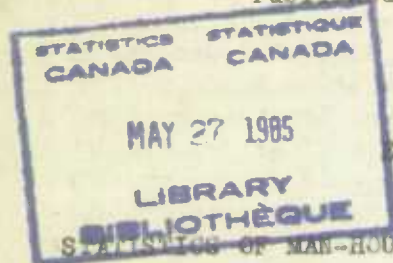


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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

STATISTICS OF MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS AS AT NOV. 1, WITH COMPARISONS AS
AT OCT. 1 AND SEPT. 1, 1945.

Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

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1.- Manufacturing.

There were further reductions at Nov. 1, 1945, in the number of wage-earners^{1/} employed at hourly rates in manufacturing, in the total hours worked by such persons in the week preceding, and in their aggregate hourly earnings; the downward movement continues the trend which has been in evidence since the early summer. Information was furnished by 6,134 plants with a staff of 720,116 hourly-rated wage-

1/ Definitions

Wage-Earners.- Employers are asked to furnish statistics of man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data relate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners most commonly excluded are route drivers, truck men, piece workers in many establishments, etc. In addition, some employers do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the number of workers for whom statistics are given in the present bulletin is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners), for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include overtime, as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the reported pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplication of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay periods such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

earners at the date under review. The hours worked in the week preceding totalled 32,342,397, for which the sum of \$21,852,891 was paid in wages. At Oct. 1, the 727,805 workers employed at hourly rates by the co-operating manufacturers had put in an aggregate of 32,550,336 hours, for which they were paid \$22,054,950. The decline in the number of wage-earners amounted to 1.1 p.c., that in the aggregate hours worked to 0.6 p.c., and that in the hourly wages to 0.9 p.c. The average hours per worker, on the other hand, showed a further slight increase, rising from 44.7 at Oct. 1, to 44.9 in the week ending on or about the first of November. This gain was accompanied by a further fractional decrease in the average hourly earnings, which stood at 67.8 cents at Oct. 1, and at 67.6 at Nov. 1. This reduction in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole during the month was the sixth in succession; continued and important changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners during the period of conversion from wartime to peacetime production were largely responsible for the falling-off in the hourly average. Industrial disputes likewise continued a factor in the situation.

In the durable manufactured goods group, there was a loss of some 6,100 hourly-rated wage-earners, or 1.7 p.c., while the hours worked by the plants furnishing data in this category fell by 1.2 p.c., and the aggregate hourly earnings by 1.9 p.c. Largely as a result of seasonal curtailment in the food-processing division of the non-durable manufactured goods industries, there was a decrease of 0.4 p.c. in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners in this division, accompanied by that of 0.1 p.c. in the aggregate hours reported therein. On the other hand, the aggregate hourly earnings rose by 0.2 p.c. The average hours slightly increased from 44.5 in the week preceding Oct. 1, to 44.6 in that preceding Nov. 1, while the average hourly rate was higher by one-fifth of a cent.

The statistics of average hours per week and average hourly earnings in manufacturing during the period for which such information is available are given below. The latest figures are subject to revision.

TABLE 1 - AVERAGE HOURS WORKED, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages (Col. 1 x Col. 2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	No.	¢	\$
Nov. 1, 1944 .	46.3	70.3	32.55
Dec. 1	46.3	70.5	32.64
Jan. 1, 1945	39.6*	70.0	27.72*
Feb. 1	45.4	70.1	31.83
Mar. 1	45.8	70.1	32.11
Apr. 1	43.6*	70.4	30.69*
May 1	45.5	70.5	32.08
June 1	44.3	70.3	31.14
July 1	44.3	70.1	31.05
Aug. 1	44.3	69.5	30.79
Sept. 1	44.1	69.2	30.52
Oct. 1	44.7	67.8	30.31
Nov. 1	44.9	67.6	30.35

*The averages at Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, were affected by the time lost during the year-end and the Easter holidays, respectively.

