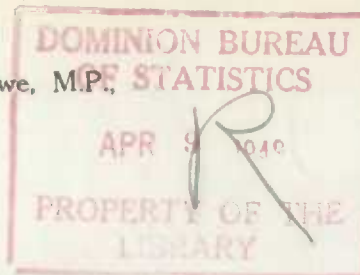


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Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce



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

FEBRUARY 1949

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 8, 1949

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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 some time after the Census date; 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. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

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 being

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

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 the 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.

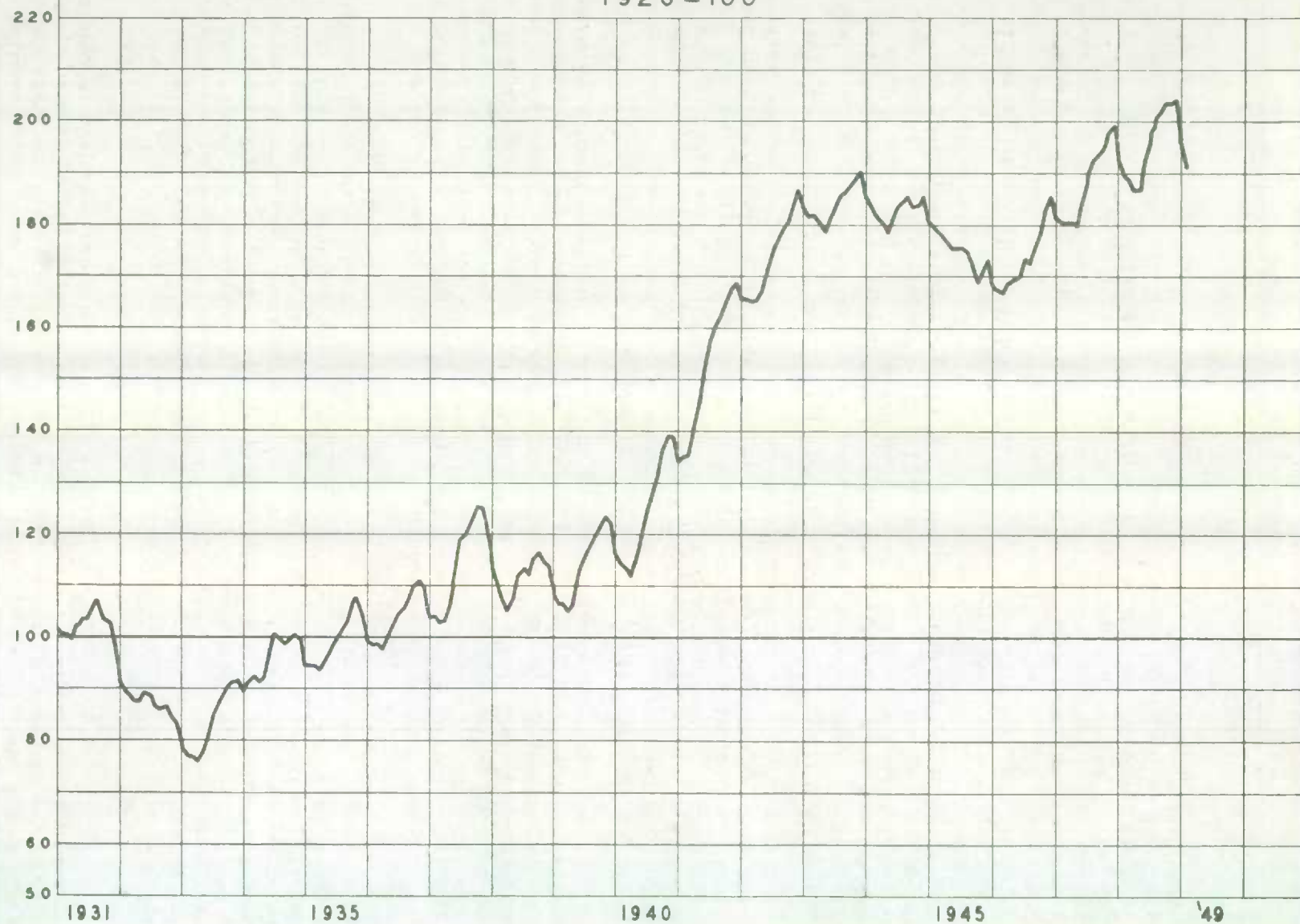
7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are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

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



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

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1949.

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

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.

There was an important contraction in industrial employment throughout Canada at the beginning of February, according to data received from 19,857 representative establishments¹/whose working forces were reduced by 2.4 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1. The loss partly resulted from seasonal movements, but was also due in part to unusually inclement weather in certain sections of the country. Activity generally declined in all provinces, and in most of the larger cities for which data are published. Industrially, there were also widely distributed losses. The most pronounced reduction was that of 7.2 p.c. in trade, in which the seasonal curtailment approximated the average in extent. There were decreases of 13.3 p.c. in logging, 4.5 p.c. in transportation, and 3.7 p.c. in construction. Employment in manufacturing was quieter, but the recession in employment was not sufficiently large to affect the index number; within this category, the trend was unfavourable in the durable manufactured goods and the electric light and power divisions, but improvement was reported on the whole in the non-durable classes. The seasonal advance in employment in the textile group was most marked, although it was not equal to the gain at Feb. 1 in immediately preceding years. Leading employers in the mining division reported an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the number on their staffs; greater activity was indicated in coal and metallic ore mining. Reductions on a relatively small scale were noted in communications and in hotels and restaurants, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed moderate improvement.

The index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 196.0 at the first of January, 1949, to 191.3 at Feb. 1, as compared with 189.3 at the same date a year ago. In spite of the contraction in industrial activity at the date under review, the latest index was the highest on record for the first of February.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating firms

¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.- Number of Persons¹ Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949, Feb. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
							Employment				Payrolls				
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$										
Maritime Provinces	131,509	5,098,210	38.77	35.78	34.19	32.99	110.3	116.3	118.0	110.2	195.0	189.8	184.7	166.0	
Prince Edward Island	2,997	101,150	33.75	33.05	28.77	28.20	130.6	141.7	158.9	116.4	203.6	216.3	209.8	151.	
Nova Scotia	73,808	2,847,745	36.58	34.65	33.92	33.50	102.6	106.1	108.6	102.6	174.5	162.2	163.4	152.0	
New Brunswick	54,704	2,149,315	39.29	37.59	34.88	32.54	121.9	131.7	131.5	122.5	230.0	236.4	220.4	190.9	
Quebec	590,691	24,115,961	40.83	39.36	37.25	33.43	123.8	126.0	123.1	118.4	210.9	207.0	191.3	164.9	
Ontario	856,839	37,871,985	44.20	42.54	39.91	35.93	125.9	127.8	123.1	116.3	205.3	200.6	181.2	154.0	
Prairie Provinces	233,767	10,080,276	43.12	41.98	38.21	35.64	130.8	135.5	121.9	120.5	213.0	214.9	175.9	162.3	
Manitoba	104,954	4,435,861	42.26	41.33	38.59	35.50	126.1	130.2	122.4	118.9	201.2	203.1	177.1	159.0	
Saskatchewan	42,264	1,755,738	41.54	40.59	37.52	35.12	115.4	124.0	116.4	112.2	184.9	194.1	168.6	151.8	
Alberta	86,549	3,888,677	44.93	43.51	38.55	36.10	146.8	150.0	124.5	127.7	246.4	243.9	178.4	172.8	
British Columbia	175,201	7,861,578	44.87	42.77	41.17	36.93	134.8	142.6	141.1	134.0	212.3	214.1	203.8	173.8	
CANADA	1,988,007	85,029,349	42.77	41.10	38.63	35.03	125.3	128.4	124.0	118.3	207.7	204.5	185.7	160.6	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	295,541	12,242,579	41.42	40.08	37.41	33.96	131.1	132.4	126.6	123.2	211.8	206.9	184.7	163.2	
Quebec City	30,500	1,080,257	35.42	34.58	31.61	28.76	110.7	113.9	114.8	100.6	189.9	189.6	172.2	137.8	
Toronto	273,813	11,914,575	43.51	41.80	39.83	35.45	131.8	133.5	128.2	120.7	213.8	207.9	190.7	159.1	
Ottawa	26,512	978,981	36.93	35.24	33.45	30.89	129.8	134.3	121.6	117.9	206.8	204.1	176.2	157.9	
Hamilton	66,094	3,076,101	46.54	44.35	40.94	36.50	121.7	122.2	116.7	109.8	206.1	197.2	174.0	145.1	
Windsor	39,037	1,985,229	50.86	48.74	41.61	42.90	119.6	123.8	89.9	106.0	163.4	162.1	100.3	120.7	
Winnipeg	67,853	2,517,587	38.58	37.41	35.47	32.64	130.3	135.4	126.5	123.6	197.1	198.7	175.9	158.3	
Vancouver	83,304	3,570,365	42.66	41.29	39.00	35.07	154.8	160.7	159.3	150.6	249.1	249.2	233.7	199.0	
Halifax	22,809	825,904	36.21	33.72	33.34	33.34	126.4	133.3	122.4	132.9	199.6	196.2	180.1	195.5	
Saint John	14,555	519,737	35.71	34.05	33.18	31.06	132.9	136.6	142.3	135.1	221.3	217.0	220.8	193.3	
Sherbrooke	10,706	383,300	35.80	32.89	33.07	29.72	118.3	120.7	115.7	111.8	203.9	191.3	184.0	159.7	
Three Rivers	10,535	442,775	42.03	39.34	37.83	32.98	127.0	128.9	125.1	119.3	205.7	195.5	182.7	152.2	
Brantford	16,189	718,789	44.40	43.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kitchener-Waterloo	20,321	839,903	41.33	38.80	37.98	33.69	132.6	134.6	136.0	129.7	241.6	230.3	228.1	191.9	
London	26,807	1,074,454	40.08	38.50	36.77	32.61	148.6	149.3	142.9	138.9	233.9	224.7	206.6	177.3	
Port Arthur-Fort William	11,215	509,933	45.47	43.64	42.12	36.86	77.1	86.0	80.1	69.9	132.0	141.3	126.6	96.4	
St. Catharines-Welland	25,360	1,262,566	49.79	46.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Regina	10,702	402,134	37.58	37.52	34.41	31.61	125.6	137.9	122.3	116.2	199.9	219.1	177.6	158.4	
Saskatoon	7,342	270,240	36.81	35.65	34.11	30.81	139.5	144.8	142.1	137.4	234.2	235.5	220.7	192.4	
Calgary	22,191	917,132	41.33	40.11	37.07	33.58	135.4	140.2	130.5	121.2	220.7	221.7	190.1	160.5	
Edmonton	21,773	859,103	39.46	37.89	35.26	31.82	168.1	167.3	148.7	137.6	262.6	254.1	215.4	179.8	
Victoria	12,533	510,349	40.72	38.42	39.10	34.00	142.1	146.5	157.5	154.3	229.8	223.6	245.8	209.2	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,056,244	46,600,839	44.12	42.28	39.58	35.34	120.7	120.7	119.5	115.4	205.1	196.6	181.3	156.8	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	495,535	23,357,055	47.14	45.23	41.65	37.91	116.5	116.8	115.3	110.7	194.9	187.6	170.3	149.1	
Non-Durable Goods	528,515	21,693,168	41.05	39.19	37.10	32.82	122.8	122.6	122.9	119.9	215.0	204.9	193.9	166.6	
Electrical Light and Power	32,194	1,550,616	48.16	47.52	43.84	40.44	158.0	156.8	131.7	116.7	240.5	235.5	182.4	148.1	
Logging	84,713	3,211,349	37.91	37.10	38.77	31.78	178.8	206.1	248.8	237.3	336.9	380.1	483.5	378.3	
Mining	83,966	4,404,354	52.45	47.15	47.56	42.12	100.8	99.6	86.6	91.5	165.4	146.9	128.3	120.9	
Communications	49,331	1,927,523	39.07	39.21	35.86	33.61	187.3	188.1	172.8	159.6	265.9	267.8	225.2	196.8	
Transportation	174,224	8,903,719	51.11	50.97	45.58	44.10	136.0	142.4	134.4	130.9	212.3	221.7	187.2	176.3	
Construction and Maintenance	195,926	8,049,550	41.08	38.65	36.96	33.76	106.4	110.5	99.0	87.2	189.9	185.5	158.9	128.0	
Services ^{2/}	87,717	1,854,507	27.39	28.94	25.15	22.77	142.4	142.6	138.9	130.5	235.2	231.7	212.1	183.7	
Trade	275,887	10,077,508	36.53	35.65	33.41	30.47	141.5	152.4	135.7	125.3	216.6	227.7	191.0	161.8	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	85,029,349	42.77	41.10	38.63	35.03	125.3	128.4	124.0	118.3	207.7	204.5	185.7	160.6	
Finance	87,674	3,448,000	39.33	39.24	37.63	36.49	143.4	143.2	136.8	130.4	194.2	193.5	177.0	164.7	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	88,477,349	42.63	41.02	38.59	35.09	126.0	129.0	124.5	118.8	207.2	204.1	185.4	160.7	

^{1/} See explanatory statement 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 I and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

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

in the eight leading industries rose by 1.6 p.c. as compared with their expenditures^{1/} for the holiday week of Jan. 1. As was pointed out in the last monthly bulletin, the observance of Christmas and New Years' Day in the present winter on Saturday resulted in a less-than-average decline in the working time and consequently in the wages, while increasingly large numbers of firms make a practice of paying their employees for statutory holidays. Thus, the general decline in the payrolls reported for the week of Jan. 1 was smaller than in most years for which data are available; the increase indicated at Feb. 1 was also less-than-average. The latest per capita figure^{2/}, however, was the highest yet indicated, standing at \$42.77, as compared with \$41.10 at Jan. 1, and \$42.23 at Dec. 1, 1948, previously the maximum in the record. The average at Feb. 1, 1948, was \$38.63; in earlier years for which data are available, the figures were as follows: 1947, \$35.03; 1946, \$31.97; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.76; 1943, \$29.96, and 1942, \$27.65.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the sums reported as having been distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the larger employers at the beginning of February were higher by 1.5 p.c. than those disbursed a month earlier. The average weekly earnings in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, were \$42.63 at the date under review, as compared with \$41.02 at Jan. 1, 1949, and \$38.59 at Feb. 1, 1948.

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 larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1 in 1948 and 1947. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the nine and the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are computed 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 index numbers of employment have been converted for this table 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, there has been a general increase of 25.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, (listed in the table on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 107.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1949, amounted to 26.0 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 107.2. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory 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.

In the period for which monthly statistics of weekly payrolls are available, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 20.7 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 105.1 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have advanced by 72.5 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
June 1, 1941	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.67
Jan. 1, 1945	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	146.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.8	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.83	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Jan. 1, 1946	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	116.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.58	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.55	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.5	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.3	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Jan. 1, 1947	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.3	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.68	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	128.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.8	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.3	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.5	153.5	39.25
Jan. 1, 1948	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.5	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	155.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.96	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.69	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Jan. 1, 1949	129.0	204.1	160.9	41.02	128.4	204.5	162.8	41.10	120.7	196.6	165.4	42.28
Feb. 1	126.0	207.2	167.2	42.53	125.3	207.7	169.4	42.77	120.7	205.1	172.5	44.12
Mar. 1												
Apr. 1												
May 1												
June 1												
July 1												
Aug. 1												
Sept. 1												
Oct. 1												
Nov. 1												
Dec. 1												

industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Feb. 1 showed an increase of 31.6 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls; the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes has mounted by 111 p.c. from June 1, 1941.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1948, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by one p.c., accompanied by a gain of 13.1 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls, while the average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 12 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the 12 months, together with a rise of 10.3 p.c. in the index of aggregate 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 towards the end of this report, and in the table on page 2), it must again be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Feb. 1, 1949, with comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948. 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 obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

Employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments in the eight leading industries was at a lower level at Feb. 1 than at the beginning of January. The firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a decline of 2.5 p.c. among male employees and of 2.3 p.c. among women workers, as compared with Jan. 1. The loss among workers of both sexes amounted to 2.4 p.c. In this group of industries, men constituted 787 and women 213 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms. At Jan. 1, 1949, the proportions were also 787 men and 213 women per 1,000; a year earlier, there were 788 men and 212 women per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, while at Feb. 1, 1947, the proportions were 784 men and 216 women per 1,000.

