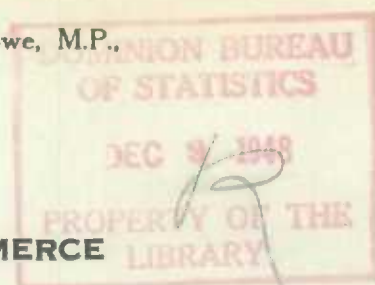


72 002

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce



CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT SECTION

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
December 8, 1948

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOES NOT GUARANTEE
IN THE FUTURE

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1914

1914

CONTENTS.

Explanation of the methods used in Preparing the Monthly Statistics of Employment and Payrolls.

Page

I

TEXTUAL SUMMARIES.

1. General Summary	1
2. Industrial Summary	7
3. Provincial Summary	13
4. Summary for Leading Cities	15

TABLES.

Table A. Summary table showing the industrial and geographical distribution of employees and the weekly payrolls reported by leading firms at Oct.1, 1948, with index numbers based on June 1, 1941 as 100	2
Table B. Index Numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings, based on June 1, 1941 as 100, in certain broad groups of industries, with per capita weekly earnings, monthly from 1944	4
Table C. Summary table showing geographical and industrial distribution of men and women employees reported by leading firms at Oct.1, 1948	6

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION of employees and payrolls reported at Oct.1: average weekly earnings: indexes of employment and payrolls based on June 1, 1941, with comparative data, for:-

Table 1. The Dominion as a Whole	20
Table 2. The Five Economic Areas	21
Table 3. The Three Maritime and Three Prairie Provinces	22
Table 4. The Eight Cities with Populations exceeding 100,000	23
Table 5. The Twelve Cities with Populations of 35,000 to 100,000 ..	24

INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT (1926=100), with comparisons from earlier years, for:

Table 6. Canada, the Economic Areas and Provinces	25
Table 7. The Eight Largest Cities	26
Table 8. The Principal Industrial Groups	27
Table 9. Some 60 Industries or Industrial Groups in Canada as a Whole	28
Table 10. Leading Industries in the Economic Areas	29
Table 11. Leading Industries in the Eight Largest Cities	30

SEX DISTRIBUTION

Table 12. Sex Distribution of Employees Reported in Canada at Oct.1, 1948, with Comparative Data for a month and a year earlier	31
---	----

CHARTS.

Chart 1. Trends of employment in the Major Non-Agricultural Industries in Canada, 1929-1948 - facing page	1
Chart 2. Trends of Employment, Payrolls and Average Earnings in the Nine Major Industries, 1943-1948	8
Chart 3. Trends of Employment in Manufacturing, 1927-1948	10
Chart 4. Trends of Employment, Monthly, 1929, 1933 and 1939-1948	12

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, 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 a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

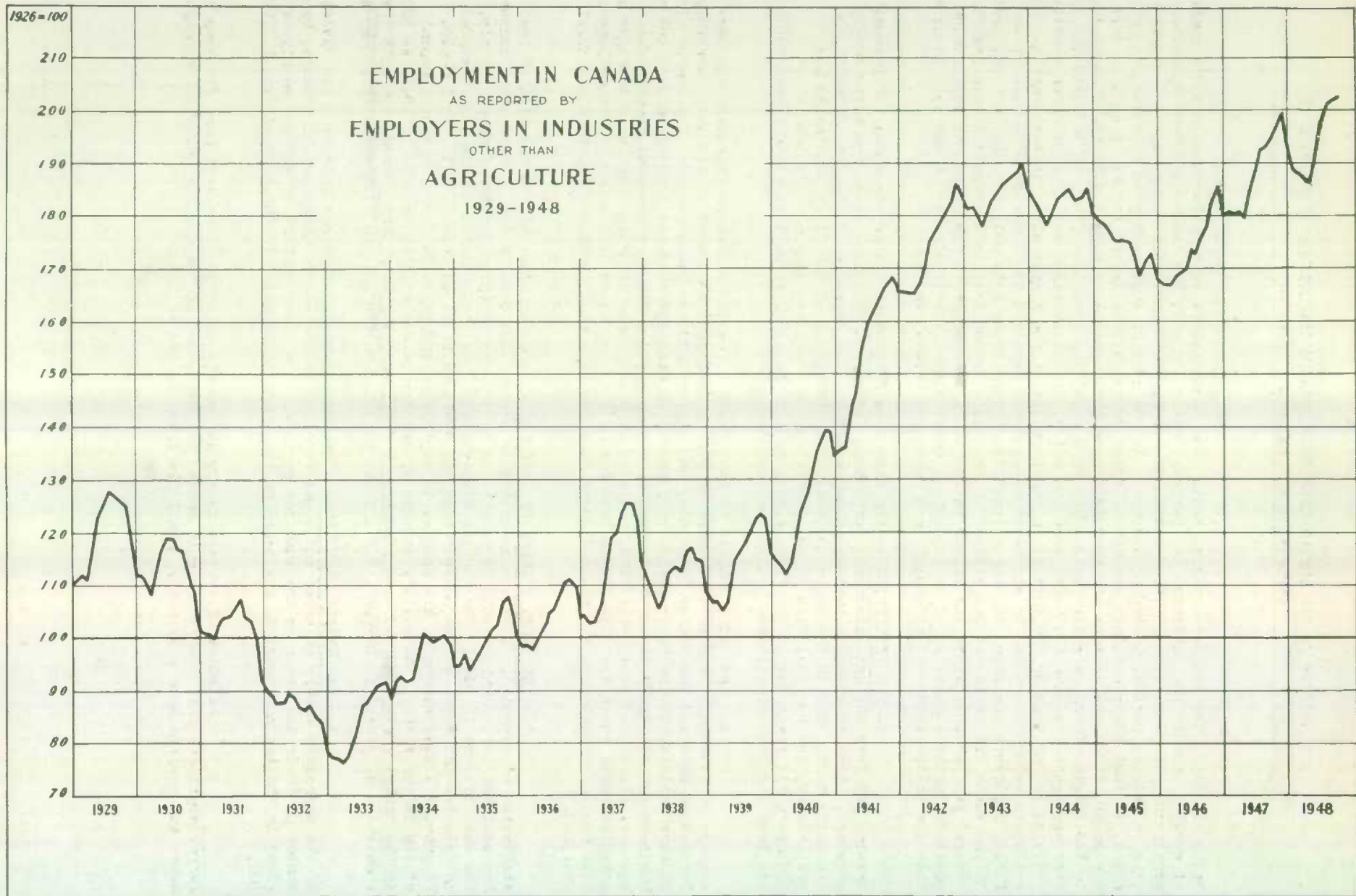
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



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

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:
Chief, Employment Statistics:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
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.

The trend of industrial employment in Canada continued moderately upward at the beginning of October, when 19,359 larger establishments 1/ in the eight major industrial divisions reported an increase of 0.4 p.c. in their working forces. This gain was not equal to that indicated on the average at Oct. 1 in the last 27 years. The index number of employment rose from its previous all-time maximum of 201.8 at Sept. 1, to 202.6 at Oct. 1, when it exceeded by four p.c. the figure of 194.8 recorded at Oct. 1, 1947. During the war years, the highest index for the beginning of October was that of 187.5 in 1943. The increase indicated at Oct. 1, 1948, took place mainly among women, for whom employment rose by 1.7 p.c. The male staffs of the reporting firm were higher by 0.03 p.c. than at Sept. 1.

Industrial activity generally was at a higher level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1 in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but curtailment was reported by leading firms in the Maritime Provinces and in Alberta and British Columbia. Industrially, there was important expansion in logging, in which the number added to the working forces approximated that at Oct. 1 of last year. Manufacturing, transportation and trade also showed improvement, the gain in trade being on quite a large scale. On the other hand, the trend was unfavourable in mining, communications, construction and hotels and restaurants. The losses in construction were considerable, but those in the remaining divisions were moderate. In manufacturing, the most outstanding changes were the increase of some 6.6 p.c. in vegetable food processing, and the substantial contractions, also seasonal in character, in animal foods, lumber and paper mills.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly expenditures in salaries and wages reported by the firms furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at the beginning of October were higher by 2.7 p.c. than their payrolls at Sept. 1. This increase, partly seasonal in character, slightly exceeded the gain which had been indicated at Oct. 1 over Sept. 1 in 1947. The substantial rise in the payrolls at the date under review resulted mainly from the payment of higher wage rates in many establishments, together with a return to 1/ See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948, Oct. 1, 1947 and Oct. 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Oct. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	Employment				Payrolls				
							Oct. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	Oct. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	
(a) Provinces															
Maritime Provinces	147,181	5,463,362	37.12	36.66	33.56	30.42	123.6	124.1	123.5	115.9	209.7	208.1	189.3	160.9	
Prince Edward Island	3,477	115,894	33.33	34.04	30.28	28.16	153.7	154.3	151.9	130.5	235.0	241.1	211.1	167.8	
Nova Scotia	84,613	3,141,413	37.13	36.72	33.44	30.40	117.7	118.4	117.0	110.5	193.6	192.7	173.6	148.3	
New Brunswick	59,091	2,208,065	37.33	36.72	33.92	30.56	131.9	132.1	132.8	124.4	236.4	235.0	216.8	182.3	
Quebec	622,846	24,948,064	40.09	38.33	35.78	32.04	130.6	130.4	126.7	117.4	215.5	211.8	189.1	156.7	
Ontario	874,888	37,592,480	42.97	41.97	38.47	33.40	128.8	127.3	123.7	111.0	204.2	197.1	175.5	136.5	
Prairie Provinces	280,707	10,661,794	42.53	42.07	37.52	34.04	140.7	140.8	130.0	126.6	225.9	223.6	184.2	161.3	
Manitoba	111,062	4,727,204	42.57	41.68	37.14	33.95	135.9	135.6	124.9	123.2	215.0	209.9	174.8	157.4	
Saskatchewan	49,020	1,982,213	40.44	40.36	36.80	33.06	134.2	133.0	128.0	122.8	209.4	206.9	177.0	156.4	
Alberta	90,635	3,952,377	43.61	43.44	38.96	34.72	154.1	155.7	138.4	130.3	251.0	252.7	201.7	189.6	
British Columbia	206,184	9,068,823	44.30	43.53	40.39	36.73	156.4	160.3	162.7	132.9	246.3	244.8	216.4	171.6	
CANADA	2,100,286	87,754,493	41.78	40.86	37.39	33.15	132.7	132.2	127.6	116.6	214.8	208.9	184.9	149.8	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	299,615	12,123,756	40.48	39.34	36.03	32.84	133.5	131.8	128.6	122.7	210.7	202.1	180.5	157.3	
Quebec City	31,348	1,090,434	34.78	33.91	32.88	28.46	124.3	124.6	121.9	108.0	206.0	200.3	187.0	144.0	
Toronto	270,177	11,473,369	42.47	41.53	38.20	33.41	130.5	129.7	124.7	116.2	206.7	200.0	177.6	144.4	
Ottawa	26,463	941,700	36.59	36.16	32.94	29.30	130.6	131.4	121.2	119.5	200.4	199.3	175.4	131.5	
Hamilton	66,604	2,833,236	44.11	42.63	38.80	32.69	122.7	122.4	116.0	87.8	197.0	189.9	165.7	104.1	
Windsor	41,409	2,146,524	51.82	49.01	44.51	35.66	127.0	125.5	121.7	99.9	176.7	162.5	145.1	95.0	
Winnipeg	69,674	2,692,873	38.54	38.08	33.76	30.77	134.8	133.9	125.9	127.3	203.4	199.6	166.9	153.7	
Vancouver	90,025	3,759,487	41.76	41.06	37.67	34.34	168.0	169.4	158.7	143.8	263.6	261.3	224.9	186.8	
Halifax	22,190	755,453	34.04	34.12	32.45	29.97	123.0	125.0	121.4	126.0	184.7	188.1	173.8	164.8	
Saint John	13,663	455,092	33.55	32.30	31.00	30.02	124.0	131.1	137.7	124.3	194.2	197.8	202.2	172.4	
Sherbrooke	10,590	366,063	34.87	32.43	32.12	28.58	117.0	121.5	113.3	109.0	194.7	189.6	175.0	149.3	
Three Rivers	11,713	483,284	41.26	41.23	37.34	31.99	141.2	143.4	141.6	124.3	197.1	198.4	204.0	183.8	
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,076	798,346	39.77	39.17	37.37	30.94	131.4	132.3	131.7	100.8	230.8	229.0	216.8	136.3	
London	26,662	1,062,399	39.49	39.55	34.97	31.44	145.5	146.7	143.1	155.0	250.3	227.9	195.9	166.1	
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,108	598,380	46.66	43.61	41.60	36.73	90.3	91.4	85.9	74.6	155.2	149.9	133.6	102.3	
Regina	11,437	420,180	36.74	36.49	32.71	29.90	138.4	132.0	126.9	120.1	209.9	203.3	178.6	155.4	
Saskatoon	8,084	288,973	36.01	35.74	33.11	30.11	153.6	154.6	159.9	149.2	251.8	251.5	239.2	208.9	
Calgary	22,492	906,341	40.25	39.67	35.37	32.64	138.6	140.7	131.8	126.1	219.5	219.8	184.7	156.7	
Edmonton	22,661	897,752	39.79	38.94	33.74	31.06	172.8	171.8	140.7	134.8	276.5	259.1	194.9	171.7	
Victoria	12,808	501,569	38.16	38.50	36.41	31.23	146.5	149.4	155.2	152.1	228.6	229.0	224.8	189.2	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,094,187	45,608,166	42.77	41.46	38.04	33.18	124.9	124.7	121.2	112.1	205.8	199.1	177.5	143.0	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	507,861	23,396,445	46.07	44.44	40.94	35.43	119.3	119.3	117.3	103.3	196.0	188.1	170.0	129.9	
Non-Durable Goods	586,016	21,911,041	39.56	38.45	35.21	31.08	129.7	128.1	124.3	120.1	217.0	210.0	186.0	157.8	
Electric Light and Power	32,312	1,495,680	46.29	45.77	41.79	38.11	156.6	162.1	156.6	126.4	232.0	234.4	180.3	148.3	
Logging	80,084	3,110,772	38.84	39.79	36.63	30.64	166.5	139.2	180.7	152.7	322.4	275.9	332.0	254.0	
Mining	84,411	4,297,454	60.91	60.27	46.29	40.25	101.3	102.4	93.2	87.2	161.5	161.2	132.5	111.0	
Communications	49,824	1,927,011	38.60	38.49	34.96	33.07	159.6	160.8	174.3	156.3	265.8	266.8	223.2	189.8	
Transportation	189,729	9,732,930	51.80	50.66	44.45	41.54	148.3	147.3	143.4	134.8	232.6	227.9	194.6	171.0	
Construction and Maintenance	252,661	10,209,936	40.41	39.17	36.66	32.18	139.6	145.0	129.8	109.5	243.4	246.2	206.9	183.7	
Services ^{2/}	72,420	1,906,727	26.31	25.74	24.07	21.69	153.1	155.9	145.8	134.5	245.3	242.4	213.7	183.1	
Trade	276,870	9,787,495	36.28	35.15	31.99	29.03	145.4	140.6	135.0	125.5	212.6	207.7	182.6	154.6	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	87,754,493	41.78	40.86	37.39	33.15	132.7	132.2	127.6	116.6	214.8	208.9	184.9	149.8	
Finance	87,195	3,397,877	38.97	39.61	37.20	35.59	142.7	140.8	136.2	128.3	191.5	191.7	175.4	158.3	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	91,152,370	41.67	40.81	37.36	33.25	133.1	132.5	128.0	117.1	215.9	208.6	184.5	150.1	

*See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 2, with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

more normal working conditions following the vacation season. The average earnings of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating employers amounted to \$41.78 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$40.86 at Sept. 1, 1948. The latest figure is the highest in the record of over seven years. In earlier years for which data are available, the Oct. 1 per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$37.39; 1946, \$33.15; 1945, \$32.08; 1944, \$32.36; 1943, \$31.53; 1942, \$29.51, and 1941, \$26.37.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the latest survey shows an increase of 0.4 p.c. in the total number of employees reported at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier, together with an advance of 2.5 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. The average per person in recorded employment in the nine major industries rose from \$40.81 at that date, to \$41.67 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$37.38 at Oct. 1, 1947.