Average Hours Worked - Although there was a further moderate increase in the average hours worked in manufacturing as a whole in the week ending Nov. 1, 1945, as compared with a month earlier, the average was decidedly lower than in the week ending Nov. 1, 1944, when the monthly record was commenced. The latest mean is the highest since that indicated at May 1, but was lower than in any earlier month in the period of observation, except at Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, when loss of working time during the year-end and Easter holidays had greatly affected the situation.

The hours reported in plants producing durable manufactured goods averaged 45.2 in the week ending Nov. 1, as compared with 45.0 in the week of Oct. 1. The increase in the average took place largely in the metal-using industries, in which a decline in employment was accompanied by a relatively smaller loss in the total number of hours worked, so that the average hours worked were slightly higher.

The aggregate hours reported in the light manufactured goods' industries in the week preceding Nov. 1 were lower by 0.1 p.c. than in the week of Oct. 1; the indicated total of hourly wages, however, was somewhat higher, resulting in an increase of one-fifth of a cent in the hourly rate, which stood at 60.6 cents at the beginning of November.

Average Hourly Earnings - The average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole showed a further decline, falling from 67.8 at the first of October at 67.6 at Nov. 1. The latest figures is the lowest in the record of 13 months, being 2.7 cents less than the mean of 70.3 cents per hour at Nov. 1, 1944. Further shrinkages in employment in the more highly-paid heavy manufacturing industries were partly responsible for the reduction, while continued losses in working time due to industrial disputes in the automotive industries also contributed to the result, as did further diminution of overtime work in several important instances. In the comparatively brief period of observation, there has been a variation of rather more than four p.c. between the high figure of 70½ cents (indicated at Dec. 1, 1944, and again at Jan. 1, 1945), and the low of 67.6 cents per hour at Nov. 1. As stated in earlier bulletins, the most outstanding factors contributing to this decline are the significant changes which have taken place in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners reported in manufacturing, and curtailment of work at overtime rates, while industrial disputes in several important cases have also had an effect.

The table on page 6 of this press letter gives statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and wage-earners in a considerable list of manufacturing industries throughout the Dominion; average hourly earnings are shown in Table 4 for the more important industries in the different provinces. As has previously been pointed out, attention should be given to the sex distribution of the persons employed in the different industries when variations in the average of hours worked and of hourly and weekly earnings are considered. It will be recalled that the bulletin giving the results of the Oct. 1 survey carried an additional column in Table 3 showing the proportions of women workers then employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls.

In manufacturing as a whole, there was an increase of 11 cents in the weekly earnings of salaried and wage-earning personnel at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, while those of hourly-rated workers advanced by four cents. In the durable manufactured goods industries, which continued seriously affected by industrial disputes, there was a slight increase in the combined salaries and wages, but the weekly earnings of hourly-rated personnel were eight cents lower. An advance of 15 cents in the weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the non-durable goods industries was accompanied by that of 22 cents in the combined salaries and wages.

As compared with Nov. 1, 1944, the weekly earnings of all those in recorded employment in manufacturing have fallen by 57 cents; the loss among hourly-

TABLE 2 - AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABLE GOODS.

Week Preceding	Manufacturing (Excluding Electric Light and Power)		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manu- factured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.13	\$32.55	\$36.67	\$36.52	\$28.99	\$27.23
Dec. 1	33.29	32.64	36.83	36.54	29.23	27.48
Jan. 1, 1945	30.11*	27.72*	32.77*	30.61*	27.05*	24.06*
Feb. 1	32.98	31.83	36.44	35.79	29.06	26.95
Mar. 1	33.50	32.11	37.04	36.18	29.46	27.14
Apr. 1	32.48*	30.69*	35.78*	34.48*	28.73*	26.07*
May 1	33.51	32.08	36.98	36.08	29.58	27.10
June 1	32.81	31.14	35.76	34.64	29.48	26.95
July 1	32.91	31.05	36.02	34.65	29.33	26.50
Aug. 1	32.65	30.79	35.67	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.51	30.52	35.58	33.81	29.60	26.80
Oct. 1	32.45	30.31	35.57	33.93	29.61	26.88
Nov. 1	32.56	30.35	35.61	33.85	29.83	27.03