In the nine major industries, the indicated decline at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier amounted among men to 2.4 p.c., and among women, to two p.c. The latest proportions in these industries were 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the payrolls of leading firms. These proportions were the same as those indicated at the beginning of January. At Feb. 1, 1948, the proportions were 223 women and 777 men per 1,000. A year earlier, there were 226 women in each 1,000 workers reported.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1949, the reported numbers of male employees diminished in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade. There was a fairly large increase in mining.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in trade, together with declines in hotels and restaurants and transportation. Moderate improvement, however, was noted in manufacturing, in which there were important seasonal advances in textile factories. Leather, tobacco and printing and publishing plants also afforded more employment for female workers. This was also the case in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. On the other hand, the numbers of women reported in food, rubber, lumber, beverage and clay, glass and stone works were lower than at Jan. 1.

Table C.-The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Feb. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Feb. 1, 1949 ^{3/}					Jan. 1, 1949		Feb. 1, 1948	
	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	136,081	115,774	20,307	85.1	14.9	85.9	14.1	85.8	14.2
Prince Edward Island	3,320	2,478	842	74.6	25.4	75.7	24.3	77.7	22.3
Nova Scotia	76,283	65,777	10,506	86.2	13.8	87.5	12.5	86.6	13.4
New Brunswick	56,478	47,519	8,959	84.1	15.9	84.0	16.0	85.2	14.8
Quebec	614,861	466,445	148,416	75.9	24.1	76.4	23.6	76.6	23.4
Ontario	896,480	684,483	211,997	76.4	23.6	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9
Prairie Provinces	246,521	196,378	50,143	79.7	20.3	78.5	21.5	78.6	21.4
Manitoba	110,734	85,358	25,376	77.1	22.9	75.8	24.2	76.6	23.2
Saskatchewan	45,466	36,234	9,232	79.7	20.3	78.4	21.6	80.0	20.0
Alberta	90,299	74,786	15,513	82.8	17.2	81.8	18.2	80.4	19.6
British Columbia	181,738	147,371	34,367	81.1	18.9	81.2	18.8	81.6	18.4
CANADA	2,075,681	1,610,451	465,230	77.6	22.4	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3
(b) Cities									
Montreal	313,596	218,123	95,473	69.6	30.4	70.2	29.8	69.7	30.3
Quebec	31,918	22,156	9,762	69.4	30.6	69.9	30.1	73.3	26.7
Toronto	293,604	199,998	93,606	68.1	31.9	67.6	32.4	67.7	32.3
Ottawa	30,340	20,065	10,275	66.1	33.9	66.2	33.8	66.2	33.8
Hamilton	67,494	50,467	17,027	74.8	25.2	74.6	25.4	74.1	25.9
Windsor	39,776	33,281	6,495	83.7	16.3	83.6	16.4	79.6	20.4
Winnipeg	72,407	50,784	21,623	70.1	29.9	68.2	31.8	69.5	30.5
Vancouver	87,617	64,151	23,466	73.3	26.7	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6
Halifax	22,809	16,915	5,894	74.2	25.8	74.7	25.3	74.3	25.7
Saint John	14,555	11,111	3,444	76.3	23.7	75.4	24.6	76.1	23.9
Sherbrooke	10,706	7,065	3,641	66.0	34.0	66.5	33.5	66.0	34.0
Three Rivers	10,535	8,034	2,501	76.3	23.7	76.3	23.7	76.9	23.1
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,321	14,121	6,200	69.5	30.5	69.7	30.3	69.0	31.0
London	26,807	18,449	8,358	68.8	31.2	68.8	31.2	69.9	30.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,215	9,426	1,789	84.0	16.0	84.2	15.8	85.4	14.6
Regina	10,702	7,120	3,582	66.5	33.5	63.6	36.4	66.0	34.0
Saskatoon	7,342	5,271	2,071	71.8	28.2	70.5	29.5	72.6	27.4
Calgary	22,191	16,888	5,303	76.1	23.9	75.2	24.8	76.4	23.6
Edmonton	21,773	15,988	5,785	73.4	26.6	71.2	28.8	69.6	30.4
Victoria	12,533	9,304	3,229	74.2	25.8	72.4	27.6	76.9	23.1
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,056,244	816,628	239,616	77.3	22.7	77.6	22.4	77.2	22.8
Durable Goods ^{1/}	495,635	442,890	52,745	89.4	10.6	89.3	10.7	89.0	11.0
Non-Durable Goods	528,515	345,486	183,029	65.4	34.6	65.8	34.2	66.0	34.0
Electric Light and Power	32,194	28,252	3,942	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1	88.9	11.1
Logging	84,713	83,248	1,465	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,965	82,190	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
Communications	49,331	23,157	26,174	46.9	53.1	47.4	52.6	47.8	52.2
Transportation	174,224	163,652	10,572	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	195,926	191,586	4,340	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Services ^{2/}	67,717	33,142	34,575	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2	47.3	52.7
Trade	275,887	170,442	105,445	61.8	38.2	59.4	40.6	60.6	39.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	1,564,045	423,962	78.7	21.3	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2
Finance	87,674	46,406	41,268	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	52.8	47.2
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	1,610,451	465,230	77.6	22.4	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3

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

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

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

As compared with Feb. 1, 1948, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed an advance of one p.c., accompanied by a rise of 1.8 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

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 the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948. 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 data on 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 numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 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 Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

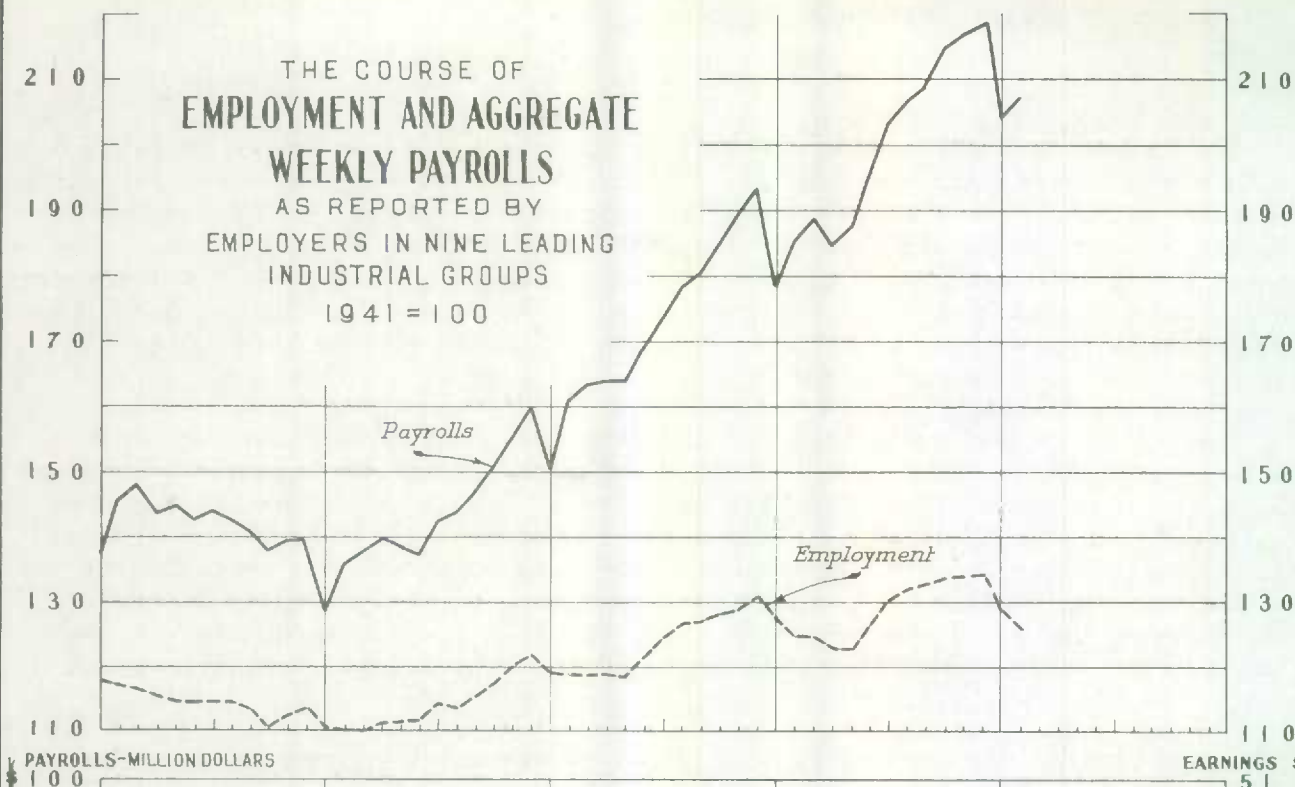
1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general situation in manufacturing throughout Canada showed relatively little change at the beginning of February, when the indicated reduction of 0.1 p.c. from Jan. 1 was too slight to alter the index number. The experience of the years since 1920 indicates that an upward movement is usual at Feb. 1, in reaction from the year-end declines at Jan. 1. Unfavourable weather conditions were a factor in the situation reported at Feb. 1 of the present year by the 9,700 co-operating manufacturing establishments. The index number of employment stood at 202.7 at Feb. 1, as at Jan. 1. The figure at Feb. 1, 1948, was 200.7.

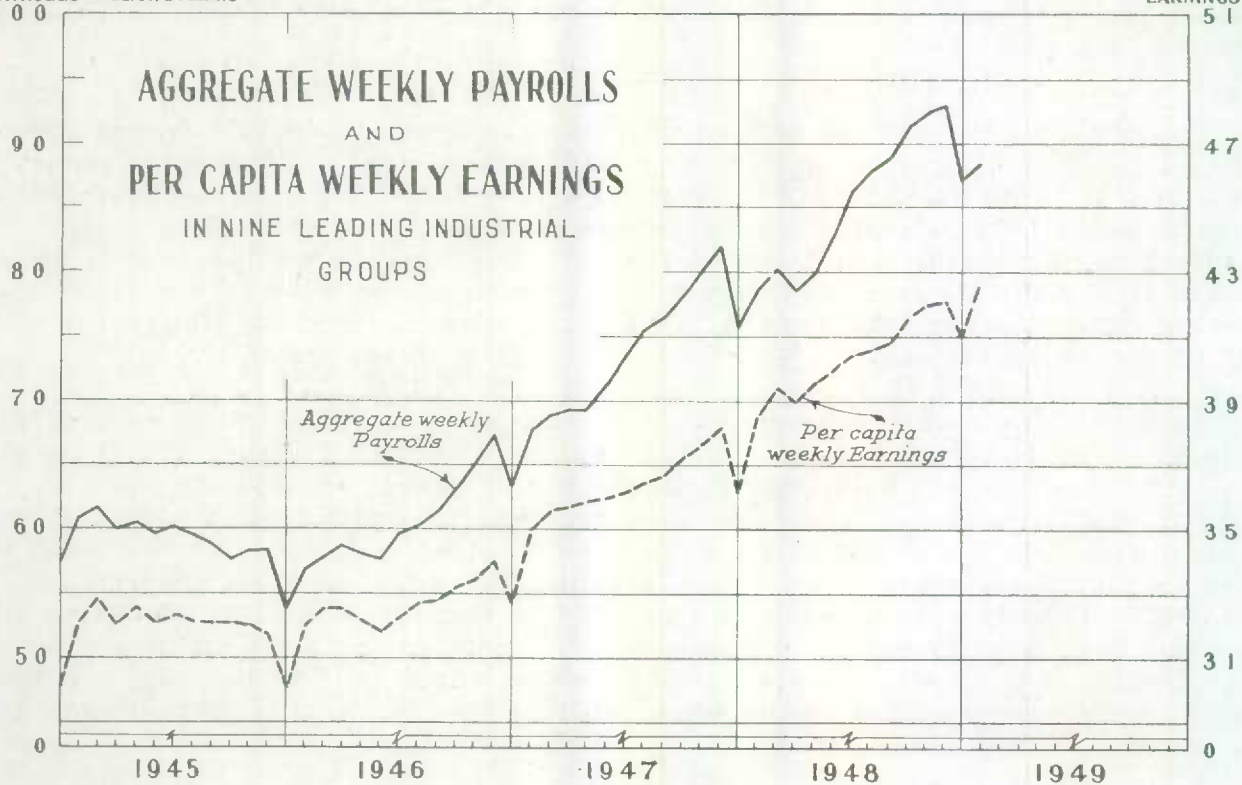
Moderate improvement was noted at the date under review in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, in which there was a gain of 0.2 p.c. The general decline indicated in the heavy manufactured goods division amounted to 0.3 p.c. Within the latter category, there was a contraction in employment in lumber, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone plants. Electrical apparatus, on the other hand, showed increased activity. Within the light manufacturing classes, there was considerable expansion of a seasonal character in textile factories. Leather, printing and publishing, tobacco and chemical factories also afforded more employment than at the beginning of January. Meat-packing and other animal food processing, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber and beverage plants, however, showed curtailment, largely of a seasonal nature.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The considerable seasonal increase of 4.3 p.c. was reported in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading manufacturers at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier. This gain, which was on a smaller scale than at the same date in 1948, was due mainly to a general return to more normal working conditions in many factories following the year-end holiday; since these had fallen on Saturday, they had had a less-than-usual affect upon the earnings. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$43.72 at Dec. 1 to \$42.28 at Jan. 1, rose to a new maximum of \$44.12 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.38 at Feb. 1, 1948, \$35.34 at Feb. 1, 1947, \$32.43 at Feb. 1, 1946, \$33.06 at Feb. 1, 1945,

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941 = 100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



and \$32.78 at Feb. 1, 1944. In 1939, the average weekly figure was \$23.11.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index number of payrolls was 205.1, as compared with 196.6 at the beginning of January, and 181.3 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the increase in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls has amounted to 13.1 p.c., while that in the index of employment was one p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The women on the payrolls of the plants co-operating at Feb. 1 made up 227 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, as compared with 224 per 1,000 at Jan. 1, 1949, 228 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1948, 233 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1947, and 246 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the month, there was an advance of 1.1 p.c. in the reported women workers, accompanied by a decline of about 0.3 p.c. in the number of male employees. The falling-off among the latter was partly due to the effect of unfavourable weather conditions.

The number of men employed by leading manufacturers increased as compared with Jan. 1 in the leather, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and electrical apparatus groups, but there were reductions in food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, iron-and steel-using, beverage and clay, glass and stone factories.

Among women, activity at Feb. 1 was at a decidedly higher level in textile factories than was the case a month earlier, and there were moderate gains in the leather, tobacco, printing and publishing and some other industries. On the other hand, the numbers of female employees reported in electrical apparatus, beverage, food and certain other classes were smaller than at the beginning of January. The losses in the food divisions were particularly marked.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1948, increases of some 1.1 p.c. and 0.7 p.c. were reported by leading manufacturers in the number of their men and women employees, respectively. The general advance in the index of employment in manufacturing was one p.c.

2. The Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a decline of 13.3 p.c. at Feb. 1, according to data from 678 operators; unsatisfactory weather was a factor in the reduction. The latest index of employment, at 283.0, was lower than at the same date of last year, or any earlier winter since that of 1944. As compared with 393.8 at Feb. 1, 1948, there was a loss of 28.1 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 31.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms at the date under review were less by 11.4 p.c. than their total at the beginning of January, 1949.

The per capita weekly earnings of the employees reported in logging rose from \$37.10 a month earlier, to \$37.91 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1948, average had been \$38.77, and that at the same date in 1947, \$31.78. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2).

