, heightened activity was indicated in beverage, pulp and paper, leather and animal food products; the gain in the last-named was largely due to the resumption of operations which had been suspended during an industrial dispute. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining was quieter, but employment in logging, transportation, communications, services, trade and construction was in greater volume. The gains were generally moderate, that of over 700 in construction being greatest.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity at Sept. 1 declined in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but slightly advanced in Alberta. On the whole, there was a loss of 0.2 p.c. in recorded employment in the Prairie Area, where the payroll disbursements were nevertheless higher. Returns were received from 2,133 employers with a combined staff of 203,753 men and women; this was 433 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September were reported at \$6,656,167 - 1.9 p.c. greater than the sum of \$6,531,156 distributed by the same firms at the first of August. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$31.99 at Aug. 1, to \$32.67 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1944, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$31.46. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has fallen by 2.1 p.c., but there has been a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1945, was curtailed to an important extent as compared with Aug. 1. Iron and steel, chemical and vegetable food factories showed reduced employment, the largest losses being in iron and steel. The trend was also downward in logging, but greater activity was noted in mining, transportation, trade and construction.

British Columbia.- Establishments in British Columbia reported additions to their working forces at Sept. 1, when the advances were rather above-normal in scale, being also larger than those at the beginning of September in 1944 or 1943. The latest gain brought the index to 183.6, which was the highest since Oct. 1, 1944, although it was 2.4 p.c. below the Sept. 1, 1944, index of 188.1.

General improvement as compared with a month earlier was indicated in British Columbia at the date under review. The greatest expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in food and lumber mills, while iron and steel plants released large numbers of employees. Logging, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade reported moderate increases; the most pronounced advances were in logging, which had been relatively inactive in the last report as a result of the fire hazard.

The personnel of the 1,657 firms furnishing information in British Columbia rose from 168,975 in the preceding month, to 172,207 at the beginning of September. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these establishments at the latter date aggregated \$5,957,299, as compared with \$5,879,338 at Aug. 1. This was a gain of 1.3 p.c., being less than that of 1.9 p.c. in the number of employees. The latest per capita figure was \$34.59, as compared with \$34.79 at the beginning of August; that at Sept. 1, 1944, had been \$34.45, while at Sept. 1, 1943, the average had been \$35.48. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

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

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax at the beginning of September showed a further decline, most of which took place in transportation; manufacturing was also quieter, notably in the iron and steel division. On the other hand, construction afforded more employment, while other branches of industry reported only minor changes. The 217 employers whose data were tabulated had a combined staff of 23,947 - 976 fewer than at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls also showed a decrease, standing at \$714,446, as compared with \$741,558 at the beginning of August. The pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment contained \$29.83 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$29.75 at Aug. 1, 1945, and \$30.22 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, the weekly salaries and wages have risen by 4.1 p.c. and the number of workers, by 1.4 p.c.

Saint John.- There was an increase in industrial activity in Saint John at Sept. 1; this was largely reported in shipping and stevedoring, and in manufacturing and construction. The 159 co-operating firms had a staff of 12,886 employees, as compared with 12,299 a month earlier. The latest advance in employment was accompanied by a relatively smaller gain in the weekly payrolls distributed, which aggregated \$375,948, as compared with \$365,280 paid on or about Aug. 1. The average per worker fell from \$29.70 at that date, to \$29.17 at the beginning of September; the latter exceeded the Sept. 1, 1944, per capita figure of \$28.40. Since then, employment in Saint John has fallen by 2.9 p.c., while there has been a fractional increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed.

Montreal.- Industrial employment in Montreal was reduced at Sept. 1, practically all of the decline being reported in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, from which nearly 7,800 men and women were released; non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and rubber factories also showed curtailment. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in a considerable number of manufacturing industries other than those just mentioned, the largest gains being in textiles and tobacco. Among the non-manufacturing industries, the situation was generally more favourable, there being increases in communications, transportation, construction, services and trade.

Statistics were tabulated from 2,367 employers with 262,518 men and women on their staffs at Sept. 1, compared with 266,588 at the beginning of August. The weekly payrolls of these establishments aggregated \$8,399,884 at the date under review; this was a decrease of 1.8 p.c. from their disbursements of \$8,555,657 at Aug. 1. The loss in the number in recorded employment was 1.5 p.c. There was a falling-off in the per capita earnings; at \$32.00 at Sept. 1, these were nine cents lower than at the beginning of August, and three cents below the Sept. 1, 1944, mean. The figure at Sept. 1, 1943, had been \$31.15. The index of employment has declined by 9.1 p.c. in the last 12 months, while there has been an equal loss in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- A further substantial recession in employment was indicated in Quebec, where the 267 co-operating employers laid off 1,613 persons, reducing their staffs by five p.c. to 30,848 at Sept. 1. Their weekly payrolls were also considerably lower, aggregating \$899,255. As compared with \$964,994 disbursed at Aug. 1, this was a loss of 6.8 p.c. The weekly per capita earnings were \$29.15, as compared with \$29.73 at Aug. 1, and \$30.54 at Sept. 1, 1944. Moderately heightened activity was noted at the date under review in transportation, construction and services, but manufacturing was decidedly slacker; the most pronounced shrinkage was in iron and steel and chemical factories. The latest index of employment stood at 210.7, as compared with 221.7 at Aug. 1, and 271.4 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, there was a decrease of 22.4 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 2.7 p.c. in the indicated payrolls in the 12 months.



Sherbrooke. - There was a moderate reduction in recorded employment in Sherbrooke at Sept. 1, when the 89 firms furnishing data indicated a personnel of 8,972, as compared with 9,210 at Aug. 1. This decline, which took place largely in iron and steel factories, was accompanied by a falling-off in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$230,579 at the date under review, as compared with \$240,383 in the last return. The latest average per employee was \$25.70, considerably lower than that of \$26.10 at Aug. 1, but higher than the mean of \$25.42 at Sept. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, the index of employees has declined by 4.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 2.1 p.c.

Three Rivers. - Further curtailment was noted in Three Rivers at Sept. 1. Manufacturing showed a considerable recession, mainly in iron and steel factories, and transportation was also quieter. Construction, however, was somewhat busier. Information was supplied by 79 establishments with a staff of 9,432 men and women, as compared with 10,218 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages were lowered from \$300,001 at the latter, to \$273,287 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee fell from \$29.36 at Aug. 1 to \$28.97 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$28.62 a year ago. Since then, there have been reductions of 11.1 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 10.6 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Toronto. - Employment in Toronto continued its downward movement at Sept. 1, when the 2,284 co-operating firms had a working force of 237,785 men and women, as compared with 238,816 at Aug. 1. Slight improvement was indicated in transportation, communications and trade, with greater gains in construction. Although there was also expansion in food, textiles, beverage and some other divisions, the general trend in manufacturing was retrogressive. The largest loss was that of nearly 2,500 persons in iron and steel plants. Non-ferrous metal works reported a decrease of 1,400 workers, while smaller reductions took place in chemical and electrical apparatus plants.

The weekly payrolls reported by the employers furnishing data amounted to \$7,757,658, as compared with \$7,811,222 paid on or about Aug. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 179.8, being less by 9.2 p.c. than the Sept. 1, 1944, figure of 198.0. The indicated payrolls show a contraction of 8.2 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly earnings averaged \$32.62 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$32.71 at Aug. 1, 1945, and \$32.33 at Sept. 1, 1944.

Ottawa. - Manufacturing at the first of September continued to show a downward trend in Ottawa, the loss in employment being mainly in iron and steel plants. There were minor gains in services, construction and communications, while trade was slacker. The 271 employers making returns had 20,801 employees, 277 fewer than in the preceding month. The reported salaries and wages aggregated \$587,970, a per capita figure of \$28.27. This was practically the same as the Aug. 1 average of \$28.26, while the Sept. 1, 1944, mean had been \$27.57.

The index of employment in Ottawa, at 156.7, was 8.3 p.c. below that of 170.9 at Sept. 1, 1944, since when there has been a decrease of six p.c. in the payrolls.

Hamilton. - Industrial activity in Hamilton again declined, according to statistics compiled from 387 firms with a staff of 55,669 men and women, as compared with 57,229 at Aug. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Sept. 1 amounted to \$1,804,694; this was a decrease of 5.4 p.c. from the salaries and wages paid by the same employers at Aug. 1. The loss in employment was 2.7 p.c. Partly as a result of holidays, the per capita earnings declined from \$32.42 at Aug. 1, to \$33.33 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$32.78 at the same date of

last year. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 6.3 p.c. while that of payrolls has declined by 7.5 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 168.9, as compared with 180.3 at Sept. 1, 1944.