rated wage-earners amounted to \$2.20. Important factors contributing to the reductions are changes in the industrial distribution of workers, diminution in the number of hours worked, and industrial disputes. In the case of the durable manufactured goods' industries, the falling-off in the year amounted to \$1.06 in the combined salaries and wages, and to \$2.67 in the earnings of hourly-rated personnel. In the light manufacturing industries, an increase of 84 cents in the salaries-and-wages figure was accompanied by a reduction of 20 cents in the earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners. In the 12 months, there have been declines in the average hours worked in the case of the heavy and the light manufactured goods establishments; the hourly earnings in the former category have shown a moderate decline, but in the case of the latter division, hourly earnings have slightly risen.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Many of the non-manufacturing industries employ comparatively few of their workers at hourly rates, with the result that accurate records of hours worked are not available. The representation of the non-manufacturing industries in the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings is accordingly much smaller than that in manufacturing. At a later date, however, it is hoped that the representation in several important industries will be extended, permitting the publication of monthly figures for such groups.

The average hours worked in mining in the week of Nov. 1 showed little change as compared with the week of Oct. 1, falling by one-tenth to 44 hours at the date under review. The average hourly earnings fell by four-fifths of a cent, to 84.8 cents at the first of November. No general change in the hours worked was indicated in building construction, but the hourly earnings rose from 81.4 cents at Oct. 1 to 81.8 cents at Nov. 1. In the highway group, there was a slight falling-off in the hours, together with an increase in the hourly rate. The services division showed little general change in hourly rate, while there was a minor decline in the average hours worked.

* See footnote on page 2.

3. Provincial Statistics for Leading Industries.

Table 4 commencing on page 7 gives preliminary statistics of man-hours and average hourly earnings in the industries employing considerable numbers of hourly-rated workers in the various provinces. In manufacturing as a whole, there were slight advances in the week ending Nov. 1 in the hours worked in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where no general change was indicated. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the average hourly rates were fractionally lower than at Oct. 1; in Quebec, the average was unchanged, while that in Saskatchewan showed a small advance, mainly as a result of higher rates in the animal food industries.

As has been pointed out in earlier bulletins, existing differences in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners reported in manufacturing in the different provinces largely account for the variations shown in the average hourly earnings therein. In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the averages in this broad group of industries exceeded the Dominion mean of 67.6 cents per hour indicated at the beginning of November, while in the remaining provinces, the average hourly earnings were somewhat less than the Canada average. The range was from 61.6 cents an hour in New Brunswick, to 80.9 cents in British Columbia, where unusually high proportions of the workers reported in recent months have been engaged in shipbuilding and other heavy manufacturing industries. In the iron and steel-using industries as a whole, the provincial range at Nov. 1 was from 78.2 cents per hour in Nova Scotia and 78.3 cents in Ontario, to 90.9 cents in British Columbia, the Dominion mean was 79.6 cents. Thus the range was from 1.4 cents below the general average in the case of Nova Scotia, to 11.3 cents above in the case of British Columbia. It may be mentioned that the strike in the automotive industries continued to effect the average in Ontario, and to a lesser extent, that in the Dominion as a whole. In the textile group, where data are available for a rather smaller proportion of the total wage-earners in the industry, the variation at Oct. 1 was from 44.3 cents per hour in Nova Scotia and 50.5 cents in Quebec, to 54.1 cents in Ontario. Here again, differences in the distribution of workers within the industry, (accompanied by variations in their sex distributions) contribute to an important extent to the disparities; thus, in Ontario larger proportions of workers are reported in those branches of textiles in which rates are higher than is the case in any other province.