Mining.- The trend of employment in mining was favourable at Feb. 1; the extraction of coal and metallic ores then afforded more employment than at Jan. 1, but reductions were reported in quarrying and the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. Data were tabulated from 669 leading operators, whose working

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 - 1949

1926 = 100



force was 1.2 p.c. larger than at Jan. 1. The index of employment in the mining group as a whole rose from 176.5 in the **former** report, to 178.6 at the beginning of February, when it was 16.4 p.c. above that of 153.4 at Feb. 1, 1948; the figure had then been seriously affected by industrial disputes in the Western coal fields. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 28.9 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms at the date under review were higher by 12.6 p.c. than in the **preceding** period of observation. Partly as a result of the resumption of more normal hours of work following the holidays, reflected in the Jan. 1 figures, the per capita figure rose from \$47.15 at that date, to \$52.45 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$47.36 at Feb. 1, 1948. The mean at Dec. 1, 1948, was \$51.89.

Communications.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in **communi-** cations at Feb. 1, when the staff employed by the co-operating companies was less by 0.4 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages fell by 0.7 p.c. in the month. The per capita weekly earnings showed a small decrease, falling from \$39.21 at Jan. 1, to \$39.07 at the first of February, as compared with \$35.86 at Feb. 1, 1948. The index of employment, then standing at 168.0, was considerably below that of 182.1 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 18.1 p.c.

Transportation.- A further large contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to statistics furnished by 885 leading employers. The number of men and women on their staffs was 4.5 p.c. less than in their preceding return. This loss exceeded that usually indicated at the time of year, but was similar to the decline at Feb. 1, 1948. There were reductions in all three main branches of the group, that in shipping and stevedoring being especially marked. The index of employment, at 134.4, was 1.2 p.c. higher than the figure of 132.8 at the same date of last winter.

The payrolls reported in transportation at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding, were lower by 4.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The per capita figure was then \$50.97, somewhat less than the average of \$51.11 at Feb. 1. At the same date of last winter, the reported earnings averaged \$45.58. The latest index of payrolls was 13.4 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1948.

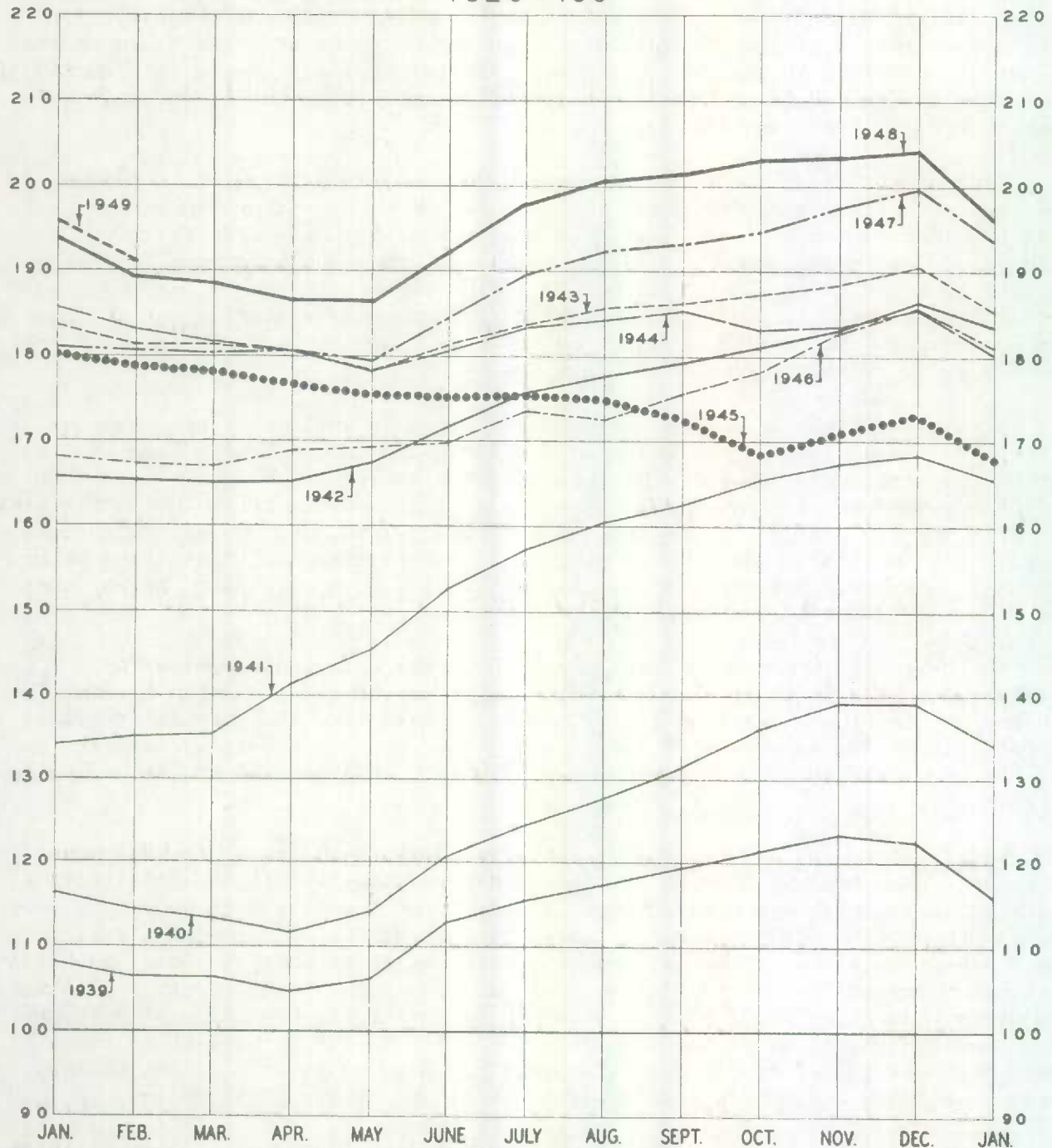
Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in employment in building and highway work at the date under review, but railway construction and maintenance work was more active. The 2,616 contractors from whom data were received had reduced their working forces by 3.7 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 2.4 p.c. than the total they had reported for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$38.65 at that date, to \$41.08 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$36.96 at the same date in 1948. At 147.9, the latest index of employment was higher by 7.5 p.c. than that of 137.6 at Feb. 1 of last winter, since when there has been a rise of 19.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and certain other branches of the service group, but the co-operating hotels and restaurants released 1.3 p.c. of their employees; 1,269 leading firms in the included service divisions reported a general decrease of 0.2 p.c. at the beginning of February. Their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 1.5 p.c. than at Jan. 1. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 2.5 p.c. in the index of employment, bringing

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

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.

the latest figure of 245.2. The index of payrolls has risen by 10.9 p.c. in the same period. The per capita figures were \$26.94 at Jan. 1 and \$27.39 at Feb. 1, 1949, as compared with \$25.15 a year earlier. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; workers in the former division made up about two-thirds of the total personnel reported in the service group at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Marked curtailment in employment was noted in retail trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys; wholesale trade was also rather slacker. Data were compiled from 3,936 of the larger merchandising establishments whose staffs had declined by 7.2 p.c. since the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review were lower by 4.9 p.c. Since many of the persons laid off had been part-time workers, the average earnings increased, rising from \$35.65 in the last report, to \$36.53 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.41 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 221.8; this was 4.3 p.c. above the Feb. 1, 1948, figure of 212.7. The index of payrolls advanced by 13.4 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,029 co-operating financial institutions and branches showed a gain of 0.2 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these organizations were higher by 0.4 p.c. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$39.33, as compared with \$39.24 in the preceding survey, and \$37.53 at Feb. 1, 1948. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 166.5, as compared with 158.8 at Feb. 1, 1948. Since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 9.7 p.c.

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

Industrial activity diminished in all provinces at the beginning of February. Unsatisfactory weather conditions in some areas contributed to the losses due to seasonal and other causes. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, there were increases in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading employers, but declines were indicated in the remaining provinces. In all cases, however, the average weekly earnings were higher than those recorded for the holiday week of Jan. 1, also considerably exceeding the per capita figures at Feb. 1 in 1948 and earlier years for which data are available.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in the Maritime Area as a whole showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1, when the loss was above the average in the experience of past years. The trend was retrogressive in all three provinces. Data were received from 1,430 leading firms whose staffs were lower by 5.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The latest index, at 168.1, was 6.6 p.c. below that of 179.9 at the beginning of February of last year.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an advance of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, as compared with their disbursements in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$38.77 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$35.78 a month earlier, \$37.39 at Dec. 1, 1948, and \$34.19 at Feb. 1, 1948. The latest payroll index was 5.6 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some recovery as compared with Jan. 1, there being improvement in lumber and iron and steel plants. Vegetable food, pulp and paper and printing and publishing factories, however, released some employees. Within the non-manufacturing divisions, mining companies reported fairly large additions to the working forces, but logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed reduced activity.

Quebec.- In accordance with the movement indicated at Feb. 1 in seven of the preceding years since 1938, there was a rather large decrease in recorded employment in Quebec at Feb. 1. The 5,256 co-operating establishments reported a decline of 1.8 p.c. in their employees, together with a seasonal rise of 1.9 p.c. in their weekly disbursements in salaries and wages. The average earnings per employee were \$40.83. The per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1949, had been \$39.36, the average having then been lowered from that of \$40.44 at Dec. 1 as a result of the loss of working time during the year-end holidays. The averages at Feb. 1 in 1948 and 1947, stood at \$37.25 and \$33.43, respectively. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 10.2 p.c. above that of Feb. 1 a year ago, while the index of employment, at 194.7, was slightly higher than the figure of 193.6 at Feb. 1, 1948.

Manufacturing showed rather greater activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, and there were moderate advances in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and construction and maintenance work. On the other hand, important curtailment was noted in logging, in which the situation was affected by adverse physical conditions, and in transportation and trade. Little general change was reported in mining and communications. Within the manufacturing group, there were additions to the personnel in leather, lumber, chemical and textile-using factories, those in the last-named being large. The trend was downward in animal food, pulp and paper, rubber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, but the losses were not on a large scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment in the larger industrial establishments in Ontario was unfavourable at Feb. 1; although the contraction was contra-seasonal in character, it was on a smaller scale than the loss also recorded at Feb. 1, 1948, when

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

shortages of gas and power had affected the situation. The 8,013 leading firms furnishing data reported a combined working force which was 1.5 p.c. less than in the preceding survey. Their aggregate weekly salaries and wages, however, were considerably higher, showing an increase of 2.4 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$42.54, while the latest figure was \$44.20, as compared with \$43.64 at Dec. 1 and \$39.91 at Feb. 1 in 1948. The index of employment in Ontario, at 203.1, exceeded by 2.3 p.c. that of 198.6 a year earlier. In this comparison, the index of payrolls showed a rise of 13.3 p.c.

There was an insignificant advance in activity in factory work at the date under review, when increases in employment in leather, printing and publishing, paper products, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing industries were just about offset by declines in the vegetable food, rubber, beverages and iron and steel divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, miscellaneous services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in logging, transportation, construction and retail trade. Little change was noted in communications.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at midwinter in the years since 1920, industrial employment in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February. The 2,711 leading employers from whom returns were received reported the release of 3.5 p.c. of their staffs as compared with Jan. 1. This loss was above the average for the time of year, although it was a good deal smaller than the reduction noted at Feb. 1, 1948, when important industrial disputes had affected the situation. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement; the loss of 6.9 p.c. in Saskatchewan was most noteworthy. Industrially, there were large reductions in manufacturing, construction, transportation and trade, with smaller declines in communications and hotels and restaurants. On the other hand, mining was rather more active. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable decreases in food-processing, largely seasonal in character. Clay, glass and stone plants also released employees, while improvement was indicated in printing and publishing, textile and petroleum factories.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries fell by 0.9 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee, however, advanced from \$41.98 in the last report, to a new maximum of \$43.12 at Feb. 1; at the same date in 1948, the figure had been \$38.21. The average at Dec. 1, 1948, was \$42.53. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown a rise of 7.3 p.c. to 167.8 at the date under review. In the year, the index of payrolls has mounted by 21.1 p.c.

British Columbia.- There was a further important recession in British Columbia at Feb. 1, when the situation was aggravated by unfavourable weather conditions and shortages of power. The trend has been downward at Feb. 1 in seven preceding years since 1938. The 2,445 leading firms furnishing information reported a reduction of 5.5 p.c. in their staffs at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, accompanied by a loss of 0.9 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. The latest per capita figure was \$44.87, as compared with \$42.77 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, 1949, \$45.05 at Dec. 1 and \$41.17 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last year, the index of payrolls has risen by 4.2 p.c., but that of employment has fallen by 4.5 p.c.

Manufacturing showed curtailment at the beginning of February, when there were considerable declines in the lumber, food, beverage and iron and steel divisions. Textile-using factories reported rather greater activity. Employment in logging decreased by 37.2 p.c., having been particularly seriously affected by the inclement weather. There were also large losses in transportation and trade, with relatively

small reductions in construction and hotels and restaurants.

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

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Feb. 1 by employers in leading industrial cities; the figures relate to the metropolitan areas. For the first time in this record, statistics are published in the present monthly bulletin for Brantford and St. Catharines.

Halifax.- There was a substantial contraction in industrial employment in Halifax at Feb. 1. The loss in transportation was particularly noteworthy. The trend was slightly upward in manufacturing, but there were moderate losses in construction and trade. Within the manufacturing divisions, animal food processing reported seasonal improvement, and there were gains in iron and steel and certain other plants. Printing and publishing and a few other classes, however, were quieter. Statistics were compiled from 263 of the larger firms in the city, whose staffs were reduced by 5.3 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Accompanying this decrease, was a rise of 1.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages of the co-operating establishments. The latest per capita figure, at \$36.21, was considerably higher than that of \$33.72 at Jan. 1, when loss of working time during the holiday season had seriously affected the average earnings. The mean at Feb. 1, 1948, was \$33.34. Since then, the index numbers of employment and weekly payrolls in Halifax have risen by 3.2 p.c. and 10.8 p.c., respectively.

Saint John.- Manufacturing in Saint John was rather quieter than at Jan. 1, there being declines in several industries, notably lumber. Iron and steel plants, on the other hand, were more active. Transportation, construction and trade released employees. The aggregate working force reported by the 193 leading employers furnishing data was less by 2.7 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Their latest total of weekly salaries and wages, however, was higher by 2.1 p.c. The average earnings per worker at Feb. 1 were \$35.71, as compared with \$34.05 at Jan. 1, and \$33.18 at Feb. 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Saint John shows a loss of 6.6 p.c., but that of payrolls is higher by 0.3 p.c.

Montreal.- There was further curtailment in industrial employment in Montreal at Feb. 1, the recession being contra-seasonal in the experience of the years since 1922. Information was received from 2,991 of the larger employers in the city, whose personnel was lower by one p.c. than in their last report. In spite of this loss, there was a rise of 2.4 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The weekly earnings of the men and women on their paylists averaged \$41.42 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.08 at Jan. 1, 1949, \$37.41 at Feb. 1, 1948, and \$33.96 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has mounted by 14.7 p.c., and that of employment, by 3.5 p.c.

Large increases in staffs were noted in manufacturing, notably in textile and leather product plants. Clay, glass and stone and iron and steel works, on the other hand, showed reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing classes, there was moderate improvement in communications and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, together with more marked gains in highway construction and maintenance work. Transportation, however, reported marked curtailment, the losses being mainly seasonal in character.