Slight improvement over Aug. 1 was recorded in transportation and construction at the date under review, but manufacturing was decidedly slacker; most of the curtailment took place in iron and steel plants, although electrical apparatus and textiles also released some employees.

Windsor. - There was an important contraction in employment in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the 234 co-operating employers reported a staff of 35,610, or 1,292 fewer than at Aug. 1. The amount paid these workers as weekly earnings was \$1,412,653, compared with \$1,428,048 in the last return. The Sept. 1. average earnings amounted to \$39.67, as compared with \$38.70 paid to the typical individual in recorded employment at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1, 1944, figure was \$43.44, and that of Sept. 1, 1943, \$41.73. The loss in employment at the beginning of September as compared with a month earlier was mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Other industries showed relatively small fluctuations.

The latest index, at 258.4, was lower by 10.4 p.c. than that of 288.4 at the beginning of September, 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 17.6 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur. - Data were received from 116 firms in Fort William and Port Arthur, whose working forces included 11,017 persons, as compared with 14,673 at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported declined from \$542,862 at that date, to \$375,251 at the first of September. The average per employee fell from \$37.00 in the preceding report, to \$34.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.28 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, recorded employment, as a result of cancellation of war contracts, has fallen by 33.6 p.c. and the indicated payrolls, by 40.3 p.c. The extremely large loss in employment at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1 took place mainly in the manufacture of iron and steel products; transportation was also quieter, while other industries showed little change on the whole.

London. - The working forces of the 251 co-operating establishments aggregated 21,325, showing a rather small falling-off from the Aug. 1 total of 21,532. The weekly payrolls distributed at Sept. 1 amounted to \$644,052, as compared with \$655,075 at the beginning of August. The average per employee declined from \$30.42 at Aug. 1 to \$30.20 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$29.49 at Sept. 1, 1944. There was a recession in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel plants; on the other hand, improvement was noted in construction, services and trade. In the last year, employment in London has shown a reduction of 1.8 p.c., while there has been a gain of one p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo. - The trend of employment in the Kitchener-Waterloo area at the beginning of September was unfavourable; statistics were tabulated from 169 employers with a staff of 16,826 men and women, as compared with 17,107 at the beginning of August. The payrolls were also lower, standing at \$501,930 at the latest date, as compared with \$510,226 in the preceding report. The average per employee, at \$29.83, was unchanged from Aug. 1, but was higher than that of \$29.42 at the beginning of September, 1944. In that comparison, there was an increase of 1.1 p.c. in recorded employment, while the index of payrolls was higher by 3.4 p.c.

Reduced activity was indicated in electrical apparatus and rubber manufacturing at the date under review as compared with a month earlier; leather and some other plants and construction, however, showed improvement. The fluctuations in other industries were slight.

Winnipeg.- Little general change in the situation was indicated in Winnipeg. There was curtailment in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food, chemical and iron and steel works. On the other hand, animal-food processing afforded more employment, as was also the case in construction, services and trade. A working force of 59,330 persons was employed by the 631 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported a personnel of 59,396 at Aug. 1. There was thus a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in employment, which was accompanied by an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly wage and salary disbursements. These amounted to \$1,773,934, as compared with \$1,726,686 in the preceding survey. The per capita earnings were considerably higher, at \$29.90, as compared with \$29.07 at Aug. 1, and \$28.52 at Sept. 1, 1944; the increase in the former comparison was partly due to the resumption of work on a more normal scale following vacations.

The latest index number of employment, at 139.9, was a little lower than that of 143.0 at the same date of last year, but the index of payrolls during the twelve months has risen by 2.5 p.c.

Regina.- Employment in Regina showed an upward tendency at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, the gain taking place largely in construction, communications and trade. The 156 co-operating establishments reported 9,917 workers, as compared with 9,823 employees at the beginning of August. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages also advanced, rising from \$271,512 at the first of August, to \$275,008 at the first of September. The average earnings per person at the latter date were somewhat higher, at \$27.73, as compared with \$27.64 in the last report, and \$27.44 at the beginning of September in 1944. Since then, the index of employment has slightly advanced, by 0.1 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 4.3 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Industrial activity was curtailed in Saskatoon at the beginning of September; most of the loss took place in animal-food manufacturing and in trade, while construction was rather busier. The staffs of the 135 co-operating firms totalled 6,304 at the date under review, as compared with 6,562 at the beginning of August. The payrolls at that date had aggregated \$172,200, as compared with \$169,372 paid at Sept. 1. The average per employee showed an increase, being \$26.24 at Aug. 1, and \$26.87 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$26.19 at the same date in 1944, since when employment has risen by 3.4 p.c., and payrolls, by 9.9 p.c.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary slightly declined, there being a decrease of 61 in the working forces of the 258 reporting firms, whose employees numbered 17,946 at the beginning of September. The weekly salaries and payrolls were also lower, falling from \$565,351 at Aug. 1, to \$564,298 at the beginning of September. The average earnings per employee, however, advanced from \$31.39 at the former, to \$31.44 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.37 at Sept. 1, 1944. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and transportation reported lowered activity, but the trend was favourable in food factories and in construction and trade.

In the last 12 months, recorded employment has been reduced by 3.6 p.c., and there has been a loss of 2.7 p.c. in the payrolls.

Edmonton.- The 218 employers furnishing data in Edmonton indicated a personnel of 17,043 men and women, as compared with 17,263 at Aug. 1. On the other hand, the payrolls showed an advance, ~~/////~~, rising from \$506,258 at that date, to \$507,199 at the beginning of September, when the weekly average per employee was \$29.76, as compared with \$29.33 at Aug. 1, and \$29.37 at Sept. 1, 1944. Activity in manufacturing was curtailed at the date under review, particularly in the textile division. Construction and trade also reported reduced activity, while services, mining and communications were somewhat busier. The number in recorded employment

in the last year has fallen by 13.5 p.c., and there has been a decrease of 7.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Vancouver.- The movement in Vancouver continued retrogressive at the beginning of September, when the loss approximated that noted in the preceding survey of employment. The greatest curtailment was again in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products. Lumber mills, however, showed heightened activity. Transportation, construction, services and retail trade also reported improvement.

The employees of the 714 co-operating firms numbered 82,985, compared with 83,563 at Aug. 1, while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed were stated as being \$2,768,917 at Sept. 1 and \$2,857,426 at the beginning of August. The per capita earnings were at \$33.37 at the date under review, and \$34.19 at Aug. 1, while the mean at Sept. 1, 1944, was \$33.80. Curtailment of overtime work and vacations largely contributed to the falling-off in the latest average. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 3.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by five p.c.

Victoria.- The 166 co-operating establishments in Victoria reported 14,762 workers at Sept. 1, with weekly payrolls aggregating \$482,672. At Aug. 1, the 15,283 men and women employed by these firms had been paid the sum of \$490,596, an average of \$32.10 per person. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was higher, at \$32.70, but was lower than that of \$33.34 a year earlier. In the 12 months, recorded employment has advanced by 2.8 p.c., while there has been a rise of 2.2 p.c. in the payrolls.

There was an important contraction in manufacturing at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1; most of this took place in iron and steel plants. Construction, trade and services were rather busier.

