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MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

REPORTED AT

THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1950



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

Wage-Earners.-- Leading employers are asked to furnish monthly statistics on 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 frequently excluded are route drivers, piece-workers in many but not all establishments, truck men, 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; the results of these surveys are published in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, which also contain data relating to the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment, an important factor contributing to differences shown in the average earnings in various industries.

The monthly statistics of average hours and average hourly earnings, like those of employment and average weekly earnings relate, in the main, to establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, the smaller firms being excluded for reasons of economy in terms of cost and time. In the case of the manufacturing industries, (largely represented in the material of the present bulletin), the statistics relate to over 75 p.c. of all the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The factories furnishing monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in 1946 employed over 81 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported by all manufacturing establishments in the same year, including wage-earners paid by the hour and those employed on other terms.

In mining and construction, data on hours and earnings are currently available for some 85 p.c. and 83 p.c., of the total employees reported to the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in those industries, respectively; at June 1, 1941, the co-operating mine operators had employed over 96 p.c. of all wage-earners at work as enumerated in the Census, while the employers in construction whose statistics were then received had reported over 79 p.c. of the Census total of employees at work in that group. It should be noted that the comparisons with the Census figures are complicated by differences in the classifications used in compiling the two series, so that the percentages of coverage are only approximate.

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 recorded 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 period; 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.

STATISTICS OF MAN-HOURS, HOURLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY WAGES AS REPORTED
BY LEADING EMPLOYERS AT JAN. 1, 1950.

SUMMARY.

There was a seasonal decline of 9.6 p.c. in the aggregate hours reported by leading manufacturing establishments in the week of Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1, largely accounted for by the observance of the holidays, together with a seasonal reduction in activity in some industries. The number of factory wage-earners for whom man-hours were reported at the date under review decreased by 2.9 p.c. since the preceding return, while the average working week was 2.9 hours shorter. The larger mine operators reported a decline of 11.7 p.c. in the aggregate hours worked in their establishments, accompanied by a reduction of 2.4 p.c. in the number of their wage-earners. The average working week at Jan. 1 was 40.2 hours, as compared with 44.4 hours at Dec. 1. The aggregate hours worked by wage-earners on the staffs of the co-operating electric railways and other local transportation companies were less by 7.5 p.c. during the pay period under review than during the week of Dec. 1. In building construction, the aggregate hours of work reported by leading firms dropped by 27.5 p.c., partly as a result of short time worked in the holiday week, and partly as a result of the seasonal decline of 14.3 p.c. in the reported number of wage-earners. The aggregate working time in highway construction fell by 28 p.c.; this loss was accompanied by a seasonal decline of 25.4 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed. The average working week, at 37.5 hours, was 1.3 hours shorter than that in the week preceding Dec. 1. In the service industries for which data are available, the aggregate hours reported were reduced by 5.0 p.c., and the number of wage-earners, by 2.1 p.c. The average working week was 1.3 hours shorter.

In manufacturing, the aggregate wages distributed by firms furnishing data decreased by 8.5 p.c. during the pay period under review, but the average hourly earnings rose by 1.2 cents. The latest figure is the highest on record. The increase was largely due to seasonal changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners for whom statistics were furnished. Upward adjustment in the wage rates was reported in a few instances. Overtime at premium rates was worked by some firms during the week under consideration. In others, short time was reported, but it should be noted that increasingly large proportions of employers are paying their staffs for specified statutory holidays.

In mining, the total wages reported dropped by 11.4 p.c. at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1, while the average hourly earnings, at 120.0 cents, were two-fifths of a cent higher. In local transportation, the disbursements of leading companies in weekly wages decreased by 7.1 p.c. since the preceding return; the average hourly earnings rose by half a cent. Leading building contractors reported a decline of 27.9 p.c. in the total wages they disbursed; the average hourly earnings of members of their staffs were a half cent lower. The wages reported in the highway construction group were 25.5 p.c. lower than at Jan. 1, but the average hourly earnings of their employees were 2.9 cents higher than at Dec. 1. In the service divisions for which data are available, the wages reported declined by 5.2 p.c.; the average hourly earnings were one-tenth of a cent lower.