Quebec City.- A further contraction in industrial activity was recorded in Quebec at Feb. 1, when manufacturing, trade and construction showed declines; within the manufacturing division there was a considerable falling-off in employment in iron and steel plants, but chemical, leather and some other groups reported improvement. The 364 leading establishments contributing to the latest survey indicated a reduction

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

of 2.8 p.c. in their aggregate working forces as compared with Jan. 1, accompanied by an increase of one p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$34.38 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$35.42 in the period under review, as compared with \$31.61 at Feb. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment, at 181.5, was lower by 3.6 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, but there was a gain of 10.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- There was a moderately downward movement in industrial employment in Sherbrooke at Feb. 1, when the 120 representative firms furnishing data reported a decline of two p.c. in their personnel as compared with Jan. 1. The salaries and wages paid by these establishments were higher by 6.6 p.c. than in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average per employee rose from \$32.89 at that date, to \$35.80 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$33.07 at the beginning of February of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment has increased by 2.2 p.c., and that of payrolls by 10.8 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity declined in Three Rivers at Feb. 1, the 107 leading establishments from which returns were received having reduced their staffs by 1.5 p.c. from the first of January. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were 5.2 p.c. higher, largely as a result of the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays. The average per employee was \$42.03, as compared with a per capita figure of \$39.34 a month earlier. The average at Feb. 1, 1948, was \$37.83. Construction and trade afforded rather less employment at the date under review than at the first of January, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. In comparison with Feb. 1, 1948, the latest index of employment in this city showed an increase of 1.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 12.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Toronto.- The Feb. 1 survey showed a recession in industrial employment in Toronto. There was a substantial seasonal decline in trade and transportation, and construction were also quieter. On the other hand, moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing as a whole. There were fairly large gains in leather, printing and publishing, textile and iron and steel plants, but food and beverages factories released some employees. Statistics were tabulated from 2,806 of the larger employers whose working forces were less by 1.3 p.c. than at Jan. 1. Indicating operations on a more usual scale following the year-end holiday season reflected in the preceding monthly tabulation, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose by 2.8 p.c. from Jan. 1. The per capita figure was then \$41.80, as compared with \$43.51 at the date under review, \$42.96 at Dec. 1, and \$39.83 at Feb. 1, 1948.

The most recent index of employment in Toronto was 202.1, as compared with 204.7 at the beginning of January, and 196.6 at Feb. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a rise of 2.8 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 12.1 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency in industrial employment in Ottawa was downward at Feb. 1, largely due to a seasonal slackening in trade. Building and manufacturing were also quieter. On the whole, there was a reduction of 3.3 p.c. in the personnel of the 340 leading firms furnishing information. Their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages, however, rose by 1.3 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$36.93, as compared with the per capita figure of \$35.24 at Jan. 1, \$35.86 at Dec. 1, and \$33.45 at Feb. 1, 1948. The latest index of employment, at 195.5, was 6.8 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls was higher by 17.4 p.c.

Hamilton.- A lower level of industrial activity was shown in Hamilton at the beginning of February, when 469 of the larger establishments reduced their personnel by 0.4 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the date under review, however, were higher by 4.5 p.c.

than in their last report, which had related to the holiday week. The per capita earnings of their employees advanced from \$44.35 at Jan. 1, to \$46.54 at the beginning of February; the figure a year earlier was \$40.94. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 4.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.4 p.c.

There was an upward trend in employment in manufacturing at the date under review. Textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants reported improvement as compared with a month earlier. Construction and trade, however, were seasonally quieter.

Windsor.- Employment in this city showed a considerable decline, mainly in manufacturing and retail trade. Within the former group, there was a falling-off in the automotive division. Data were compiled from 287 leading firms in Windsor who reported a loss of 3.4 p.c. in their working forces as compared with Jan. 1, accompanied by a gain of 0.7 p.c. in their weekly payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages paid the men and women on their staffs averaged \$50.86, as compared with \$48.74 recorded for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The Feb. 1, 1948, mean was \$41.61. The index of employment, at 274.9 at the date under review, was higher by 33 p.c. than that of 206.7 at the beginning of February, 1948, when the situation had been seriously affected by shortages of gas and power. The index of payrolls showed a gain of 62.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Brantford.- Statistics were compiled at Feb. 1 from 133 leading industrial employers in Brantford. Their staffs showed an increase of 3.3 p.c. as compared with a month earlier, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 5.2 p.c. as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The earnings of their employees then averaged \$43.61, as compared with \$44.40 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure at Dec. 1 was \$43.70. Manufacturing afforded more employment at the date under review, there being considerable improvement in the food and iron and steel divisions. Construction and trade, however, showed seasonal curtailment.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A large reduction was noted in industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur at Feb. 1, when data received from 154 of the larger establishments in the area showed a decline of 10.3 p.c. in their personnel. Their salaries and wages fell by 6.6 p.c. from Jan. 1. The average per employee, however, rose from \$43.64 in the holiday week, to \$45.47 at the date under review, when it also exceeded the figure of \$42.12 recorded at Feb. 1, 1948. Manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division was quieter. There were important losses in employment at Feb. 1 in transportation, trade and construction.

As compared with the same date of last year, there was a decrease of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur, accompanied by an advance of 4.3 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial activity was at a lower level in Kitchener and Waterloo at Feb. 1 than a month earlier. Manufacturing, notably of rubber products, and construction and trade were slacker. The working forces of the 205 leading firms furnishing information were reduced by 1.5 p.c. from the beginning of January. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments considerably increased, rising by 4.9 p.c. at the beginning of February. The latest average earnings were \$41.33, as compared with \$38.80 a month earlier, and \$37.98 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 2.5 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 5.9 p.c.

London.- The general trend of employment in London at Feb. 1 was unfavourable, there being seasonal declines in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in trade. Manufacturing, however, showed slightly greater activity. Data were tabulated from 303 leading employers whose staffs were less by 0.5 p.c. at Feb. 1 than at Jan. 1. In the month, however, their weekly payrolls rose by 4.1 p.c. The per

capita figure in the holiday week of Jan. 1 had stood at \$38.30, while the latest average was \$40.08, as compared with \$36.77 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the year, the index of employment in London has advanced by 3.9 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 13.2 p.c.

St. Catharines - Welland.- There was little general change in the volume of employment afforded by representative establishments in the major industrial groups in St. Catharines and Welland at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, and there was a small gain in construction, but trade and other non-manufacturing groups showed slight declines. Within the manufacturing division, improvement was noted in iron and steel plants. The trend in other classes of factory employment was downward, although the losses were not large.

The firms furnishing statistics at the beginning of February reported an increase of 6.2 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages as compared with the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$46.94 at that date, to \$49.79 at the date under review. The per capita figure for the week of Dec. 1, 1948 was \$49.25.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal recession in industrial activity in Winnipeg exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, and also rather greater than that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was a small decline in manufacturing as a whole; seasonal curtailment was noted in food-processing plants, but there were increases in the textile, printing and publishing and some other divisions. Trade showed a substantial reduction, following greatly heightened activity at the holiday season. The movement in transportation and hotels and restaurants was also downward, although the losses were moderate. Seven hundred and seventy-three leading establishments reported a loss of 3.8 p.c. in their employees as compared with a month earlier, together with a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The latest per capita earnings were \$38.58, compared with \$37.41 at Jan. 1, 1949, and \$35.47 at Feb. 1, 1948. In the last 12 months, the general index of employment in Winnipeg has risen by three p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 12.1 p.c.

Regina.- A large decline in industrial employment was indicated in Regina at Feb. 1, when there were marked seasonal losses in trade, with smaller decreases in manufacturing and construction. The 185 leading employers from whom statistics were received at the first of February reported a falling-off of 8.9 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were reduced by 8.7 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings per employee, however, rose slightly, from \$37.52 in the week of Jan. 1, to \$37.58 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1948, had been \$34.41. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 2.7 p.c. in the index of employment in Regina, accompanied by that of 12.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed further curtailment at Feb. 1, the trend being downward in trade and manufacturing. The 156 leading firms making returns employed 3.7 p.c. fewer persons than at Jan. 1, while the sums they distributed in weekly payrolls were less by 0.5 p.c. The average earnings per employee, however, had then stood at \$35.65, considerably below the latest figure of \$36.81; the per capita figure at Feb. 1 of last winter had been \$34.11. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has fallen by 1.8 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 6.1 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was again unfavourable; the 334 larger establishments from which statistics were received recorded a loss of 3.4 p.c. in the number of their employees at the beginning of February as compared with Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these firms at the date under review

were less by 0.4 p.c. The average per employee, on the other hand, rose from \$40.11 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$41.33 at the date under review, as compared with \$37.07 at the beginning of February of last winter. There were large seasonal declines in the personnel reported at Feb. 1, 1949, as compared with a month earlier in trade, together with small losses in transportation and construction. Manufacturing also showed a minor decrease. In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment in this city, accompanied by a gain of 16.1 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton was slightly reduced at the first of February, when the 283 leading employers co-operating in the monthly survey reported a decline of 0.8 p.c. in their staffs as compared with a month earlier. Retail trade was seasonally slacker, and the trend was also unfavourable in manufacturing, transportation and hotels and restaurants. Construction was more active. In spite of the moderate falling-off in employment, the aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing information were higher by 3.3 p.c. than in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The latest average per employee was \$39.46, as compared with \$37.89 at Jan. 1, and \$35.26 at Feb. 1, 1948. Since then, the index of employment in Edmonton has advanced by 11.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 21.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Vancouver.- The general trend of employment was downward in Vancouver at the beginning of February, when unfavourable weather was a factor in the recession. Retail trade, transportation and manufacturing showed large declines. Within the last-named, firms turning out food, lumber, paper and iron and steel products and beverages showed curtailment. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were moderate. The 1,071 leading firms whose returns were received had reduced their working forces by 3.7 p.c. since the beginning of January, while their weekly salaries and wages were slightly lower. The index of employment, at 219.7, was 2.8 p.c. below that at Feb. 1, 1948, but the index of weekly payrolls showed a rise of 6.5 p.c. during the year. The per capita earnings rose from \$41.29 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, 1949, to \$42.86 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.00 at the beginning of February of last winter.

Victoria.- Industrial activity declined in Victoria at Feb. 1, when the staffs of 228 co-operating establishments were lower by three p.c. than at Jan. 1. Their salaries and wages showed an increase of 2.8 p.c., due to a return to more normal operations following the year-end holiday season. The average per employee advanced from \$38.42 at Jan. 1, to \$40.72 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$39.10 a year earlier. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Victoria showed a decrease of 9.8 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 6.5 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 more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948. 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 data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given 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 numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 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 Jan. 1, 1949, and Feb. 1, 1948.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparison at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
MANUFACTURING	1,066,244	46,600,839	44.12	42.28	39.38	120.7	120.7	119.5	206.1	196.6	181.3
Animal products - edible	33,935	1,436,005	42.32	39.58	38.09	119.6	124.3	130.2	201.9	196.2	198.8
Fur and products	4,297	163,087	37.95	37.49	36.56	138.3	139.7	127.4	196.2	195.8	174.2
Leather and products	31,185	1,021,600	32.76	30.93	30.02	109.6	105.5	110.6	169.5	172.4	174.9
Boots and shoes	20,213	641,742	31.75	29.28	28.67	111.2	106.7	106.9	196.8	175.9	172.5
Lumber and its products	76,441	2,975,567	38.93	36.11	34.85	114.3	115.0	119.7	206.2	192.4	196.2
Rough and dressed lumber	43,360	1,750,875	40.38	37.35	36.50	102.8	103.0	107.8	195.3	181.1	165.6
Furniture	18,537	707,415	38.16	35.82	33.86	157.6	158.2	155.7	223.4	210.4	216.4
Other lumber products	14,544	517,277	35.57	32.81	31.21	117.2	119.7	127.1	224.8	211.6	214.0
Plant products - edible	56,231	2,029,369	36.74	35.24	33.15	126.7	130.7	131.8	206.0	203.9	194.6
Pulp and paper products	112,481	5,572,977	49.55	47.57	44.81	138.3	138.3	138.7	231.1	221.9	208.9
Pulp and paper	48,492	2,812,052	57.99	55.46	51.65	127.2	127.9	132.0	233.7	224.8	213.9
Paper products	20,768	815,760	39.30	38.72	36.18	164.4	164.4	157.8	266.9	249.3	239.6
Printing and publishing	43,211	1,945,175	45.02	43.85	41.45	142.6	141.9	137.5	215.4	208.8	191.2
Rubber products	21,948	1,016,472	46.31	44.90	42.92	129.2	133.0	143.8	255.2	254.7	263.2
Textile products	165,295	5,726,221	34.64	31.99	30.95	117.9	114.7	113.2	213.4	191.8	183.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,051	2,349,327	38.48	35.67	32.85	115.2	113.6	110.6	234.7	214.6	192.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,616	908,801	38.65	37.24	32.07	95.1	94.1	91.3	190.6	181.8	162.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,142	546,118	36.07	33.52	32.27	111.6	110.5	114.2	224.6	206.6	206.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,821	682,397	40.57	34.98	34.20	152.2	148.9	137.6	333.1	280.9	253.8
Hosiery and knit goods	26,682	817,350	30.63	28.35	27.83	122.9	120.1	124.1	207.5	187.8	190.6
Garments & Personal furnishings	60,723	1,941,425	31.97	29.36	29.74	125.9	120.2	115.7	208.3	182.7	179.2
Other textile products	16,839	618,119	36.71	33.56	33.36	95.7	94.5	98.7	173.2	156.2	159.0
Tobacco	12,404	468,533	37.77	35.49	31.19	139.4	137.3	137.0	293.4	271.3	238.0
Beverages	18,436	861,001	46.70	47.09	42.86	159.3	158.2	159.0	251.2	267.4	229.6
Chemicals & allied products	42,282	1,994,825	47.18	46.26	42.79	96.3	96.0	94.1	168.4	164.6	149.5
Clay, glass and stone products	22,389	1,005,984	44.93	42.47	40.33	144.9	147.4	134.7	259.3	249.3	218.8
Electric light and power	32,194	1,550,616	48.16	47.52	43.84	158.0	156.8	131.7	240.5	235.5	182.4
Electrical apparatus	52,960	2,513,254	47.46	46.26	40.86	166.8	166.1	168.5	296.4	287.8	256.4
Iron and steel products	294,003	14,473,983	49.23	47.36	43.41	109.6	109.9	106.8	177.4	171.1	162.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,689	2,018,681	52.31	48.80	46.61	144.3	143.3	132.5	204.0	189.0	177.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,626	1,438,246	47.12	45.65	42.99	117.0	118.0	116.6	194.0	189.7	175.0
Agricultural implements	18,582	930,899	50.10	49.07	45.93	213.4	206.5	199.4	400.3	379.2	346.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	113,929	5,774,954	50.69	49.62	43.12	100.2	102.7	91.1	156.4	156.5	120.8
Automobiles and parts	42,733	2,259,780	52.86	49.86	43.95	109.2	116.3	92.7	150.3	150.9	106.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,876	689,718	46.36	45.57	43.10	76.0	75.4	109.4	117.8	114.9	157.6
Heating appliances	8,651	378,727	43.78	41.50	39.35	154.6	148.8	142.9	256.2	233.8	216.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,993	581,345	48.47	45.82	43.93	101.4	99.9	98.7	202.7	188.8	177.6
Foundry and machine shop products	9,405	457,000	48.59	44.82	42.29	96.0	97.3	95.3	223.4	204.7	176.4
Other iron and steel products	47,452	2,204,423	46.46	43.75	41.57	101.0	99.6	104.1	172.2	160.0	154.8
Non-ferrous metal products	48,776	2,349,876	48.18	47.07	43.64	118.9	119.0	118.1	207.6	202.9	187.0
Non-metallic minerals products	15,271	815,572	53.41	53.04	47.73	119.0	119.2	117.0	217.9	216.8	190.2
Miscellaneous	15,736	625,887	37.40	35.35	34.65	147.9	147.1	138.3	274.4	258.0	222.0
LOGGING	84,713	3,211,349	37.91	37.10	36.77	178.8	206.1	248.8	336.9	380.1	483.5
MINING	83,965	4,404,354	52.45	47.15	47.36	100.8	99.6	86.6	165.4	146.9	128.3
Coal	25,627	1,335,861	52.13	42.40	44.93	101.6	98.7	67.8	208.1	164.3	119.7
Metallic ores	42,649	2,315,362	54.29	50.88	49.84	89.4	88.6	85.9	133.7	124.3	118.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,689	753,131	48.00	44.63	43.03	147.0	148.0	131.6	260.1	243.4	209.8
COMMUNICATIONS	49,331	1,927,523	39.07	39.21	35.86	187.3	188.1	172.8	265.9	267.8	225.2
Telegraphs	8,183	358,815	43.85	44.63	36.75	120.2	122.8	120.3	206.8	215.0	173.6
Telephones	40,238	1,533,695	38.12	38.10	35.60	206.6	206.9	188.9	281.9	282.3	240.7
TRANSPORTATION	174,224	6,903,719	51.11	50.97	45.58	136.0	142.4	134.4	212.3	221.7	187.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,696	2,665,365	44.65	44.17	41.64	152.4	154.6	152.4	235.1	234.0	217.3
Steam railway operation	91,250	5,234,717	57.37	58.32	49.52	133.2	135.7	131.3	211.0	218.5	179.5
Shipping and stevedoring	23,278	1,003,637	43.12	41.56	40.18	106.0	131.4	103.5	176.1	210.4	160.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	198,926	8,049,560	41.08	38.66	36.96	106.4	110.5	99.0	189.9	185.5	158.9
Building	100,175	4,378,059	43.70	39.56	41.28	145.4	150.2	129.3	221.8	207.5	185.1
Highway	59,833	2,136,936	35.72	34.87	31.28	81.8	88.1	76.5	151.8	159.8	123.9
Railway	35,918	1,534,655	42.72	42.88	35.58	83.1	86.1	88.3	178.6	177.1	158.3
SERVICES (as indicated Below)	67,717	1,854,507	27.39	28.94	25.15	142.4	142.6	138.9	235.2	231.7	212.1
Hotels and restaurants	43,843	1,130,580	25.79	25.69	23.82	147.4	149.3	145.9	251.5	253.7	230.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,824	549,120	27.70	26.58	27.71	126.6	124.7	127.8	194.3	183.5	188.0
TRADE	275,887	10,077,508	36.55	35.65	33.41	141.5	152.4	135.7	216.6	227.7	191.0
Retail	196,829	6,731,456	34.20	33.39	31.03	138.5	153.3	133.1	216.1	233.6	190.1
Wholesale	79,058	3,346,052	42.32	41.86	29.21	162.8	153.1	145.7	217.6	215.7	192.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	85,029,349	42.77	41.10	38.63	125.3	128.4	124.0	207.7	204.5	185.7
FINANCE	87,674	3,448,000	39.33	39.24	37.53	143.4	143.2	136.8	194.2	193.5	177.0
Banks and trust companies	49,883	1,746,740	35.06	34.90	33.07	153.6	153.5	144.7	206.2	205.1	183.3
Brokerage and stock market	3,698	176,649	49.07	48.21	45.89	155.0	154.3	162.8	221.0	216.2	216.6
Insurance	34,193	1,522,711	44.53	44.55	42.98	129.8	129.2	124.4	179.6	179.7	166.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	88,477,349	42.63	41.02	38.59	126.0	129.0	124.5	207.2	204.1	186.4