#### 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 leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 to 10 show the number of employees reported at Sept. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate payrolls and the per capita weekly earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

000000

28/10/45.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1929	126.9	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.3
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.5	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	151.4	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	155.5	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	134.5	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	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	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	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	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	157.9	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	168.5	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	168.3	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	195.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	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	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	186.5	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	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.8	180.1
Sept. 1	172.6	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	174.6	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6

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

100.0	7.5	.1	4.5	2.9	30.1	41.0	11.6	5.3	2.3	4.0	9.8
-------	-----	----	-----	-----	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

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
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Sept. 1, 1940	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Sept. 1, 1941	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
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	281.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	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	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	262.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	264.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	266.3
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	289.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	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	237.6	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	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7

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

14.9      1.7      13.5      1.2      3.2      2.0      3.4      4.7

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.5	108.2	54.3	116.5	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.3	97.9	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	98.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	88.0	89.4	109.9	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.6	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.9	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.5	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	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	169.5
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	102.9	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.9	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
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	182.5	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	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	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.9	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.6	198.6	181.4	144.2	123.4	128.3	122.3	213.1	172.2

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

100.0	59.1	3.1	3.9	1.8	2.4	6.9	3.0	10.8
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

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	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1943	Sept. 1 1942	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1940
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	59.1	199.6	204.1	226.2	229.9	215.6	181.4	138.4
Animal products - edible	2.7	234.1	224.0	234.9	201.0	181.3	192.1	174.9
Fur and products	.2	141.3	140.4	125.3	125.1	125.2	124.3	114.3
Leather and products	1.7	141.9	139.8	136.1	137.8	138.6	142.0	119.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	131.0	129.2	125.2	125.1	127.7	134.7	119.1
Lumber and products	4.0	130.9	130.4	132.6	126.7	124.1	128.0	107.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	112.1	110.5	112.1	107.9	114.8	121.7	104.5
Furniture	.7	131.4	130.4	129.2	107.5	112.2	116.2	96.6
Other lumber products	1.1	202.1	206.0	213.0	215.5	170.1	161.9	127.8
Musical instruments	.04	30.4	29.3	29.3	52.4	41.8	40.9	75.7
Plant products - edible	3.3	177.2	176.0	196.7	162.5	168.2	172.2	140.9
Pulp and paper products	5.3	148.3	146.3	139.7	135.9	134.5	133.6	121.6
Pulp and paper	2.4	137.5	134.8	128.6	126.6	127.9	126.6	117.8
Paper products	1.0	221.6	218.0	212.5	201.3	188.5	181.4	147.5
Printing and publishing	1.9	138.2	137.6	130.3	125.8	124.6	126.5	117.5
Rubber products	1.3	178.0	181.3	170.7	126.4	128.9	139.1	118.0
Textile products	7.7	156.2	154.4	153.4	157.0	166.9	163.0	146.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	156.9	157.3	155.3	157.8	176.8	173.7	158.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	106.8	107.8	108.7	113.6	127.4	128.5	121.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	167.8	168.3	167.0	171.0	200.0	189.9	174.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	614.8	611.0	591.5	563.6	600.6	591.9	504.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	145.7	144.3	143.3	134.0	134.4	144.2	136.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	158.4	153.5	152.6	157.6	171.9	161.8	144.0
Other textile products	.9	163.4	164.1	167.1	174.7	174.5	164.9	135.4
Tobacco	.6	121.5	113.3	120.9	124.4	129.9	112.9	105.9
Beverages	.9	274.6	266.4	261.7	233.7	243.7	222.1	184.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.8	389.9	430.9	614.4	627.6	673.7	420.8	213.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	145.5	144.7	134.4	133.8	134.1	135.4	111.6
Electric light and power	1.2	162.9	160.8	150.6	150.0	150.2	155.2	146.4
Electrical apparatus	2.3	279.9	285.6	327.8	318.3	263.5	229.9	160.6
Iron and steel products	19.6	253.7	273.3	325.8	349.2	303.5	214.6	136.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	237.7	241.3	246.4	267.6	249.9	226.4	166.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	216.3	215.0	222.0	241.7	256.1	223.4	152.5
Agricultural implements	.6	139.9	145.4	127.8	130.3	135.7	104.8	79.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	7.6	212.1	236.6	301.1	292.2	249.8	190.1	117.6
Automobiles and parts	2.3	269.3	272.5	293.1	304.5	296.7	247.9	163.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	3.1	1068.2	1212.4	1359.0	1691.2	1192.8	494.6	258.5
Heating appliances	.3	180.0	178.8	173.6	172.6	155.9	165.0	143.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	249.5	257.5	295.9	326.3	327.1	246.8	166.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	211.9	226.9	234.0	268.2	296.6	241.8	149.4
Other iron and steel products	3.4	277.6	289.9	377.1	431.9	416.3	251.4	149.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	315.6	338.0	427.2	496.1	422.7	320.0	200.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	223.2	224.7	216.3	217.0	204.7	189.2	180.9
Miscellaneous	1.1	325.9	324.0	360.8	371.9	360.2	237.7	152.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.1	181.4	183.2	155.0	129.5	147.5	139.6	126.8
<b>MINING</b>	3.9	144.2	144.9	152.4	158.1	166.8	181.6	170.2
Coal	1.4	89.6	90.2	95.6	93.4	90.6	94.9	91.2
Metallic ores	1.8	242.0	244.9	262.7	295.6	334.9	377.5	350.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	181.1	178.5	175.2	166.8	165.9	164.2	159.8
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.8	123.4	121.8	113.1	107.4	107.1	102.0	92.1
Telegraphs	.4	135.4	133.4	133.1	134.4	139.8	136.5	110.2
Telephones	1.4	119.7	118.3	107.6	100.0	100.9	95.4	87.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.4	128.3	127.8	124.1	120.3	110.0	105.9	94.6
Street railways	2.9	196.4	195.2	189.3	172.7	159.5	153.2	137.5
Steam railways	5.1	111.1	110.0	107.8	105.1	95.2	90.0	81.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	112.7	115.4	111.6	116.8	110.0	111.4	97.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	8.9	122.3	119.3	130.8	138.3	146.5	153.9	121.1
Building	2.8	110.3	103.0	99.6	153.5	167.5	158.2	116.5
Highway	3.8	158.3	156.9	199.2	166.1	172.9	203.4	166.8
Railway	2.5	101.7	101.7	100.4	97.4	101.0	104.3	82.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	3.0	213.1	211.3	207.1	196.3	188.2	183.9	157.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	215.5	214.1	210.8	195.1	184.6	181.5	156.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	208.2	206.0	200.8	198.3	194.3	188.1	157.4
<b>TRADE</b>	10.8	172.2	171.4	162.0	162.0	152.3	157.5	142.9
Retail	7.8	176.7	176.3	166.7	157.8	158.8	163.2	147.5
Wholesale	3.0	161.3	159.8	150.0	137.2	135.0	142.3	130.7
<b>NIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	172.6	175.0	185.5	186.2	179.3	162.7	131.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	-	130.0	130.0	128.1	124.9	124.2	122.4	114.2
Banks and Trust Companies	-	133.4	133.5	130.1	130.0	129.2	123.7	109.1
Brokerage and Stock Markets	-	189.7	192.7	146.7	126.7	105.0	117.1	151.9
Insurance	-	122.1	121.7	119.4	118.0	118.7	121.0	118.6
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	-	170.6	172.8	182.6	183.2	176.6	160.7	130.7