Table A 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 comparison as at Sept. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947. Table B on page 4 gives a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1944. 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 32.7 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 114.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1948, amounted to 33.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 113.9 p.c. These increases are the highest in the monthly record. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general advance resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 24.9 p.c.; the salaries and wages have mounted by 105.8 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have risen by 67.3 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Oct. 1 had increased by 42.9 p.c. since the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes showed a gain of 126.2 p.c. in the same comparison.

A comparison with the data reported a year ago shows a general increase of four p.c. in the index of employment in the eight leading industrial groups, as compared with a rise of 16.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls. In manufacturing, there was an advance of 3.1 p.c. at the date under review in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 16 p.c. in the index of salaries and wages, while the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have mounted by 12.4 p.c. in the 12 months. Among the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there has been a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the index of employment in the year, together with a rise of 16.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report and in the table on page 2), 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 a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There was a fairly large increase in employment for women at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, according to data received from the larger establishments in the eight leading industries, while the number of men on their staffs rose insignificantly. The gain among women amounted to 1.7 p.c. As already stated, there was a general increase of 0.4 p.c. in the reported total of workers of both sexes. On the whole, the movements indicated at Oct. 1 were seasonal in character, lowered activity in construction being an important factor in the decline among men, while the advance among women took place to a considerable extent in vegetable food and textile factories. Employment for workers of both sexes reached a decidedly higher level in trade, in which the gain was likewise seasonal. There was also a substantial increase in employment for men in logging camps.

The leading firms in the nine major industries reported a rise of 0.4 p.c. in their working forces since Sept. 1; the gain among men amounted to 0.06 p.c. and that among women to 1.8 p.c. The ratios in this group of industries were 781 men and 219 women per 1,000 employees, as compared with 784 and 216 per 1,000, respectively, a month earlier.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1947, there was an increase of some four p.c. in the number of men employed by the larger establishments in the nine major industrial divisions, together with a gain of 3.4 p.c. in their women workers. The ratio per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had then been 780 in the case of men, and 220 in the case of women. At Oct. 1 in earlier years for which data are available, the proportions of women per 1,000 persons on the paylists of leading industrial establishments in the nine major industrial groups were as follows: 1946, 232; 1945, 253; 1944, 271; 1943, 262, and 1942, 235.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index of numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the number and proportions of male and female workers reported at Oct. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Sept. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Oct. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Sept. 1, 1948		Oct. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	151,753	129,830	21,923	85.6	14.4	85.7	14.3	85.9	14.1
Prince Edward Island	3,800	2,912	888	76.6	23.4	76.2	23.8	76.0	24.0
Nova Scotia	87,083	75,864	11,219	87.1	12.9	87.4	12.6	87.3	12.7
New Brunswick	60,870	51,054	9,816	83.9	16.1	83.8	16.2	84.3	15.7
Quebec	646,491	498,082	148,429	77.0	23.0	77.5	22.5	77.3	22.7
Ontario	914,231	698,073	216,158	76.4	23.6	76.6	23.4	76.0	24.0
Prairie Provinces	263,326	210,166	53,160	79.8	20.2	79.9	20.1	79.5	20.5
Manitoba	118,712	90,613	28,099	77.6	22.4	78.0	22.0	77.3	22.7
Saskatchewan	52,216	42,117	10,098	80.7	19.3	81.0	19.0	80.5	19.5
Alberta	94,399	77,436	16,963	82.0	18.0	81.6	18.4	81.9	18.1
British Columbia	211,678	171,981	39,697	81.2	18.8	81.7	18.3	80.9	19.1
CANADA	2,187,479	1,708,112	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0
(b) Cities									
Montreal	317,606	228,093	89,513	70.2	29.8	70.7	29.3	70.2	29.8
Quebec	32,738	23,727	9,011	72.5	27.5	73.1	26.9	73.5	26.5
Toronto	289,713	197,405	92,308	68.1	31.9	68.3	31.7	67.5	32.5
Ottawa	30,319	20,402	9,917	67.3	32.7	68.2	31.8	66.0	34.0
Hamilton	67,899	50,847	17,052	74.9	25.1	75.4	24.6	73.0	27.0
Windsor	42,142	35,398	6,744	84.0	16.0	84.4	15.6	84.5	15.5
Winnipeg	74,317	52,047	22,270	70.0	30.0	70.4	29.6	69.3	30.7
Vancouver	94,206	70,052	24,153	74.4	25.6	74.2	25.8	73.9	26.1
Halifax	22,190	16,039	6,151	72.3	27.7	73.8	26.2	73.3	26.7
Saint John	13,563	9,770	3,793	72.0	28.0	73.9	26.1	73.6	26.4
Sherbrooke	10,690	7,092	3,498	67.0	33.0	68.1	31.9	65.7	34.3
Three Rivers	11,713	9,234	2,479	78.8	21.2	79.7	20.3	78.8	21.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,075	13,835	6,240	68.9	31.1	69.0	31.0	69.4	30.6
London	26,652	18,428	8,224	69.1	30.9	69.6	30.4	68.9	31.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,108	11,315	1,793	86.3	13.7	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8
Regina	11,437	7,581	3,856	66.3	33.7	67.2	32.8	62.3	37.7
Saskatoon	8,024	5,778	2,246	72.0	28.0	72.7	27.3	74.6	25.4
Calgary	22,492	17,111	5,381	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	76.3	23.7
Edmonton	22,561	16,591	5,970	73.5	26.5	73.4	26.6	69.5	30.5
Victoria	12,806	9,340	3,466	72.9	27.1	74.3	25.7	75.2	24.8
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,094,187	846,805	247,382	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2	77.1	22.9
Durable Goods ^{1/}	507,861	454,682	53,179	89.5	10.5	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods	554,014	363,580	190,434	65.6	34.4	66.3	33.7	65.6	34.4
Electric Light and Power	32,312	28,543	3,769	88.3	11.7	88.5	11.5	89.4	10.6
Logging	80,084	76,684	3,400	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Mining	84,411	82,538	1,873	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Communications	49,924	23,835	26,089	47.7	52.3	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8
Transportation	189,729	178,159	11,570	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Construction and Maintenance	252,661	247,842	4,819	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Services ^{2/}	72,420	35,146	37,274	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	46.4	53.6
Trade	276,870	168,834	108,036	61.0	39.0	61.7	38.3	59.8	40.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	1,661,843	438,443	79.1	20.9	79.4	20.6	79.0	21.0
Finance	87,193	46,269	40,924	53.1	46.9	53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	1,708,112	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0

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

^{2/}Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/}The October data are subject to revision.

- 7 -

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Further though slight improvement in the employment situation was reported by 9,594 leading manufacturers at Oct. 1, when the increase in their working forces as compared with Sept. 1 amounted to 0.2 p.c. This advance was smaller than usual for the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920.

There was pronounced seasonal expansion in employment in vegetable food processing at Oct. 1, although the gain of 6.6 p.c. was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of October. Increases on a smaller scale were reported in paper products, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, the trend was downward in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, clay, glass and stone, and non-metallic mineral product plants. In the durable manufactured goods division taken as a whole, there was a slight falling-off in employment, while the index number in the non-durable classes showed a general advance of 0.5 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment in manufacturing at the first of October of the present year was 209.9, as compared with 209.5 a month earlier; at Oct. 1, 1947, the index had stood at 203.6. The latest figure was lower than those at the same date in 1944, 1943 and 1942, but was otherwise the maximum for the beginning of October.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The sums expended in weekly salaries and wages at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments were higher by 3.4 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The advance was partly due to the payment of higher rates of salaries and wages in certain industries and establishments, and partly reflected a return to more normal working conditions following the summer vacation season. The per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by leading manufacturers were decidedly higher, rising from \$41.46 in the last report, to \$42.77 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.04 at Oct. 1, 1947, \$33.18 at Oct. 1, 1946, \$32.54 at Oct. 1, 1945, \$33.02 at Oct. 1, 1944, and \$32.37 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest figure is the highest in the record of 7½ years.

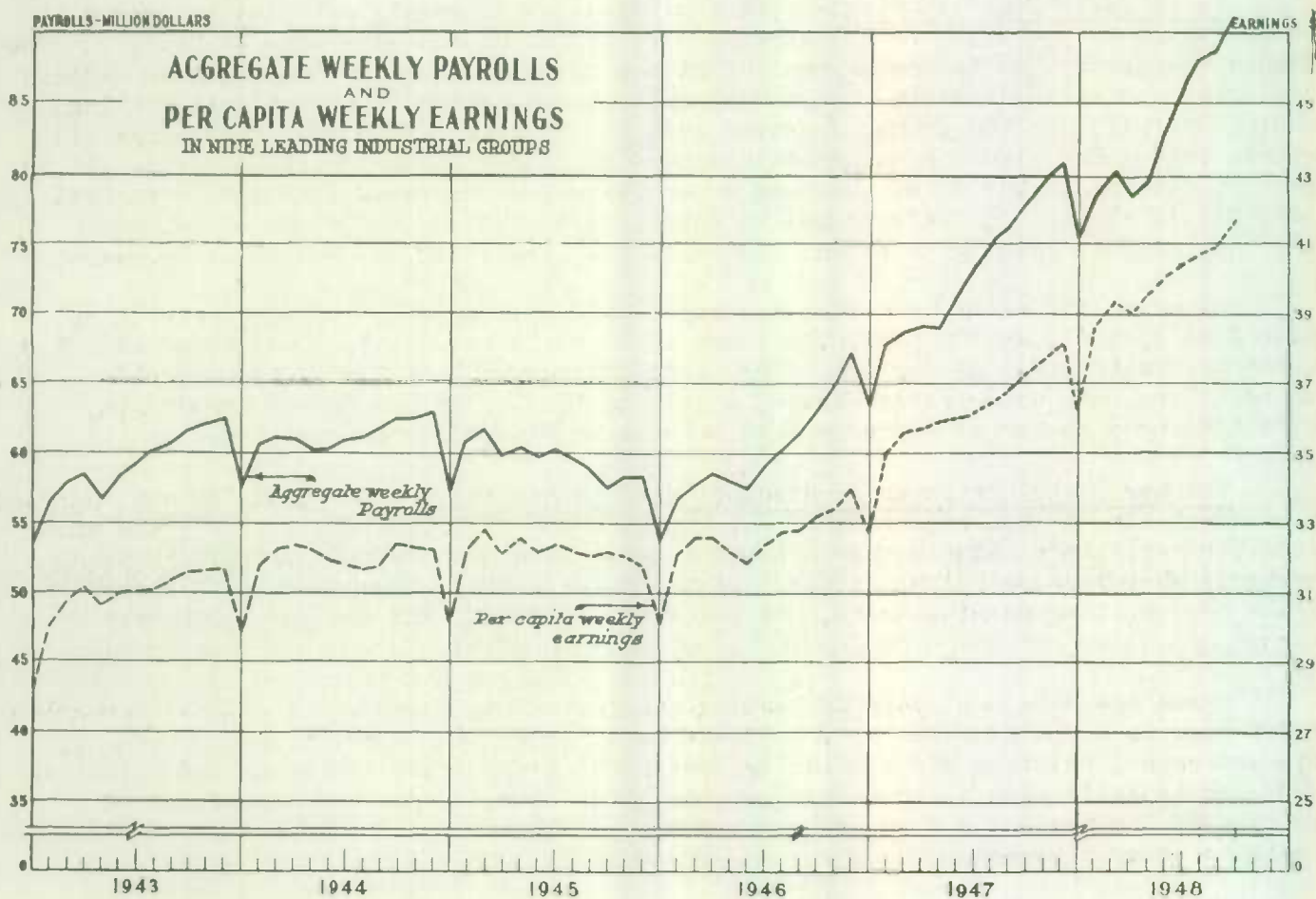
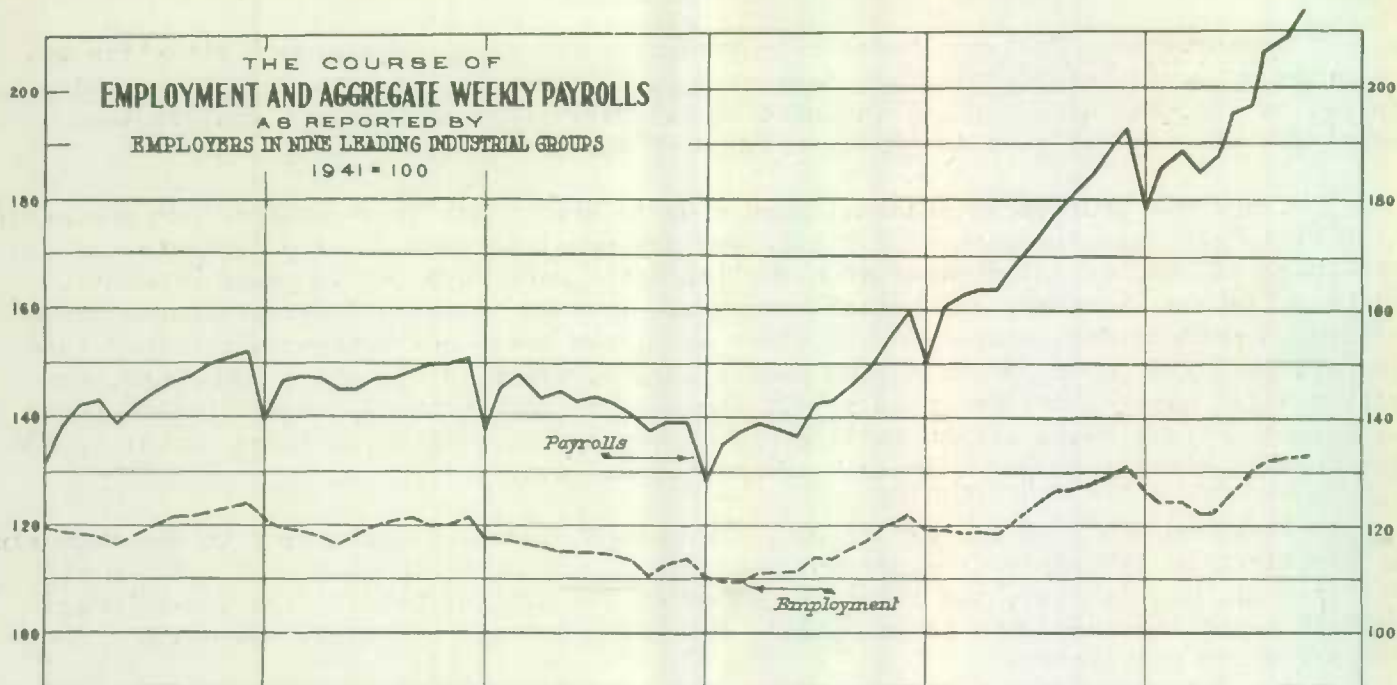
Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1948, stood at 205.8, as compared with 199.1 at Sept. 1, 1948, and 177.5 at Oct. 1, 1947. The payroll figure at the date under review showed a gain of 16 p.c. in the latter comparison, while the index number of employment in manufacturing was higher by 3.1 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing:- The minor increase in employment reported in manufacturing at the beginning of October as compared with Sept. 1 took place among women workers, there being a decrease among men. To a considerable extent, these movements were seasonal in character. Of the total number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers, 774 per 1,000 were men, and 226 per 1,000 were women.

Among the male employees of leading manufacturers, there was a general reduction of 0.3 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1; there were losses in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, larger numbers of men were reported in the vegetable food, rubber, paper product, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and other classes.

There was an increase of two p.c. in the number of women reported by the co-operating manufacturers at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier. The most marked expansion in employment for such workers was in the vegetable food processing and the textile-using industries, but the trend was also favourable in paper product, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactured product factories.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



As compared with Oct. 1, 1947, there was a gain of about 1.9 p.c., in the number of women in recorded employment in factories, with an increase of about 3.4 p.c. in the number of men.

The proportion of women rose from 222 per 1,000 workers at Sept. 1, to 226 at the beginning of October, when the ratio was lower than that of 229 at Oct. 1, 1947; at the same date in earlier years in which surveys of sex distribution were made, the proportions per 1,000 workers had been as follows: 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279, and 1942, 257.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a substantial seasonal increase at Oct. 1, when the expansion was below average for the time of year. The 673 co-operating employers reported a staff greater by 19.7 p.c. than they had indicated at Sept. 1. Activity generally was higher than at the beginning of October in any preceding year of the record except 1947; in that comparison, the latest index of employment, at 263.6, showed a decline of 7.9 p.c., while there was a loss of 2.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls in the year. On the other hand, the sums distributed at the first of October by leading operators were higher by 16.8 p.c. than their weekly salaries and wages at the beginning of September.