In regard to the hours worked, the latest survey shows that the averages in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec were higher than in any of the more westerly provinces; the deviation from the Dominion mean of 44.9 hours per week at Nov. 1 was 1.9 hours above the average in the case of Quebec, and just over two hours below in the case of British Columbia.

Table 3.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of the Wage-Earners in Canada for whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at Sept.1, Oct.1 and Nov.1, 1945, and Number of Wage-Earners for whom Man-Hours Data were Available at the latest date.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	Average Hours per Week Reported at:			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at:			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners Working Hours Shown in Col.1
	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	
	(1) no.	(2) no.	(3) no.	(4) ¢	(5) ¢	(6) ¢	(7) \$	(8) \$	(9) \$	
MANUFACTURING	44.9	44.7	44.1	67.6	67.8	68.2	30.35	30.31	30.52	720,116
* Durable manufactured goods	45.2	45.0	44.2	74.9	75.4	76.5	33.85	33.93	33.81	347,742
Non-durable manufactured goods	44.6	44.5	44.0	60.6	60.4	60.9	27.03	26.88	26.80	372,374
Animal products - edible	46.2	45.7	45.3	63.7	63.2	62.4	29.43	28.88	28.27	29,870
Dairy products	48.9	49.5	48.7	59.0	59.0	57.2	28.85	29.21	27.86	7,202
Meat products	45.2	44.5	43.6	68.0	67.8	68.4	30.74	30.17	29.82	19,110
Leather products	43.9	43.6	43.3	53.2	53.0	52.3	23.35	23.11	22.65	22,151
Leather boots and shoes	44.3	43.8	43.5	50.6	50.4	49.8	22.42	22.08	21.66	13,508
* Lumber products	44.4	44.7	44.2	61.2	60.8	60.0	27.17	27.18	26.52	53,507
Rough and dressed lumber	44.1	44.8	44.5	63.2	62.3	61.1	27.87	27.91	27.19	26,869
Containers	44.7	44.1	43.3	59.0	59.2	58.3	26.37	26.11	25.24	6,392
Furniture	44.4	44.3	44.1	58.7	58.7	57.6	26.06	26.00	25.40	10,680
* Musical instruments	46.9	46.5	46.5	55.3	54.3	54.4	25.94	25.25	25.30	672
Plant products - edible	43.7	42.9	42.0	54.5	53.6	54.3	23.82	22.99	22.81	43,401
Flour and other milled products	46.9	47.5	46.9	63.5	63.1	62.6	29.78	29.97	29.36	5,946
Fruit and vegetable preserving	41.5	41.5	36.9	51.5	50.2	50.4	21.37	20.83	18.60	12,775
Bread and bakery products	43.9	44.0	44.3	53.0	53.8	53.7	23.27	23.67	23.79	12,063
Chocolate and cocoa products	42.7	41.6	41.6	48.7	49.0	49.4	20.79	20.38	20.55	5,550
Pulp and paper products	47.2	47.2	46.7	69.9	70.2	70.0	32.99	33.13	32.69	69,539
Pulp and paper	50.9	51.3	50.6	71.9	72.2	72.3	36.60	37.04	36.58	35,386
Paper products	44.6	43.9	43.1	56.2	55.9	55.3	25.07	24.54	23.83	14,134
Printing and publishing	42.5	42.2	41.9	75.9	76.5	75.5	32.26	32.28	31.63	20,019
Rubber products	44.1	45.4	45.4	71.7	71.2	72.3	31.62	32.32	32.82	17,290
Textile products	43.2	43.3	42.4	51.7	51.4	51.4	22.33	22.26	21.79	115,392
Thread, yarn and cloth	47.0	46.9	46.3	49.8	49.1	48.9	23.41	23.03	22.64	46,092
Cotton yarn and cloth	47.1	46.5	46.1	49.8	48.6	48.3	23.46	22.60	22.27	21,054
Woolen yarn and cloth	46.9	46.9	46.0	49.8	49.7	49.5	23.36	23.31	22.77	11,525
Silk and artificial silk goods	47.7	48.2	47.5	50.4	50.1	49.9	24.04	24.15	23.70	10,612
Hosiery and knit goods	42.6	42.6	41.5	48.0	48.1	47.8	20.45	20.49	19.84	20,035
Garments and personal furnishings	39.5	39.7	38.9	55.3	55.0	55.3	21.84	21.84	21.51	37,021