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



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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940
Maritime	Manufacturing	40.4	190.6	192.5	209.3	217.8	184.5	161.9	130.2
Provinces	Lumber products	3.9	111.4	111.2	153.1	126.9	128.0	109.9	109.4
	Pulp and paper	4.3	205.8	200.8	195.9	209.0	203.9	195.0	178.7
	Textile products	3.1	111.5	113.2	110.0	112.2	113.3	118.1	112.1
	Iron and steel	19.4	285.5	293.1	329.0	367.0	277.7	207.4	133.3
	Other manufactures	9.7	161.1	160.4	157.0	150.1	143.8	151.6	130.1
	Logging	2.7	155.9	207.3	173.6	154.3	172.4	136.5	144.0
	Mining	11.3	99.7	100.8	106.3	100.4	101.9	114.7	115.7
	Communications	2.2	131.9	130.8	129.7	124.5	120.0	112.1	101.2
	Transportation	12.1	137.6	143.6	129.6	160.4	118.6	87.8	76.7
	Construction	18.8	265.2	263.7	308.4	299.8	315.4	345.2	181.9
	Services	2.2	295.9	299.3	306.9	297.4	314.0	306.3	242.6
	Trade	10.3	199.8	199.5	180.2	163.0	168.6	167.2	147.3
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	173.2	176.4	184.5	187.9	172.2	164.1	127.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	64.6	205.0	212.5	239.9	248.2	227.2	190.1	142.2
	Lumber products	3.5	162.5	159.9	156.7	145.4	140.5	151.8	118.4
	Pulp and paper	6.5	144.3	143.5	138.5	130.9	129.4	129.8	120.6
	Textile products	13.8	182.6	178.5	177.6	180.2	191.9	184.5	163.0
	Iron and steel	17.3	271.4	306.7	362.0	393.0	304.1	220.4	126.0
	Other manufactures	23.5	214.8	219.4	269.4	278.4	264.0	208.6	161.1
	Logging	3.8	213.8	221.7	195.3	169.1	223.3	218.6	211.8
	Mining	2.3	269.9	271.7	294.1	312.4	301.4	309.1	290.0
	Communications	1.6	119.9	118.3	107.5	101.5	101.0	95.6	82.2
	Transportation	8.2	121.4	120.8	117.3	110.0	106.6	107.9	94.0
	Construction	8.4	106.1	100.9	156.0	122.2	143.8	134.1	117.9
	Services	2.8	200.0	198.8	193.6	179.8	176.4	158.2	135.0
	Trade	8.3	180.2	179.2	169.5	164.3	165.4	163.1	148.4
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	178.1	181.6	200.0	200.7	192.8	169.9	136.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	66.9	190.9	196.8	217.2	216.6	211.1	181.1	137.6
	Lumber products	3.6	115.0	117.0	114.3	117.8	103.5	104.1	91.0
	Pulp and paper	5.6	147.1	144.5	135.5	133.6	131.5	131.0	117.9
	Textile products	7.3	130.4	130.2	129.0	134.3	143.1	143.9	131.7
	Iron and steel	23.6	239.6	254.9	308.9	316.7	304.3	230.4	182.1
	Other manufactures	26.9	210.8	215.4	233.5	222.9	217.9	192.8	146.4
	Logging	2.6	206.9	203.0	132.2	82.7	113.0	102.8	74.8
	Mining	2.8	203.8	207.6	213.7	231.8	277.5	317.2	289.9
	Communications	1.7	112.3	110.5	101.8	92.6	95.5	91.9	86.0
	Transportation	6.7	122.1	121.6	118.0	115.0	107.1	101.7	91.3
	Construction	6.2	115.1	113.3	103.9	123.6	116.1	154.3	126.9
	Services	2.9	230.1	228.6	227.4	223.7	209.6	207.7	175.7
	Trade	10.2	172.4	172.2	162.4	152.1	153.1	162.0	147.8
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	174.6	177.9	186.5	186.1	183.0	169.0	134.8
Prairie	Manufacturing	34.4	175.1	178.9	193.7	199.9	177.0	151.8	119.9
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	147.6	151.4	148.9	128.3	139.8	162.2	123.9
	Pulp and paper	2.2	115.3	112.6	105.7	105.7	105.3	108.5	98.7
	Textile products	2.3	213.2	218.8	222.9	217.2	229.1	194.7	173.2
	Iron and steel	10.3	121.2	125.8	153.8	173.5	162.0	117.1	86.9
	Other manufactures	17.6	259.9	264.2	274.9	245.8	230.9	203.3	156.5
	Logging	.4	49.9	53.5	52.5	37.9	61.5	60.9	40.3
	Mining	6.1	139.1	136.9	148.7	149.2	150.3	143.7	127.4
	Communications	2.6	137.7	135.7	127.3	124.3	119.4	119.8	103.6
	Transportation	19.2	138.6	138.1	138.5	127.2	117.5	116.5	105.1
	Construction	14.1	112.7	110.6	106.8	113.3	132.6	129.4	112.6
	Services	4.2	190.7	190.0	191.7	170.0	166.9	176.2	154.4
	Trade	19.0	150.5	149.8	142.5	132.7	131.4	139.1	128.3
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	147.2	147.5	150.3	145.3	143.1	136.1	117.0
British	Manufacturing	53.2	255.4	253.9	276.0	290.9	259.4	190.2	153.3
Columbia	Lumber products	10.6	133.1	129.5	132.2	125.8	138.7	147.6	121.8
	Pulp and paper	4.5	171.2	168.5	167.6	158.4	162.4	153.0	132.5
	Textile products	.8	205.5	201.1	207.7	191.4	192.2	172.5	162.1
	Iron and steel	21.2	752.4	801.4	931.4	1121.8	985.8	308.1	164.1
	Other manufactures	16.1	229.4	210.7	220.5	203.6	191.2	208.7	193.6
	Logging	6.5	148.0	133.6	150.9	154.4	112.6	111.0	105.2
	Mining	4.6	92.1	91.2	91.0	98.6	95.9	113.7	114.4
	Communications	2.4	149.1	148.3	138.5	143.7	140.9	125.8	118.3
	Transportation	10.6	135.7	129.4	125.8	113.2	107.5	105.2	100.2
	Construction	7.7	110.0	108.3	110.8	164.3	148.2	120.1	80.6
	Services	3.7	200.9	194.4	176.4	167.0	151.4	156.1	137.7
	Trade	11.4	187.7	184.8	178.4	164.6	161.9	165.5	145.6
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	183.6	180.1	189.1	198.8	179.4	149.8	126.7

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	Sept.1 1945	Aug.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943	Sept.1 1942	Sept.1 1941	Sept.1 1940
<b>Montreal</b> Manufacturing	71.2	195.0	200.9	227.0	236.8	206.5	175.0	129.0
Plant products - edible	3.3	147.5	145.2	142.5	137.7	140.6	151.1	137.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.8	153.0	152.1	146.7	137.1	131.2	126.0	115.8
Textiles	12.5	160.0	152.8	155.2	158.8	173.9	164.4	142.7
Tobacco and beverages	4.2	170.9	157.2	172.9	167.8	181.6	156.3	137.2
Iron and steel	25.0	262.1	293.2	355.7	381.2	294.1	212.7	119.3
Other manufactures	22.4	187.0	188.3	215.1	226.1	198.0	170.8	127.4
Communications	1.6	85.3	84.0	75.5	70.5	70.5	86.3	68.2
Transportation	5.7	122.5	121.2	117.6	106.3	113.1	119.6	100.5
Construction	4.3	68.5	83.4	60.9	58.6	89.0	61.8	55.9
Trade	15.1	172.4	171.3	163.3	157.0	155.9	154.0	143.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	169.2	171.8	186.2	189.6	174.4	151.6	117.8
<b>Quebec</b> Manufacturing	68.2	246.7	268.5	359.0	373.6	317.2	216.9	149.6
Leather products	5.9	116.3	113.2	108.4	108.8	110.0	111.5	99.0
Other manufactures	58.3	304.6	337.5	471.6	489.5	408.2	264.0	171.6
Transportation	3.9	89.3	87.8	87.9	80.9	74.9	75.4	88.0
Construction	8.4	176.9	164.6	160.5	179.2	154.0	213.4	156.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	210.7	221.7	271.4	277.7	239.9	186.2	138.9
<b>Toronto</b> Manufacturing	70.5	195.0	197.2	230.0	229.5	213.9	171.8	132.9
Plant products - edible	5.3	169.5	167.9	183.5	153.8	147.2	159.9	126.5
Printing and publishing	7.3	171.3	170.5	161.9	155.9	154.1	156.0	133.7
Textiles	7.9	114.5	111.1	112.8	120.2	125.8	126.6	112.4
Iron and steel	18.8	291.3	307.5	436.5	434.1	385.2	230.4	159.2
Other manufactures	31.2	202.7	203.1	227.5	230.9	214.1	192.8	131.9
Communications	1.6	90.6	89.6	78.2	73.0	74.8	71.2	71.3
Transportation	4.1	139.2	138.3	132.4	127.8	117.9	109.5	104.6
Construction	3.4	134.1	124.2	99.6	108.6	89.4	118.4	101.4
Trade	16.0	158.6	157.9	148.8	138.1	137.9	151.6	134.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	179.8	180.6	198.0	195.6	183.6	159.5	128.5
<b>Ottawa</b> Manufacturing	45.4	141.2	146.0	177.2	180.9	167.5	159.2	121.7
Lumber products	2.3	43.7	43.6	38.1	61.7	67.0	86.4	81.5
Pulp and paper	14.7	127.4	129.5	130.1	136.0	124.4	117.9	106.7
Other manufactures	28.4	185.8	194.3	259.6	254.6	233.9	219.6	148.2
Construction	9.0	123.2	122.1	129.0	146.2	172.0	162.1	132.1
Trade	23.8	198.2	200.5	191.6	180.0	172.0	170.6	148.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.7	158.8	170.9	171.7	163.4	156.8	124.4
<b>Hamilton</b> Manufacturing	82.4	172.2	177.8	189.8	194.6	202.1	176.3	133.3
Textiles	11.3	97.8	101.5	96.9	99.7	104.1	107.8	110.4
Electrical apparatus	10.7	185.3	190.2	216.2	204.9	192.2	166.2	133.7
Iron and steel	39.1	212.9	222.9	250.8	272.8	294.7	235.4	148.4
Other manufactures	21.3	175.3	176.2	173.2	161.6	159.9	157.3	132.2
Construction	3.7	126.1	125.0	82.0	109.7	120.2	113.3	74.8
Trade	8.3	158.1	161.3	152.4	142.8	146.8	146.3	136.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	168.9	173.6	180.3	184.0	190.7	168.4	129.6
<b>Windsor</b> Manufacturing	87.5	288.2	300.1	325.9	342.3	341.6	271.2	188.0
Iron and steel	70.2	300.1	308.3	351.1	375.6	378.8	292.5	187.3
Other manufactures	17.3	248.1	272.7	241.3	230.6	216.7	202.0	190.4
Construction	2.1	80.7	81.1	79.6	94.2	77.9	143.5	59.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	258.4	267.8	288.4	301.3	297.0	244.4	169.1
<b>Winnipeg</b> Manufacturing	56.2	165.0	167.2	181.5	180.9	170.7	152.4	111.0
Animal products - edible	9.1	282.9	266.1	305.6	237.5	198.9	173.9	144.0
Printing and publishing	4.6	118.1	114.9	104.2	107.5	109.6	110.0	101.9
Textiles	6.8	233.4	228.6	226.9	225.6	234.8	199.8	175.3
Iron and steel	18.0	120.6	124.7	144.8	165.7	133.1	114.9	84.9
Other manufactures	17.7	194.2	204.2	215.7	203.3	227.5	208.7	127.4
Transportation	6.5	97.3	97.3	91.0	83.5	74.8	76.4	85.0
Construction	3.2	67.5	59.8	51.7	67.8	74.5	101.5	85.3
Trade	26.3	126.6	125.6	118.0	110.8	111.0	117.7	107.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	139.9	140.1	143.0	139.9	134.4	129.6	105.6
<b>Vancouver</b> Manufacturing	57.6	360.1	371.6	406.9	459.8	394.5	215.3	154.7
Lumber products	7.8	141.2	137.6	128.9	116.1	116.1	139.5	119.3
Other manufactures	49.8	476.3	495.8	551.8	640.8	529.6	252.1	171.6
Communications	3.6	139.7	139.7	124.8	122.2	124.0	115.9	114.0
Transportation	10.1	127.9	120.1	111.1	94.6	88.4	85.6	100.6
Construction	5.1	107.4	103.7	90.4	121.5	169.2	117.9	57.1
Services	5.3	197.7	192.4	174.9	167.6	150.1	147.1	138.9
Trade	18.3	190.2	187.9	178.9	163.5	160.6	165.3	148.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	229.7	231.3	237.4	253.4	231.0	169.4	128.9