1. Manufacturing.

Hours Worked.- With the observance of the year-end holidays, there was a general decline of 2.9 hours in the average working time in leading manufacturing establishments in the week of Jan. 1 compared with one month earlier. The falling-off in working time was slightly greater than in the week of Jan. 1, 1949, but was less than in earlier years of the record. The day of the week on which the holidays

Table A.- Changes in the Average Earnings of Persons Employed by Leading Establishments at Jan. 1, 1950, as compared with the same date in preceding years.

(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)

(1) Changes in Average Hourly Earnings and Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners

	Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported at Jan. 1, 1950	Change in Average Hourly Earnings at Jan. 1, 1950 over			Change in Average Weekly Wages at Jan. 1, 1950 over		
		Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1947
(a) Industries	no.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Manufacturing	745,565	4.1	16.9	32.6	2.6	22.0	39.3
Mining	70,861	2.5	15.3	27.1	7.3	26.6	46.4
Local Transportation	31,264	5.6	13.8	31.1	4.9	15.1	29.3
Building Construction	88,913	2.7	12.4	25.8	0.1	15.4	33.1
Services	34,381	4.7	15.9	26.1	4.7	16.5	27.7

(b) In Manufacturing, by Provinces

Nova Scotia	17,720	9.4	20.8	33.0	3.2	16.9	36.2
New Brunswick	13,020	3.0	15.7	29.9	3.0	20.9	33.8
Quebec	240,882	3.4	16.2	31.9	0.7	21.5	37.7
Ontario	374,181	4.3	17.3	33.1	3.3	24.2	39.4
Manitoba	27,567	4.1	16.7	27.6	3.6	18.5	33.3
Saskatchewan	4,938	5.4	16.9	35.0	6.4	23.5	37.4
Alberta	14,636	2.6	19.0	34.1	2.9	19.6	35.4
British Columbia	52,400	2.7	14.6	32.2	1.0	13.3	31.8

(c) In Manufacturing, by Cities

Montreal	128,035	4.0	17.2	30.5	0.7	24.7	40.4
Toronto	112,818	3.8	15.2	31.5	3.8	22.1	40.1
Hamilton	41,408	8.5	24.0	41.6	5.6	25.0	47.2
Winnipeg	24,642	4.1	16.5	27.0	3.5	18.3	34.1
Vancouver	21,407	3.2	14.5	28.9	-1.9	13.1	30.5

(2) Changes in Weekly Earnings of Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners and in Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners

Changes at Jan. 1, 1950, as compared with:-

	Jan. 1, 1949 in		Jan. 1, 1948 in		Jan. 1, 1947 in	
	Salaries and Wages	Weekly Wages	Salaries and Wages	Weekly Wages	Salaries and Wages	Weekly Wages
CANADA	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
All Manufacturing	3.2	2.6	20.2	22.0	34.8	39.3
Durable Manufactured Goods	3.1	2.5	21.7	23.1	35.6	39.2
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	3.5	2.7	18.8	21.0	33.9	39.4

are celebrated has an effect upon the situation. Another factor contributing to a rather greater stability in the figures is the growing practice of paying wage-earners for statutory holidays, since time paid for on holidays is regarded as time worked in this series. Declines in working time were widely reported in the major industrial groups. In some industries, however, work at overtime rates was performed on the holidays.

As already stated, the falling-off in the aggregate hours reported in manufacturing generally amounted to 9.6 p.c. A year earlier, the reduction was 8.8 p.c. The greatest loss reported at the beginning of January in the comparatively brief record was that of 17.2 p.c. in 1946.

In factories manufacturing durable goods, there was a decline of 8.0 p.c. in the aggregate hours reported, accompanied by a drop of 1.9 p.c. in the number of the wage-earners. The hours averaged 40.3, - 2.7 hours below the Dec. 1 figure; one year ago, the average was 41 hours. The aggregate hours reported by the co-operating factories in the light manufactured goods division at Jan. 1 were 11.2 p.c. lower than one month earlier, while the working week, on the average, was 3.3 hours shorter.