Tobacco	44.8	44.7	44.1	52.7	52.3	52.6	23.61	23.38	23.20	8,033
Beverages	45.2	44.3	45.6	66.0	66.4	66.1	29.83	29.42	30.14	11,456
Distilled and malt liquors	45.0	44.1	45.6	67.4	67.9	67.9	30.33	29.94	30.96	10,077
Chemicals and allied products	45.0	45.2	44.7	67.9	68.7	69.1	30.56	31.06	30.89	29,112
Explosives and ammunition n.e.s.	46.4	46.9	46.7	74.4	74.7	73.9	34.52	35.03	34.51	6,827
Drugs and medicines	42.9	42.9	41.7	56.5	56.2	56.8	24.24	24.11	23.69	5,221
* Clay, glass and stone products	45.9	46.2	44.5	64.8	64.7	65.5	29.74	29.89	29.15	14,057
Glass products	45.4	45.5	42.8	62.1	61.2	61.7	28.19	27.85	26.41	5,449
Stone products	46.0	47.4	46.1	70.5	70.9	72.0	32.43	33.61	33.19	5,066
* Electrical apparatus	44.0	43.5	42.7	70.3	70.5	70.2	30.93	30.67	29.98	28,838
Heavy electrical apparatus	45.0	43.3	45.2	73.3	74.9	75.0	32.99	32.43	33.90	8,072
* Iron and steel products	45.6	45.2	44.3	73.6	80.3	81.5	36.30	36.30	36.10	218,374
Crude, rolled, forged products	47.3	46.9	46.9	76.9	77.4	77.7	36.37	36.30	36.44	27,139
Machinery (other than vehicles)	47.7	47.3	46.2	72.1	72.2	71.9	34.39	34.15	33.22	17,287
Agricultural implements	42.6	44.5	43.0	74.3	75.8	73.8	31.65	33.73	31.73	10,410
Land vehicles and aircraft	44.4	45.5	43.0	85.9	87.1	88.0	38.14	37.89	37.84	61,998
Railway rolling stock	45.2	44.0	45.0	86.5	87.5	86.4	39.10	38.50	38.88	33,650
Automobiles and parts	42.1	42.3	41.4	85.0	86.4	91.7	35.79	36.55	37.96	18,759
Aeroplanes and parts	46.0	44.3	42.7	86.5	86.8	85.6	39.79	38.45	36.55	8,634
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	45.8	45.6	43.0	87.1	86.5	86.4	39.89	39.44	37.15	36,509
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	45.9	46.3	47.0	77.6	78.6	80.1	35.62	36.61	37.65	11,818
Tool mfg.	44.6	44.3	43.4	72.5	72.9	73.3	32.34	32.29	31.81	6,343
Foundry and machine shop products	45.7	45.8	45.1	76.8	77.2	76.0	35.10	35.36	34.23	6,931
Sheet metal work	45.2	45.6	44.3	67.7	68.7	67.8	30.60	31.33	30.04	11,620
* Non-ferrous metal products	44.8	44.7	44.6	73.7	74.2	73.8	33.02	33.17	32.91	32,294
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.6	45.7	46.0	80.0	80.9	78.9	36.48	36.97	36.29	9,461
Aluminum and its products	44.9	44.8	43.5	74.2	74.6	74.8	33.32	33.42	32.54	7,796
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	44.5	44.0	44.7	70.8	71.3	71.2	31.51	31.37	31.83	11,533
Non-metallic mineral products	44.7	45.0	45.3	79.2	79.3	79.6	35.40	35.69	36.06	11,492
Petroleum and its products	42.9	43.2	43.6	86.4	87.0	87.5	37.07	37.58	38.16	6,328
Miscellaneous manufactured products	43.1	42.4	42.7	62.5	62.8	65.9	26.94	26.63	28.14	14,638
MINING	44.0	44.1	43.0	84.8	85.6	85.2	37.31	37.75	36.64	59,464
Coal	39.9	40.5	39.2	94.1	94.0	94.1	37.55	38.07	36.89	22,947
Metallic ores	46.4	46.3	45.0	84.9	86.1	85.4	39.39	39.86	38.43	27,579
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	46.9	46.6	46.9	64.4	65.6	65.7	30.20	30.57	30.81	8,938
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	41.3	41.3	41.3	81.8	81.4	79.6	33.78	33.62	32.87	46,678
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	36.4	37.1	38.0	63.5	63.1	62.1	23.11	23.41	23.60	31,698
SERVICES	43.7	44.0	44.0	44.0	43.9	43.2	19.23	19.32	19.01	29,413
Hotels and restaurants	44.8	45.3	45.1	41.6	41.8	41.4	18.64	18.94	18.67	19,117
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.7	41.4	41.8	48.7	48.3	47.4	20.31	20.00	19.81	10,266