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,042,923	33,945,068	32.55	118.2	121.5	134.6	148.0	152.9	168.6
Animal products - edible	47,763	1,468,644	30.75	135.4	129.6	135.9	164.0	154.0	155.0
Fur and products	3,368	98,756	29.32	114.3	115.6	101.4	127.6	122.7	113.8
Leather and products	29,481	718,205	24.36	103.6	102.0	99.3	154.6	130.8	125.4
Hoots and shoes	18,070	426,748	23.62	100.0	95.6	95.6	154.5	150.6	123.2
Lumber and its products	71,164	1,998,414	28.08	108.3	107.9	109.7	142.9	142.4	143.0
Rough and dressed lumber	39,898	1,181,619	29.86	96.9	95.5	96.9	132.0	130.3	129.8
Furniture	12,313	333,864	27.11	117.4	116.5	115.5	132.7	130.6	126.5
Other lumber products	18,953	512,931	27.06	136.1	139.7	143.4	187.0	191.8	199.3
Plant products - edible	58,365	1,539,490	26.38	132.4	131.5	147.0	153.3	152.4	158.2
Pulp and paper products	92,692	3,184,139	34.35	115.6	114.0	108.9	134.8	132.0	123.7
Pulp and paper	41,842	1,586,734	37.92	114.1	111.9	106.7	138.4	135.3	127.5
Paper products	17,350	469,522	27.06	132.6	130.3	127.0	145.3	141.0	134.1
Printing and publishing	33,500	1,127,833	33.67	110.4	109.9	104.1	126.3	124.5	115.3
Rubber products	22,444	738,990	32.93	132.2	134.7	126.8	185.6	183.3	170.4
Textile products	136,153	3,281,458	24.10	98.0	96.9	96.2	123.5	119.9	117.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,042	1,211,394	24.70	92.3	92.6	91.4	120.5	119.6	117.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,599	519,215	24.04	84.9	85.7	86.4	105.6	105.5	106.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,148	299,475	24.65	90.1	90.3	89.6	123.7	125.2	119.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,602	300,894	25.95	105.0	104.3	101.0	145.6	140.6	136.4
Hosiery and knit goods	22,094	472,318	21.38	101.9	100.9	100.2	119.8	117.4	113.9
Garments and personal furnishing	49,314	1,199,556	24.32	101.8	98.7	98.1	129.1	121.4	118.4
Other textile products	15,703	398,190	25.36	98.4	98.9	100.7	120.9	119.4	119.9
Tobacco	10,059	258,679	25.72	115.6	105.9	113.0	162.3	148.2	151.9
Beverages	15,284	538,589	35.24	133.6	129.6	127.3	158.3	154.3	150.6
Chemicals	60,091	1,757,438	35.08	110.6	122.2	174.3	145.0	159.8	205.5
Clay, glass and stone products	16,665	517,158	31.03	109.2	108.6	100.8	138.1	138.1	126.5
Electric light and power	20,766	764,496	36.81	108.7	107.3	100.5	123.9	122.2	114.9
Electrical apparatus	41,197	1,361,917	33.06	131.3	134.0	153.8	159.2	165.4	184.1
Iron and steel products	346,576	12,875,485	37.15	127.5	137.3	163.7	157.9	172.1	206.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	32,737	1,220,235	37.27	112.5	114.3	116.7	132.3	134.4	136.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,063	818,439	35.48	96.0	95.5	98.6	115.5	114.8	119.2
Agricultural implements	11,569	384,627	33.25	129.7	134.8	118.4	167.0	177.6	156.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	134,823	5,182,952	38.29	117.1	130.1	166.3	141.9	156.9	203.7
Automobiles and parts	40,332	1,584,513	39.29	105.0	106.2	114.3	109.5	110.2	130.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	54,192	2,056,992	37.59	266.8	302.9	339.5	340.8	413.9	467.7
Heating appliances	5,758	181,726	31.56	115.6	112.9	109.6	135.4	137.2	133.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	16,892	626,578	39.43	110.3	113.8	130.8	140.0	141.5	162.1
Foundry and machine shop products	9,233	328,936	35.63	91.2	97.7	100.7	145.3	159.7	170.3
Other iron and steel products	59,304	2,115,000	35.66	129.2	135.0	175.6	169.7	177.3	230.5
Non-ferrous metal products	44,614	1,583,612	35.50	108.6	116.3	147.0	136.5	146.0	180.5
Non-metallic mineral products	17,914	663,636	39.01	124.2	125.0	120.4	143.1	147.8	138.0
Miscellaneous	19,227	595,962	31.00	149.7	148.5	164.5	214.6	209.8	229.9
<b>LOGGING</b>	54,767	1,504,657	27.47	114.6	115.7	97.9	158.2	157.5	154.4
<b>MINING</b>	67,881	2,615,682	38.53	81.4	81.8	86.0	99.5	101.0	104.4
Coal	24,696	856,755	38.74	97.9	98.6	104.5	149.1	150.2	156.9
Metallic ores (except coal)	31,085	1,260,396	40.56	65.0	65.8	70.6	73.3	75.4	78.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,100	398,031	32.90	112.4	110.9	108.8	145.8	148.0	146.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	33,072	1,049,938	31.75	127.0	125.3	116.4	148.9	144.2	132.2
Telegraphs	7,771	246,388	31.71	117.2	115.5	115.2	147.5	144.3	133.5
Telephones	25,228	801,127	31.76	129.8	126.3	116.7	148.9	143.8	131.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	165,909	6,397,754	38.59	129.9	129.4	125.6	156.1	154.6	143.8
Street railways and cartage	50,304	1,738,187	34.55	134.1	133.2	129.2	158.7	157.2	148.7
Steam railways	90,481	3,879,405	42.88	129.3	128.1	125.5	157.7	154.6	142.4
Shipping and stevedoring	25,024	790,162	31.18	118.8	121.6	117.6	143.2	149.2	141.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	186,691	4,776,438	30.48	88.0	85.8	94.1	117.6	112.6	117.2
Building	49,749	1,664,295	34.14	78.2	73.0	70.6	92.5	66.8	82.8
Highway	63,107	1,781,136	28.22	87.8	87.0	110.5	126.9	127.1	144.0
Railway	44,835	1,331,007	29.69	101.3	101.3	100.0	154.9	143.1	145.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	53,210	1,052,559	19.78	124.7	123.6	121.2	154.0	152.5	143.1
Hotels and restaurants	38,614	663,806	18.64	131.7	130.9	128.9	166.4	165.0	158.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,596	388,753	22.09	113.4	112.2	109.4	136.7	135.0	123.7
<b>TRADE</b>	190,268	5,187,930	27.27	104.6	109.3	103.3	127.3	127.2	117.0
Retail	137,802	3,464,691	25.14	107.4	107.1	101.3	125.1	125.1	114.9
Wholesale	52,466	1,723,239	32.84	118.4	117.3	110.1	132.0	131.6	121.6
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,764,621	56,530,026	32.04	113.0	114.6	121.5	140.8	143.0	149.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	67,318	2,257,052	33.53	112.0	112.0	108.6	130.2	130.3	122.6
Banks and trust companies	38,689	1,145,076	29.60	119.9	119.9	116.9	135.8	136.2	126.8
Brokerage and stock market	2,349	83,672	35.62	153.9	156.3	119.0	179.6	179.9	135.4
Insurance	26,280	1,028,304	39.13	99.8	99.5	97.6	121.9	121.6	117.5
<b>NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,831,939	58,787,078	32.09	113.1	114.5	121.0	140.4	142.4	148.5