Hourly Earnings.- The hourly earnings disbursed by the larger manufacturing establishments at Jan. 1 reached a new maximum of 101.2 cents, an increase of 1.2 cents over the Dec. 1 figure. While there were upward adjustments in wage rates in a number of industries, most of the increase at Jan. 1 resulted from payment at premium rates for work performed on the holidays, together with changes in the distribution of the hours reported in the various branches of manufacturing. As previously stated, the aggregate hours reported in the durable goods industries declined by eight p.c. in the month, while those in the non-durable group fell by 11.2 p.c.; since the wage-earners in the former division received an average of 109.3 cents an hour, while those in the non-durable classes averaged 93.1 cents, the percentage variations just mentioned had an effect upon the general figure of hourly earnings in manufacturing at the beginning of January.

The aggregate wages reported by firms producing heavy manufactured goods decreased by 7.5 p.c. at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1, but there was an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the average hourly earnings. Overtime at premium rates paid by some firms for work on the holiday, upward adjustments in wage rates in the electrical apparatus and some other industries, and a seasonal decline in the lumber products industry contributed to the all-time high average recorded at the date under review.

The average hourly earnings reported in the non-durable manufacturing industries as a whole rose by 1.6 cents at Jan. 1, also to reach a new maximum. Increases were reported in most of the main branches of manufacturing, the exceptions being fur and fur products, pulp and paper mills and beverages. Reductions of staff in food-processing plants, and a decrease of 4.1 hours in the average working time in textile mills also tended to raise the general average in the light manufactured goods division.

Average Weekly Wages.- The weekly wages disbursed by the larger manufacturing establishments at Jan. 1 were 8.5 p.c. lower, in the aggregate, than at Dec. 1. The weekly wages of their wage-earners averaged \$40.48 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$42.90 at the beginning of December. Losses in working time due to the observance of the holidays and to seasonal inactivity in certain industries, accounted for the decline. At Jan. 1, 1949, the average weekly earnings had declined by \$2.01 from Dec. 1, 1948. In the heavy manufactured goods class, the latest figure of average weekly wages was \$44.05, a decrease of \$2.69 from a month earlier. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, the average weekly wages fell from \$39.25 at Dec. 1 to \$36.87 at Jan. 1, 1950.

Table 8 gives a comparison of the average weekly salaries and wages reported monthly by leading manufacturers in a period of some duration, with the average weekly wages paid the wage-earners for whom they keep a record of hours worked. The former figures include the earnings of wage-earners paid by the hour and those paid at other rates, as well as those of workers paid by salary and commission. On the whole, the wage-earners for whom statistics are given in the present bulletin, as shown in Table 3, form important proportions of the total personnel of the co-operating establishments. At the beginning of January, such employees made up 74 p.c. of the total number of persons in all categories on the payrolls of the manufacturers^{1/} furnishing monthly statistics on employment and payrolls at the same date; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, the ratio was 77.2 p.c., and that in the light manufactured goods division, 71.1 p.c.

The high proportions which the hourly-rated wage-earners constitute of the total employees of the co-operating establishments lend interest to the data in Table 8. In the period under review, the average weekly salaries-and-wages figure for manufacturing as a whole declined by \$1.77 from Dec. 1, while the average weekly wages were \$2.42 lower. In the durable goods division, the figures of weekly wages fell by \$2.69 between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1; the combined salaries and wages showed a drop of \$1.98. In the non-durable goods division of manufacturing, the decline of \$2.38 in the average weekly wages exceeded that of \$1.64 in the figure of average weekly salaries and wages.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

In many of the non-manufacturing industries, few if any of the wage-earners are paid by the hour, with the result that a precise record of the hours worked is not kept. The representation of the non-manufacturing industries in this bulletin is therefore less than that in the manufacturing classes. The following notes deal briefly with the statistics for several of the non-manufacturing classes.

In the week of Jan. 1, the average hours worked and the average hourly earnings in the coal-mining industry were lower than in the week of Dec. 1, the hours falling by 5.2 hours and the average hourly earnings by 1.5 cents; with reduced hours in many mines during the holiday season, production bonuses were lower than in the week preceding Dec. 1. Wage-earners engaged in the extraction of metallic ores worked, on the average, 3.6 hours less during the week of Jan. 1 than that of Dec. 1, but their average hourly earnings rose from the previous all-time high level of 117.6 cents at Dec. 1, to 118.7 cents at the date under review. As a result of wage adjustments in some firms, the hourly earnings in the non-metallic mining group increased from 105.1 cents at Dec. 1, to 106.4 cents at Jan. 1, the maximum on record. In the same period, the average hours worked fell by 4.7 hours.