The per capita weekly earnings at the date under review were \$38.84, as compared with \$39.79 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1947, average had been \$36.63. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. 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 Tables 2 and 3 at the back of this report.

Mining.- The trend in mining continued downward, according to returns from 688 operators whose employees were fewer by 1.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Slightly greater activity was noted in coal-mining, but the trend in the production of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores was unfavourable. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 179.5, was 8.7 p.c. above that of 165.2 at the same date in 1947.

In spite of the falling-off in employment at Oct. 1, there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading mining companies as compared with Sept. 1. The per capita earnings reported in the industry rose from \$50.27 at Sept. 1 to \$50.91 at the date under review, as compared with \$45.29 at Oct. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 21.9 p.c.

Communications.- There was a seasonal decline in employment in the communications group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments was less by 0.7 p.c. than in the preceding month. The loss was seasonal in character, approximating the average for the time of year. The indicated payrolls were also slightly lower, there being a falling-off of 0.4 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. The average per employee, however, rose from \$38.49 at that date to \$38.60 at the first of October; the per capita figure at Oct. 1, 1947, had been \$34.95. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 184.3, being 8.8 p.c. above that of 169.4 at Oct. 1, 1947, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 19.1 p.c.

Transportation.- Activity in transportation was generally greater at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1. Local and steam railway transportation was decidedly busier, but there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. The staffs of the 868 leading firms

1926=100

240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES
1927-1948

1927

1930

1935

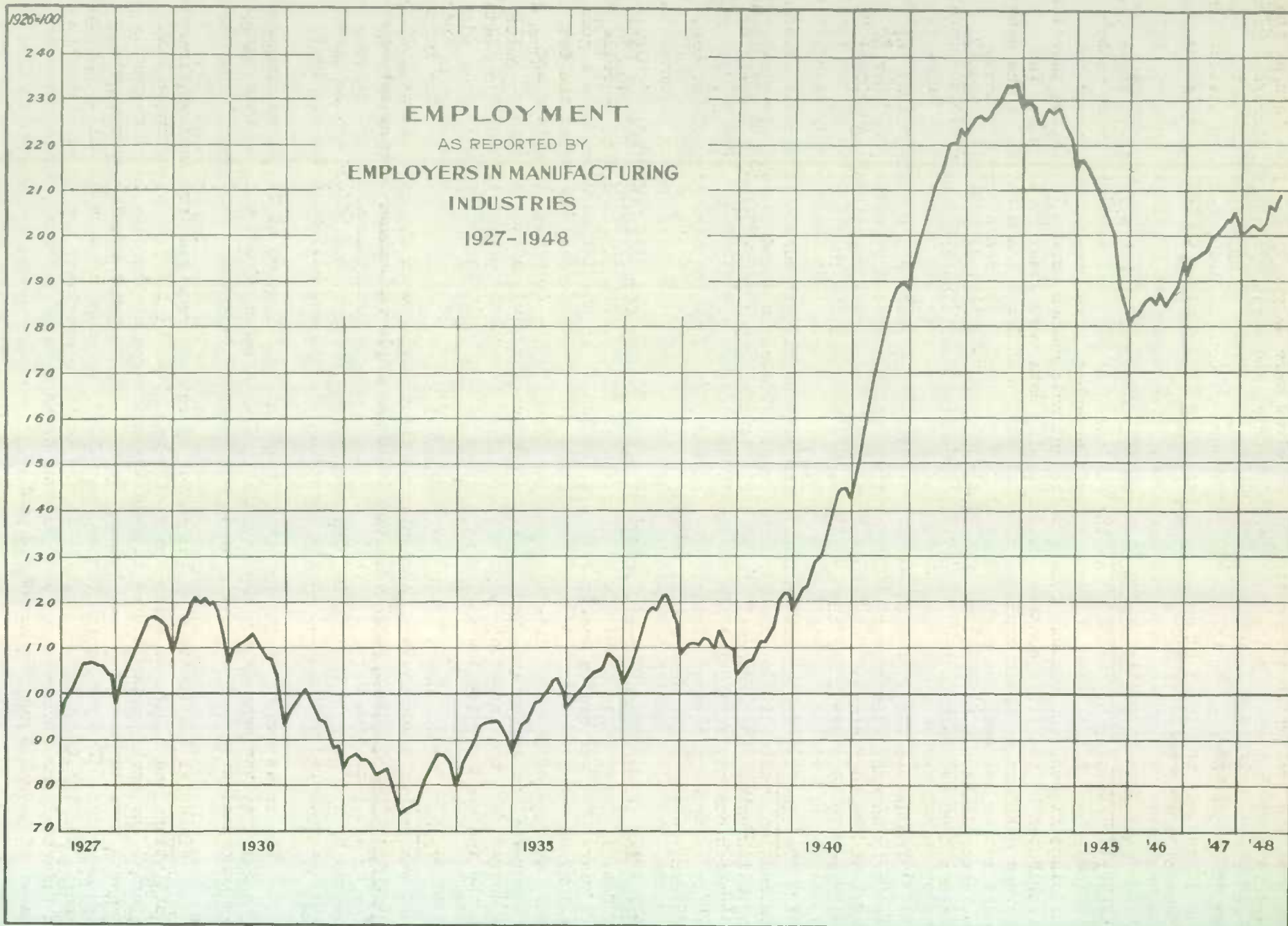
1940

1945

'46

'47

'48



and branches from which information was received were larger by 0.7 p.c. than at the beginning of September, while the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed were greater by two p.c. The average per employee rose from \$50.66 at that date, to \$51.30 at the beginning of October; the figure at Oct. 1, 1947, had been \$44.45. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 3.4 p.c., to 146.5, while the index of weekly payrolls has advanced by 19.5 p.c.

Construction and Maintenance.- The volume of employment afforded in these industries considerably declined at the beginning of October, when the index number was lower by 4.2 p.c. than at the first of September. The trend was downward in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work. The weekly payrolls distributed by the 2,386 contractors furnishing data were lower by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings of their employee stood at \$39.17 at Sept. 1 and \$40.41 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.55 at Oct. 1, 1947. In connection with these averages, it should be recalled that large numbers of unskilled and casual workers are employed in construction, as well as many highly skilled tradesmen.

The latest index of employment in construction reached a new high level for the early autumn, standing at 193.0, a figure which exceeded by seven p.c. that of 180.4 at the beginning of October of last year. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 18.2 p.c., and the average weekly earnings, by 10.6 p.c.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed a considerable seasonal contraction, while little general change was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The personnel of the 1,230 leading firms in the service industries for which monthly statistics are available was less by 1.8 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers at the beginning of October, however, were greater by 0.4 p.c.

The index of employment, at 263.6, was higher by five p.c. than that of 251.0 at Oct. 1, 1947, while there was an increase of 13.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$26.31 at the latest date, were a good deal higher than the Sept. 1 figure of \$25.74, also considerably exceeding the Oct. 1, 1947, average of \$24.07. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many workers receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division employed over two-thirds of the total staff reported in the included service industries as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a substantial seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1. The improvement was rather below-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Information was received from 3,837 of the larger employers, whose working forces rose by 1.9 p.c. from Sept. 1. Their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages mounted by 2.3 p.c. in the month. The average per employee was \$35.28 at the latest date, as compared with \$35.15 in the preceding report, and \$31.99 at Oct. 1, 1947.

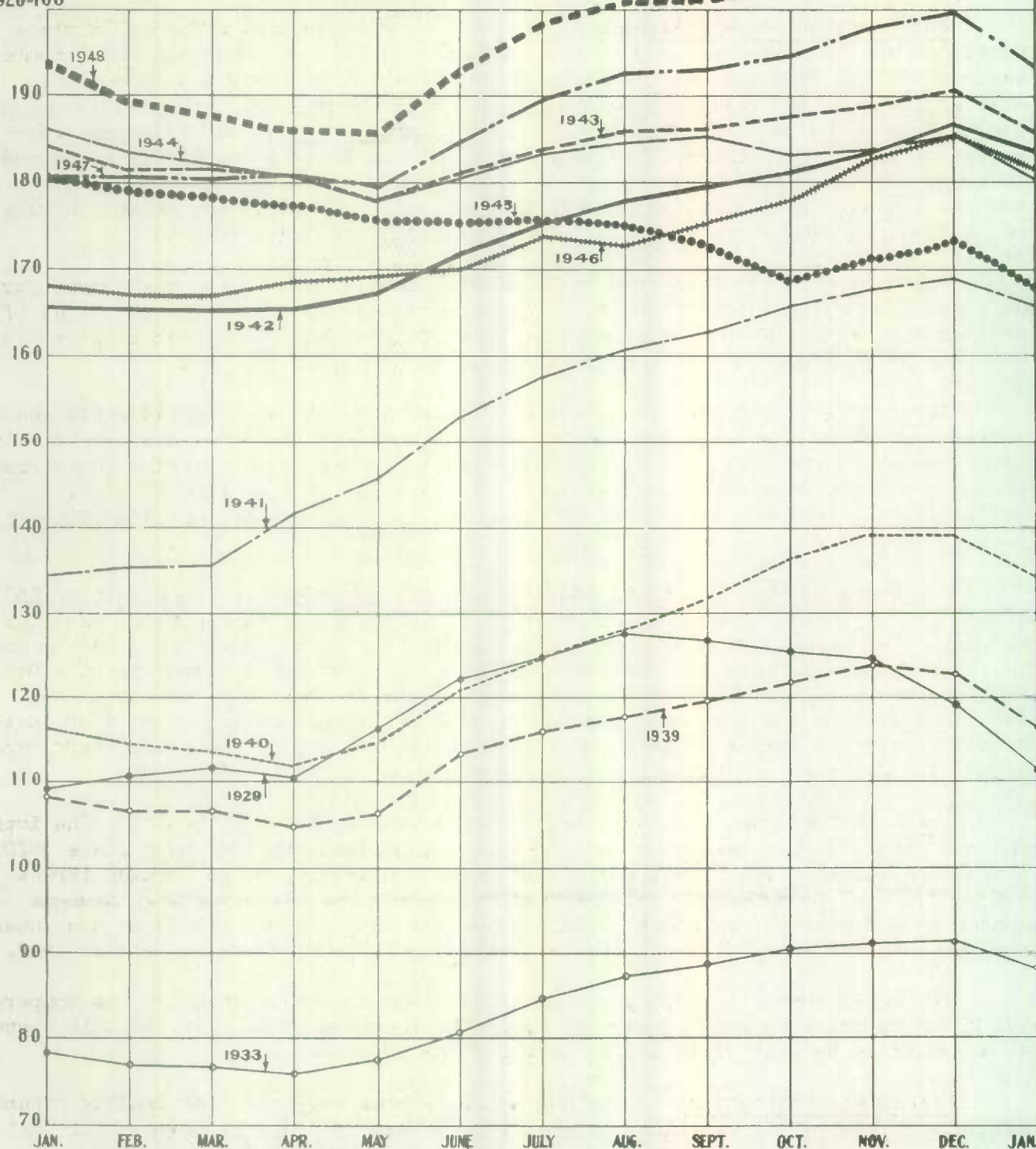
The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 224.8, as compared with 211.7 at the same date a year earlier. The increase of 6.2 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by that of 16.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from leading financial institutions was 1,022, in which the staffs had risen by 1.5 p.c. since their last report. The weekly expenditures in salaries and wages at the date under review, however, were lower by 0.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1, when higher commission payments had been reported. The per capita figure was \$38.97, as compared with \$39.61 in the last report, and \$37.20 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in financial institutions, at 165.7, showed an advance of 4.8 p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by 9.2 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920; and for the years since 1938

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in the larger industrial establishments in the eight major industrial divisions advanced at the beginning of October in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but the trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces and in Alberta and British Columbia. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, there were increases in the amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages. Except in Prince Edward Island, the average earnings at Oct. 1 were also higher than at Sept. 1, 1948. In all areas, the per capita figures exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1 in 1947, and earlier years.

Maritime Provinces.-- There was a moderate decline in industrial employment in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1, when the 1,413 leading establishments co-operating in the monthly survey reduced their staffs by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the beginning of September. The general index of employment in the area stood at 188.3, practically the same as that of 188.2 recorded 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was slacker than at Sept. 1, largely as a result of curtailment in food and lumber products. Other branches of manufacturing reported relatively little change on the whole. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants showed lowered activity, partly seasonal in character, while there was a large increase in employment in logging. Some improvement was also noted in trade.

In spite of the decrease of 0.4 p.c. in the general index number of employment in this area at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, there was a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls, which exceeded by 10.8 p.c. the figure indicated at Oct. 1, 1947. The salaries and wages reported at the date under review averaged \$37.12, rising from \$36.66 at the beginning of September. A year earlier, the per capita figure was \$33.56.

Quebec.-- Slight improvement was shown in Quebec at Oct. 1, when 5,158 of the larger employers in the eight leading industries reported an increase of 0.2 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of September. The advance, though seasonal in character, was below-average in size, being also smaller than the gain indicated at Oct. 1, 1947.

The sums distributed by the co-operating firms in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review exceeded by 3.2 p.c. their payrolls at Sept. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees had then been \$38.93, rising to \$40.10 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.78 at Oct. 1 of last year. The latest index number of employment, at 205.5, was 3.1 p.c. above that of 199.3 at the beginning of October in 1947, since when the payrolls have mounted by 15.6 p.c.

Substantially heightened activity was shown in logging, and there were advances on a smaller scale in transportation and trade as compared with Sept. 1. On the other hand, the trend was downward in manufacturing, mining and construction and maintenance, the losses in the last-named being considerable. In the manufacturing division, there were contractions in the lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral industries. The reductions were not large. Increases, also on a moderate scale, were reported in the textile, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product industries.

Ontario.-- Seasonal improvement in the employment situation was indicated in Ontario at the first of October. Returns were received from 7,777 leading establishments in the eight major industrial groups in which the working forces was greater by

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

1.2 p.c. than at the beginning of September.

The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment also advanced, the increase in the month amounting to 3.6 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$42.97; this is the highest in the record of 7½ years. The mean a month earlier was \$41.97, and that at the beginning of October of last year, \$38.47. The index of employment, at 207.8 at the date under review, was 1.2 p.c. above the Sept. 1 figure of 205.4, and exceeded the Oct. 1, 1947, index of 199.6 by 4.1 p.c. The latest index of payrolls showed an increase of 16.4 p.c. in the latter comparison, while the per capita earnings were higher by 11.7 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed considerable expansion, partly due to seasonal causes. There were declines in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants, but important expansion was indicated in the vegetable food industries, and there were smaller advances in the paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. The seasonal increase in vegetable food processing amounted to 11.1 p.c. In the non-manufacturing groups, communications, construction and hotels and restaurants showed reduced activity, while mining, logging, transportation and storage and trade were seasonally brisker. The gain in logging was substantial.

Prairie Provinces.- Lowered industrial activity was indicated in Alberta at Oct. 1, when the trend was moderately upward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants afforded considerably less employment, the losses being largely due to seasonal causes. On the other hand, transportation and trade reported fairly marked improvement, also seasonal in character, and manufacturing showed a slight advance. Within the last-named group, there were reductions in animal food, paper product, beverage and clay, glass and stone plants. Heightened activity, however, was indicated in vegetable food processing, in which the gains were large.

Information was furnished at Oct. 1 by 2,627 leading employers in the Prairie Area, whose staffs declined by 0.1 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the beginning of October, however, were higher by one p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$42.07 at Sept. 1, to a new all-time high of \$42.53 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1947, figure had been \$37.52. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has mounted by 8.2 p.c., standing at 180.5. The index of weekly payrolls shows a rise of 22.6 p.c. in the same comparison.

British Columbia.- There was a downward movement in employment in this province at the beginning of October, according to data received from 2,383 of the larger firms in the eight leading industries; their working force was lower by 1.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The general decrease at the date under review was seasonal in character. Widespread losses were indicated in manufacturing, and the trend was also unfavourable in mining, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants. Improvement was noted in transportation and trade. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy reductions were in animal and vegetable food processing, beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the establishments co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey were higher by 0.6 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were also higher, at \$44.30, as compared with \$43.53 in the preceding report, and \$40.39 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 213.7 at Oct. 1, exceeded by 3.7 p.c. the figure of 206.0 recorded at the same date in 1947. The average earnings have risen by 9.7 p.c. in the year.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS^{1/} IN THE
LARGER CITIES.