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at September 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 Number of Employment and Payrolls as at September 1 and August 1, 1945, and September 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 Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1945	Index Numbers based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
					Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944			
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	53,744	1,674,210	31.15	125.2	126.5	137.5	166.9	174.0	186.7			
	Lumber products	5,173	126,911	24.53	99.5	99.3	136.7	137.3	139.0	200.5			
	Pulp and paper	5,722	191,940	33.54	110.0	107.5	104.6	140.5	139.4	129.8			
	Iron and steel	25,763	928,366	36.03	155.9	160.1	179.7	206.2	214.9	239.9			
	Logging	3,592	93,152	25.93	60.0	79.8	68.9	102.3	144.5	133.3			
	Mining	15,098	559,346	37.07	83.9	84.9	89.4	135.9	140.3	142.4			
	Transportation	16,053	577,464	35.97	161.5	188.5	152.0	199.8	204.3	179.4			
	Construction	25,065	668,763	26.68	104.9	104.3	121.9	148.4	148.1	175.5			
	Trade	13,629	325,794	23.90	118.4	113.3	108.9	138.2	141.8	126.9			
	- All Industries	153,004	4,024,955	30.26	113.6	115.7	121.1	157.5	152.6	167.2			
	Quebec	Manufacturing	343,309	10,781,527	31.40	117.9	122.2	138.0	164.7	160.7	180.0		
		Lumber products	18,616	479,357	25.43	112.9	111.1	108.2	173.1	168.2	192.1		
		Pulp and paper	34,371	1,193,358	34.72	116.0	115.4	111.3	138.5	135.7	129.8		
		Textile products	73,161	1,735,346	23.72	101.7	99.4	98.9	129.5	122.9	121.7		
Chemicals		24,373	871,718	35.77	112.0	125.3	198.1	152.2	168.6	234.6			
Iron and steel		92,293	3,488,468	37.90	141.1	159.5	180.2	180.3	206.2	241.1			
Logging		20,269	479,369	23.65	93.8	97.2	85.7	161.8	176.6	133.5			
Mining		12,438	435,399	35.01	91.6	92.2	99.9	103.4	105.7	112.2			
Communications		9,430	285,687	30.89	131.0	129.3	117.5	142.3	139.2	125.4			
Transportation		43,915	1,636,162	37.26	126.5	125.8	122.2	150.8	150.1	189.1			
Construction		44,448	1,315,791	29.60	87.6	83.3	112.3	118.3	112.4	144.2			
Services		14,786	302,028	20.43	134.7	133.9	130.4	166.8	162.4	156.1			
Trade		44,099	1,206,509	27.36	109.1	120.7	102.7	125.6	124.9	114.9			
- All Industries		531,694	16,442,472	30.92	113.2	115.4	127.1	146.5	149.9	159.9			
Ontario	Manufacturing	484,103	16,023,158	33.10	111.2	114.7	126.6	134.5	139.9	155.7			
	Lumber products	25,017	669,728	26.77	115.0	117.0	114.3	145.2	149.7	142.0			
	Plant products - edible	29,670	774,060	26.09	128.3	133.8	155.1	143.6	149.7	157.0			
	Pulp and paper	40,277	1,363,720	33.86	117.0	115.0	107.8	132.4	129.0	119.7			
	Textile products	52,887	1,329,300	25.13	92.5	92.4	91.6	115.8	114.9	111.2			
	Chemicals	20,690	704,440	34.05	103.4	112.2	143.1	128.1	141.6	168.1			
	Electrical apparatus	29,034	939,970	32.37	133.1	136.2	143.9	154.6	160.7	167.6			
	Iron and steel	170,964	6,329,268	37.02	107.6	114.5	138.8	129.4	139.6	172.4			
	Non-ferrous metal products	26,824	940,925	36.09	109.5	116.5	129.1	142.1	152.0	168.0			
	Logging	18,329	433,754	23.64	186.7	183.2	119.3	237.1	236.2	162.9			
	Mining	19,987	781,745	39.11	64.9	66.1	68.1	72.3	74.6	75.7			
	Communications	12,251	407,442	33.26	124.9	122.9	113.2	152.1	145.2	132.6			
	Transportation	48,660	1,902,279	39.09	128.9	128.4	124.6	149.4	147.7	139.3			
	Construction	45,217	1,461,323	32.32	78.4	77.2	70.7	101.5	97.6	99.9			
Services	20,797	400,168	19.24	117.5	116.3	116.2	146.4	145.3	136.5				
Trade	74,119	2,039,364	27.51	104.4	104.3	98.4	120.9	120.9	111.4				
- All Industries	723,963	23,449,233	32.39	108.2	110.3	115.6	129.4	132.5	139.2				
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	70,101	2,233,098	31.98	125.8	128.5	139.2	153.2	151.3	162.9			
	Animal products - edible	13,802	419,863	30.41	153.9	153.5	169.9	180.8	166.8	184.4			
	Lumber products	4,027	111,817	27.77	104.7	107.4	108.6	135.4	134.4	133.5			
	Plant products - edible	6,517	180,350	27.75	146.2	154.5	145.1	161.1	166.1	154.2			
	Textile products	4,626	102,249	22.10	108.3	111.1	113.2	131.3	131.6	127.6			
	Iron and steel	21,050	756,432	35.94	109.5	113.5	138.9	145.1	143.3	173.0			
	Mining	12,476	519,013	41.52	114.4	112.6	122.3	141.4	140.4	153.5			
	Communications	5,284	159,841	30.25	124.6	122.9	115.2	146.0	139.7	124.9			
	Transportation	39,147	1,598,495	40.83	125.4	125.0	125.3	152.3	149.9	122.3			
	Construction	28,660	890,103	31.06	86.2	84.6	81.7	122.1	113.1	112.4			
	Services	8,438	163,886	19.42	117.2	116.8	117.9	142.8	142.7	132.0			
	Trade	38,781	1,072,852	27.66	114.2	113.7	108.1	131.0	131.3	120.5			
	- All Industries	203,753	6,656,167	32.87	114.7	115.0	117.1	142.7	140.0	140.4			
	British Columbia	Manufacturing	91,666	3,233,075	35.27	161.1	160.2	174.1	200.8	205.1	217.7		
Animal products - edible		7,335	237,173	32.33	154.3	132.5	133.6	189.9	169.3	159.9			
Lumber products		18,331	616,601	33.64	99.0	96.4	98.4	128.3	123.2	124.5			
Plant products - edible		7,733	206,278	26.68	201.4	166.5	204.0	246.2	208.2	234.8			
Pulp and paper		7,723	284,943	36.90	115.2	115.4	112.8	133.3	133.0	127.1			
Iron and steel		36,506	1,372,951	37.61	306.2	326.2	379.1	386.8	429.3	492.9			
Non-ferrous metal products		3,212	135,765	42.27	97.4	98.3	100.4	117.0	119.2	108.5			
Logging		11,211	478,503	42.68	121.9	110.0	124.3	132.1	107.5	129.8			
Mining		7,892	321,179	40.70	78.2	77.5	77.3	91.8	89.4	87.9			
Transportation		18,034	683,354	37.89	133.7	127.5	123.9	169.5	164.9	149.6			
Construction		13,301	440,458	33.11	104.9	103.2	105.6	136.7	131.9	142.9			
Services		6,322	141,235	22.34	140.6	135.9	123.4	175.1	171.2	164.3			
Trade		19,540	543,411	27.87	118.2	115.4	112.3	146.1	142.9	134.4			
- All Industries		172,207	5,957,299	34.69	136.1	133.5	139.4	166.5	164.2	170.0			