In the local transportation group, the average hours worked were lower than a month earlier, declining from 46 hours in the week of Dec. 1 to 44.2 hours at Jan. 1. The average hourly earnings increased by 0.5 cents, to reach a maximum of 103.3 cents at the latest date, when overtime pay during the Christmas season contributed to the rise. Seasonal factors largely accounted for the decline of 6.4 hours in the time worked by wage-earners reported in building construction at Jan. 1 compared with one month earlier. The average hourly earnings dropped from 109.1 cents at Dec. 1 to 108.6 cents at the beginning of January. There was a seasonal decline in the number of wage-earners for whom man-hours are reported in

^{1/} That is, of establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. See the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls. It is estimated that the salaried personnel in manufacturing as a whole usually make up 16 p.c. to 17 p.c. of the total number of employees. Attention is called to the explanatory notes facing the first page of this bulletin.

the highway construction industry at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier. The average hours worked dropped from 38.8 hours in the week of Dec. 1, to 37.5 in the pay period under review, while the hourly earnings increased by 2.9 cents, to reach a maximum of 89.4 cents at Jan. 1.

The wage-earners in hotels and restaurants for whom man-hours are reported worked, on the average, three-tenths of an hour less in the period under review than in the week of Dec. 1. The hourly earnings showed little change in the month. The average hours worked by wage-earners in the co-operating laundries and dry-cleaning establishments dropped from 41 hours in the week of Dec. 1 to 37.5 hours in that of Jan. 1; the average hourly earnings increased by one-tenth of a cent to 67.8 cents at the latter date, when the figure was the maximum in the record.

3. Provincial Statistics for Leading Industries.

In all provinces, the average hours worked in manufacturing as a whole in the week of Jan. 1 were decidedly lower than in that of Dec. 1, due to the observance of the holidays and the closing of plants for repairs, inventory, etc. The largest declines were in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia, the average hours worked declined from 43 at Dec. 1 to 38.7 at Jan. 1. This reduction was partly accounted for by the holiday factor, and partly by the seasonal drop in the food-processing industries. In British Columbia, the average hours worked fell by 4.1 hours, to 34.5 hours in the week under review, while there was a decline of 3.8 hours in the indicated working time in New Brunswick. In the latter province, seasonal inactivity in the lumber and food processing industries contributed to the loss. As compared with the week preceding Jan. 1, 1949, the average hours in manufacturing generally were slightly shorter in all provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick. The average working time in Saskatchewan was two-fifths of an hour longer at Jan. 1, 1950, than one year earlier; an increase of one-tenth of an hour was reported by manufacturing firms in Alberta, while the indicated working week in New Brunswick was unchanged, at 41.7 hours.

Advances in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole were reported in all provinces. The increases varied from 0.2 cents in Alberta and 0.5 cents in Saskatchewan, to 2.4 cents in New Brunswick and 4.8 cents in Nova Scotia. Seasonal lay-offs of wage-earners in food-processing plants and short-time in textile factories, together with premium rates paid for work performed on the holiday in iron and steel mills and petroleum refineries were largely responsible for the comparatively large increase in Nova Scotia. Changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners and their hours in New Brunswick largely accounted for the higher figure in that province. This factor, together with overtime rates in some industries, upward adjustments in wage rates in the electrical apparatus and other industries and the termination of industrial disputes in the rubber and lithographing industries, were largely responsible for the increase of 1.3 cents in average hourly earnings in Ontario. In British Columbia, the average hourly earnings also showed a gain of 1.3 cents, due to overtime in some industries, and changes in the industrial distribution of total hours worked as compared with Dec. 1. In Manitoba, the increase of one cent in average hourly earnings was also mainly due to a change in the industrial distribution of hours worked. In all provinces, there was a decline at Jan. 1 in the number of wage-earners for whom man-hours data are reported by manufacturers.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1949, there were increases in hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole, as follows:- Nova Scotia, 8.1 cents; New Brunswick, 2.7 cents; Quebec, 3.0 cents; Ontario, 4.4 cents; Manitoba, 3.9 cents; Saskatchewan, 5.3 cents; Alberta, 2.6 cents and British Columbia, 3.2 cents. In the same period, the general average in Canada has risen by 4.0 cents. In considering