1/ Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the latest figures are as follows: Sept.1, 142.3; Oct.1, 142.1; Nov.1, 139.1 at Nov.1, 1944, the index was 144.2.

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk. 2/ Revised.

Table 4.- Provincial Averages of Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours were Available at Sept.1, Oct.1 and Nov.1, 1945.

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Nova Scotia - Manufacturing	45.2	44.8	44.9	69.7	70.2	70.3
Animal products - edible	51.1	49.3	48.3	51.1	48.5	48.4
Lumber products	43.4	44.5	44.9	55.1	55.1	57.0
Textiles	42.9	43.2	41.7	44.3	44.5	44.3
Iron and steel	45.5	45.1	45.3	78.2	78.8	78.3
Crude, rolled, forged products	48.4	48.8	48.8	74.4	75.6	75.0
Steel shipbuilding	43.7	42.9	43.1	81.3	81.3	81.7
Mining - Coal	40.2	42.6	39.8	88.2	88.7	87.7
Construction - Building	39.1	40.0	42.2	74.9	73.8	74.7
- Highway	21.5	24.3	26.7	55.8	61.0	61.3
New Brunswick - Manufacturing	46.4	46.2	45.9	61.6	61.8	62.0
Pulp and paper mills	52.4	51.7	49.2	70.1	70.1	69.7
Iron and steel	43.9	44.8	43.0	81.1	81.8	83.4
Construction - Building	33.9	33.2	38.2 1/	73.3	73.3	71.8 1/
- Highway	24.7	24.6	24.8	60.2	58.2	57.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	46.8	46.7	45.9	62.7	62.7	63.5
Leather products	44.1	43.7	43.3	48.3	48.8	48.5
Leather boots and shoes	44.7	44.0	43.8	48.0	48.6	48.2
Lumber products	48.7	49.8	48.2	50.5	49.4	48.9
Rough and dressed lumber	48.7	50.4	48.9	47.3	47.1	46.8
Plant products - edible	48.3	47.4	45.2	49.4	48.9	50.0
Pulp and paper products	49.8	49.7	49.4	66.8	67.4	67.4
Pulp and paper mills	52.3	52.3	51.8	68.7	68.9	69.2
Textiles	44.1	44.4	43.4	50.5	49.7	49.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	47.3	46.8	46.6	50.6	48.7	48.3
Silk and artificial silk goods	48.6	49.2	48.7	48.3	47.6	47.1
Hosiery and knit goods	45.5	45.8	43.5	47.5	47.4	47.3
Garments and personal furnishings	39.9	40.5	39.1	53.3	52.8	53.0
Chemicals	46.7	46.5	46.2	64.8	65.6	66.7
Electrical apparatus	43.2	43.4	44.0	73.0	72.3	70.5
Iron and steel	48.6	48.0	46.9	79.0	79.2	78.9
Machinery other than vehicles	51.1	50.4	49.0	67.9	68.1	67.5
Railway rolling stock	46.6	44.9	46.8	89.8	90.5	88.5
Aeroplanes and parts	48.9	48.0	46.1	87.9	86.9	84.1
Steel shipbuilding	49.6	49.7	41.8	87.6	84.7	84.0
Non-ferrous metal products	46.0	45.7	45.2	69.5	70.9	71.0
Aluminum and its products	45.4	45.5	44.1	74.5	75.3	75.7
Mining - Metallic ores	47.7	47.8	46.5	77.9	78.6	77.7
- Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	47.9	48.1	47.7	59.9	61.1	61.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	48.8	47.4	47.4	65.0	65.2	66.0
Construction - Building	40.6	41.5	42.4	75.4	74.6	73.0
- Highway	38.7	39.3	40.1	54.5	54.0	53.4
Services	47.3	48.2	48.4	41.1	40.1	39.9