* 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 Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
			\$	\$	\$						
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	46,560	1,878,552	40.35	37.78	36.29	109.0	107.8	110.8	189.3	176.3	173.0
Lumber products	4,970	147,407	29.66	26.98	28.04	95.4	88.8	89.8	156.6	132.5	137.3
Pulp and paper products	5,851	288,096	49.41	45.11	43.28	110.9	116.3	114.3	208.2	199.3	188.0
Iron and steel	17,556	827,485	47.13	44.77	42.55	106.5	103.6	108.3	183.8	169.8	168.6
Logging	6,980	245,211	35.13	36.16	30.62	116.6	140.8	158.9	269.2	334.6	319.6
Mining	16,288	727,947	47.62	33.30	44.61	84.5	82.1	83.5	175.6	119.2	162.6
Transportation	19,374	883,947	45.63	44.37	41.73	191.2	202.0	199.6	300.4	308.7	287.1
Construction	20,156	657,896	32.64	32.39	25.26	82.2	98.8	106.0	140.3	167.4	139.5
Trade	16,990	526,102	30.97	29.97	28.16	131.0	141.6	128.7	195.2	204.1	179.3
- Eight Leading Industries	131,509	5,098,210	38.77	35.78	34.19	110.3	116.3	118.0	195.0	189.8	184.7
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	341,369	14,232,673	41.69	40.19	37.31	117.6	116.8	117.1	205.0	196.3	182.7
Lumber products	16,339	580,612	35.54	33.31	30.43	98.6	97.6	104.2	211.5	196.2	204.3
Pulp and paper products	38,786	1,966,074	61.21	49.06	46.02	127.0	127.8	130.7	225.3	217.2	206.5
Textile products	90,997	3,131,725	34.42	31.79	30.46	123.6	119.8	116.3	226.7	203.1	188.7
Chemicals and allied products	16,950	787,306	48.45	45.47	42.46	81.4	80.9	80.9	140.1	136.1	126.9
Iron and steel	69,179	3,281,315	47.43	46.53	42.02	108.9	109.8	112.6	171.6	169.6	156.5
Logging	39,773	1,333,475	33.53	33.11	36.66	194.5	226.1	251.8	463.9	532.9	673.4
Mining	15,664	759,227	48.78	45.26	45.35	124.3	123.6	117.2	184.6	170.3	162.4
Communications	13,360	541,728	40.55	40.77	37.76	210.4	209.2	189.6	269.0	268.9	225.7
Transportation	42,114	2,144,459	50.92	50.70	44.93	121.9	129.5	120.4	194.4	205.7	169.5
Construction	56,465	2,291,899	40.59	37.65	37.67	105.4	104.5	85.9	194.8	179.4	147.6
Services/	18,398	482,992	26.25	25.70	25.25	155.2	154.5	147.1	234.0	227.9	214.0
Trade	63,648	2,330,847	38.62	35.52	33.21	137.5	147.2	134.0	210.5	218.6	185.5
- Eight Leading Industries	590,691	24,117,500	40.83	39.36	37.25	123.8	126.0	123.1	210.9	207.0	191.3
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	527,271	24,139,650	45.78	43.89	40.75	121.6	121.6	118.2	204.1	195.6	176.5
Lumber products	25,042	925,502	36.95	34.77	33.40	112.9	112.6	116.0	192.5	180.6	182.2
Plant products - edible	29,248	1,080,670	36.95	35.25	32.81	128.3	131.4	134.9	202.7	198.1	190.4
Pulp and paper products	62,221	2,533,181	48.51	47.08	44.35	150.4	148.9	148.5	240.4	231.0	217.2
Textile products	62,331	2,229,280	35.77	33.04	32.12	109.4	107.2	107.9	196.1	177.5	173.8
Chemicals and allied products	20,765	994,920	47.91	46.94	43.36	106.1	106.2	101.6	186.0	182.4	162.0
Electrical apparatus	37,483	1,787,374	47.68	46.42	42.01	170.8	169.6	169.0	295.3	285.5	256.5
Iron and steel	172,827	8,708,256	50.39	48.13	44.15	109.1	109.3	101.3	176.6	169.1	143.8
Non-ferrous metal products	28,707	1,401,173	48.81	47.73	43.16	121.5	121.3	120.9	223.9	218.5	197.8
Logging	27,905	1,211,657	43.42	42.73	41.70	275.1	280.1	377.1	663.3	666.0	872.2
Mining	25,266	1,330,161	52.65	49.42	48.23	81.5	81.0	79.3	121.6	113.4	108.4
Communications	20,139	784,876	38.97	38.98	36.51	200.9	200.2	184.8	282.8	281.8	243.7
Transportation	52,062	2,708,645	52.03	51.94	46.53	136.9	142.3	131.2	206.1	213.9	176.7
Construction	66,574	2,857,647	42.92	40.38	39.79	112.6	116.4	106.6	189.8	184.6	166.5
Services/	27,164	749,264	27.68	27.21	25.19	133.1	132.3	129.8	233.6	229.1	209.2
Trade	110,458	4,090,185	37.03	36.07	34.06	138.0	148.9	131.0	212.2	223.1	186.8
- Eight Leading Industries	656,839	37,871,985	44.20	42.64	39.91	125.9	127.8	123.1	205.3	200.5	181.2
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	69,810	2,968,084	42.62	41.11	38.15	131.4	133.6	130.6	214.8	211.2	192.4
Animal products - edible	9,172	411,983	44.92	40.62	39.84	126.6	135.8	139.2	198.9	192.9	211.8
Lumber products	5,109	185,238	36.26	33.54	33.01	125.3	127.2	124.3	206.7	193.0	197.3
Plant products - edible	6,232	241,168	38.70	38.09	35.05	136.3	148.5	151.6	212.5	227.9	215.4
Textile products	5,760	169,964	29.51	27.42	28.66	136.8	130.9	119.9	226.8	201.8	196.7
Iron and steel	22,698	1,070,606	47.16	46.55	40.90	122.9	122.9	118.3	210.5	207.8	175.7
Mining	19,005	1,110,859	58.45	54.98	50.59	171.1	168.4	93.3	284.3	263.4	134.1
Communications	6,560	256,495	39.10	38.74	34.08	154.7	169.2	143.5	234.4	238.9	189.6
Transportation	41,191	2,163,987	52.54	53.01	46.18	131.9	134.9	127.8	203.3	209.8	173.2
Construction	31,591	1,285,189	40.68	39.32	37.00	94.5	98.2	81.1	172.6	173.4	134.1
Services/	10,492	288,410	27.49	27.23	24.70	138.4	140.3	135.5	223.3	223.3	198.0
Trade	52,613	1,922,300	36.54	35.87	33.76	142.4	156.1	137.2	214.8	231.1	191.0
- Eight Leading Industries	233,767	10,060,276	43.12	41.98	38.21	130.8	135.5	121.9	213.0	214.9	175.9
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	71,234	3,381,880	47.48	44.37	42.38	127.1	130.8	137.0	214.6	206.4	205.9
Animal products - edible	4,029	178,908	44.41	41.19	37.61	95.7	104.5	130.5	170.4	172.7	201.9
Lumber products	24,981	1,137,008	45.51	41.31	40.39	131.9	137.1	141.4	226.4	212.7	216.0
Plant products - edible	3,581	142,155	39.70	37.82	35.93	107.8	111.9	120.2	217.6	215.3	215.0
Pulp and paper products	9,522	506,940	53.24	49.48	48.98	146.0	148.0	145.3	236.5	222.8	208.1
Iron and steel	11,743	586,421	48.94	46.27	46.79	98.1	101.1	123.2	183.4	155.9	192.2
Non-ferrous metal products	4,197	217,971	51.93	52.62	48.10	127.7	127.6	124.4	187.9	190.3	169.6
Logging	7,550	336,164	44.52	40.93	47.46	79.9	127.1	145.4	89.8	131.4	174.3
Mining	8,842	476,180	53.85	50.64	49.54	87.9	87.9	73.4	134.9	127.0	103.9
Transportation	19,483	1,002,681	51.48	51.37	47.20	144.1	154.9	151.8	239.4	256.8	232.3
Construction	21,140	956,919	45.27	41.75	41.61	158.5	161.6	151.6	278.0	261.4	246.2
Services/	8,988	274,920	30.59	29.90	26.93	169.0	172.4	173.8	278.1	277.4	253.8
Trade	32,178	1,208,074	37.54	37.12	33.93	166.8	175.1	157.3	266.5	276.6	229.9
- Eight Leading Industries	175,201	7,861,578	44.87	42.77	41.17	134.8	142.6	141.1	212.3	214.1	203.8