the changes taking place in the provincial figures in recent months, shown in Table A on page 2, it must be remembered that the industrial and the related sex distributions of the wage-earners reported by leading firms in the various areas have an important influence on the differences in the amounts by which the figures of hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole have risen.

4. Statistics for the Larger Cities.

Statistics of average hours worked and average hourly earnings in manufacturing in the last 13 months for Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver are published in Table 5, which also gives comparative figures at Jan. 1 in the period, 1945-48. As a result of the Christmas holiday, the average working time for the week preceding Jan. 1 was much shorter in all five cities than one month earlier. The declines were somewhat greater than during the same period in 1948. The greatest drop in average hours, 4.6 hours, was reported in Vancouver. This decline from the week of Dec. 1 was largely the result of substantially reduced working hours in the lumber and iron and steel industries, although short time was reported by most manufacturing industries in the city. Decreases in the other cities varied from 3.4 hours for the week in Montreal, to 2.5 hours in Toronto.

At Jan. 1, firms in all five cities reported higher average hourly earnings in manufacturing than in the week of Dec. 1. Some of the increase was accounted for by changes in the industrial distribution of the hours worked, although overtime work performed on the holidays in some establishments was a factor. In Hamilton, the increase as compared with the week of Dec. 1 amounted to three cents, and was partly accounted for by an upward adjustment in wage rates in the electrical apparatus industry. In Montreal, the general average in manufacturing at Jan. 1 rose by one cent. The increase was largely the result of curtailment in employment and hours in the edible plant products and textile industries, together with overtime work at premium rates in certain other classes. The hourly earnings in Winnipeg rose from 96.7 cents at Dec. 1, to 97.5 cents at the date under review. Seasonal lay-offs of lower-paid casual help in food processing plants was partly responsible for this rise in the average earnings. The hourly earnings in Toronto and Vancouver increased by a half cent and one-tenth of a cent, respectively.

In comparison with a year ago, the average hourly earnings have increased by 3.7 cents, 3.8 cents, 9.2 cents, 3.8 cents and 3.6 cents in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, respectively. The advances in the average hourly rates in the larger cities at Jan. 1 as compared with the same date in earlier years are shown in Table A and in Table 5. It should be again pointed out that the variations in the average rates in manufacturing as a whole in the cities are due, in part, to differences in the industrial distributions of the reported wage-earners. The related sex distributions of the wage-earners employed by leading establishments in the various provinces and cities also have an important influence on the differences in the amounts by which the hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole have risen in recent months.

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Table 1.- Average Hours and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners for Whom Data are Available at Jan.1, 1950, With Comparative Figures for Dec.1, 1949 and Jan.1, 1949.