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

Halifax.- There was a decline in industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, mainly in the iron and steel division, and transportation and construction also showed lowered activity, but communications and trade reported slight improvement. The 268 leading firms furnishing statistics indicated a reduction of 1.6 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier, while their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$34.12 at Sept. 1, to \$34.04 at the date under review, when the figure was nevertheless a good deal higher than that of \$32.45 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Halifax has advanced by 1.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.3 p.c., while the per capita weekly earnings have risen by 4.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Employment in Saint John was at a considerably lower level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, according to data received from 191 of the larger employers in the major industrial groups in the city, whose staffs were reduced by 5.4 p.c. in the month. Rather greater activity was indicated in construction and trade, but the trend was downward in transportation. Small losses were also noted in manufacturing and some other groups.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing data fell by 1.7 p.c. between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. On the other hand, the per capita earnings rose from \$32.30 at the former date, to \$33.55 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$31.80 twelve months earlier. Since then, the index of employment in Saint John has declined by 10 p.c. and that of payrolls, by four p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial employment in Montreal reached a higher level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, there being improvement in manufacturing, transportation, **in the** included service industries, and in trade. On the other hand, construction was slacker. Within the manufacturing division, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, but the electrical apparatus, petroleum product and some other industries showed moderate curtailment.

The 2,931 leading establishments furnishing information at Oct. 1 reported an increase of 1.3 p.c. in their employees as compared with **Sept. 1**, together with a rise of 4.2 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. There was also an increase in the per capita earnings of members of their staffs, which stood at \$40.48 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$39.34 at Sept. 1, 1948, and \$36.03 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 3.7 p.c. to 188.3, and there has been a gain of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings have risen by 12.4 p.c. in the same comparison.

Quebec City.- A slightly downward trend in employment was noted in Quebec at the beginning of October, when the 352 larger employers in the major industrial groups reduced their staffs by 0.2 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, were higher by 2.4 p.c., partly as a result of longer working hours following the termination of the vacation season, and partly due to increased wage-rates in some establishments. The latest per capita figure, at \$34.78, was higher than that of \$33.91 at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1947, average of \$32.28.

There was moderate curtailment at the date under review in leather, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Trade, on the other hand, afforded rather more

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

employment. The index of employment was 203.8, as compared with 199.8 at Oct. 1 of last year. The increase in the 12 months amounted to two p.c., and that in the index of payrolls, to 9.6 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial activity in Sherbrooke declined at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, according to data received from 121 of the leading employers whose staffs fell by 3.6 p.c. in the month. The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages by these establishments, however, advanced by 2.8 p.c., largely due to upward adjustment of wage rates, together with the resumption of operations on a more usual scale after the vacation season. The average per employee rose from \$32.43 at Sept. 1, to \$34.57 at Oct. 1, as compared with the Oct. 1, 1947, figure of \$32.12. In the year, there has been an increase of 3.2 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 11.3 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial employment in Three Rivers showed a moderate recession at Oct. 1, when 106 of the larger firms in the city reported a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in their working forces, and of 0.7 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The reported earnings averaged \$41.26 at the first of October, and \$41.23 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$37.34 at the beginning of October in 1947. Since then, the index of employment has decreased by 0.2 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 3.4 p.c. Curtailment was noted at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in transportation and construction, while trade afforded slightly more employment.

Toronto.- Industrial employment in Toronto showed further improvement at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was more active, and there were minor advances in those branches of the service industry for which data are available. Slight declines were noted in communications, transportation, building and wholesale trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were also losses in animal food and beverage plants, but increases in employment were indicated in leather, vegetable food, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories. The changes were not particularly large.

The 2,730 co-operating firms reported a rise of 0.6 p.c. in their staffs at Oct. 1, together with an increase of 3.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review. The index of employment at the latest date was 200.0, being 4.6 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1947, figure of 191.2. The index of payrolls has risen by 16.4 p.c. in 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$42.47 at Oct. 1, and \$41.33 at Sept. 1, 1948; the Oct. 1, 1947, mean was \$38.20. The latest figure is the highest in the record of over seven years.

Ottawa.- The general trend of industrial employment in Ottawa was unfavourable at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, there being small losses in food, paper product, printing and publishing, beverage and some other plants. Trade also showed slightly reduced activity, while improvement, also on a small scale, was indicated in construction. Statistics received from 326 of the larger firms showed a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in their personnel. The salaries and wages which they distributed at Oct. 1, however, were higher by 0.5 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The per capita figure was then \$35.16, rising to \$35.59 at Oct. 1, 1948, as compared with \$32.94 at Oct. 1, 1947. The index of employment in Ottawa, at 196.6, was 7.7 p.c. higher than that of 182.6 at Oct. 1, 1947, since when the index of payrolls has increased by 15.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Moderate improvement in employment was noted in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 457 firms, whose working forces were higher by 0.2 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Greater activity was indicated in construction and trade, while manufacturing released employees; the most noteworthy decline was in iron and steel plants. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about Oct. 1 mounted by 3.7 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their

employees advanced from \$42.63 in the preceding period of observation, to \$44.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.80 at Oct. 1 of last year. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, standing at 198.7, shows a gain of 5.8 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 20.3 p.c.

Windsor.- Considerable expansion in industrial activity at Oct. 1 was indicated in Windsor, where manufacturing, notably of vegetable foods and iron and steel products, afforded more employment than at Sept. 1. The changes in other industries were slight. The 281 co-operating employers reported an increase of 2.8 p.c. in the number of their employees, together with a rise of 8.7 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. Overtime work contributed to the important gain in the payrolls. The average per worker at Oct. 1 was \$51.82, as compared with \$49.01 at Sept. 1, and \$44.51 at Oct. 1, 1947.

The latest index of employment, at 292.0, exceeded by 4.4 p.c. that of 279.7 at the beginning of October in 1947. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 21.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A slackening in industrial activity was indicated in Fort William and Port Arthur at Oct. 1, according to data furnished by 145 representative firms in the major industrial divisions. Their staffs declined by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, but their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages rose by 3.6 p.c. in the same comparison. The weekly earnings per employee were \$45.65, considerably exceeding those of \$43.51 in the preceding report; the mean at Oct. 1, 1947, had also been lower, at \$41.50. Since then, the index number of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has advanced by 5.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.2 p.c.

There were decreases in employment at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1, in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and pulp and paper plants, and also in construction. Transportation was rather more active.

London.- The 297 larger establishments in London co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the number of men and women on their staffs as compared with Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review were higher by one p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$39.49, as compared with \$39.55 in the last report, and \$34.97 at Oct. 1, 1947. There was a minor advance in employment at the beginning of October in manufacturing, mainly in vegetable food and textile plants. Trade was also busier. In the last year, there has been a gain of 3.7 p.c. in the index number of employment in London, accompanied by that of 17.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a falling-off in recorded employment in Kitchener and Waterloo at Oct. 1, when statements were received from 193 of the leading establishments in the major industrial groups, in which the employees were reduced by 0.7 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. There were small losses in animal food, lumber, leather, beverage and iron and steel plants, while slight advances were indicated in vegetable food processing and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction afforded rather less employment. The changes in other groups were slight. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms exceeded by 0.8 p.c. their disbursements in the preceding period of observation. The increase was due, in the main, to the payment of higher wage rates in certain industries, together with a return to more normal working hours following the vacation season. The average earnings per employee were \$39.77, as compared with \$39.17 paid at the beginning of September, and \$37.37 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment has fallen by 0.2 p.c., but the index of payrolls has mounted by 6.5 p.c.

Winnipeg.- A moderate increase in industrial employment was noted in Winnipeg

at Oct. 1, when small losses were indicated in manufacturing, construction and some other industries, but trade showed heightened activity. The staffs of the 752 representative firms furnishing statistics in the eight major industrial groups rose by 0.6 p.c. at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages advanced by 1.9 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$38.05 at Sept. 1, to \$38.54 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$33.76 at Oct. 1, 1947.

The index number of employment, at 164.7, was seven p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1947, figure of 153.9, while the index of payrolls has shown an advance of 21.9 p.c. in the 12 months. It will be recalled that the situation at Oct. 1, 1947, had been seriously affected by the industrial disputes then in effect in the meat packing industry.

Regina.- Further improvement in the situation was indicated in Regina at Oct. 1, when the index of employment advanced by 2.5 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Trade afforded more employment, while the trends in most other industrial divisions were unfavourable. Data were compiled from 181 of the larger establishments, in which the decline in the working forces was accompanied by an increase of 3.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages they distributed. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$36.74, as compared with \$36.49 at Sept. 1, and \$32.71 at Oct. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 7.5 p.c., and that of payrolls by 17.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- The general trend in employment in Saskatoon was slightly downward at Oct. 1. Construction released some employees. The employees reported in trade were rather larger, while the changes in other groups were insignificant. The staffs of the 153 leading firms for whom statistics were received were lower by 0.7 p.c. than at the beginning of September, but there was an increase of one p.c. in their payrolls in the same comparison. The average weekly earnings of their employees rose from \$35.74 in the preceding report, to \$36.01 at the first of October. The mean at Oct. 1, 1947, was lower, at \$33.11. In the last year, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has decreased by 3.9 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has advanced by 5.3 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a slackening in industrial activity in Calgary at the beginning of October, when the personnel of the 318 co-operating employers was lower by 1.5 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms showed little change, the index falling by a small fraction. The average earnings per worker were higher, standing at \$40.25, as compared with \$39.67 at the beginning of September, and \$35.37 at Oct. 1 of a year ago. Since then, there has been a gain of 5.2 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 18.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Edmonton.- Information received at Oct. 1 from 272 of the leading industrial establishments in Edmonton indicated moderate improvement in employment, the index number rising by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. The payroll disbursements at Oct. 1 were higher by 2.7 p.c. The trend in employment was upward in manufacturing, notably in the petroleum and iron and steel industries, and trade was also busier. The average earnings per employee rose from \$38.94 at Sept. 1, to \$39.79 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$33.74 at Oct. 1, 1947, when the dispute in the meat-packing industry had been an important factor in the situation. The latest index number of employment showed an increase of 22.9 p.c. in the latter comparison, while that of weekly salaries and wages was higher by 41.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted at the beginning of October in Vancouver, where there were fairly large contractions in manufacturing and construction. Within the manufacturing group, losses were reported in the vegetable food and iron and steel industries, while lumber mills were rather busier. Improvement was also indicated in transportation and retail trade. The 1,043 larger firms furnish-

ing data had reduced their staffs by 0.8 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, but in the month their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages rose by 0.9 p.c. In the last year, the index of payrolls in this city has advanced by 17.2 p.c., and that of employment, by 5.9 p.c. The latest figure of per capita earnings, at \$41.76, was the highest in the record, exceeding the figure of \$41.05 indicated a month earlier, and that of \$37.67 reported at Oct. 1, 1947.

Victoria.- There was a decline in industrial employment in Victoria at Oct. 1, when the personnel of the 219 co-operating employers was lower by 1.9 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade showed moderate curtailment, which in some cases was seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing division, there were slight decreases in a number of industries. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by leading firms at the date under review were reduced by 0.2 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, when the average per employee had been \$38.50. This was considerably lower than the most recent per capita figure of \$39.16; that at Oct. 1, 1947, had been \$36.41. Since then, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 5.6 p.c., while the index of weekly payrolls has advanced by 1.7 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll figures, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Oct. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Sept. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947.