Table 4.- Provincial Averages of Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of the Wage-Earners in Ontario for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours were Available at Sept.1, Oct.1 and Nov.1, 1945. (Continued).

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Ontario - Manufacturing	44.0	43.8	43.3	69.0	69.2	71.1
Animal products - edible	47.1	46.1	46.0	65.7	65.3	64.6
Meat products	46.3	44.3	43.9	69.4	69.0	70.2
Leather products	43.6	43.6	43.2	59.3	58.2	57.1
Leather boots and shoes	43.4	43.3	42.7	55.7	54.3	53.1
Lumber products	43.8	43.6	43.5	57.6	57.7	57.1
Rough and dressed lumber	44.2	43.9	45.7	55.1	54.6	52.9
Furniture	43.5	43.2	42.7	59.8	59.7	58.7
Plant products - edible	41.5	41.4	40.6	55.4	53.7	54.3
Fruit and vegetable canning	39.5	41.5	36.8	51.5	50.3	50.2
Bread and bakery products	41.3	41.4	42.4	54.2	54.1	53.2
Pulp and paper mills	49.5	50.5	49.7	74.2	74.6	75.4
Paper products	44.2	43.3	42.9	59.1	58.8	57.8
Printing and publishing	41.7	41.4	41.1	75.6	76.0	75.5
Rubber products	42.9	44.1	44.2	77.3	77.2	77.8
Textiles	42.3	42.1	41.5	54.1	54.3	54.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.6	45.8	44.8	48.6	48.8	48.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	46.0	45.9	45.3	50.8	50.9	50.9
Hosiery and knit goods	40.5	40.4	40.1	48.9	48.9	48.5
Garments and personal furnishings	38.5	38.2	38.5	61.9	62.3	62.6
Chemicals	43.8	43.9	43.3	68.9	69.1	69.7
Drugs and medicines	41.4	41.5	40.5	59.1	58.7	59.1
Clay, glass and stone products	46.4	46.3	44.0	66.2	66.1	67.1
Electrical apparatus	44.2	43.5	42.3	69.2	69.6	69.7
Iron and steel	44.7	44.5	43.5	78.3	79.3	81.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	46.1	45.3	45.7	81.0	81.5	81.5
Machinery other than vehicles	46.2	45.9	45.2	74.0	73.9	73.2
Agricultural implements	42.5	44.3	42.9	75.3	76.8	74.7
Railway rolling stock	43.9	44.6	42.9	83.9	86.1	85.2
Automobiles and parts	41.9	42.0	41.3	85.7	87.2	92.4
Aeroplanes and parts	42.7	42.9	42.1	85.8	86.3	86.2
Steel shipbuilding	49.2	48.1	45.9	83.5	84.6	85.3
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	47.2	46.3	46.6	76.4	77.8	77.2
Tool mfg.	44.5	44.2	43.5	75.7	76.4	76.7
Foundry and machine shop products	45.9	45.8	44.8	76.7	76.4	75.6
Sheet metal work	44.6	45.1	43.1	68.0	67.6	67.7
Non-ferrous metal products	44.2	44.1	44.4	73.3	73.2	72.9
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.5	45.6	46.7	76.1	76.1	75.4
Copper, lead, zinc mfg.	43.9	43.7	44.1	72.9	72.8	72.4
Mining - Metallic ores	46.1	45.5	44.4	85.1	86.5	85.7
Street railway, cartage and storage	47.3	47.2	48.1	72.3	72.3	72.3
Construction - Building	45.1	44.0	42.7	84.9	84.4	81.8
- Highway	41.1	41.1	42.4	70.0	70.1	68.6
Services	42.5	41.8	41.8	44.7	45.4	44.1
Hotels and restaurants	43.7	43.0	42.7	41.9	43.0	42.1