(The Latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners ^{3/} Working Hours Shown in Col. 1
	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	
	no.	no.	no.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$	No.
MANUFACTURING	40.0	42.9	40.6	101.2	100.0	97.2	40.48	42.90	39.46	746,566
*Durable manufactured goods	40.3	43.0	41.0	109.3	108.7	104.8	44.06	46.74	42.97	370,329
Non-durable manufactured goods	39.6	42.9	40.2	93.1	91.6	89.3	36.87	39.25	36.90	376,236
Animal products - edible	39.7	42.6	38.1	100.7	99.8	96.6	39.98	42.42	36.39	21,411
Dairy products	44.2	46.2	45.1	76.3	76.4	74.6	33.72	35.30	33.60	3,296
Meat products	40.4	43.6	37.6	109.6	108.9	105.1	44.28	47.37	39.62	16,256
Leather products	36.8	40.2	38.0	77.0	76.6	73.9	28.34	30.79	28.08	22,209
Leather boots and shoes	36.8	39.2	37.5	74.2	74.0	70.6	26.56	29.01	26.48	14,479
*Lumber products	37.6	42.1	37.7	92.7	92.3	89.4	34.86	38.86	33.70	63,296
Rough and dressed lumber	36.5	41.0	36.6	99.3	98.7	96.6	36.24	40.47	34.99	37,968
Containers	37.8	45.9	37.9	76.2	76.8	80.2	28.80	35.25	30.40	3,862
Furniture	39.9	43.7	39.8	86.7	86.5	84.1	34.59	37.80	33.47	16,254
*Musical instruments	42.8	46.2	44.3	87.4	87.6	82.7	37.41	40.47	36.64	911
Plant products - edible	38.8	43.9	40.6	80.2	77.5	76.5	31.12	34.02	30.98	39,353
Flour and other milled products	39.8	44.5	41.1	96.6	96.9	91.2	38.45	42.88	37.48	4,728
Fruit and vegetable preserving	35.3	41.0	37.0	77.3	72.8	72.3	27.29	29.85	26.75	5,787
Bread and bakery products	42.6	44.2	43.3	80.4	78.3	77.4	34.17	34.61	33.61	7,892
Chocolate and cocoa products	35.7	43.8	38.4	69.0	66.3	63.8	24.63	29.04	24.50	8,091
Pulp and paper products	42.3	46.4	43.0	109.3	108.9	106.4	46.23	49.44	45.75	80,345
Pulp and paper mills	45.3	48.2	46.6	113.6	114.4	113.7	51.46	56.14	52.87	39,300
Paper products	39.6	44.4	39.2	86.4	85.6	81.6	34.21	38.01	31.99	16,308
Printing and publishing	39.3	41.4	39.3	116.5	116.6	107.7	45.78	47.86	42.33	24,737
Rubber products	40.8	41.8	41.3	103.7	102.3	103.7	42.31	42.76	42.83	17,100
Textiles - all branches	37.3	41.4	38.2	80.9	80.0	77.3	30.18	33.12	29.53	122,478
Thread, yarn and cloth	41.0	44.2	41.3	84.9	84.6	80.9	34.81	37.36	33.41	61,702
Cotton yarn and cloth	42.7	43.6	42.2	84.9	84.9	84.6	36.26	37.02	35.66	20,986
Woolen yarn and cloth	40.0	43.8	40.5	81.0	80.0	75.9	32.40	35.04	30.74	11,636
Synthetic silk and silk goods	39.2	46.5	40.4	87.9	87.2	80.1	34.46	39.68	32.36	14,630
Hosiery and knit goods	36.4	42.4	37.7	74.9	75.1	71.4	27.26	31.84	26.92	19,904
Garments and personal furnishings	32.7	37.2	34.3	77.0	75.2	74.6	25.18	27.97	25.66	38,366
Tobacco	39.8	42.4	39.2	87.8	89.0	81.2	34.94	37.74	31.63	9,203
Beverages	43.4	43.9	43.3	101.4	100.6	97.2	44.01	44.16	42.09	12,906
Distilled and malt liquor	42.4	43.4	42.7	107.2	106.8	102.1	45.46	46.92	43.60	10,077
Chemicals and allied products	42.7	44.1	42.9	100.7	99.9	96.6	43.00	44.06	41.44	24,669
Drugs and medicines	40.8	41.4	39.9	83.2	83.7	79.9	33.95	34.66	31.88	3,826
*Clay, glass and stone products	42.7	46.7	42.3	99.3	98.5	94.7	42.40	46.01	40.06	17,001