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at September 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 September 1 and August 1, 1945 and September 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 Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Sept. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	186,785	6,162,283	32.99	122.3	126.0	142.3	157.8	162.8	184.1
Plant products - edible	8,642	244,203	28.26	102.4	100.8	99.0	131.6	127.0	125.3
Pulp and paper	10,004	320,808	32.07	123.8	123.1	118.7	140.0	135.2	129.1
Textiles	32,733	825,580	25.22	100.7	96.2	97.7	129.0	118.0	120.4
Tobacco	6,296	171,335	27.21	107.9	94.6	109.1	169.4	146.6	160.4
Iron and steel	65,478	2,542,880	38.84	142.4	159.3	195.3	180.4	202.1	244.0
Communications	4,180	164,298	39.30	131.2	129.2	116.2	139.0	135.7	123.5
Transportation	14,983	490,112	32.71	121.2	119.9	116.3	141.4	143.6	134.5
Construction	11,418	376,043	32.93	101.9	94.3	90.6	129.8	120.3	113.7
Services	10,766	233,176	21.66	132.8	129.9	126.2	166.5	160.7	152.8
Trade	34,286	970,298	28.30	110.3	109.6	104.5	125.1	124.4	114.9
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	262,518	8,399,884	32.00	119.9	121.8	132.0	150.6	153.4	165.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	21,024	649,900	30.91	131.2	142.7	190.9	187.0	208.3	290.3
Chemicals	2,900	123,815	42.69	66.8	94.3	231.5	160.6	199.1	394.3
Iron and steel	6,416	220,603	34.38	253.8	290.6	390.6	296.6	381.2	669.4
Transportation	1,189	58,691	32.54	129.4	127.2	127.4	161.2	158.9	151.9
Construction	2,587	77,942	30.09	112.0	104.2	101.6	188.4	173.6	161.8
Services	1,538	25,596	16.64	137.9	135.9	132.5	167.6	164.7	159.8
Trade	4,121	94,914	23.03	124.5	123.7	113.2	142.8	141.5	129.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	30,848	899,255	29.15	128.6	135.3	165.6	178.8	191.9	244.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	167,711	5,656,664	33.61	119.9	121.2	141.4	148.8	151.2	173.3
Plant products - edible	12,524	350,729	26.41	113.8	112.7	123.2	125.9	122.1	120.7
Pulp and paper	17,414	579,722	33.29	114.6	114.0	108.2	129.3	127.8	117.8
Textiles	18,863	526,624	27.92	95.4	92.6	94.0	124.7	119.8	115.9
Chemicals	10,643	349,823	32.87	132.9	136.2	175.5	169.0	175.6	205.7
Electrical apparatus	15,738	455,561	33.16	145.8	147.2	158.0	173.9	173.9	181.0
Iron and steel	44,608	1,656,110	37.13	125.2	132.2	187.7	161.9	175.0	244.8
Communications	3,794	153,082	40.35	127.8	126.4	110.3	149.7	143.5	128.0
Transportation	9,755	337,951	34.64	134.0	133.1	127.4	154.1	152.7	142.6
Construction	8,220	299,161	36.39	99.0	91.7	73.4	114.6	106.3	83.2
Services	10,177	211,220	20.75	107.4	107.6	114.7	139.4	139.4	136.0
Trade	38,004	1,112,458	29.27	107.7	107.2	101.0	121.2	121.0	111.4
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	237,785	7,757,658	32.62	117.3	117.8	129.2	142.6	143.5	155.3
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	9,450	298,917	31.83	94.2	97.4	118.2	119.8	123.0	144.4
Pulp and paper	3,067	106,088	34.59	109.6	111.3	111.8	132.5	126.6	125.3
Iron and steel	2,077	68,655	32.04	62.1	68.9	116.7	88.4	100.1	167.7
Construction	1,880	56,021	29.80	76.3	75.7	79.9	97.3	97.6	98.9
Services	2,534	41,218	16.27	140.2	137.0	124.7	165.9	171.2	150.9
Trade	4,962	122,964	24.81	115.0	116.3	111.1	136.7	137.3	125.2
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	20,801	587,970	28.27	104.1	105.4	113.5	127.2	128.9	135.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	45,883	1,518,025	33.08	104.0	107.4	114.5	122.0	130.4	157.0
Textiles	6,299	143,673	22.81	91.0	94.4	90.1	133.7	109.1	100.9
Electrical apparatus	5,968	186,365	31.28	114.5	117.5	133.6	135.2	163.7	175.8
Iron and steel	21,780	820,641	37.88	99.9	104.5	117.6	118.4	128.5	140.1
Construction	2,072	71,810	34.66	82.5	81.8	53.6	107.3	102.7	66.0
Trade	4,648	125,002	26.89	104.2	106.3	100.4	120.1	122.2	113.2
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	65,649	1,804,694	32.42	104.3	107.2	111.4	122.7	129.7	132.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	31,155	1,269,279	40.74	111.4	116.0	126.0	115.3	116.9	143.2
Iron and steel	25,004	1,057,347	42.29	106.3	109.2	124.4	110.4	110.5	142.9
Construction	752	27,449	36.50	118.2	118.7	116.5	145.7	153.3	154.0
Trade	1,831	50,823	27.59	116.3	115.9	121.3	120.3	117.8	119.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	35,610	1,412,653	39.57	112.4	116.5	125.4	119.0	119.3	143.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	33,327	1,036,550	31.10	122.8	124.4	135.0	160.6	145.6	166.9
Animal products - edible	5,410	173,022	31.98	145.2	137.5	157.9	179.4	149.6	178.7
Textiles	4,035	87,946	21.77	116.1	113.7	112.9	135.7	130.6	121.2
Chemicals	1,507	54,745	34.50	278.2	348.7	561.0	367.3	468.8	687.6
Iron and steel	10,485	382,434	35.79	108.5	112.1	130.2	144.6	138.8	157.0
Communications	1,482	45,334	30.59	117.9	119.3	103.3	131.2	123.7	103.4
Transportation	3,872	132,036	34.10	134.2	134.2	125.5	155.5	154.0	140.0
Construction	1,903	64,908	34.11	43.6	38.7	33.4	49.3	44.0	35.4
Services	3,115	55,219	17.73	127.4	125.4	127.1	148.4	147.4	141.7
Trade	15,600	438,980	28.14	113.4	112.5	105.7	130.6	130.1	118.3
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	59,330	1,773,934	29.90	114.5	114.6	117.0	135.0	131.4	131.7
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	47,829	1,712,506	35.80	194.2	200.4	219.5	246.5	262.1	284.7
Lumber products	6,503	211,960	32.59	107.6	104.9	98.2	125.0	124.0	120.1
Iron and steel	26,969	1,028,760	38.15	325.9	345.8	411.0	418.7	466.8	558.4
Communications	2,988	79,199	26.51	128.5	128.5	114.8	138.8	138.9	137.5
Transportation	8,389	301,137	36.90	152.8	143.5	132.7	176.9	173.9	144.7
Construction	4,185	143,263	34.23	135.6	130.9	114.1	164.7	160.5	147.2
Services	4,431	102,485	23.13	144.3	140.4	127.7	180.8	177.9	158.9
Trade	15,157	430,075	28.37	118.6	117.1	111.5	149.2	144.8	134.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	82,985	2,768,917	33.37	161.9	163.0	167.3	204.1	210.7	214.9