oooooooooooo00000000oooooooooooo

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947			
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
MANUFACTURING	1,094,187	46,803,166	42.77	41.46	38.04	124.9	124.7	121.2	205.8	199.1	177.5			
Animal products - edible	42,914	1,707,309	39.78	38.66	35.25	143.5	148.3	110.3	229.2	230.1	155.6			
Fur and products	4,402	179,550	40.79	37.82	35.10	141.7	138.6	121.5	216.0	196.0	159.5			
Leather and products	30,311	952,453	31.42	30.29	28.47	106.6	106.5	110.9	176.2	169.7	167.2			
Boots and shoes	19,305	581,170	30.10	29.01	27.32	106.1	106.1	106.9	179.7	173.3	164.3			
Lumber and its products	84,952	3,199,504	37.71	36.53	34.35	126.7	128.6	126.2	221.2	218.1	204.9			
Rough and dressed lumber	51,962	2,015,751	38.79	37.51	35.64	123.4	126.2	119.4	225.4	222.9	199.5			
Furniture	16,941	632,310	37.32	36.41	32.94	143.9	143.6	140.3	198.5	193.2	182.9			
Other lumber products	15,949	551,543	34.58	33.95	31.97	126.9	128.1	139.9	236.0	233.7	235.7			
Plant products - edible	76,326	2,579,920	33.87	33.15	30.66	174.9	164.1	177.2	262.2	241.4	241.4			
Pulp and paper products	116,329	5,666,556	48.71	47.86	43.63	144.3	146.1	140.3	236.2	234.9	207.2			
Pulp and paper	51,540	2,939,957	57.04	56.48	51.21	141.2	144.6	140.2	252.9	256.2	227.9			
Paper products	22,221	874,621	39.36	37.87	34.44	158.8	157.0	153.4	261.7	249.0	222.6			
Printing and publishing	42,568	1,851,978	43.51	42.38	38.91	140.8	142.2	133.0	205.4	202.0	174.7			
Rubber products	22,096	982,971	44.48	41.68	41.15	130.1	128.7	143.9	246.8	228.9	251.6			
Textile products	158,648	5,276,273	33.26	31.43	28.90	113.1	112.1	107.8	196.6	184.1	162.8			
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,646	2,091,538	35.66	33.87	30.79	110.7	111.6	105.0	208.9	200.0	171.2			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,377	777,613	34.75	32.14	29.84	91.0	90.5	85.8	164.6	151.5	133.1			
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,615	507,464	34.72	33.46	30.43	106.4	111.0	108.3	206.9	208.0	184.8			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,096	600,939	37.33	36.26	32.04	145.7	145.9	135.0	293.4	285.3	233.3			
Hosiery and knit goods	25,849	781,473	30.23	28.39	26.42	119.0	113.0	114.1	198.5	184.8	166.3			
Garments and personal furnishings	57,626	1,911,502	31.44	29.56	27.40	118.6	115.4	111.6	194.0	177.4	159.4			
Other textile products	16,527	597,765	35.21	32.62	31.13	96.0	95.1	96.3	166.7	150.3	144.5			
Tobacco	10,177	384,370	37.77	35.70	31.70	114.4	112.9	115.2	240.7	224.4	204.5			
Beverages	19,625	885,924	45.14	45.17	40.60	169.6	177.3	164.2	259.0	270.6	224.7			
Chemicals and allied products	42,813	1,953,348	45.63	44.75	40.89	97.5	97.6	92.6	164.8	161.9	140.5			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,719	992,388	43.68	42.50	38.88	147.7	149.4	138.3	257.6	253.4	215.4			
Electric light and power	32,312	1,495,686	46.29	45.77	41.79	158.6	162.1	136.6	232.0	234.4	180.3			
Electrical apparatus	51,247	2,350,340	45.40	44.19	39.36	163.9	162.7	166.1	278.4	268.8	242.0			
Iron and steel products	296,801	14,409,233	48.55	46.58	43.02	110.2	110.4	108.6	176.6	166.9	153.3			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,119	2,001,844	51.17	49.80	45.16	146.3	147.7	128.7	202.3	198.8	164.4			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,281	1,388,970	45.67	44.58	41.46	117.5	116.5	115.2	187.8	180.9	166.6			
Agricultural implements	18,714	906,616	48.46	43.62	42.59	206.2	204.5	178.4	377.9	337.6	287.9			
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,511	5,716,498	50.21	49.34	43.98	99.0	97.5	97.8	154.2	148.0	132.5			
Automobiles and parts	43,250	2,370,580	53.65	50.18	46.77	110.5	108.7	117.3	154.3	142.0	142.8			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	20,153	959,725	47.62	44.85	44.92	102.9	107.8	123.9	164.0	161.6	166.2			
Heating appliances	8,201	350,680	42.76	41.06	37.78	146.5	145.4	138.7	237.2	226.0	196.8			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,032	564,802	46.94	44.98	43.54	102.3	102.1	92.0	197.2	189.2	164.5			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,513	393,842	46.26	42.35	40.76	96.7	96.6	92.9	196.5	179.7	163.8			
Other iron and steel products	47,277	2,126,057	44.97	42.73	40.52	100.1	99.9	102.3	166.0	157.5	146.9			
Non-ferrous metal products.	50,616	2,401,463	47.44	46.50	42.47	121.7	121.8	115.5	209.4	205.4	178.0			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,881	830,669	52.31	52.11	45.31	123.8	126.7	123.1	222.1	226.3	166.7			
Miscellaneous	15,416	547,296	35.60	34.73	33.00	140.2	138.6	136.4	254.8	246.2	208.3			
LOGGING	80,084	3,110,772	38.84	39.79	36.63	166.5	139.2	160.7	322.4	275.9	332.0			
MINING	84,411	4,297,454	50.91	50.27	45.29	101.5	102.4	93.2	161.5	161.2	132.5			
Coal	24,798	1,246,083	50.25	50.06	44.57	98.4	98.0	94.6	194.1	192.9	165.7			
Metallic ores	42,144	2,250,803	53.41	52.87	48.17	88.3	89.2	80.4	130.0	130.1	106.9			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,469	800,668	45.83	44.43	39.36	163.7	168.9	143.0	277.3	277.4	210.2			
CONSTRUCTIONS	49,924	1,927,011	38.60	38.49	34.95	188.6	190.9	174.3	265.8	266.2	228.2			
Telegraphs	8,709	393,890	45.23	45.22	38.61	127.9	128.1	123.9	227.1	227.3	187.8			
Telephones	40,369	1,501,336	37.70	37.08	34.11	207.2	209.1	189.8	276.0	277.5	233.7			
TRANSPORTATION	189,729	9,732,930	51.30	50.66	44.45	148.3	147.3	143.4	232.5	227.9	194.6			
Street railways, cartage and storage	61,393	2,714,498	44.22	44.20	39.38	157.5	154.7	156.7	239.0	234.7	211.5			
Steam railway operations	95,142	5,545,916	58.29	57.94	49.63	136.9	137.5	133.5	223.5	219.8	163.0			
Shipping and stevedoring	33,194	1,472,514	44.36	41.90	39.00	151.1	154.4	141.2	268.3	249.2	212.1			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,661	10,209,938	40.41	39.17	36.55	138.8	145.0	129.8	243.4	246.2	205.9			
Building	111,696	4,921,544	44.06	42.72	39.73	167.3	169.0	156.3	255.4	250.0	215.4			
Highway	96,454	3,408,050	35.33	33.88	33.11	132.2	145.1	126.6	241.8	254.7	216.9			
Railway	44,511	1,880,344	42.24	42.72	36.29	102.9	104.0	91.4	216.8	223.7	167.2			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	72,420	1,905,727	26.31	25.74	24.07	153.1	155.9	145.8	243.3	242.4	213.7			
Hotels and restaurants	48,641	1,207,824	24.83	24.31	22.92	164.3	169.2	155.2	269.9	272.1	235.6			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,779	697,903	29.35	28.79	26.37	134.9	134.2	130.3	207.9	202.8	183.8			
TRADE	276,870	9,767,495	35.28	35.15	31.99	143.4	140.6	135.0	212.6	207.7	182.6			
Retail	196,099	6,456,040	32.92	32.90	29.54	139.5	136.9	132.4	210.1	206.1	180.0			
Wholesale	80,771	3,311,455	41.00	40.62	38.00	157.0	153.8	146.5	217.5	211.3	187.8			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	87,754,493	41.78	40.86	37.59	132.7	132.2	127.6	214.8	209.3	184.9			
FINANCE	87,193	3,397,877	38.97	39.61	37.20	142.7	140.6	136.2	191.5	191.7	175.4			
Banks and trust companies	49,821	1,728,638	34.70	34.91	32.86	153.6	149.1	144.6	203.9	199.4	182.0			
Brokerage and stock market	3,521	165,287	46.94	46.73	44.53	153.2	156.3	182.2	208.4	211.5	228.4			
Insurance	33,851	1,503,952	44.43	45.68	42.86	128.3	128.3	123.5	177.4	182.1	164.3			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	91,152,370	41.67	40.81	37.58	133.1	132.5	126.0	213.9	206.6	184.5			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.o.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	49,217	1,922,674	39.07	38.68	34.45	115.0	117.4	117.0	193.8	195.8	173.8
Lumber products	4,978	146,684	29.47	29.42	28.07	95.5	104.7	105.0	155.9	170.6	164.7
Pulp and paper products	6,725	332,573	49.45	49.05	42.04	127.9	129.0	123.8	240.3	240.4	197.8
Iron and steel	17,762	817,080	46.00	45.56	40.39	107.9	108.0	112.6	181.5	180.0	166.3
Logging	5,642	176,207	31.23	35.12	35.91	94.3	67.5	111.5	193.4	155.8	263.1
Mining	15,519	728,861	46.97	44.94	41.17	85.8	86.3	83.9	176.6	169.2	150.7
Transportation	14,075	658,807	46.81	45.12	39.93	138.8	147.4	139.9	223.9	229.1	190.7
Construction	38,425	1,280,479	33.32	32.51	30.56	157.1	158.8	154.3	273.3	269.5	244.8
Trade	17,110	502,470	29.37	29.47	27.34	134.0	131.9	131.5	193.5	191.1	177.5
- Eight Leading Industries	147,181	5,463,362	37.12	36.66	33.56	123.6	124.1	123.5	209.7	208.1	189.3
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	350,361	14,270,694	40.73	39.26	36.23	121.0	121.1	118.6	205.7	198.4	179.4
Lumber products	18,161	633,991	34.91	33.86	30.28	108.8	111.0	123.9	228.9	226.6	240.3
Pulp and paper products	41,196	2,068,305	50.21	49.37	45.48	137.9	139.9	136.7	237.6	236.9	213.6
Textile products	87,016	2,854,773	32.81	30.68	28.06	118.3	117.1	112.0	206.7	191.5	167.5
Chemicals	17,002	759,313	44.66	43.76	40.42	81.7	81.4	80.3	135.1	131.9	119.3
Iron and steel	72,811	3,443,154	47.29	45.32	42.48	114.7	113.9	116.4	179.3	171.1	163.6
Logging	33,710	1,113,237	33.02	33.59	32.27	157.1	128.4	173.0	379.6	315.4	407.0
Mining	15,785	763,082	48.40	46.73	42.33	125.9	127.9	109.5	188.1	182.6	146.1
Communications	13,329	546,879	41.01	40.17	37.21	209.9	211.3	165.8	271.6	267.6	218.0
Transportation	52,159	2,655,896	50.92	50.46	43.63	151.0	149.0	144.9	241.0	235.5	197.8
Construction	72,849	2,839,736	38.38	36.75	34.66	136.8	150.0	126.6	242.2	250.3	200.2
Services	19,662	502,744	25.57	24.97	24.18	166.6	165.4	152.5	244.4	237.0	215.6
Trade	64,511	2,264,586	35.11	34.85	31.68	139.6	135.8	135.1	206.9	199.7	177.3
- Eight Leading Industries	622,546	24,948,054	40.09	38.93	35.78	130.8	130.4	126.7	218.6	211.8	169.1
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	538,798	23,848,461	44.26	42.85	39.37	124.1	122.9	120.0	201.3	193.0	173.2
Lumber products	27,802	1,000,532	35.99	35.42	32.37	125.5	126.6	124.6	207.9	206.4	189.7
Plant products - edible	42,987	1,451,426	33.79	33.16	30.55	188.6	169.9	186.2	272.6	241.1	249.6
Pulp and paper products	52,701	2,513,667	47.70	46.85	42.42	151.9	153.0	148.1	253.9	236.4	208.0
Textile products	60,402	2,065,776	34.53	32.95	30.60	105.9	104.8	101.3	183.2	172.9	155.2
Chemicals	21,173	977,586	46.17	45.39	41.34	108.2	108.8	99.6	183.7	180.3	151.3
Electrical apparatus	36,468	1,694,345	46.19	44.77	40.01	166.6	164.3	163.6	277.4	265.2	236.3
Iron and steel	170,545	8,452,397	49.56	47.11	43.92	107.7	107.1	103.5	171.6	162.3	146.0
Non-ferrous metal products	29,461	1,379,702	46.83	45.91	41.82	121.6	120.6	117.9	215.8	209.9	186.9
Logging	22,056	854,379	38.74	39.27	34.07	217.4	165.4	245.7	467.6	360.9	463.3
Mining	25,405	1,304,600	51.35	51.34	45.89	82.0	81.4	75.4	119.3	118.5	96.3
Communications	19,907	772,320	38.80	38.56	35.06	198.6	200.6	168.0	278.2	279.2	239.0
Transportation	57,868	2,973,518	51.38	51.00	45.27	162.4	161.7	143.8	226.8	224.2	188.9
Construction	74,426	3,217,364	43.23	42.19	39.80	126.1	129.5	120.6	217.4	214.5	188.3
Services	28,442	745,298	26.20	25.68	23.64	139.7	140.1	133.9	233.8	229.8	202.8
Trade	107,866	3,876,522	35.90	35.81	32.70	136.9	136.2	127.1	203.7	202.0	174.3
- Eight Leading Industries	874,888	37,592,460	42.97	41.97	38.47	128.3	127.3	123.7	204.2	197.1	175.5
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,649	3,105,817	41.60	41.18	36.13	139.3	139.8	122.3	224.0	221.6	170.1
Animal products - edible	11,670	494,964	42.41	40.16	36.25	150.7	153.9	88.3	231.4	223.8	122.1
Lumber products	5,411	197,696	36.54	35.96	31.99	132.9	135.1	118.9	220.3	220.5	170.2
Plant products - edible	6,160	285,725	35.02	36.73	31.64	178.5	157.4	176.9	253.2	234.3	226.5
Textile products	5,177	166,001	30.13	28.70	26.47	122.9	122.8	114.1	212.3	201.9	172.7
Iron and steel	22,614	1,067,473	46.76	46.75	39.26	122.5	123.0	115.2	206.0	206.8	163.9
Mining	18,223	996,604	54.69	55.95	49.93	164.0	163.6	143.8	255.0	260.3	204.1
Communications	6,972	268,391	38.50	38.18	34.32	164.4	166.0	150.0	245.2	245.6	199.4
Transportation	44,085	2,327,613	52.80	52.22	45.77	141.3	137.6	137.7	218.8	210.8	185.2
Construction	42,260	1,756,097	41.55	40.99	36.49	128.1	132.0	114.4	237.9	241.8	186.6
Services	11,595	309,481	27.16	25.97	24.39	150.3	163.4	145.9	239.7	249.2	211.5
Trade	52,616	1,876,347	35.73	35.42	32.44	143.7	141.2	141.0	212.0	206.6	189.0
- Eight Leading Industries	250,707	10,661,794	42.53	42.07	37.62	140.7	140.8	130.0	225.9	223.6	184.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	81,162	3,655,720	45.04	43.77	40.80	144.8	147.8	145.5	231.9	230.2	210.2
Animal products - edible	6,354	264,810	41.88	40.63	35.94	150.9	163.0	166.8	252.3	265.6	233.0
Lumber products	28,600	1,220,701	42.83	41.12	41.29	160.5	161.0	137.8	242.0	233.0	214.5
Plant products - edible	6,051	199,668	33.00	32.54	30.45	180.0	192.0	271.6	302.4	318.0	386.4
Pulp and paper products	9,780	499,780	51.10	50.28	46.54	149.9	152.4	141.7	233.1	233.0	206.5
Iron and steel	13,089	639,129	48.90	47.63	44.57	109.2	111.2	113.2	178.1	176.5	168.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4,353	237,210	54.49	52.64	48.35	132.6	136.8	121.3	204.5	204.1	166.2
Logging	18,069	945,305	52.32	50.96	50.47	191.1	190.3	180.8	252.5	244.9	231.6
Mining	9,499	504,307	53.09	51.19	47.08	94.4	102.5	91.2	142.9	149.5	122.6
Transportation	21,542	1,117,098	51.88	50.94	44.54	159.9	159.0	160.3	268.6	262.4	231.7
Construction	24,701	1,116,262	45.19	44.68	41.86	189.4	200.9	179.1	332.0	348.2	292.7
Services	9,515	280,661	29.50	29.31	26.24	183.4	187.7	183.3	290.1	295.0	261.0
Trade	34,747	1,247,170	35.89	36.08	32.36	180.1	171.5	168.4	275.6	263.6	222.0
- Eight Leading Industries	205,164	9,068,823	44.30	43.53	40.39	168.4	160.3	152.7	246.3	244.8	216.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
						Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	930	30,830	33.15	33.15	29.02	166.9	166.0	130.1	274.6	273.5	187.4			
Trade	672	14,538	21.63	21.59	21.61	117.1	118.1	125.4	144.6	145.6	154.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,477	115,894	33.23	34.04	30.28	153.7	154.3	151.9	235.0	241.1	211.1			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,446	1,026,925	38.77	38.61	34.23	110.1	112.6	111.2	176.9	180.1	158.3			
Animal products - edible	2,441	71,768	29.40	31.25	24.76	109.1	120.6	114.8	169.5	199.1	141.7			
Iron and steel	12,261	565,989	46.16	45.52	40.58	100.1	100.7	100.8	175.3	173.3	153.3			
Mining	14,448	686,371	47.51	45.51	41.82	86.2	86.9	84.5	177.7	171.6	152.2			
Coal	13,321	642,052	48.20	46.19	42.11	84.0	84.1	81.3	175.1	167.9	146.1			
Transportation	7,054	319,092	44.98	43.65	38.38	129.0	130.7	125.7	211.6	209.0	176.2			
Steam railway operations	3,710	197,445	53.22	52.36	43.25	110.4	108.8	107.4	200.8	194.6	158.5			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,362	81,250	34.40	33.14	31.20	158.7	169.2	151.5	229.3	235.5	200.0			
Construction	22,778	716,668	31.47	31.34	29.57	134.6	134.2	137.6	237.2	235.4	227.5			
Building	4,781	159,846	33.43	32.83	32.32	95.1	91.6	78.4	145.9	138.3	115.6			
Highway	16,288	488,278	29.58	30.10	28.63	159.1	159.4	169.9	303.7	305.5	309.7			
Retail trade	6,333	167,784	26.45	26.46	24.67	131.4	129.8	129.8	190.1	187.6	173.3			
Wholesale trade	2,930	107,067	36.54	37.39	33.54	151.7	145.6	147.6	200.7	197.2	182.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	84,613	3,141,413	37.13	36.72	33.44	117.7	118.4	117.0	193.6	192.7	173.6			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	21,601	864,919	39.67	39.00	34.77	118.4	120.6	122.6	215.7	216.3	195.6			
Lumber products	2,929	91,237	31.22	30.98	28.87	83.3	83.1	98.2	157.6	174.6	171.0			
Pulp and paper products	4,337	237,930	54.86	54.28	46.35	128.1	128.6	125.5	253.1	251.4	201.0			
Iron and steel	5,260	241,117	45.84	44.93	40.13	119.2	118.1	135.8	200.4	194.5	199.9			
Logging	4,939	159,136	32.22	37.40	37.04	99.2	67.0	122.8	195.8	153.6	278.6			
Transportation	6,349	308,996	48.67	45.95	41.25	141.6	158.0	147.6	235.5	248.1	205.0			
Steam railway operations	4,255	238,862	56.14	56.84	46.87	143.2	141.8	142.2	236.9	231.5	191.6			
Construction	14,781	533,270	36.05	34.04	32.22	180.7	186.9	161.9	346.1	338.0	277.4			
Highway	7,536	263,613	34.98	30.79	31.59	176.8	191.9	173.8	432.0	408.2	379.3			
Railway	3,035	121,720	39.33	39.30	34.24	116.7	115.1	95.3	255.8	252.2	181.8			
Retail trade	4,883	135,407	27.32	27.55	24.84	131.8	130.8	127.8	204.2	204.1	179.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	58,091	2,206,055	37.33	36.72	33.92	131.9	132.1	132.8	236.4	233.0	215.8			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	41,366	1,723,141	41.66	40.98	36.02	132.5	133.1	118.2	214.0	211.3	165.0			
Animal products - edible	4,238	187,762	44.30	41.61	39.98	134.9	141.4	66.5	215.2	211.9	102.7			
Plant products - edible	3,550	122,441	34.49	35.38	30.56	158.2	147.8	164.9	230.8	208.2	200.3			
Pulp and paper products	3,947	172,536	43.71	41.95	38.62	139.4	146.1	130.1	212.2	213.5	175.6			
Textiles	4,287	128,680	30.02	28.63	26.02	123.4	124.2	112.5	209.8	201.5	165.6			
Iron and steel	15,126	711,246	47.02	46.67	39.27	122.0	122.6	115.4	209.1	208.8	165.2			
Transportation	20,532	1,121,314	54.64	52.22	46.75	144.2	139.6	140.1	233.1	215.6	194.1			
Street railways	7,882	346,434	43.95	43.09	39.15	157.4	156.2	151.9	238.5	232.0	207.6			
Steam railway operations	12,459	765,977	61.48	58.28	51.69	134.3	127.8	129.4	229.0	206.6	185.5			
Construction	14,569	597,150	40.99	40.31	35.71	118.4	122.9	100.0	204.5	208.6	152.3			
Building	5,524	237,356	42.97	41.20	36.04	115.5	115.9	94.2	162.8	156.7	115.3			
Railway	5,159	221,717	42.98	43.83	36.95	92.7	96.3	86.6	201.7	213.6	162.2			
Services/	4,659	170,906	26.52	26.26	23.66	168.3	158.9	151.5	242.1	240.5	208.9			
Retail trade	16,247	559,073	34.41	34.24	30.85	145.7	141.4	148.8	211.8	204.6	197.5			
Wholesale trade	7,266	289,967	39.91	39.46	36.48	131.7	131.3	135.7	189.4	186.7	171.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	111,052	4,727,204	42.57	41.68	37.14	133.9	133.6	124.9	215.0	209.9	174.8			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,780	446,335	41.40	40.47	36.26	138.9	140.7	127.2	212.2	210.0	169.3			
Animal products - edible	3,426	131,878	38.49	36.92	32.62	167.7	169.2	132.5	255.7	246.9	171.0			
Street railways	5,197	180,366	34.71	36.83	33.45	118.3	105.1	119.5	163.0	153.6	167.4			
Steam railway operations	5,126	323,284	63.07	62.29	54.15	134.2	134.2	127.7	194.2	191.7	158.4			
Construction	11,798	472,170	40.02	39.95	34.31	126.0	130.4	121.6	242.3	250.4	200.6			
Highway	4,578	178,657	39.03	38.95	34.76	144.6	151.3	131.2	278.5	280.8	225.0			
Railway	4,241	183,227	43.20	42.89	34.51	94.2	98.1	86.0	187.3	193.5	136.6			
Retail trade	7,203	238,610	33.13	33.19	29.85	136.7	126.9	129.3	217.2	201.9	187.7			
Wholesale trade	4,440	172,346	38.82	38.14	35.28	128.7	130.1	124.5	199.5	198.1	176.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	49,020	1,982,213	40.44	40.36	35.80	134.2	135.0	128.0	209.4	206.9	177.0			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	22,503	936,141	41.60	41.83	36.28	155.6	153.4	128.4	252.3	250.3	182.0			
Animal products - edible	4,008	175,314	43.76	41.35	36.48	165.8	156.4	87.4	233.9	221.8	114.1			
Plant products - edible	3,476	117,486	33.80	36.93	30.85	202.1	173.5	196.6	284.5	266.8	253.0			
Iron and steel	5,268	242,809	46.09	47.14	39.30	146.0	144.5	131.3	236.3	239.2	181.2			
Mining	14,108	767,491	54.40	56.17	49.70	190.1	188.0	166.4	279.0	284.9	223.6			
Coal	8,059	431,698	53.67	56.83	49.20	151.0	150.6	145.1	243.7	257.7	215.0			
Transportation	13,240	702,649	53.07	53.69	45.92	148.0	148.2	145.1	230.1	234.2	195.4			
Street railways	4,672	199,065	42.61	42.52	39.07	136.0	136.5	135.3	191.2	191.5	174.6			
Steam railway operations	7,880	476,113	60.42	61.32	50.44	143.6	144.4	136.3	243.3	248.3	192.9			
Construction	15,893	686,777	43.21	42.41	38.96	138.6	141.5	121.4	273.1	273.8	215.8			
Highway	7,067	282,058	39.91	39.27	41.92	142.9	144.1	129.4	251.4	249.5	241.3			
Railway	3,806	168,161	44.16	44.09	37.59	87.5	91.2	74.9	200.9	208.9	146.0			
Services/	4,714	132,908	28.19	25.88	25.23	151.8	182.6	149.9	231.5	255.7	207.8			
Retail trade	11,671	391,299	33.53	33.23	30.72	148.3	149.6	139.1	233.4	233.4	202.1			
Wholesale trade	5,689	225,052	39.56	38.56	36.47	147.4	145.9	140.7	216.3	208.8	185.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,635	3,952,377	43.61	43.44	38.98	154.1	155.7	138.4	251.0	252.7	201.7			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons^a Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947			
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	185,871	7,734,163	41.61	40.04	36.86	123.0	121.6	119.7	198.5	188.8	171.2			
Plant products - edible	11,244	414,104	36.83	35.30	33.01	127.3	126.8	116.3	221.3	211.5	180.9			
Pulp and paper products	12,943	572,988	44.26	42.44	39.63	154.0	155.2	147.3	235.9	228.0	203.2			
Textiles	39,331	1,332,413	33.88	31.63	28.78	115.9	112.8	108.3	196.7	178.8	156.1			
Tobacco	6,067	238,463	39.30	36.89	33.71	103.3	101.3	107.2	235.2	216.5	209.3			
Iron and steel	47,623	2,302,406	48.35	46.49	42.84	105.7	103.3	107.2	162.0	152.2	145.4			
Communications	6,843	312,683	45.69	45.88	42.39	214.9	215.7	192.6	264.6	265.4	220.0			
Transportation	19,454	897,686	46.14	45.31	40.24	152.4	148.7	144.6	255.3	244.4	210.1			
Construction	22,783	988,885	43.40	42.71	37.82	186.5	190.8	175.7	292.0	294.0	243.8			
Services ^{1/}	13,915	370,089	26.60	25.84	25.66	160.7	158.1	160.3	231.7	221.5	213.3			
Trade	50,371	1,903,912	35.81	35.58	32.31	143.3	138.8	138.1	204.1	196.4	175.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	299,515	12,123,736	40.48	39.34	36.03	133.5	131.8	128.5	210.7	202.1	180.5			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	17,464	633,274	36.26	35.04	34.22	106.6	107.5	106.1	179.3	174.6	168.7			
Iron and steel	3,566	156,820	43.92	41.76	45.57	138.9	143.2	173.8	211.1	206.8	271.6			
Transportation	1,850	69,751	37.70	36.68	38.76	173.9	166.2	190.6	223.4	207.7	259.6			
Construction	4,065	164,984	38.13	37.20	32.31	168.1	160.8	149.6	308.5	306.0	252.2			
Services ^{1/}	1,980	60,653	25.58	25.16	22.10	176.7	170.1	168.5	328.8	329.9	271.9			
Trade	5,291	155,995	29.48	29.65	26.39	147.9	145.3	139.4	213.5	210.2	181.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	31,348	1,090,434	34.78	33.91	32.28	124.3	124.6	121.9	206.0	200.3	187.0			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	170,162	7,468,461	43.89	42.50	39.17	122.8	121.6	117.1	200.4	191.1	170.2			
Plant products - edible	14,071	490,224	34.84	34.84	31.61	132.1	128.4	132.4	192.3	186.8	174.9			
Pulp and paper products	22,066	995,682	45.12	44.06	39.63	142.7	142.1	136.9	215.0	209.1	181.7			
Textiles	20,943	765,777	36.56	34.98	32.63	105.5	103.3	98.8	182.7	171.1	152.5			
Chemicals	10,671	474,367	44.45	43.81	39.90	139.1	139.3	129.8	238.6	235.3	201.3			
Electrical apparatus	15,872	742,189	46.76	44.79	40.71	169.3	165.4	171.6	292.3	273.5	256.9			
Iron and steel	35,693	1,711,480	47.95	45.15	42.79	102.9	101.8	97.2	169.9	158.0	143.4			
Communications	5,804	258,302	44.50	44.15	41.70	195.5	198.7	182.8	252.6	254.8	221.3			
Transportation	12,780	589,539	46.13	46.20	40.13	166.2	167.0	168.6	253.7	255.3	210.6			
Construction	13,086	641,994	49.03	48.73	44.67	148.3	149.4	164.3	226.3	226.7	228.9			
Services ^{1/}	14,277	409,817	28.70	28.11	25.26	126.9	126.6	125.1	224.5	217.5	196.7			
Trade	54,025	2,105,429	38.83	38.52	35.53	140.8	140.4	129.8	205.7	203.7	175.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	270,177	11,473,369	42.47	41.33	38.20	130.5	129.7	124.7	206.7	200.0	177.6			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,767	392,173	40.15	39.17	36.65	100.7	102.4	100.8	165.5	164.2	148.3			
Pulp and paper products	3,400	149,726	44.04	41.68	39.38	121.3	124.1	121.2	188.8	180.7	166.8			
Iron and steel	1,889	80,195	42.45	40.91	39.30	57.7	57.9	57.9	110.0	106.5	102.2			
Construction	4,357	162,192	37.23	36.77	36.69	172.1	169.6	132.7	271.6	264.3	206.4			
Services ^{1/}	2,755	67,071	24.35	24.53	22.07	146.2	144.2	144.6	256.7	255.1	234.0			
Trade	7,205	219,569	30.47	29.83	28.01	147.6	150.1	134.7	205.3	204.4	182.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	26,463	941,700	35.59	35.16	32.94	130.6	131.4	121.2	200.4	199.3	173.4			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,005	2,384,270	45.85	44.16	40.00	117.6	118.4	112.7	191.2	185.2	160.1			
Textiles	7,220	234,746	32.51	30.78	29.15	104.0	103.3	95.8	168.4	158.2	139.6			
Electrical apparatus	6,986	327,251	46.84	45.44	39.13	131.9	130.0	135.9	235.4	225.2	202.6			
Iron and steel	23,770	1,213,564	51.05	49.27	45.27	108.2	109.5	99.2	174.1	170.1	141.4			
Construction	3,985	183,558	46.06	43.46	40.87	149.4	140.6	115.2	265.7	227.2	174.7			
Trade	6,264	217,527	34.73	34.76	31.85	128.4	124.2	122.1	192.9	186.9	166.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	66,504	2,933,236	44.11	42.63	38.80	122.7	122.4	116.0	197.0	189.9	163.7			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	33,861	1,849,094	54.61	51.31	46.32	122.2	118.1	118.0	169.4	163.9	138.8			
Iron and steel	27,727	1,578,076	58.91	52.57	47.98	117.9	115.3	112.8	163.3	147.5	131.7			
Construction	1,385	66,041	47.68	48.33	44.03	203.8	195.8	181.4	328.9	320.2	270.4			
Trade	3,484	121,343	34.83	34.97	30.65	165.6	166.0	138.3	198.8	200.0	157.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	41,409	2,145,824	51.82	49.01	44.51	127.0	123.5	121.7	176.7	162.5	145.1			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	34,377	1,396,065	40.61	40.00	34.97	131.8	132.1	116.6	211.4	208.7	161.3			
Animal products - edible	3,997	177,999	44.53	41.96	40.53	133.3	139.2	62.4	212.2	208.7	95.9			
Plant products - edible	3,278	115,150	35.13	35.98	30.69	158.0	140.5	162.5	224.6	204.6	199.4			
Textiles	4,110	125,079	30.43	29.02	26.19	120.4	121.1	110.8	207.2	198.8	163.9			
Iron and steel	11,438	527,475	46.12	46.01	38.34	120.3	121.4	113.6	204.8	206.1	180.8			
Communications	1,195	44,744	37.44	37.38	30.24	166.3	162.9	157.4	197.3	192.1	173.4			
Transportation	4,589	192,422	41.93	41.61	37.62	156.8	156.6	148.7	217.9	215.8	186.4			
Construction	4,323	180,723	41.80	40.00	37.96	93.1	94.2	77.2	131.0	126.7	103.0			
Services ^{1/}	4,274	112,858	26.41	26.08	23.50	160.6	160.7	154.7	242.7	239.6	210.3			
Trade	21,005	761,470	36.25	36.07	32.71	143.1	139.6	146.6	207.9	201.8	192.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	69,874	2,692,673	38.54	38.05	33.76	134.8	133.9	125.9	203.4	199.6	166.9			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	35,122	1,555,019	44.27	43.39	40.75	145.4	147.6	133.1	228.5	227.7	192.4			
Lumber products	10,139	437,081	43.11	43.04	41.59	160.7	159.1	143.5	240.5	237.7	209.4			
Iron and steel	8,780	433,730	49.40	47.11	45.22	105.7	106.4	100.9	174.0	170.2	163.1			
Communications	4,427	160,493	36.25	36.20	31.86	188.9	188.7	164.0	252.2	251.5	208.0			
Transportation	9,861	455,002	46.14	44.65	40.35	174.0	172.6	193.7	259.7	249.4	251.6			
Construction	10,928	529,253	48.43	46.18	43.62	328.0	338.8	286.5	536.6	527.4	428.6			
Services ^{1/}	6,487	194,169	29.83	30.05	26.52	186.3	188.6	187.5	285.7	290.3	260.7			
Trade	23,170	864,166	37.30	37.44	33.18	160.2	158.7	152.1	254.1	252.8	215.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,025	3,759,487	41.76	41.05	37.67	168.0	169.4	158.7	263.6	261.3	224.9			