Table 4.- Provincial Averages of Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for whom Statistics of Man-Hours were Available at Sept.1, Oct.1 and Nov.1, 1945. (Concluded).

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Nov.1	Oct.1	Sept.1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
<u>Manitoba - Manufacturing</u>	44.3	43.7	43.8	68.2	68.4	68.0
Meat products	43.7	44.5	43.0	68.0	68.0	68.2
Plant products - edible	45.8	45.6	45.0	55.8	56.5	54.8
Garments and personal furnishings	39.8	39.1	39.1	52.6	52.6	52.3
Iron and steel	44.5	43.0	44.3	78.6	78.6	78.9
Railway rolling stock	44.0	42.4	45.1	84.8	84.7	85.1
Construction - Building	41.5	41.3	41.2	82.1	83.5	80.3
- Highway	37.6	37.1	39.8	63.7	61.2	60.5
Services	41.7	42.9	42.6	43.4	43.2	42.5
<u>Saskatchewan - Manufacturing</u>	43.6	43.6	43.1	67.4	66.5	66.9
Meat products	42.8	42.5	42.9	69.4	67.5	67.4
Construction - Building	37.2	38.2	37.7	71.4	71.9	70.8
- Highway	35.4	36.2	39.1	62.0	61.9	59.4
Services	45.2	46.3	44.0	40.3	40.3	40.3
<u>Alberta - Manufacturing</u>	44.1	42.8	43.2	69.6	70.6	71.2
Meat products	44.2	42.9	44.8	68.5	68.8	67.4
Plant products - edible	47.6	41.6	43.8	58.6	58.1	57.5
Railway rolling stock	46.0	43.9	44.8	81.7	83.7	85.8
Mining - Coal	39.7	37.3	38.8	107.2	107.7	108.1
Construction - Building	35.4	35.7	37.0	82.1	84.0	84.2
Services	43.8	45.0	43.9	45.5	45.2	45.5
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	42.8	42.6	41.7	80.9	81.6	82.5
Lumber products	42.1	41.9	41.2	78.5	79.1	78.4
Rough and dressed lumber	42.2	42.3	41.2	79.7	80.2	79.5
Plant products - edible	42.2	41.4	38.2	59.6	59.4	60.9
Fruit and vegetable canning	43.0	41.2	37.3	56.1	54.9	55.1
Pulp and paper mills	49.5	49.8	50.2	80.9	81.0	79.9
Iron and steel	42.9	42.7	41.4	90.9	91.0	90.5
Steel shipbuilding	43.5	43.4	42.9	91.6	91.5	90.5
Non-ferrous metal products	43.9	44.1	43.2	91.8	95.8	92.7
Mining - Coal	37.8	38.5	36.2	95.6	95.1	96.0
- Metallic ores	46.0	47.2	45.8	91.6	95.5	95.0
Street railway, cartage and storage	45.2	43.4	45.4	77.9	77.6	77.0
Construction - Building	34.7	36.7	35.4	98.0	98.4	98.9
- Highway	33.7	34.5	33.5	73.3	73.4	72.5
Services	41.3	42.4	42.6	53.2	52.7	52.2

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