Glass products	44.1	46.2	42.3	96.8	94.4	89.7	42.26	43.61	37.94	6,168
Lime, gypsum and cement products	43.1	46.9	43.0	99.1	99.3	93.1	42.71	46.67	40.03	4,636
*Electrical apparatus	39.8	41.9	40.4	110.7	109.2	107.4	44.06	45.75	43.39	36,926
Heavy electrical apparatus ^{1/}	42.4	43.0	42.5	123.1	122.0	118.6	52.19	52.46	50.36	9,361
*Iron and steel products	40.6	43.0	41.8	114.3	114.3	108.9	46.41	49.16	45.62	217,690
Crude, rolled and forged products	40.7	43.1	42.4	121.4	120.9	111.3	49.41	52.11	47.19	31,143
Primary iron and steel	40.8	42.8	42.2	123.8	123.2	112.7	50.51	52.73	47.66	25,490
Machinery (other than vehicles)	40.9	43.6	42.9	106.5	105.7	101.1	43.16	46.09	43.37	19,613
Agricultural implements	38.9	41.2	42.4	121.9	119.0	113.4	47.42	49.03	48.08	12,417
Land vehicles and aircraft	41.7	42.8	42.0	118.1	118.8	114.6	49.26	50.86	48.13	86,747
Railway rolling stock	43.8	44.9	44.6	113.8	116.0	111.8	49.84	51.64	49.75	40,214
Automobiles and parts	39.4	40.0	39.0	125.1	124.7	121.3	49.29	49.88	47.31	38,561
Aeroplanes and parts	41.9	46.0	43.4	109.7	113.4	102.8	46.96	52.16	44.62	7,263
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	38.9	42.7	41.0	110.9	111.6	107.1	43.14	47.66	43.91	10,666
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	39.3	43.1	40.4	108.6	109.6	103.2	42.68	47.24	41.69	8,287
Hardware, tools and cutlery	41.3	43.2	41.0	98.9	98.1	96.4	40.85	42.38	39.52	9,621
Foundry and machine shop products	38.8	42.8	40.7	112.2	112.9	106.7	43.53	48.32	43.43	6,625
Sheet metal work	37.5	43.0	40.8	102.1	102.7	98.7	38.29	44.16	40.27	12,160
*Non-ferrous metal products	42.6	44.3	41.7	109.7	109.1	105.8	46.73	48.33	44.12	34,607
Smelting and refining	45.4	46.4	-	119.4	118.1	-	54.21	53.62	-	16,602
Aluminum and its products	41.3	43.0	-	100.8	100.7	-	41.63	43.30	-	4,183
Brass and copper manufacturing	40.1	42.9	41.4	106.3	106.6	101.0	42.63	45.73	41.81	8,134
Non-metallic mineral products	41.4	42.6	42.0	123.0	121.6	114.7	50.92	51.80	48.17	9,748
Petroleum and its products	41.5	42.0	41.2	131.8	129.7	123.3	54.70	54.47	50.80	6,309
Miscellaneous manufactured products	39.0	43.0	38.9	87.1	86.3	82.8	33.97	37.11	32.21	16,914
MINING	40.2	44.4	38.4	120.0	119.6	117.1	48.24	53.10	44.97	70,861
Coal	35.1	40.3	31.2	131.3	132.8	130.6	46.09	53.52	40.75	21,344
Metallic ores	42.8	46.4	41.8	118.7	117.6	115.9	50.80	54.67	48.45	38,028
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	41.0	46.7	41.0	106.4	106.1	101.6	43.62	48.03	41.66	11,489
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION ^{2/}	44.2	46.0	44.6	103.3	102.8	97.8	45.66	47.29	43.52	31,264
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	34.7	41.1	35.6	108.6	109.1	105.7	37.68	44.84	37.63	88,913
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	37.6	38.8	35.9	89.4	86.6	84.4	33.53	33.56	30.30	34,342
SERVICES (as indicated below)	41.4	42.7	41.4	64.7	64.8	61.8	26.79	27.67	25.59	34,381
Hotels and restaurants	43.3	43.6	42.8	63.4	63.5	61.1	27.46	27.69	26.16	22,977
Personal (Chiefly laundries)	37.5	41.0	38.6	67.8	67.7	63.6	25.43	27.76	24.46	11,404