^aSee explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947			
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
HALIFAX														
Manufacturing	7,106	275,069	38.71	39.11	36.02	98.5	100.6	110.4	167.2	172.9	174.1			
Plant products - edible	1,189	32,286	27.15	27.26	24.91	89.2	89.4	84.1	145.1	146.1	125.6			
Iron and steel	2,776	122,349	44.07	44.61	41.25	88.9	94.0	116.8	156.2	166.8	190.4			
Transportation	2,156	73,424	34.06	32.67	31.34	178.2	196.3	165.3	240.9	264.5	206.8			
Construction	3,756	131,648	35.06	34.88	34.27	152.7	155.6	127.6	190.2	192.9	155.6			
Services ^{1/}	1,116	25,401	22.78	21.93	20.61	100.9	99.7	97.2	151.8	144.6	132.4			
Trade	5,546	167,483	30.20	29.92	28.61	136.7	136.1	130.4	190.5	188.0	172.6			
- Nine Leading Industries	22,190	755,453	34.04	34.12	32.45	123.0	125.0	121.4	184.7	188.1	173.6			
SAINT JOHN														
Manufacturing	4,775	179,848	37.66	36.55	35.59	95.6	96.6	127.3	164.4	161.2	206.7			
Iron and steel	776	31,700	40.85	39.81	42.45	58.3	54.6	128.8	87.1	79.4	199.9			
Trade	3,066	91,797	29.94	29.73	27.92	108.7	106.7	114.7	155.9	161.7	163.1			
- Nine Leading Industries	13,563	455,092	33.55	32.30	31.80	124.0	131.1	137.7	194.2	197.6	202.2			
SHEP-BROOK														
Manufacturing	7,406	262,968	35.51	32.76	32.71	103.8	109.8	109.4	176.2	171.9	171.4			
Textiles	4,074	132,215	32.45	29.05	28.74	95.8	105.9	100.8	169.1	167.2	157.4			
Iron and steel	1,921	81,672	42.52	41.15	41.64	98.3	95.4	108.6	156.8	150.4	173.4			
- Nine Leading Industries	10,590	366,063	34.57	32.43	32.12	117.0	121.3	113.3	194.7	189.6	175.0			
THREE RIVERS														
Manufacturing	8,787	388,933	44.26	44.40	39.58	138.3	138.1	132.5	221.9	222.3	190.1			
Pulp and paper products	4,029	223,537	55.48	57.86	51.91	140.6	141.6	135.1	240.9	252.9	216.5			
Textiles	2,227	66,687	29.45	27.68	21.11	95.7	94.6	93.6	162.5	151.1	114.2			
- Nine Leading Industries	11,713	488,284	41.26	41.23	37.34	141.2	143.4	141.6	197.1	198.4	204.0			
KITCHENER-WATERLOO														
Manufacturing	16,119	643,989	39.95	39.19	37.68	130.7	131.7	133.5	229.3	226.7	220.6			
Animal products - edible	1,360	56,623	41.63	40.29	41.44	126.2	130.6	86.3	214.4	214.7	145.9			
Leather products	1,690	62,387	39.24	37.91	35.98	95.6	97.3	106.5	167.0	164.1	168.9			
Lumber products	1,993	77,666	38.97	37.99	36.98	149.6	152.7	141.6	254.4	253.2	226.3			
Rubber products	5,112	217,496	42.55	42.06	40.37	153.9	152.9	175.2	273.9	268.9	295.9			
Textiles	1,698	53,655	31.72	31.48	29.64	98.3	96.9	96.4	179.9	176.0	163.6			
Iron and steel	1,183	46,122	41.58	41.37	40.70	112.8	115.8	123.1	188.7	194.1	203.0			
- Nine Leading Industries	20,075	799,346	39.77	39.17	37.37	131.4	132.3	131.7	230.6	229.0	216.8			
LONDON														
Manufacturing	16,218	661,096	40.76	40.05	35.48	141.7	140.9	137.6	232.5	227.1	195.3			
Plant products - edible	2,529	80,178	31.70	33.02	32.06	163.3	160.0	148.5	232.5	237.2	217.2			
Pulp and paper products	2,306	99,878	43.18	41.80	35.60	146.9	145.6	159.6	235.9	226.8	210.6			
Textiles	1,321	40,566	30.71	29.80	26.37	81.2	78.9	80.4	145.4	137.1	115.0			
Iron and steel	4,063	189,107	46.54	45.28	39.21	141.7	142.6	140.6	236.6	233.4	199.4			
Trade	3,978	140,955	35.44	35.90	32.35	163.6	146.6	143.9	206.6	201.6	177.0			
- Nine Leading Industries	26,652	1,062,399	39.49	39.56	34.97	148.5	145.7	143.1	230.3	227.9	196.9			
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR														
Manufacturing	6,170	318,994	51.70	49.86	45.18	68.6	70.9	69.2	132.2	131.7	116.1			
Pulp and paper products	2,404	139,918	58.20	58.33	51.70	153.1	157.0	152.7	242.1	248.8	214.5			
Iron and steel	2,104	105,524	60.15	46.16	41.95	31.1	32.7	31.0	63.6	61.4	52.9			
Transportation	2,459	115,846	47.11	42.43	44.11	166.8	154.8	145.3	196.1	165.5	152.9			
Trade	2,068	74,786	36.16	34.44	31.63	131.9	134.0	119.5	227.0	219.5	186.1			
- Nine Leading Industries	13,108	598,350	45.65	43.51	41.50	90.3	91.4	85.9	155.2	149.9	135.6			
REGINA														
Manufacturing	2,425	98,297	40.47	40.34	36.83	107.1	107.7	98.0	151.7	152.1	124.7			
Animal products - edible	604	24,107	39.91	40.59	33.87	153.8	146.2	102.9	116.7	209.4	123.0			
Trade	5,176	184,301	35.61	35.66	31.16	147.9	136.7	142.3	232.7	215.4	196.3			
- Nine Leading Industries	11,437	420,180	36.74	36.49	32.71	135.4	132.0	125.9	209.9	203.3	178.5			
SASKATON														
Manufacturing	2,342	92,738	39.60	39.13	35.69	196.1	195.4	193.9	297.3	292.7	255.3			
Animal products - edible	898	34,548	36.47	36.11	34.21	247.4	248.8	251.2	360.7	359.3	325.8			
Trade	2,890	98,029	33.92	33.38	31.20	131.5	129.8	125.2	202.0	196.1	182.0			
- Nine Leading Industries	8,024	288,973	36.01	35.74	33.11	153.8	154.6	159.9	251.8	251.5	239.2			
CALGARY														
Manufacturing	7,973	355,493	44.34	43.93	36.16	140.9	143.0	124.8	251.4	232.7	178.2			
Animal products - edible	1,134	51,351	45.28	41.10	36.71	128.9	123.6	85.4	214.7	189.7	110.0			
Plant products - edible	1,010	41,435	41.02	40.17	34.85	139.2	138.1	142.8	242.8	239.1	211.5			
Iron and steel	2,648	119,414	45.10	46.63	38.81	141.1	140.7	126.9	216.0	222.7	167.2			
Construction	1,702	71,994	42.50	41.33	33.53	92.8	96.0	109.9	189.9	190.0	178.5			
Trade	7,692	278,812	38.25	35.69	33.59	142.0	142.8	133.9	206.8	206.8	184.0			
- Nine Leading Industries	22,492	906,341	40.25	39.67	35.37	138.6	140.7	131.6	219.5	219.6	184.7			
EDMONTON														
Manufacturing	7,551	316,784	41.95	41.01	36.92	148.4	146.9	110.2	244.1	235.6	158.2			
Animal products - edible	2,501	110,869	44.33	42.36	38.33	160.0	162.4	71.9	234.9	227.8	105.3			
Iron and steel	1,766	81,019	45.88	46.24	39.33	144.4	140.6	125.3	255.9	251.9	191.0			
Construction	3,580	176,684	49.32	47.41	37.61	305.1	308.2	197.7	534.4	518.8	264.0			
Trade	6,989	241,211	34.81	33.77	31.31	173.0	172.5	165.0	290.5	284.1	220.7			
- Nine Leading Industries	22,581	897,782	39.79	38.94	33.74	172.8	171.8	140.7	276.6	269.1	194.9			
VICTORIA														
Manufacturing	5,213	234,448	44.97	44.68	41.68	137.4	139.3	160.9	214.6	218.2	232.3			
Lumber products	1,378	62,641	45.46	43.14	42.55	128.5	130.1	122.3	214.8	206.3	195.0			
Iron and steel	1,773	80,331	45.31	46.58	43.78	133.4	133.0	203.3	196.5	201.2	239.4			
Transportation	1,157	50,708	43.83	41.65	40.48	189.2	191.5	203.1	250.0	244.3	256.1			
Trade	3,407	109,370	32.10	31.61	28.21	154.2	155.6	146.0	228.0	226.8	194.2			
- Nine Leading Industries	12,808	501,569	39.16	38.80	36.41	146.5	149.4	155.2	228.6	229.0	224.8			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- 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
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	108.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	130.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	154.7	121.8	118.7
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.3	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Oct. 1, 1942	161.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Oct. 1, 1943	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Oct. 1, 1944	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
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	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	186.2	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	179.9	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	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.6	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	175.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.8	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.6	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	156.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.6	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.5	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	162.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	196.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	202.6	188.3	164.6	197.6	177.9	205.5	207.8	180.5	167.0	171.0	207.3	213.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.0 0.2 4.0 2.8 29.6 41.7 11.9 5.3 2.3 4.3 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 7.- 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
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	95.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.6
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	98.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.5	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	96.8	115.8
Oct. 1, 1940	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Oct. 1, 1941	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Oct. 1, 1942	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Oct. 1, 1943	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Oct. 1, 1944	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.5
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
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	168.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	175.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.8	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	245.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.5	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.3	203.8	200.0	196.6	198.7	292.0	164.7	238.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1948.