* 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 Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	884	29,842	33.76	32.47	31.56	158.6	154.1	157.9	265.8	248.5	247.4
Trade	669	14,538	21.73	21.79	20.75	116.5	121.1	121.3	144.6	150.6	145.6
- Eight Leading Industries	2,997	101,160	33.75	33.05	28.77	130.6	141.7	158.9	203.6	216.3	209.9
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	25,655	1,023,530	39.90	37.30	36.47	106.7	106.8	108.4	176.3	165.1	163.5
Animal products - edible	2,267	73,352	35.50	29.61	29.29	100.9	97.9	102.6	173.2	153.1	154.7
Iron and steel	12,086	569,872	47.13	44.35	43.37	98.7	97.7	98.7	174.4	162.5	160.6
Mining	14,297	688,759	48.18	33.13	45.07	85.4	82.4	84.0	178.4	118.4	164.3
Coal	13,359	650,637	48.70	32.99	45.51	84.3	81.1	83.8	177.4	115.8	165.1
Transportation	8,914	384,168	43.10	40.93	40.95	162.1	183.9	164.0	254.8	274.4	246.3
Steam railway operations	3,752	189,585	50.53	53.86	47.56	111.7	111.8	112.5	192.8	206.8	182.7
Shipping and stevedoring	4,191	154,463	36.96	31.49	35.66	281.6	357.3	284.4	436.0	472.5	428.2
Construction	11,433	340,824	29.81	31.15	21.29	67.6	77.2	94.3	112.8	134.7	112.5
Building	3,918	138,529	35.31	30.02	31.75	77.9	84.8	56.9	126.3	116.8	82.6
Highway	6,460	158,614	24.58	30.33	17.14	63.1	74.4	101.3	98.8	143.6	110.6
Retail trade	6,170	175,207	28.40	28.00	24.94	128.1	137.0	126.0	191.5	202.1	171.6
Wholesale trade	3,097	115,365	37.25	38.86	35.47	159.4	154.1	143.9	199.0	200.8	186.1
- Eight Leading Industries	73,808	2,847,745	38.58	34.65	33.92	102.6	106.1	108.6	174.5	162.2	163.4
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	20,021	825,180	41.22	38.66	36.26	109.2	106.2	110.9	206.1	187.9	184.7
Lumber products	2,787	87,809	31.51	28.40	28.76	79.4	74.6	78.0	151.7	128.3	136.1
Pulp and paper products	3,732	200,529	53.73	49.52	46.79	110.2	112.2	112.3	213.3	200.1	189.3
Iron and steel	5,254	248,719	47.34	45.95	40.90	118.8	111.0	124.7	206.4	187.2	187.0
Logging	6,949	217,186	36.51	37.55	31.70	119.6	154.3	169.5	267.3	355.1	329.2
Transportation	9,877	479,473	47.63	47.62	42.12	220.2	216.6	237.6	358.6	351.7	342.1
Steam railway operations	5,649	303,446	54.68	55.84	47.61	186.8	177.8	196.3	293.3	285.2	268.4
Construction	8,198	298,159	36.37	33.95	32.62	100.2	127.9	107.6	193.3	230.5	186.5
Highway	3,426	108,965	31.81	32.17	30.06	81.3	124.2	86.6	178.6	276.1	180.0
Railway	1,732	71,822	41.47	41.62	32.67	65.3	71.1	104.7	151.0	164.9	190.6
Retail trade	4,726	138,875	29.39	26.66	26.51	125.8	151.4	126.0	211.9	231.2	188.6
- Eight Leading Industries	54,704	2,149,315	39.29	37.39	34.88	121.9	131.7	131.5	230.0	236.4	220.4
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	39,821	1,665,119	41.92	40.53	37.97	128.7	129.2	124.4	208.2	202.6	182.9
Animal products - edible	3,337	155,259	46.53	41.61	41.28	123.4	131.7	122.7	191.3	182.6	195.4
Plant products - edible	2,924	109,163	37.33	36.37	33.54	138.5	143.1	144.6	205.8	214.3	193.0
Pulp and paper products	4,107	177,257	43.16	42.23	38.96	144.6	141.2	136.2	216.4	206.7	185.6
Textiles	4,823	140,090	29.05	27.02	28.45	138.8	132.6	118.9	224.6	199.4	191.3
Iron and steel	15,117	707,035	46.77	46.28	41.01	121.9	122.0	118.3	207.9	205.8	177.0
Transportation	19,622	1,018,140	51.89	52.92	46.62	137.8	141.3	134.0	211.4	221.0	184.8
Street railways	8,105	349,488	43.12	43.79	40.99	161.3	161.5	154.7	239.6	243.7	219.6
Steam railway operations	11,482	666,808	58.07	59.29	50.65	123.7	123.4	120.6	199.3	211.2	169.6
Construction	10,808	433,094	40.07	38.38	36.51	86.2	88.1	75.3	146.7	143.4	115.7
Building	4,395	171,622	39.05	36.97	36.80	86.6	86.0	64.4	114.6	107.8	77.7
Railway	4,641	197,520	42.56	42.70	36.71	83.4	83.1	78.2	179.7	179.7	145.2
Services	4,519	118,844	26.30	26.66	23.76	156.9	158.3	151.9	238.0	233.2	210.6
Retail trade	16,189	567,870	35.08	34.08	32.77	142.2	163.1	139.2	210.3	234.3	195.2
Wholesale trade	7,366	299,785	40.70	40.46	37.61	132.6	134.2	130.6	194.1	195.2	176.6
- Eight Leading Industries	104,954	4,435,961	42.26	41.33	38.39	126.1	130.2	122.4	201.2	203.1	177.1
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	9,630	414,205	43.01	41.48	38.08	123.8	126.9	133.2	196.3	194.2	186.9
Animal products - edible	2,440	102,884	42.17	38.29	36.79	119.5	131.6	158.9	201.7	201.6	230.9
Street railways	4,412	164,755	37.34	35.64	35.50	100.4	103.0	100.9	148.9	145.3	141.1
Steam railway operations	4,924	314,483	63.97	65.43	53.98	128.9	131.8	127.1	188.9	197.8	157.4
Construction	7,361	297,156	40.37	39.47	37.22	78.2	89.9	78.9	151.7	170.5	141.1
Highway	1,783	70,963	39.80	37.71	36.23	56.3	78.2	64.9	111.5	146.7	116.1
Railway	3,268	138,286	42.32	43.29	37.78	72.6	78.9	72.7	141.4	156.9	126.3
Retail trade	6,802	226,814	33.35	33.98	31.07	129.1	155.2	125.2	206.4	252.2	186.4
Wholesale trade	4,422	176,903	40.01	39.29	36.74	127.4	130.1	119.9	203.1	203.7	177.3
- Eight Leading Industries	42,264	1,755,738	41.54	40.59	37.52	115.4	124.0	116.4	184.9	194.1	166.6
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	20,359	888,760	43.65	42.03	38.71	140.7	146.0	141.6	239.5	239.3	216.1
Animal products - edible	3,395	153,840	45.31	41.39	40.62	132.1	139.6	150.6	205.2	198.2	218.8
Plant products - edible	2,233	88,930	39.83	40.61	35.97	129.8	148.6	157.9	215.4	250.8	236.7
Iron and steel	5,568	267,636	47.99	46.55	40.83	143.3	149.0	137.8	250.2	243.8	197.8
Mining	14,740	858,861	58.27	55.01	48.76	198.5	196.3	85.2	312.2	291.3	112.3
Coal	6,824	513,793	58.23	54.74	40.20	165.4	163.5	41.6	290.0	269.4	50.4
Transportation	12,233	666,609	54.49	54.48	46.13	136.7	139.1	129.3	218.3	222.0	174.9
Street railways	4,498	196,431	43.67	43.69	40.07	131.0	132.6	126.8	188.7	190.9	167.2
Steam railway operations	7,621	465,225	61.06	60.98	49.67	138.9	141.7	129.4	237.8	242.3	181.6
Construction	13,422	554,939	41.35	39.29	37.29	115.6	114.8	88.3	219.0	210.5	150.2
Highway	5,673	228,602	40.50	39.86	33.94	114.7	111.8	71.5	207.7	200.3	107.0
Railway	3,294	139,597	42.38	42.89	37.44	75.7	80.8	70.7	166.7	180.0	137.5
Services	3,897	114,453	29.37	29.47	25.84	125.5	127.3	123.5	199.4	203.1	174.3
Retail trade	11,949	414,160	34.66	34.05	31.44	151.5	165.3	142.7	247.0	264.8	209.8
Wholesale trade	5,885	236,768	40.23	39.87	37.22	151.0	151.4	140.8	223.9	222.8	188.9
- Eight Leading Industries	86,549	3,888,677	44.93	43.51	38.35	146.8	150.0	124.5	246.4	243.9	178.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	187,721	8,026,760	42.76	41.50	36.24	123.6	122.7	121.3	205.4	198.0	180.3
Plant products - edible	10,730	390,939	36.43	36.08	34.10	121.4	120.8	116.6	208.6	205.7	187.7
Pulp and paper products	13,300	624,562	46.96	46.00	41.85	147.7	148.5	151.1	248.2	239.1	219.6
Textiles	41,457	1,440,848	34.76	32.45	31.49	122.2	117.2	113.0	212.0	189.8	178.2
Tobacco	6,060	255,243	42.12	40.96	34.00	103.2	103.0	106.3	251.8	244.6	209.6
Iron and steel	48,125	2,341,808	48.66	47.38	43.44	106.8	107.2	105.5	165.2	161.5	145.3
Communications	6,961	320,620	46.06	46.24	43.68	218.6	216.0	197.5	271.3	269.1	232.6
Transportation	13,210	601,775	45.55	44.44	42.24	103.4	118.2	100.5	170.7	190.6	163.8
Construction	23,677	1,052,598	44.46	40.88	39.68	191.8	184.4	166.3	307.2	271.6	241.9
Services/	13,773	372,618	27.05	26.55	26.21	158.2	156.5	151.5	232.2	225.3	211.8
Trade	49,832	1,845,486	37.03	36.06	33.87	141.6	161.4	137.6	206.7	215.3	183.6
- Eight Leading Industries	295,541	12,242,679	41.42	40.06	37.41	131.1	132.4	126.6	211.8	206.9	184.7
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	17,438	651,216	37.34	36.53	32.79	92.0	93.4	101.8	169.7	168.5	154.7
Iron and steel	1,923	87,137	45.31	46.76	36.32	74.9	93.3	163.6	117.4	150.8	193.4
Transportation	1,521	57,776	37.99	38.55	34.44	142.9	148.6	152.0	165.1	195.2	183.9
Construction	3,749	137,761	36.75	33.24	34.04	142.7	149.4	129.8	263.6	249.7	230.5
Services/	1,684	41,953	24.93	25.17	22.78	150.3	148.8	149.5	272.3	272.5	247.6
Trade	5,409	165,824	30.66	29.75	27.99	149.7	161.0	138.9	213.7	222.9	191.3
- Eight Leading Industries	30,500	1,080,257	35.42	34.38	31.61	110.7	113.9	114.8	189.9	189.6	172.2
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	171,849	7,734,196	45.01	43.08	41.00	124.8	124.0	121.6	206.2	198.0	186.4
Plant products - edible	13,039	467,555	35.86	34.92	32.23	122.4	124.8	124.0	183.5	182.0	168.5
Pulp and paper products	22,543	1,045,530	46.38	44.81	42.75	145.7	143.6	142.2	225.5	214.8	202.9
Textiles	21,593	791,935	36.68	33.84	34.10	109.0	106.4	105.8	189.6	170.8	170.7
Chemicals	10,607	488,982	46.10	44.78	41.79	138.3	137.7	134.0	245.9	237.8	217.1
Electrical apparatus	16,214	766,921	47.30	46.02	42.28	172.9	173.4	175.1	297.6	290.4	272.4
Iron and steel	37,130	1,823,362	49.11	46.65	44.34	107.0	104.9	100.6	180.8	168.5	153.5
Communications	6,019	273,962	45.52	45.41	43.69	202.8	198.0	162.8	268.0	261.1	231.9
Transportation	12,269	570,208	46.48	46.08	42.41	158.9	162.8	153.7	244.3	248.3	215.7
Construction	12,823	640,068	49.92	44.17	45.65	140.2	144.1	148.0	219.1	199.3	210.4
Services/	14,420	428,659	29.73	29.46	27.07	127.8	126.4	126.4	232.8	228.3	210.8
Trade	56,401	2,265,839	40.17	39.32	36.88	142.8	153.5	136.9	216.6	227.9	191.4
- Eight Leading Industries	273,813	11,914,575	43.51	41.80	39.83	131.8	133.5	128.2	213.8	207.9	190.7
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,908	405,958	40.97	39.69	38.21	102.2	102.4	103.1	171.4	166.4	157.8
Pulp and paper products	3,383	150,377	44.45	44.15	41.26	120.7	121.3	124.1	187.6	187.2	179.1
Iron and steel	2,200	93,849	42.66	37.39	40.62	67.2	64.6	64.3	128.7	108.5	117.4
Construction	4,123	169,705	41.16	37.65	33.79	158.3	160.3	123.7	276.8	256.4	177.1
Services/	2,673	68,154	25.60	25.37	22.68	140.4	138.3	142.3	258.5	251.5	232.6
Trade	7,411	232,135	31.32	29.73	28.61	149.4	166.1	134.7	214.2	225.9	189.3
- Eight Leading Industries	26,512	978,981	36.93	35.24	33.45	129.8	134.3	121.6	206.8	204.1	176.2
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,365	2,547,100	48.64	46.39	42.55	118.3	117.6	114.4	204.1	193.6	172.5
Textiles	7,407	255,690	34.51	33.77	30.12	106.7	105.1	106.5	183.4	176.8	160.3
Electrical apparatus	7,406	378,195	51.07	51.53	43.42	136.7	136.4	137.4	271.0	268.9	227.4
Iron and steel	24,158	1,299,329	53.78	50.04	47.45	109.9	108.5	101.6	186.4	171.2	152.1
Construction	3,422	159,162	46.51	41.87	40.44	125.9	131.8	108.4	216.5	203.1	162.2
Trade	6,222	224,150	36.03	35.48	32.62	127.5	136.6	122.7	198.8	209.7	175.0
- Eight Leading Industries	66,094	3,076,101	46.64	44.35	40.94	121.7	122.2	116.7	206.1	197.2	174.0
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	31,648	1,694,592	53.21	51.24	43.13	114.9	118.1	82.6	155.2	153.7	90.4
Iron and steel	26,270	1,428,289	54.37	52.24	42.95	111.7	115.6	72.9	147.8	147.0	76.3
Construction	1,216	61,301	50.41	46.06	41.37	176.4	182.6	143.5	294.9	280.5	200.9
Trade	3,379	122,248	36.18	33.70	31.31	160.6	181.0	138.7	200.2	210.1	169.0
- Eight Leading Industries	39,037	1,985,229	50.86	48.74	41.61	119.6	123.8	89.9	163.4	162.1	100.3
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	53,063	1,345,516	40.70	39.26	36.99	128.3	129.0	124.6	205.6	199.4	182.0
Animal products - edible	3,108	146,685	47.20	42.07	41.57	121.1	129.5	121.7	188.6	179.6	193.9
Plant products - edible	2,767	104,793	37.87	36.73	33.81	133.4	143.1	141.3	204.4	212.7	191.6
Textiles	4,589	135,878	29.61	27.56	28.61	136.3	129.6	116.2	222.4	196.8	188.9
Iron and steel	11,366	522,863	46.00	45.32	40.49	119.8	119.7	116.5	203.0	200.2	174.1
Communications	1,186	47,824	40.32	37.58	36.89	165.0	160.9	145.5	210.8	191.7	165.6
Transportation	4,695	194,555	41.44	41.95	38.71	160.0	163.6	157.2	218.8	226.5	202.2
Construction	3,543	136,984	38.66	37.65	37.72	72.5	72.9	63.4	97.9	95.7	80.4
Services/	4,303	111,699	25.96	25.23	23.43	161.9	163.1	156.7	240.3	235.2	212.5
Trade	21,000	778,697	37.08	36.07	34.33	140.4	156.3	138.5	208.3	225.6	191.7
- Eight Leading Industries	67,853	2,617,587	38.58	37.41	35.47	130.3	135.4	126.5	197.1	198.7	175.9
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	31,851	1,471,727	46.19	43.53	41.34	132.1	135.1	136.7	216.5	208.8	204.7
Lumber products	9,281	420,481	45.31	42.68	40.45	147.2	148.9	155.7	231.3	220.5	222.6
Iron and steel	7,438	372,779	50.93	45.29	46.17	89.5	91.7	110.4	149.6	138.5	170.0
Communications	4,319	164,816	38.16	39.82	34.19	184.3	186.1	189.6	259.0	272.8	213.5
Transportation	9,057	421,241	46.51	46.18	44.17	158.7	178.4	189.8	236.7	264.1	270.0
Construction	8,711	421,423	48.38	43.28	43.66	256.7	258.2	261.4	415.7	374.0	377.4
Services/	6,155	191,058	31.04	30.30	26.86	171.2	175.5	182.1	273.3	273.5	266.8
Trade	23,168	898,679	38.79	38.63	35.20	160.5	168.2	164.4	264.0	276.5	232.5
- Eight Leading Industries	83,304	3,870,365	42.86	41.29	39.00	164.8	160.7	159.3	249.1	249.2	233.7