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at Sept. 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 Aug. 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Sept. 1, Aug. 1, 1945 and Sept. 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 Sept. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Sept. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
					Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944	Sept. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1944
<b>Halifax</b> - Manufacturing	10,989	356,314	32.72	33.82	146.9	149.0	134.7	212.1	223.3	196.7
Plant products - edible	885	20,633	23.31	22.83	66.6	67.9	77.2	94.4	94.2	103.0
Iron and steel	6,860	241,665	35.23	37.00	219.6	225.9	178.1	309.5	333.4	268.7
Transportation	2,874	80,657	28.08	27.70	243.8	243.0	282.4	292.5	372.9	320.2
Construction	2,879	91,795	31.88	30.76	119.8	101.2	126.4	186.0	111.2	132.2
Services	1,096	17,741	16.19	16.23	100.7	103.6	102.0	107.4	110.9	107.1
Trade	4,360	103,722	23.79	24.27	116.2	117.2	114.1	129.3	133.8	128.4
- All Industries	23,947	714,445	29.83	29.75	136.4	141.6	134.5	179.1	185.8	172.0
<b>Saint John</b> - Manufacturing	6,232	199,302	31.99	32.93	124.3	122.0	132.7	192.9	186.3	195.4
Iron and steel	2,246	89,184	39.69	40.30	149.9	153.8	178.1	242.0	250.2	270.4
Trade	2,593	66,690	25.72	25.49	95.0	96.2	90.7	124.1	124.2	117.1
- All Industries	12,886	375,948	29.17	29.70	123.1	117.6	126.8	168.9	164.0	168.4
<b>Sherbrooke</b> - Manufacturing	7,247	186,247	25.70	26.20	101.3	104.5	105.5	124.8	131.3	130.4
Textiles	4,065	92,300	22.70	22.96	95.6	96.0	96.8	118.0	119.9	113.4
Iron and steel	1,934	61,756	31.93	32.69	97.0	107.4	117.6	118.6	134.4	143.7
- All Industries	8,972	230,579	25.70	26.10	101.9	104.5	106.4	124.9	130.2	127.6
<b>Three Rivers</b> - Manufacturing	7,186	216,912	30.60	30.69	119.0	129.1	138.9	133.3	145.1	153.9
Pulp and paper	2,973	112,509	37.84	37.57	116.1	118.8	113.8	135.7	137.9	131.2
Textiles	2,151	38,959	18.11	17.94	92.4	93.0	82.1	96.5	96.2	93.5
- All Industries	9,432	273,287	28.97	29.36	118.2	128.0	132.9	134.3	147.4	150.8
<b>Waterloo</b> - Manufacturing	14,286	422,087	29.56	29.50	118.4	121.0	114.4	152.1	155.2	145.4
Animal products - edible	1,254	32,519	31.61	30.08	116.3	119.5	116.5	149.6	146.7	137.4
Leather products	1,599	45,637	28.54	30.45	96.2	93.2	93.3	122.1	126.2	121.4
Lumber products	1,474	41,777	28.34	29.59	116.9	118.3	109.0	143.2	148.8	140.9
Rubber products	4,893	148,720	30.39	30.18	147.3	149.8	135.6	187.3	189.0	166.6
Textiles	1,658	35,871	23.02	23.11	90.3	90.1	83.6	117.6	117.8	112.1
Iron and steel	1,337	46,239	34.58	33.50	132.1	132.7	145.2	164.0	159.6	176.3
- All Industries	16,825	501,930	29.83	29.83	112.8	114.7	111.7	147.3	149.9	142.5
<b>London</b> - Manufacturing	14,354	437,497	30.48	30.67	123.9	127.7	125.5	150.2	156.0	148.9
Plant products - edible	2,007	53,730	26.77	26.40	128.3	132.3	120.6	154.2	169.4	147.0
Pulp and paper	1,612	53,209	29.36	29.24	115.7	112.3	103.9	128.2	124.0	113.7
Textiles	1,246	24,542	19.70	21.10	76.5	76.6	79.9	79.0	98.9	93.3
Iron and steel	4,438	154,897	34.90	35.20	153.9	167.7	163.0	194.2	213.3	182.2
Trade	3,667	71,619	26.85	27.49	111.0	108.2	96.0	122.0	122.3	104.9
- All Industries	21,325	644,062	30.20	30.42	119.6	120.7	121.9	142.9	145.3	141.5
<b>Pt. William</b> - Manufacturing	6,399	229,560	35.93	39.64	70.6	110.9	132.7	94.8	164.1	204.1
<b>Pt. Arthur</b> - Pulp and paper	1,995	73,433	36.81	38.32	127.1	126.8	109.0	127.0	132.0	117.9
Iron and steel	3,269	120,561	36.92	40.99	48.4	103.6	137.7	72.7	172.9	236.4
Transportation	2,174	81,453	37.47	37.12	163.8	157.6	144.5	137.6	139.8	123.0
Trade	1,374	35,452	25.80	26.36	100.5	98.9	93.4	121.2	117.2	108.4
- All Industries	11,017	375,251	34.06	37.00	78.0	104.0	117.5	99.3	143.2	166.4
<b>Regina</b> - Manufacturing	2,451	76,847	31.35	31.19	111.2	115.2	125.1	118.7	122.2	139.3
Animal products - edible	656	19,142	29.18	27.33	167.0	163.2	185.6	172.1	157.5	194.4
Iron and steel	311	10,771	34.63	32.92	44.9	61.1	81.1	54.3	70.2	109.2
Trade	3,806	97,482	25.61	25.51	111.2	109.9	104.8	128.1	126.0	116.1
- All Industries	9,917	275,008	27.73	27.64	109.5	108.5	106.2	132.3	130.6	126.9
<b>Saskatoon</b> - Manufacturing	2,020	58,994	29.20	27.39	165.9	186.1	161.1	180.9	190.3	172.2
Animal products - edible	860	22,942	26.68	23.98	236.9	309.9	236.6	239.6	289.5	235.1
Trade	2,372	60,666	25.56	25.55	111.0	112.9	105.2	134.0	136.3	122.7
- All Industries	6,304	169,372	26.87	26.24	126.6	131.8	122.4	154.4	157.0	140.5
<b>Calgary</b> - Manufacturing	7,663	258,291	33.71	33.45	137.4	140.3	153.3	180.3	182.3	179.7
Animal products - edible	1,335	40,562	30.38	29.79	145.8	138.4	164.9	157.5	146.5	171.9
Plant products - edible	899	25,133	27.96	29.21	123.9	120.9	118.6	142.3	145.1	136.1
Iron and steel	2,129	73,749	34.64	34.22	114.0	129.2	179.5	144.4	160.4	227.5
Construction	938	31,927	33.93	32.41	53.2	49.2	42.8	97.9	77.7	60.8
Trade	5,564	156,747	28.17	28.47	110.9	109.7	107.2	127.1	126.6	121.5
- All Industries	17,946	564,298	31.44	31.39	116.4	116.9	120.7	137.5	137.6	141.3
<b>Edmonton</b> - Manufacturing	6,655	216,432	32.62	31.32	123.2	127.1	158.0	160.3	169.3	182.6
Animal products - edible	2,891	89,947	31.11	30.32	149.9	152.1	165.1	175.2	176.1	183.3
Iron and steel	1,253	48,854	38.99	36.37	102.4	104.3	235.2	154.9	147.1	378.9
Construction	1,446	46,608	32.23	31.58	148.7	156.4	148.1	180.3	184.6	221.1
Trade	5,047	134,823	26.71	26.95	139.3	140.3	135.5	157.7	160.2	146.1
- All Industries	17,043	507,199	29.76	29.32	125.6	127.3	158.7	154.4	154.1	169.8
<b>Victoria</b> - Manufacturing	9,213	334,385	36.29	34.99	242.9	259.4	240.2	303.9	312.9	305.4
Lumber products	1,108	39,370	35.53	35.17	108.0	113.7	125.6	142.4	148.5	158.1
Iron and steel	6,198	234,951	37.91	35.81	489.1	513.0	451.0	580.4	595.5	561.0
Transportation	913	31,939	34.98	35.13	167.7	166.4	156.1	195.7	185.1	181.2
Trade	2,204	52,723	23.90	24.06	107.6	106.0	98.2	122.0	120.9	113.7
- All Industries	14,752	492,672	32.70	32.10	174.8	181.0	170.0	228.9	232.7	224.0

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515040