14.3 1.5 12.9 1.3 3.2 2.0 3.3 4.3

Notes:- 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 6.- 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
Oct.	1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct.	1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct.	1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct.	1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.9	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct.	1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.5	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct.	1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct.	1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.3	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Oct.	1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.5	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Oct.	1, 1940	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Oct.	1, 1941	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Oct.	1, 1942	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Oct.	1, 1943	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Oct.	1, 1944	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	206.4	165.7
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	178.9	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	148.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug.	1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.3	127.3	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept.	1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct.	1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov.	1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec.	1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb.	1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar.	1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr.	1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May	1	159.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June	1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July	1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug.	1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.5	151.1	129.5	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept.	1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct.	1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov.	1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec.	1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb.	1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar.	1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr.	1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May	1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June	1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July	1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug.	1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.7	206.0
Sept.	1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	268.7	207.2
Oct.	1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov.	1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec.	1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb.	1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar.	1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr.	1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May	1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June	1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July	1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug.	1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept.	1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct.	1	202.6	209.9	263.5	179.5	184.3	146.5	193.0	263.6	224.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1948.

100.0	52.1	3.8	4.0	2.4	9.0	12.0	3.5	13.2
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	------

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.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1946	Oct.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	52.1	209.9	209.5	203.6	188.4	188.3	223.7	231.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	248.1	256.4	190.7	242.2	238.8	229.1	197.2
Fur and products	0.2	175.1	171.3	150.2	166.8	146.7	126.9	123.0
Leather and products	1.5	146.0	145.9	151.8	157.6	142.5	135.6	136.3
Boots and shoes	0.9	139.0	139.0	140.0	145.3	132.0	124.5	123.5
Lumber and its products	4.1	153.2	155.5	152.6	140.1	126.4	126.1	124.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	142.8	146.0	138.1	120.4	107.2	104.4	105.2
Furniture	0.8	161.0	160.7	157.0	157.9	134.7	124.9	107.7
Other lumber products	0.8	188.5	190.2	207.8	196.2	191.0	209.1	210.6
Musical instruments	.04	39.3	39.1	39.7	38.5	32.1	28.5	50.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	234.0	218.6	237.1	228.3	203.2	214.1	185.6
Pulp and paper products	5.5	185.2	187.4	180.7	167.3	148.1	137.7	134.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	170.2	174.2	169.0	153.4	134.8	125.3	124.0
Paper products	1.0	265.6	262.6	256.7	250.3	225.5	209.4	201.2
Printing and publishing	2.0	176.3	178.0	166.5	157.8	139.8	130.3	124.3
Rubber products	1.1	175.1	173.2	193.7	113.8	173.2	171.2	131.8
Textile products	7.8	180.3	178.7	171.9	165.3	159.0	154.9	156.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	188.0	189.6	178.4	169.0	158.5	154.9	156.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	114.5	113.9	107.9	107.0	107.5	108.1	112.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	198.2	206.7	201.8	189.4	168.7	165.7	169.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	853.0	854.2	790.3	714.1	622.8	598.8	556.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	170.2	168.7	163.2	157.1	148.8	143.6	143.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	184.5	179.5	173.7	164.3	163.7	155.7	159.5
Other textile products	0.8	159.4	157.8	159.8	169.7	161.9	170.4	170.7
Tobacco	0.5	122.4	120.8	123.9	124.4	126.3	124.5	126.8
Beverages	0.9	349.2	364.6	337.5	312.0	283.7	263.4	243.6
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	343.6	344.0	326.5	315.6	363.6	611.7	624.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	196.9	199.1	184.3	160.2	145.6	130.9	137.7
Electric light and power	1.5	237.7	243.0	204.7	189.4	160.2	147.3	146.2
Electrical apparatus	2.5	349.3	346.3	354.0	270.1	266.5	323.1	323.4
Iron and steel products	14.1	220.4	219.6	216.2	194.2	215.0	318.9	351.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	308.9	311.9	271.9	182.4	228.8	245.5	265.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	264.7	282.4	259.4	237.8	213.7	218.2	239.5
Agricultural implements	0.9	222.5	220.7	192.5	166.0	140.3	128.1	128.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	179.2	176.5	177.2	161.8	161.2	296.4	300.2
Automobiles and parts	2.1	283.5	278.9	300.9	236.0	171.3	291.0	301.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.0	412.1	431.7	496.1	475.1	876.3	1341.1	1667.0
Heating appliances	0.4	232.1	230.3	219.7	194.6	178.4	173.2	168.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	231.4	231.0	208.2	181.1	235.5	289.6	316.8
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	224.7	224.4	215.8	215.3	198.3	234.0	274.3
Other iron and steel products	2.2	215.0	214.6	219.8	217.1	241.5	361.8	431.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	353.6	354.0	335.7	285.2	295.5	411.9	501.1
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	222.5	227.6	221.3	212.0	217.0	212.1	213.4
Miscellaneous	0.7	319.1	315.1	288.8	281.5	297.6	350.9	371.5
LOGGING	3.8	263.6	220.3	286.1	241.7	205.2	181.0	146.0
MINING	4.0	179.5	181.5	165.2	154.5	143.6	150.6	154.1
Coal	1.2	90.0	89.7	86.6	93.7	90.4	95.5	94.0
Metallic ores	2.0	328.6	332.0	299.0	262.6	236.7	257.6	285.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	263.6	272.0	230.2	197.2	184.1	173.5	155.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	184.3	185.5	169.4	151.9	123.4	111.6	106.4
Telegraphs	0.4	147.7	147.9	143.1	137.7	136.5	129.8	133.2
Telephones	1.9	191.0	192.8	175.0	155.0	119.5	106.6	99.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	146.5	145.5	141.7	133.2	127.3	125.2	120.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	230.8	226.6	229.5	219.0	197.5	188.7	174.3
Steam railway operations	4.5	119.3	118.1	114.7	110.5	110.5	107.9	106.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	143.4	146.5	134.0	114.2	107.6	118.0	109.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.0	193.0	201.5	180.4	152.2	124.7	114.2	136.9
Building	5.3	236.1	238.4	220.6	165.6	122.1	100.0	145.9
Highway	4.6	238.3	261.7	228.3	201.8	155.8	149.0	169.1
Railway	2.1	103.3	104.4	91.8	91.7	99.2	97.2	98.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	263.6	268.4	251.0	235.1	209.9	205.4	198.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	272.2	280.3	257.2	238.4	208.3	207.8	199.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.2	247.7	246.3	239.3	228.7	213.0	201.3	197.5
TRADE	13.2	224.8	220.5	211.7	196.8	176.5	165.7	156.3
Retail	9.3	229.6	225.4	217.9	204.0	182.4	171.8	163.6
Wholesale	3.9	213.8	209.5	199.6	180.0	162.6	150.5	137.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	202.6	201.8	194.8	178.1	168.7	183.3	187.5
FINANCE	-	185.7	183.2	158.1	148.9	134.0	128.5	125.6
Banks and trust companies	-	170.8	166.0	160.9	150.3	137.1	132.7	129.8
Brokerage and stock markets	-	188.9	192.7	200.0	245.8	191.7	148.2	124.7
Insurance	-	156.9	156.9	151.0	141.3	126.5	121.7	120.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	200.8	199.9	193.1	176.7	167.0	180.6	184.5