* See 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 Feb. 1, 1949, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls and Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1949	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1949	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Employment			Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,432	300,966	40.60	38.16	37.07	102.8	97.8	97.2	183.0	164.0	157.6
Plant products - edible	1,232	33,413	27.12	24.07	26.40	92.5	88.8	84.3	150.2	128.1	133.3
Iron and steel	3,310	165,185	48.88	44.42	43.78	106.0	95.5	90.3	198.1	169.1	157.6
Transportation	4,015	147,486	36.73	32.03	36.21	331.9	426.9	335.4	483.9	542.6	484.7
Construction	2,391	91,430	38.24	33.02	33.82	97.2	106.4	94.8	132.1	124.9	114.1
Trade	5,610	180,166	32.12	32.24	28.11	137.6	141.0	133.2	194.6	200.2	173.8
- Nine Leading Industries	22,809	825,904	36.21	33.72	33.34	126.4	133.3	122.4	199.6	196.2	180.1
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,455	174,366	39.14	35.83	35.90	89.2	89.5	103.9	159.3	146.4	170.4
Iron and steel	751	35,034	46.65	41.97	45.36	56.4	49.2	77.6	96.2	75.5	128.6
Trade	3,035	93,775	30.90	29.98	27.91	107.2	114.9	114.2	168.2	175.0	162.5
- Nine Leading Industries	14,555	519,737	35.71	34.05	33.18	132.9	136.6	142.3	221.3	217.0	220.8
SEASIDE-BROOKVILLE											
Manufacturing	7,774	284,828	36.64	33.32	33.70	109.0	107.7	110.7	190.9	171.6	178.6
Textiles	4,649	158,964	34.19	30.79	31.41	109.3	105.1	104.9	203.3	175.9	179.2
Iron and steel	1,839	79,789	43.39	38.94	39.98	92.2	95.6	106.7	155.2	142.6	163.4
- Nine Leading Industries	10,706	383,300	35.60	32.89	33.07	118.3	120.7	115.7	203.9	191.3	184.0
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,289	368,597	44.47	41.65	39.78	130.5	130.6	127.4	210.3	197.2	183.7
Pulp and paper products	3,412	199,152	58.37	52.98	53.05	119.1	120.1	120.9	214.6	196.3	198.0
Textiles	2,308	69,355	30.05	29.13	21.99	99.2	97.4	94.8	171.8	163.6	120.1
- Nine Leading Industries	10,535	442,775	42.03	39.34	37.83	127.0	128.9	125.1	205.7	196.5	182.7
BRANTFORD											
Manufacturing	14,073	645,608	45.88	45.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,143	83,047	38.75	33.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	7,717	392,399	60.85	52.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	16,189	718,789	44.40	43.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KITCHENER-WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,181	676,450	41.81	39.15	36.28	131.2	132.9	138.7	240.8	228.4	233.1
Animal products - edible	1,324	57,517	43.44	42.74	39.34	122.8	125.3	124.9	217.7	218.6	200.5
Leather products	1,689	67,254	40.30	41.81	37.80	100.4	98.9	109.2	180.0	183.8	183.7
Lumber products	2,070	83,730	40.45	35.19	38.04	155.3	156.5	152.7	274.3	240.4	251.2
Rubber products	4,933	227,432	46.10	41.95	41.25	146.5	156.4	169.7	286.4	274.5	292.8
Textiles	1,824	60,001	32.90	28.58	31.62	105.5	101.8	100.4	200.4	167.9	163.5
- Nine Leading Industries	20,321	839,903	41.33	38.80	37.98	132.6	134.6	136.0	241.6	230.3	228.1
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,011	668,862	41.78	39.37	37.94	139.7	139.3	137.7	235.1	220.8	210.2
Plant products - edible	2,365	78,773	33.45	32.84	31.84	152.1	150.9	150.4	228.4	222.5	215.0
Pulp and paper products	2,334	98,654	42.27	39.38	36.87	148.7	148.2	149.0	233.7	217.1	215.4
Iron and steel	4,041	193,039	44.77	45.63	41.43	140.9	141.3	142.9	243.3	233.3	214.3
Trade	4,353	152,804	35.10	34.45	33.46	166.0	173.1	145.0	219.7	224.9	183.8
- Nine Leading Industries	26,807	1,074,454	40.08	38.30	36.77	148.6	149.3	142.9	233.9	224.7	206.6
FT. ST. JAMES FT. MILLIKEN											
Manufacturing	5,571	282,824	50.77	49.25	45.79	61.9	62.3	69.8	117.2	114.5	118.7
Pulp and paper products	2,208	151,059	59.36	57.19	52.50	140.6	140.6	149.4	226.7	218.4	213.1
Iron and steel	1,721	80,153	46.57	44.50	43.28	25.3	26.3	32.9	48.3	47.8	58.0
Transportation	1,555	74,166	47.70	47.51	44.80	105.5	152.3	102.4	119.1	171.3	106.7
Trade	2,018	74,011	36.68	33.08	31.68	126.7	152.9	121.8	222.0	238.0	184.8
- Nine Leading Industries	11,215	509,333	45.47	43.64	42.12	77.1	86.0	80.1	132.0	141.3	126.6
ST. CATHARINES-Niagara Falls											
Manufacturing	22,714	1,168,535	51.45	48.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and paper products	2,920	164,477	56.33	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles	2,306	87,710	38.04	36.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	14,018	750,363	53.53	49.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Nine Leading Industries	25,360	1,262,566	49.79	46.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGINA											
Manufacturing	2,146	91,067	42.40	42.35	37.97	94.7	98.5	102.3	140.6	148.0	136.0
Animal products - edible	475	19,770	41.62	39.21	37.28	121.0	130.6	143.3	177.7	180.8	188.7
Trade	4,924	179,453	36.44	36.67	33.30	140.2	164.6	132.8	225.4	266.0	195.5
- Nine Leading Industries	10,702	402,134	37.58	37.52	34.41	125.6	137.9	122.3	199.9	219.1	177.6
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,055	84,434	41.09	38.22	37.03	169.3	175.3	180.6	270.3	260.4	255.9
Animal products - edible	697	30,513	43.78	39.42	37.41	192.0	200.8	230.0	341.7	321.8	326.2
Trade	2,822	99,035	35.09	34.54	32.47	127.8	138.2	124.0	202.6	215.9	182.2
- Nine Leading Industries	7,342	270,240	36.81	35.65	34.11	139.5	144.8	142.1	234.2	235.5	220.7
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,608	344,255	45.25	44.04	39.98	134.6	134.9	134.4	225.5	220.0	200.9
Plant products	966	40,631	42.06	41.50	37.12	133.1	125.0	146.0	238.1	220.6	230.4
Iron and steel	2,701	127,459	47.19	46.85	40.60	143.9	143.6	153.0	230.6	228.6	183.3
Construction	1,519	63,630	42.02	40.83	38.67	75.8	78.0	84.9	160.1	160.1	159.0
Trade	7,978	301,025	37.73	36.85	34.67	146.2	160.1	153.6	222.7	238.2	165.4
- Nine Leading Industries	22,191	917,132	41.33	40.11	37.07	135.4	140.2	130.5	220.7	221.7	190.1
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,152	310,731	43.45	41.16	38.58	140.3	144.0	138.6	239.5	232.8	214.9
Animal products - edible	2,193	100,872	46.00	41.93	40.99	140.3	150.5	148.4	213.7	208.9	229.2
Iron and steel	1,798	85,501	47.55	43.92	40.79	145.6	148.0	154.3	269.4	252.9	212.3
Construction	3,423	144,206	42.13	37.52	39.92	274.2	255.7	175.0	409.7	340.2	248.0
Trade	7,113	250,102	35.16	34.89	31.60	175.9	180.4	171.3	269.9	274.7	230.8
- Nine Leading Industries	21,773	859,103	39.46	37.89	35.26	166.1	167.3	148.7	262.6	254.1	215.4
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,273	248,058	47.04	43.76	46.34	139.0	143.0	170.0	224.4	214.9	272.2
Lumber products	1,214	55,928	46.07	39.42	42.75	113.2	121.9	119.9	191.7	176.6	192.0
Iron and steel	1,887	92,638	49.09	44.92	51.29	142.0	150.3	238.8	226.6	219.5	398.1
Trade	3,363	113,828	33.95	32.68	28.93	151.8	167.8	152.9	237.3	252.4	208.3
- Nine Leading Industries	12,633	510,549	40.72	38.42	39.10	142.1	146.5	157.6	229.8	223.6	245.8

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

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
Feb.	1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb.	1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb.	1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb.	1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb.	1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb.	1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb.	1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb.	1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Feb.	1, 1941	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Feb.	1, 1942	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	128.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Feb.	1, 1943	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.8	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Feb.	1, 1944	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Feb.	1, 1945	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	164.5	172.0
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	172.5	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	176.0	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	184.7	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	187.6	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	149.5	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	155.7	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	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov.	1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	180.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec.	1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	206.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	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	198.6	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	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov.	1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec.	1	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan.	1, 1949	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb.	1	191.3	168.1	139.9	172.3	164.4	194.7	203.1	167.8	157.2	147.0	197.4	181.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1949.

100.0 6.6 0.2 3.7 2.7 29.7 43.1 11.8 5.3 2.1 4.4 8.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of 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
Feb.	1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb.	1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb.	1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb.	1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb.	1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb.	1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb.	1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.6	89.1	106.7
Feb.	1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Feb.	1, 1941	126.0	144.1	136.6	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Feb.	1, 1942	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Feb.	1, 1943	182.4	258.6	193.3	182.6	193.3	316.4	133.4	239.9
Feb.	1, 1944	190.9	271.6	197.6	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Feb.	1, 1945	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Jan.	1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.6
Feb.	1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar.	1	161.1	169.4	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	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July	1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	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	156.6	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	243.6	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	163.2	222.4
July	1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	156.9	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	154.8	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	226.5
May	1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June	1	181.9	197.9	196.6	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	198.6	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	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov.	1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec.	1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Jan.	1, 1949	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb.	1	185.0	181.5	202.1	195.5	197.0	274.9	159.2	219.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1949.

14.9 1.5 13.8 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.4 4.2

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

TABLE 8.- 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
Feb.	1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb.	1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb.	1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb.	1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb.	1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb.	1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Feb.	1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb.	1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Feb.	1, 1941	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Feb.	1, 1942	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Feb.	1, 1943	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Feb.	1, 1944	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	196.9	159.9
Feb.	1, 1945	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
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	169.3	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	156.6	151.1	129.6	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	155.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr.	1	180.7	195.2	331.0	158.7	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	260.2	206.0
Sept.	1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	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	185.6	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	165.6	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	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov.	1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec.	1	204.3	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5
Jan.	1, 1949	196.0	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.8
Feb.	1	191.3	202.7	283.0	178.6	182.1	134.4	147.9	245.2	221.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1949.

100.0 53.1 4.3 4.2 2.5 8.8 9.8 3.4 13.9

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 NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	53.1	202.7	202.7	200.7	193.9	182.8	215.0	227.3
Animal products - edible	1.7	206.8	215.0	225.2	220.3	223.4	222.9	210.5
Fur and products	0.2	170.9	172.7	157.5	142.2	154.0	130.7	120.9
Leather and products	1.6	150.1	144.6	151.5	160.1	149.0	139.7	138.6
Boots and shoes	1.0	145.7	139.8	140.1	147.2	137.4	128.0	124.3
Lumber products	3.8	138.2	139.0	143.5	134.2	117.2	117.3	113.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	118.9	119.2	124.7	111.4	93.6	93.2	86.6
Furniture	0.9	176.4	177.0	174.2	166.6	142.2	128.6	111.5
Other lumber products	0.7	174.1	177.7	188.7	188.8	181.9	197.9	217.4
Musical instruments	.04	41.0	40.1	41.0	41.4	36.1	29.2	34.4
Plant products - edible	2.8	169.5	174.9	176.3	180.2	161.4	165.4	155.7
Pulp and paper products	5.7	177.4	177.5	178.0	166.5	152.9	137.1	132.8
Pulp and paper	2.4	153.3	154.1	159.0	147.7	133.9	121.7	117.0
Paper products	1.1	275.1	276.0	284.0	255.2	237.3	210.1	211.2
Printing and publishing	2.2	178.6	177.7	172.2	161.3	149.4	132.7	127.5
Rubber products	1.1	173.9	179.0	193.5	193.2	184.1	181.3	149.5
Textile products	8.3	187.9	182.9	180.4	172.4	163.8	159.7	157.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	195.7	193.0	187.9	178.6	167.7	160.0	159.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	119.6	118.4	114.8	110.9	107.6	111.5	114.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.8	208.0	205.9	212.8	201.2	184.3	169.3	171.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	891.4	871.8	805.6	765.9	702.4	622.8	578.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	175.7	171.7	177.5	162.6	159.0	148.8	147.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	195.9	187.1	180.0	171.3	159.9	158.1	157.5
Other textile products	0.8	158.9	156.8	163.9	171.1	171.1	180.9	170.5
Tobacco	0.6	149.2	146.9	146.8	151.7	145.9	152.3	153.1
Beverages	0.9	327.5	345.8	327.0	299.1	278.8	252.3	233.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	339.5	338.4	331.7	328.5	324.0	609.2	621.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	193.1	196.5	179.5	179.1	154.8	133.4	137.8
Electric light and power	1.6	236.8	235.1	197.4	175.0	160.0	141.4	135.4
Electrical apparatus	2.7	355.5	354.0	359.1	331.3	283.9	308.9	327.4
Iron and steel products	14.8	218.2	218.8	212.6	208.4	204.3	300.6	345.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	304.7	302.6	279.9	260.8	253.9	250.1	248.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	263.5	265.8	262.5	256.4	225.9	223.4	226.7
Agricultural implements	0.9	230.3	222.8	215.2	172.5	164.8	132.8	133.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	181.5	185.9	164.9	167.6	160.8	274.1	315.2
Automobiles and parts	2.1	280.1	298.3	237.9	258.3	214.6	289.8	302.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.8	304.2	301.7	437.8	474.0	575.4	1216.2	1646.4
Heating appliances	0.4	244.9	235.7	226.4	208.2	193.6	180.6	168.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	229.3	225.9	223.3	193.1	180.1	291.2	297.2
Foundry and machine shop products	0.5	227.6	226.0	221.4	224.3	204.3	239.3	281.2
Other iron and steel products	2.4	217.0	214.0	223.7	222.4	223.6	331.4	406.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	345.6	345.8	343.2	316.4	281.4	384.7	475.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	213.9	214.2	210.3	207.5	214.2	214.2	212.6
Miscellaneous	0.8	332.3	330.9	292.4	306.1	287.9	353.4	368.2
LOGGING	4.3	283.0	326.2	393.8	375.6	343.5	312.3	271.8
MINING	4.2	178.6	176.5	153.4	162.1	150.8	151.5	159.5
Coal	1.3	93.0	90.3	62.0	97.7	96.5	97.2	101.7
Metallic ores	2.1	332.5	329.8	319.6	287.9	264.3	264.0	291.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	236.7	238.3	211.9	186.8	156.0	162.2	151.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	182.1	182.8	188.0	155.1	127.3	110.2	105.1
Telegraphs	0.4	138.8	141.8	139.0	133.4	134.9	127.4	129.5
Telephones	2.0	190.5	190.8	174.2	159.7	124.7	105.5	98.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	134.4	140.7	132.6	129.3	122.2	118.2	114.2
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	223.2	226.5	223.2	217.7	197.2	186.7	178.1
Steam railway operation	4.6	114.4	116.6	112.8	111.2	109.8	107.2	104.2
Shipping and stoving	1.2	100.6	124.7	98.2	90.4	79.1	81.6	79.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.8	147.9	153.6	137.6	121.2	102.4	89.9	90.9
Building	5.0	205.2	212.0	182.5	158.1	121.4	83.3	100.0
Highway	3.0	147.4	158.9	137.9	115.9	99.1	89.9	87.2
Railway	1.8	83.4	82.3	88.7	87.0	85.9	96.5	85.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.4	245.2	245.6	239.2	224.8	211.9	198.0	195.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	244.3	247.4	241.7	224.9	208.9	197.7	195.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	232.5	226.9	234.6	224.7	217.6	198.4	197.0
TRADE	13.9	221.8	238.9	212.7	196.4	178.6	169.4	159.9
Retail	9.9	227.9	252.3	219.1	201.4	183.9	177.3	168.1
Wholesale	4.0	208.1	208.5	198.5	184.8	166.4	150.1	138.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	191.3	196.0	189.3	180.7	167.2	178.9	183.2
FINANCE	-	166.5	166.3	168.8	151.4	135.9	128.6	125.7
Banks and trust companies	-	171.0	170.8	161.1	154.1	137.7	133.0	129.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	191.1	190.3	200.7	215.9	227.1	151.9	129.9
Insurance	-	158.4	158.0	162.1	142.9	128.2	121.5	119.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	190.1	194.6	187.8	179.2	165.7	176.5	180.4