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 10.- 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	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	Oct. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	33.4	175.0	178.7	178.1	166.9	182.8	212.1	216.9
Provinces	Lumber products	3.4	107.0	117.3	117.6	116.6	103.6	133.0	118.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.3	239.3	241.4	231.7	219.9	199.1	188.7	202.4
	Textile products	3.0	121.5	122.7	129.1	112.9	112.2	107.5	110.8
	Iron and steel	12.1	197.5	197.7	206.1	178.8	266.6	342.4	369.9
	Other manufactures	10.4	191.7	197.0	185.2	186.1	162.6	167.1	161.2
	Logging	3.8	244.9	175.4	289.7	240.4	186.2	212.3	185.0
	Mining	10.6	102.0	102.6	99.7	110.1	102.0	106.8	99.6
	Communications	2.6	159.6	159.0	156.9	142.6	134.1	130.2	126.6
	Transportation	9.6	118.3	125.6	119.2	111.5	130.3	142.6	156.1
	Construction	26.1	397.4	401.5	390.1	346.8	269.0	309.2	322.0
	Services ^{2/}	2.3	331.3	346.7	298.7	284.9	292.3	297.0	301.7
	Trade	11.6	226.1	222.5	221.8	217.2	207.2	185.6	169.6
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	188.3	189.1	188.2	176.7	170.5	189.1	190.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.3	210.5	210.6	206.2	196.4	196.7	236.7	250.3
	Lumber products	2.9	168.5	159.8	178.3	171.2	159.6	147.0	142.2
	Pulp and paper products	6.6	171.5	174.0	170.1	157.0	144.1	136.1	129.8
	Textile products	14.0	212.4	210.3	201.2	193.7	185.9	180.7	181.7
	Iron and steel	11.7	220.6	219.1	223.9	213.4	237.8	354.4	400.6
	Other manufactures	21.1	230.8	231.8	219.9	210.0	209.0	265.3	279.9
	Logging	5.4	368.3	292.7	394.4	354.7	256.8	248.9	204.6
	Mining	2.6	371.0	377.0	322.7	290.1	269.1	287.5	308.9
	Communications	2.1	192.1	193.3	170.0	151.8	119.0	106.5	99.5
	Transportation	8.4	145.0	143.0	139.1	131.0	121.4	118.2	108.8
	Construction	11.7	165.7	181.7	153.3	122.4	106.9	89.9	120.0
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	247.4	245.6	226.4	217.5	194.1	193.1	188.6
	Trade	10.4	230.5	224.2	223.0	203.7	183.8	173.6	170.0
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	206.5	206.1	199.3	184.7	175.0	183.8	203.0
Ontario	- Manufacturing	61.6	212.9	210.9	206.9	183.5	179.9	215.4	218.0
	Lumber products	3.2	125.5	126.6	124.6	120.6	107.7	110.8	114.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.0	191.0	192.3	186.2	173.8	147.9	134.6	131.9
	Textile products	6.9	149.2	147.6	142.7	138.7	132.5	129.6	132.3
	Iron and steel	19.5	239.7	238.5	230.5	196.1	197.4	302.3	316.7
	Other manufactures	26.0	247.8	243.5	238.4	211.1	213.3	234.6	228.7
	Logging	2.5	240.9	183.3	272.2	212.3	234.1	150.5	95.9
	Mining	2.9	257.3	255.6	236.7	224.4	198.6	213.7	219.7
	Communications	2.3	178.5	180.3	169.0	150.4	113.2	99.9	93.3
	Transportation	6.8	144.3	143.7	136.2	128.7	121.8	118.2	115.4
	Construction	8.5	188.0	190.1	177.0	154.2	125.1	103.0	120.8
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	278.7	279.4	267.2	246.1	227.0	225.5	223.3
	Trade	12.3	226.1	224.8	209.8	196.7	176.2	165.1	155.1
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	207.8	206.4	199.6	179.0	169.6	185.9	187.2
Prairie	- Manufacturing	29.8	194.6	194.6	170.3	180.0	171.7	188.8	190.4
Provinces	Lumber products	2.2	187.4	190.6	167.6	156.7	144.8	139.3	124.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.3	148.1	153.6	136.3	126.6	111.5	102.9	101.3
	Textile products	2.1	242.0	241.7	224.6	219.6	211.6	220.3	215.6
	Iron and steel	9.0	135.6	136.2	127.5	121.6	116.5	148.3	174.9
	Other manufactures	14.2	280.8	277.6	226.5	264.4	257.8	270.6	247.9
	Logging	0.2	35.3	33.1	61.4	67.9	52.3	53.8	34.1
	Mining	7.3	199.4	196.9	174.8	155.6	139.3	148.2	147.3
	Communications	2.8	181.7	183.4	165.7	148.0	138.2	124.2	121.7
	Transportation	17.6	156.1	152.0	152.2	145.8	137.7	136.0	128.0
	Construction	16.9	167.5	172.6	149.7	129.7	112.7	101.6	114.2
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	244.8	265.9	237.4	236.5	199.1	188.3	169.4
	Trade	20.9	189.4	186.1	185.9	175.9	166.6	147.2	137.4
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	180.6	180.6	166.8	161.1	147.4	148.0	146.4
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	39.7	229.5	234.3	230.6	212.8	233.1	270.2	292.9
	Lumber products	13.9	202.3	202.9	185.2	149.4	132.3	127.9	126.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	222.8	226.4	210.6	186.3	171.1	165.1	167.2
	Textile products	0.8	231.3	224.4	221.2	199.8	199.7	204.0	191.7
	Iron and steel	6.4	268.4	273.1	278.1	308.9	571.5	880.9	1112.6
	Other manufactures	13.8	249.0	260.3	272.1	256.2	237.1	229.7	211.7
	Logging	8.8	232.0	231.0	219.5	176.3	148.4	154.1	153.0
	Mining	4.6	111.1	120.6	107.5	76.3	91.3	84.8	97.4
	Communications	2.9	212.1	212.0	185.6	170.7	145.3	137.4	139.5
	Transportation	10.5	162.3	161.4	162.7	145.7	134.8	126.6	114.8
	Construction	12.0	198.7	210.7	187.9	144.5	105.3	107.1	146.9
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	262.3	268.4	262.1	227.7	196.9	177.2	164.2
	Trade	16.9	286.0	272.3	251.6	218.7	189.9	182.5	166.6
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	213.7	216.2	206.0	179.3	174.2	185.6	197.4

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

^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- 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	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1946	Oct.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	82.1	196.2	193.9	190.9	187.5	186.3	224.9	240.1
	Plant products - edible	3.6	183.3	182.8	187.5	154.6	149.2	143.4	137.4
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	190.3	191.6	182.1	167.4	157.1	145.9	139.0
	Textiles	13.1	184.2	179.3	172.1	170.2	165.0	159.5	159.9
	Tobacco and beverages	4.0	182.4	161.6	184.2	174.3	173.7	172.7	169.5
	Iron and steel	15.9	194.5	190.0	197.3	200.9	224.7	349.0	388.0
	Other manufactures	21.0	213.3	213.3	206.7	201.6	185.5	211.4	229.3
	Communications	2.3	139.7	140.2	125.2	114.8	85.8	75.3	68.9
	Transportation	5.5	154.1	150.3	146.2	143.1	121.6	118.1	96.8
	Construction	7.6	125.3	128.2	118.1	92.4	70.4	59.9	56.4
	Trade	16.8	224.0	216.9	215.8	196.3	176.1	167.9	163.5
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	188.3	185.9	181.5	173.2	164.5	185.6	192.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	55.7	200.6	202.2	199.5	174.3	219.9	356.0	381.9
	Leather products	10.2	120.4	123.1	120.8	124.0	117.0	107.8	109.3
	Other manufactures	45.5	235.6	236.7	233.8	196.6	265.6	469.0	501.2
	Transportation	5.9	120.0	114.7	131.5	99.5	89.9	86.5	79.6
	Construction	13.0	249.8	254.1	236.4	173.1	180.7	157.3	177.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	203.8	204.3	199.8	173.8	196.3	268.7	262.4
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	63.0	199.6	197.8	190.5	180.3	183.0	225.7	230.3
	Plant products - edible	5.2	196.9	191.3	197.3	203.4	181.0	188.1	158.0
	Printing and publishing	8.2	213.4	212.5	204.7	197.1	174.1	161.5	153.1
	Textiles	7.8	126.6	123.9	118.5	122.9	118.8	114.0	119.1
	Iron and steel	13.2	239.3	238.4	226.2	207.4	230.8	418.7	438.4
	Other manufactures	28.6	213.7	212.7	202.7	185.4	194.8	223.4	231.2
	Communications	2.2	138.6	140.9	129.6	123.8	90.8	77.8	72.6
	Transportation	4.7	172.7	173.5	164.8	155.6	141.9	131.3	126.5
	Construction	6.8	200.9	202.5	222.6	165.0	145.6	100.3	105.1
	Trade	20.0	206.6	206.8	191.2	181.0	162.6	151.5	141.9
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.0	198.5	191.2	178.2	173.3	195.8	196.7
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	36.9	151.0	153.5	151.1	149.7	138.1	175.4	184.3
	Lumber products	2.3	54.6	54.5	47.0	50.0	44.2	37.4	61.3
	Pulp and paper	12.8	141.2	144.4	141.1	143.5	128.2	128.6	135.0
	Other manufactures	21.8	194.2	197.4	194.7	189.5	178.8	257.4	282.5
	Construction	16.5	277.7	273.6	214.2	206.7	120.4	127.1	145.3
	Trade	27.2	254.4	258.8	231.3	233.6	205.5	192.9	179.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	196.6	197.9	182.6	179.9	156.2	170.1	173.6
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	78.2	194.8	196.1	186.7	134.5	170.1	189.0	192.5
	Textiles	10.9	111.8	111.0	103.0	105.9	100.5	98.8	99.9
	Electrical apparatus	10.5	213.5	210.5	220.0	58.4	189.5	213.1	204.4
	Iron and steel	35.7	230.6	233.5	211.4	154.2	203.4	245.4	259.2
	Other manufactures	21.1	210.7	213.6	213.4	169.1	176.9	178.1	158.6
	Construction	6.0	228.4	215.0	176.1	159.4	159.4	87.2	108.4
	Trade	9.4	194.9	188.6	185.4	170.9	163.1	156.7	142.7
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.7	198.2	187.8	142.1	168.4	180.3	181.9
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	81.8	315.9	305.5	305.1	247.1	166.5	320.7	337.8
	Iron and steel	67.0	332.7	325.4	318.3	250.5	144.3	345.9	367.9
	Other manufactures	14.8	257.1	235.8	260.5	335.7	241.2	236.0	236.7
	Construction	3.3	139.2	133.7	123.9	108.3	82.7	75.2	95.7
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	292.0	284.0	279.7	229.6	162.9	284.1	297.2
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	49.2	177.2	177.6	157.1	167.0	158.5	179.9	181.6
	Animal products - edible	5.7	258.0	269.3	120.7	322.1	300.7	289.9	232.7
	Printing and publishing	4.8	147.6	154.0	139.4	125.0	112.3	99.5	100.9
	Textiles	5.9	242.0	243.5	222.9	215.4	219.7	224.2	223.2
	Iron and steel	16.4	133.8	135.0	126.5	118.4	111.6	145.1	166.0
	Other manufactures	18.4	215.6	208.4	205.5	191.4	185.7	217.6	210.6
	Transportation	6.6	113.7	113.5	107.8	107.1	98.2	90.9	82.1
	Construction	8.2	144.1	145.7	119.4	122.0	76.5	55.1	65.3
	Trade	30.1	159.7	155.8	163.6	155.1	134.9	125.4	116.3
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	164.7	163.6	153.9	155.6	140.7	144.6	142.1
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	39.1	269.6	274.1	248.7	243.6	306.5	391.9	461.1
	Lumber products	11.3	210.9	208.8	188.3	163.0	141.4	125.3	119.0
	Other manufactures	27.8	303.9	312.2	278.6	285.7	394.2	530.7	641.3
	Communications	4.9	205.3	205.1	178.3	163.2	134.0	124.8	121.4
	Transportation	11.0	145.6	144.5	162.1	135.5	127.6	111.6	94.1
	Construction	12.1	259.8	288.3	226.9	170.2	106.9	88.9	122.8
	Services ^{2/}	7.2	255.2	258.3	256.9	224.8	194.0	175.1	166.6
	Trade	25.7	257.0	254.6	244.0	216.6	190.7	180.8	164.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	238.4	240.4	225.2	204.1	209.3	232.0	254.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

Industries	Oct. 1, 1948					Sept. 1, 1948		Oct. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,094,187	846,806	247,382	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2	77.1	22.9
Animal products - edible	42,914	34,249	8,665	79.8	20.2	79.0	21.0	81.4	18.6
Fur and products	4,402	2,786	1,616	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	61.7	38.3
Leather and products	30,311	18,464	11,847	60.9	39.1	61.1	38.9	62.0	38.0
Boots and shoes	19,305	11,091	8,214	57.5	42.5	57.8	42.2	58.5	41.5
Lumber and products	84,852	77,919	6,933	91.6	8.4	92.4	7.6	92.1	7.9
Rough and dressed lumber	51,962	49,349	2,613	95.0	5.0	95.1	4.9	94.7	5.3
Furniture	16,841	14,858	2,083	87.7	12.3	89.6	10.4	90.6	9.4
Other lumber products	15,849	13,714	2,235	86.0	14.0	86.1	13.9	88.6	11.4
Plant products - edible	76,326	47,700	28,626	62.5	37.5	63.6	36.4	62.3	37.7
Pulp and paper products	116,329	93,956	22,373	80.8	19.2	81.0	19.0	80.6	19.4
Pulp and paper	51,540	49,077	2,463	95.2	4.8	95.4	4.6	94.8	5.2
Paper products	22,221	14,608	7,613	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	64.4	35.6
Printing and publishing	42,568	30,271	12,297	71.1	28.9	71.1	28.9	71.3	28.7
Rubber products	22,098	16,428	5,670	74.3	25.7	74.4	25.6	75.0	25.0
Textile products	158,648	72,394	86,254	45.6	54.4	46.1	53.9	45.1	54.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,646	36,498	22,148	62.2	37.8	62.3	37.7	60.9	39.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,377	13,391	8,986	59.8	40.2	60.2	39.8	60.1	39.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,615	8,424	6,191	57.6	42.4	57.0	43.0	57.4	42.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,096	10,860	5,236	67.5	32.5	67.7	32.3	64.4	35.6
Hosiery and knit goods	25,849	9,173	16,676	35.5	64.5	35.4	64.6	35.9	64.1
Garments and personal furnishings	57,628	17,805	39,823	30.9	69.1	31.4	68.6	30.2	69.8
Other textile products	18,527	8,918	9,609	48.0	52.0	48.5	51.5	48.9	51.1
Tobacco	10,177	4,353	5,824	42.8	57.2	42.5	57.5	42.7	57.3
Beverages	19,625	17,207	2,418	87.7	12.3	88.4	11.6	87.0	13.0
Chemicals and allied products	42,813	32,497	10,316	75.9	24.1	76.6	23.4	75.0	25.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,719	20,001	2,718	88.0	12.0	87.9	12.1	88.3	11.7
Electric light and power	32,312	28,543	3,769	88.3	11.7	88.5	11.5	89.4	10.6
Electrical apparatus	51,947	37,628	14,319	72.4	27.6	72.4	27.6	68.4	31.6
Iron and steel products	296,801	274,945	21,856	92.6	7.4	92.7	7.3	92.5	7.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,119	37,459	1,660	95.8	4.2	95.8	4.2	95.2	4.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,281	26,924	3,357	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	89.2	10.8
Agricultural implements	18,714	17,690	1,024	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5	95.4	4.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,511	106,395	6,116	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	43,250	38,694	4,556	89.5	10.5	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	20,153	19,532	621	96.9	3.1	97.1	2.9	97.2	2.8
Heating appliances	8,201	7,670	531	93.5	6.5	93.6	6.4	93.3	6.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,032	11,092	940	92.2	7.8	92.1	7.9	92.0	8.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,513	8,123	390	95.4	4.6	95.4	4.6	94.6	5.4
Other iron and steel products	47,277	40,060	7,217	84.7	15.3	84.9	15.1	85.1	14.9
Non-ferrous metal products	50,616	43,357	7,259	85.7	14.3	85.7	14.3	85.8	14.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,881	14,540	1,341	91.6	8.4	91.5	8.5	91.4	8.6
Miscellaneous	15,418	9,840	5,578	63.8	36.2	67.0	33.0	66.3	33.7
LOGGING	80,084	78,684	1,400	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
MINING	84,411	82,538	1,873	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,798	24,562	236	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,144	41,303	841	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,469	16,673	796	95.4	4.6	95.2	4.8	96.1	3.9
COMMUNICATIONS	49,924	23,835	26,089	47.7	52.3	47.6	52.4	47.2	52.8
Telegraphs	8,709	7,053	1,656	81.0	19.0	80.8	19.2	79.0	21.0
Telephones	40,359	16,156	24,203	40.0	60.0	39.9	60.1	39.6	60.4
TRANSPORTATION	189,729	178,159	11,570	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	61,393	57,140	4,253	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.8	7.2
Steam railway operation	95,142	89,450	5,692	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	33,194	31,569	1,625	95.1	4.9	95.1	4.9	95.1	4.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,661	247,842	4,819	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Building	111,696	108,835	2,861	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5	97.8	2.2
Highway	96,454	94,626	1,828	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
Railway	44,511	44,381	130	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	72,420	35,146	37,274	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	46.4	53.6
Hotels and restaurants	48,641	24,639	24,002	50.7	49.3	50.2	49.8	49.2	50.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,779	10,507	13,272	44.2	55.8	44.1	55.9	40.9	59.1
TRADE	276,870	168,834	108,036	61.0	39.0	61.7	38.3	59.8	40.2
Retail	196,099	108,247	87,852	55.2	44.8	55.8	44.2	53.1	46.9
Wholesale	80,771	60,587	20,184	75.0	25.0	75.9	24.1	76.3	23.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	1,681,843	418,443	79.1	20.9	79.4	20.6	79.0	21.0
FINANCE	87,193	46,269	40,924	53.1	46.9	53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
Banks and trust companies	49,821	24,826	24,995	49.8	50.2	50.0	50.0	48.5	51.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,521	2,304	1,217	65.4	34.6	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3
Insurance	33,851	19,139	14,712	56.5	43.5	56.6	43.4	57.6	42.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	1,708,112	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515000