^{1/}The "Relative Weight", as given just above, 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	Feb. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Feb. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1944
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	35.4	165.9	164.1	168.6	166.9	172.2	209.1	209.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.8	106.8	99.4	98.3	99.0	91.2	109.2	116.0
	Pulp and paper products	4.4	207.5	217.6	213.9	206.2	197.8	193.7	192.9
	Textile products	3.5	124.4	122.3	131.4	119.0	105.4	113.3	106.2
	Iron and steel	13.3	195.0	189.7	198.3	209.8	250.3	342.4	350.5
	Other manufactures	10.4	172.3	173.5	177.2	167.4	163.5	166.3	156.4
	Logging	5.3	303.0	365.8	412.7	488.0	438.3	454.1	484.9
	Mining	11.6	100.5	97.6	99.3	107.4	103.7	103.9	104.9
	Communications	2.7	146.9	152.4	146.4	135.3	130.2	124.3	121.7
	Transportation	14.8	162.9	172.1	170.1	158.6	168.5	171.6	168.6
	Construction	15.3	207.8	249.8	268.1	168.5	146.7	151.3	153.3
	Services ^{2/}	2.0	260.2	264.6	259.5	264.8	276.4	292.9	295.8
	Trade	12.9	221.0	238.7	217.2	209.9	201.9	193.1	171.2
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	168.1	177.2	179.9	168.0	165.7	179.9	177.1
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	57.8	204.5	203.1	203.7	197.9	184.1	224.2	243.0
	Lumber products	2.8	141.9	140.5	149.9	153.4	137.2	128.3	120.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.6	158.0	159.0	162.6	152.2	143.3	131.2	126.1
	Textile products	15.4	221.9	215.2	208.8	201.3	189.8	186.3	182.9
	Iron and steel	11.7	209.5	211.1	216.5	215.5	204.4	320.6	386.7
	Other manufactures	21.3	221.7	221.5	219.7	213.5	195.0	250.8	271.9
	Logging	6.7	443.4	515.6	574.1	543.9	489.1	455.1	412.5
	Mining	2.6	366.3	364.3	345.5	299.8	278.5	283.6	314.7
	Communications	2.3	192.5	191.4	173.5	157.8	125.9	107.8	99.7
	Transportation	7.1	117.0	124.3	115.6	111.6	104.0	98.4	97.5
	Construction	9.6	127.6	126.6	104.0	101.5	82.3	78.7	76.9
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	230.5	229.4	218.5	204.3	190.9	183.8	182.7
	Trade	10.8	227.0	243.1	221.3	206.2	187.3	175.5	176.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	194.7	198.2	193.6	186.2	170.4	189.1	198.5
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	61.5	208.7	208.6	202.8	194.7	182.7	209.3	215.8
	Lumber products	2.9	112.9	112.6	116.0	112.3	100.9	103.0	100.8
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	189.1	187.2	186.7	175.9	157.5	136.2	132.1
	Textile products	7.3	154.1	151.0	152.1	144.3	139.5	133.4	134.3
	Iron and steel	20.1	242.9	243.4	225.5	217.1	206.0	289.6	314.3
	Other manufactures	25.1	235.5	236.8	232.4	224.4	209.8	227.2	226.9
	Logging	3.2	304.8	310.4	417.8	381.4	361.1	285.8	198.7
	Mining	2.9	265.9	254.2	248.9	237.9	212.8	217.8	223.9
	Communications	2.4	180.6	180.0	166.1	157.1	119.7	98.3	93.2
	Transportation	6.1	129.6	134.8	124.2	119.5	110.8	109.0	106.6
	Construction	7.8	163.3	170.9	156.5	139.9	122.4	99.0	91.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	265.5	263.9	259.0	241.2	232.5	212.7	218.4
	Trade	12.9	227.9	245.9	216.2	195.7	180.1	170.8	158.0
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	203.1	206.1	198.6	187.6	173.9	184.3	184.8
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	29.9	182.9	186.0	181.7	177.5	173.8	189.1	197.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	176.7	179.4	175.3	176.5	148.3	157.1	139.7
	Pulp and paper products	2.7	152.1	149.9	142.9	131.9	120.3	107.2	102.7
	Textile products	2.4	269.3	257.7	236.1	235.6	222.2	227.5	206.0
	Iron and steel	9.7	136.1	136.1	131.0	122.8	117.0	141.2	178.2
	Other manufactures	12.9	242.3	253.8	249.0	248.7	256.1	274.3	260.9
	Logging	1.1	145.6	148.1	239.0	225.9	236.6	234.6	204.1
	Mining	8.1	208.0	204.8	113.4	168.3	150.0	154.2	167.5
	Communications	2.8	170.9	175.9	158.6	143.6	135.5	121.1	117.3
	Transportation	17.6	145.8	149.1	141.2	138.8	136.7	132.6	127.0
	Construction	13.5	123.6	128.5	106.1	97.5	85.4	71.3	78.0
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	225.2	228.2	220.4	214.8	201.3	185.5	175.6
	Trade	22.5	187.7	205.7	180.8	173.1	155.2	152.2	141.9
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	167.8	173.9	156.4	154.6	145.7	145.3	145.1
<u>British Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	40.7	201.5	207.3	217.1	208.6	194.8	245.7	282.2
	Lumber products	14.3	177.3	184.3	190.0	156.1	129.1	125.6	122.4
	Pulp and products	5.4	216.9	220.0	216.7	191.0	176.9	165.2	161.9
	Textile products	.9	238.3	222.3	247.9	234.0	219.3	200.8	208.0
	Iron and steel	6.7	241.1	248.4	302.8	322.9	392.1	816.1	1105.1
	Other manufactures	13.4	206.5	212.4	212.2	227.0	193.9	185.8	184.5
	Logging	4.3	96.9	154.3	176.5	162.1	135.5	142.0	139.5
	Mining	5.1	103.4	103.5	86.4	95.5	94.5	85.9	98.8
	Communications	3.3	207.0	208.0	192.9	173.7	147.4	136.9	135.4
	Transportation	11.1	146.3	157.2	154.1	160.7	133.6	122.2	115.0
	Construction	12.1	166.3	189.5	159.0	142.9	108.4	90.5	114.4
	Services ^{2/}	5.0	241.7	246.6	248.5	225.7	196.9	176.5	165.3
	Trade	18.4	264.8	278.0	249.8	223.8	195.4	177.1	166.4
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	181.8	192.4	180.3	180.8	159.8	172.0	188.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns 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		$\frac{1}{2}$ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1949	Jan.1 1949	Feb.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	63.5	197.1	195.7	193.5	191.2	179.4	214.7	237.2
	Plant products - edible	3.6	174.8	174.0	167.9	157.6	149.0	150.1	144.7
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	182.6	183.6	186.8	169.2	164.0	148.6	141.6
	Textiles	14.0	194.2	186.2	179.5	174.5	166.1	164.2	164.5
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.0	181.4	181.2	181.1	177.2	171.3	174.9	172.3
	Iron and steel	16.3	196.5	197.2	194.2	199.1	192.8	313.2	379.0
	Other manufactures	21.1	211.6	212.1	212.1	209.8	188.5	203.3	222.2
	Communications	2.4	142.1	140.4	128.4	119.6	95.3	76.8	69.2
	Transportation	4.5	104.5	119.5	101.6	100.8	85.8	77.4	76.2
	Construction	8.0	128.9	123.9	111.1	103.9	85.0	68.6	69.4
	Trade	16.9	221.3	236.7	215.0	199.5	181.2	170.8	170.1
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	185.0	186.8	178.7	173.9	160.0	177.2	190.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	57.2	173.1	175.7	191.5	167.5	162.3	292.4	367.9
	Leather products	10.9	125.1	118.3	114.4	125.6	118.9	109.9	109.8
	Other manufactures	46.3	190.1	196.1	225.3	186.0	181.5	373.4	480.6
	Transportation	5.0	98.6	102.5	104.9	96.1	86.3	85.1	75.8
	Construction	12.3	225.4	236.1	205.1	144.7	151.4	147.7	150.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	181.5	186.7	188.2	164.9	158.9	231.0	271.6
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	62.8	203.1	201.8	197.9	190.5	182.7	217.0	230.4
	Plant products - edible	4.8	182.4	185.9	184.8	197.7	182.1	172.5	162.3
	Printing and publishing	8.2	217.8	214.7	212.6	201.9	186.9	165.8	169.8
	Textiles	7.9	130.8	127.7	127.0	123.0	121.1	117.8	118.6
	Iron and steel	13.6	248.8	244.1	233.9	213.8	209.4	356.7	429.8
	Other manufactures	28.3	217.3	217.8	213.5	208.4	197.9	229.1	233.0
	Communications	2.2	143.8	140.4	129.6	129.8	98.7	78.9	73.8
	Transportation	4.5	165.1	169.2	159.7	156.1	139.6	134.3	126.0
	Construction	4.7	190.0	195.3	200.6	160.9	134.6	102.0	104.6
	Trade	20.6	210.4	226.1	201.6	181.5	167.0	158.2	145.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.1	204.7	196.6	185.1	174.1	191.4	197.6
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	37.4	153.2	153.6	154.6	147.6	143.0	169.7	168.0
	Lumber products	2.1	51.1	52.2	48.4	53.1	46.6	44.2	43.6
	Pulp and paper	12.8	140.5	141.2	144.5	139.7	136.8	129.6	136.9
	Other manufactures	22.5	200.9	200.7	198.9	187.1	181.7	244.2	233.6
	Construction	15.6	255.5	258.7	199.6	204.6	165.5	114.2	104.4
	Trade	28.0	257.6	286.3	232.3	227.6	213.2	200.8	185.9
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.5	202.2	183.1	177.6	165.2	167.7	161.3
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	79.2	195.9	194.8	189.4	176.2	171.9	191.2	191.6
	Textiles	11.2	114.7	113.0	114.5	107.0	106.6	105.2	104.8
	Electrical apparatus	11.2	224.6	220.9	222.5	207.0	198.4	210.7	211.6
	Iron and steel	36.6	234.4	231.4	216.7	199.1	197.9	249.7	260.7
	Other manufactures	20.3	200.9	204.7	203.5	192.7	182.1	176.9	159.9
	Construction	5.2	192.5	201.5	165.7	191.1	162.0	105.6	147.3
	Trade	9.4	193.6	207.4	186.3	172.8	162.5	169.3	145.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	197.0	197.8	189.0	177.7	170.2	182.4	179.6
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	81.6	297.1	305.4	213.5	263.8	249.5	316.8	339.5
	Iron and steel	67.3	315.3	326.3	205.8	267.7	253.6	340.3	376.3
	Other manufactures	14.3	233.8	232.4	239.5	250.5	255.6	237.7	218.8
	Construction	3.1	119.8	124.7	98.0	102.6	95.6	71.9	69.4
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	274.9	284.7	206.7	243.6	228.1	280.8	297.0
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	48.7	172.5	173.4	167.3	163.5	160.1	181.3	187.9
	Animal products - edible	4.6	234.4	250.5	235.4	253.4	290.7	316.5	275.0
	Printing and publishing	5.3	154.9	151.2	146.0	135.0	121.6	108.7	105.8
	Textiles	6.8	274.0	260.5	233.5	233.1	224.2	232.5	210.2
	Iron and steel	16.7	133.0	133.1	129.6	121.4	113.4	139.6	173.4
	Other manufactures	15.3	198.2	201.3	192.5	188.2	184.6	216.2	209.7
	Transportation	6.9	116.0	118.6	114.0	102.9	102.7	94.5	84.3
	Construction	5.2	112.2	112.7	98.1	104.2	81.0	42.6	36.9
	Trade	30.9	158.7	174.4	154.6	150.9	134.6	134.7	125.1
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	159.2	165.5	154.6	161.0	142.0	147.3	146.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	38.2	245.0	250.5	257.2	247.0	252.3	369.8	463.2
	Lumber products	11.1	193.1	195.3	204.3	170.0	145.2	135.4	122.6
	Other manufactures	27.1	275.4	282.8	285.1	287.7	308.3	493.4	642.1
	Communications	5.2	200.3	202.3	184.4	164.6	138.4	124.8	121.4
	Transportation	10.9	132.8	149.3	158.9	173.1	127.1	111.8	99.0
	Construction	10.6	203.3	204.6	199.1	172.9	123.0	83.4	98.7
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	234.6	240.5	249.5	223.8	195.7	174.5	167.5
	Trade	27.8	257.5	269.8	247.6	222.1	197.1	178.3	168.0
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	219.7	228.1	226.1	213.6	192.8	222.9	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 at the date under review. ^{2/}See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Feb. 1, 1949 with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1949 and Feb. 1, 1948.

Industries	Feb. 1, 1949					Jan. 1, 1949		Feb. 1, 1948	
	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	1,056,244	816,628	239,616	77.3	22.7	77.6	22.4	77.2	22.8
Animal products - edible	33,935	27,646	6,289	81.5	18.5	81.6	18.4	82.0	18.0
Fur and products	4,297	2,761	1,536	64.3	35.7	63.9	36.1	63.1	36.9
Leather and products	31,185	18,983	12,202	60.9	39.1	61.3	38.7	62.0	38.0
Boots and shoes	20,213	11,495	8,718	56.9	43.1	57.1	42.9	57.6	42.4
Lumber and products	76,441	69,934	6,507	91.5	8.5	91.4	8.6	91.7	8.3
Rough and dressed lumber	43,360	41,024	2,336	94.6	5.4	94.4	5.6	94.5	5.5
Furniture	18,537	16,398	2,139	88.5	11.5	88.4	11.6	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	14,544	12,512	2,032	86.0	14.0	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0
Plant products - edible	55,231	37,687	17,544	68.2	31.8	68.3	31.7	66.9	33.1
Pulp and paper products	112,461	89,841	22,620	79.9	20.1	79.9	20.1	80.0	20.0
Pulp and paper	48,492	45,877	2,615	94.6	5.4	94.8	5.2	94.9	5.1
Paper products	20,758	13,116	7,642	63.2	36.8	62.5	37.5	63.9	36.1
Printing and publishing	43,211	30,848	12,363	71.4	28.6	71.4	28.6	71.2	28.8
Rubber products	21,948	16,527	5,421	75.3	24.7	74.8	25.2	74.6	25.4
Textile products	165,295	74,875	90,420	45.3	54.7	45.8	54.2	45.2	54.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	61,051	38,099	22,952	62.4	37.6	62.5	37.5	61.1	38.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,516	14,286	9,230	60.8	39.2	60.5	39.5	60.0	40.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,142	8,517	6,625	56.2	43.8	57.0	43.0	57.2	42.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,821	11,371	5,450	67.6	32.4	67.6	32.4	64.6	35.4
Hosiery and knit goods	26,662	9,455	17,227	35.4	64.6	35.6	64.4	36.1	63.9
Garments and personal furnishings	60,723	18,350	42,373	30.2	69.8	30.6	69.4	30.2	69.8
Other textile products	16,839	8,971	7,868	53.3	46.7	54.0	46.0	54.0	46.0
Tobacco	12,404	5,531	6,873	44.6	55.4	43.9	56.1	45.0	55.0
Beverages	18,436	16,145	2,291	87.6	12.4	86.4	13.6	86.3	13.7
Chemicals and allied products	42,282	31,995	10,287	75.7	24.3	75.8	24.2	76.2	23.8
Clay, glass and stone products	22,389	19,854	2,535	88.7	11.3	88.2	11.8	87.3	12.7
Electric light and power	32,194	28,252	3,942	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1	88.9	11.1
Electric apparatus	62,960	38,240	24,720	72.2	27.8	71.9	28.1	69.4	30.6
Iron and steel products	294,003	272,070	21,933	92.5	7.5	92.7	7.3	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,589	36,902	1,687	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3	95.6	4.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,526	27,187	3,339	89.1	10.9	88.9	11.1	89.0	11.0
Agricultural implements	16,562	17,596	986	94.7	5.3	94.5	5.5	95.6	4.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	113,929	107,620	6,309	94.5	5.5	94.8	5.2	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	42,733	38,090	4,643	89.1	10.9	90.3	9.7	87.5	12.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,876	14,334	542	96.4	3.6	96.2	3.8	97.0	3.0
Heating appliances	8,651	8,072	579	93.3	6.7	93.1	6.9	93.5	6.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,993	11,017	976	91.9	8.1	92.0	8.0	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products	9,405	9,004	401	95.7	4.3	95.4	4.6	94.9	5.1
Other iron and steel products	47,452	40,338	7,114	85.0	15.0	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	48,776	41,934	6,842	86.0	14.0	85.0	15.0	85.3	14.7
Non-metallic mineral products	16,271	13,949	2,322	91.3	8.7	91.4	8.6	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	16,736	10,404	6,332	62.2	37.8	63.6	36.4	67.0	33.0
LOGGING	84,713	83,248	1,465	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,965	82,190	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3
Coal	25,627	25,392	235	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	98.6	1.4
Metallic ores	42,649	41,806	843	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,689	14,992	697	95.6	4.4	95.7	4.3	95.8	4.2
COMMUNICATIONS	49,331	23,157	26,174	46.9	53.1	47.4	52.6	47.8	52.2
Telegraphs	8,183	6,648	1,535	81.2	18.8	81.5	18.5	80.7	19.3
Telephones	40,238	16,545	24,393	39.4	60.6	39.8	60.2	40.1	59.9
TRANSPORTATION	174,224	163,652	10,572	93.9	6.1	94.1	5.9	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,696	55,534	4,162	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9	92.4	7.6
Steam railway operation	91,250	85,875	5,375	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	93.8	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	23,278	22,243	1,035	95.6	4.4	96.0	4.0	96.0	4.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	195,926	191,586	4,340	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Building	100,175	97,351	2,824	97.2	2.8	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5
Highway	59,833	58,439	1,394	97.7	2.3	98.2	1.8	97.6	2.4
Railway	35,918	35,796	122	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	67,717	33,142	34,575	48.9	51.1	48.3	51.7	47.3	52.7
Hotels and restaurants	43,843	22,403	21,440	51.1	48.9	50.8	49.2	49.8	50.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,874	10,739	13,135	45.0	55.0	44.9	55.2	42.7	57.3
TRADE	275,887	170,442	105,445	61.8	38.2	59.4	40.6	60.6	39.4
Retail	196,829	110,208	86,621	56.0	44.0	53.2	46.8	54.0	46.0
Wholesale	79,058	60,234	18,824	76.2	23.8	76.4	23.6	76.6	23.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,988,007	1,564,045	423,962	78.7	21.3	78.7	21.3	78.8	21.2
FINANCE	87,674	46,406	41,268	52.9	47.1	52.9	47.1	52.8	47.2
Banks and trust companies	49,883	24,785	25,098	49.7	50.3	49.7	50.3	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,598	2,319	1,279	64.4	35.6	64.9	35.1	64.7	35.3
Insurance	34,193	19,302	14,891	56.5	43.5	56.4	43.6	57.5	42.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,075,681	1,610,451	465,230	77.6	22.4	77.6	22.4	77.7	22.3

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