*The industries classed in the durable manufactured goods industries are indicated by an asterisk.

^{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:- Nov. 1, 1949, 231.1; Dec. 1, 1949, 231.6; Jan. 1, 1950, 233.6; at Jan. 1, 1949, the index was 224.9.

^{2/}Chiefly street and electric railways.

^{3/}For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls.

Table 2.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing as a Whole and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	39.7	39.5	70.0	77.1	60.9
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
*Jan. 1, 1947	38.1	38.0	38.1	76.3	83.3	69.4
Feb. 1	43.2	43.2	43.1	76.4	83.5	69.4
Mar. 1	43.4	43.6	43.2	77.1	84.2	69.9
Apr. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	77.6	84.8	70.5
May 1	43.2	43.3	43.1	78.3	85.4	71.2
June 1	42.9	43.0	42.7	79.9	86.2	73.4
July 1	42.0	42.5	41.6	80.8	86.8	74.7
Aug. 1	42.5	42.6	42.3	81.3	87.7	74.8
Sept. 1	42.3	42.5	42.2	82.2	88.8	75.7
Oct. 1	43.1	43.5	42.6	83.4	90.6	76.2
Nov. 1	42.9	43.2	42.7	84.7	91.9	77.6
Dec. 1	43.5	43.8	43.2	85.6	92.8	78.3
*Jan. 1, 1948	38.3	38.5	38.1	86.6	92.9	80.0
Feb. 1	42.8	42.7	42.8	86.6	93.2	80.1
Mar. 1	43.2	43.4	43.0	88.0	95.0	80.8
*Apr. 1	41.6	41.8	41.4	89.0	95.6	82.1
May 1	43.1	43.4	42.7	89.4	96.2	82.4
June 1	41.7	41.6	41.7	91.4	98.4	84.4
July 1	42.0	42.3	41.6	92.3	99.2	85.2
Aug. 1	42.1	42.0	42.1	92.7	99.8	85.6
Sept. 1	41.7	42.0	41.5	93.4	100.9	85.8
Oct. 1	43.0	43.3	42.7	94.6	102.6	86.6
Nov. 1	43.1	43.2	43.1	95.5	103.4	87.6
Dec. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	96.0	104.1	87.7
*Jan. 1, 1949	40.6	41.0	40.2	97.2	104.8	89.3
Feb. 1	42.9	43.2	42.7	97.2	105.0	89.3
Mar. 1	43.0	43.2	42.7	97.6	105.3	89.6
Apr. 1	42.9	43.2	42.6	98.2	105.7	90.3
May 1	42.5	42.7	42.3	98.6	106.2	90.7
June 1	40.8	41.1	40.5	99.1	106.5	91.5
July 1	41.8	42.4	41.2	99.1	106.7	91.3
Aug. 1	41.9	42.1	41.7	98.8	106.5	91.1
Sept. 1	42.4	42.5	42.2	98.4	106.6	90.4
Oct. 1	42.7	43.0	42.5	99.3	107.8	91.0
Nov. 1	42.8	42.8	42.9	99.5	108.0	91.4
Dec. 1	42.9	43.0	42.9	100.0	108.7	91.5
*Jan. 1, 1950	40.0	40.3	39.6	101.2	109.3	93.1

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 3.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Non-Manufacturing Industries. (Continued)

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Mining All Branches</u>	<u>Coal Mining</u>	<u>Metallic Mining</u>	<u>Non-Metallic Mining</u>	<u>Local Transportation</u>
(a) <u>Average Hours Worked Per Week</u>					
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.0	32.3	42.6	43.3	47.2
*Jan. 1, 1946	40.5	38.9	41.1	43.1	45.1
*Jan. 1, 1947	34.9	26.8	39.3	39.8	44.8
*Jan. 1, 1948	36.6	30.5	39.0	41.6	43.7
*Jan. 1, 1949	38.4	31.2	41.8	41.0	44.5
Feb. 1	44.0	40.3	45.9	44.9	45.4
Mar. 1	42.5	37.4	45.5	42.5	45.7
Apr. 1	42.3	36.6	45.5	42.6	45.5
May 1	41.4	34.7	44.6	42.9	45.4
June 1	41.2	33.5	45.4	40.9	44.7
July 1	42.6	37.8	45.5	41.8	45.4
Aug. 1	42.9	39.0	45.1	43.0	45.6
Sept. 1	42.9	38.4	45.1	43.6	46.1
Oct. 1	43.8	39.4	45.8	44.9	45.6
Nov. 1	44.5	40.3	46.5	45.4	46.0
Dec. 1	44.4	40.3	46.4	45.7	46.0
*Jan. 1, 1950	40.2	35.1	42.8	41.0	44.2
(b) <u>Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)</u>					
Jan. 1, 1945	85.3	95.7	85.1	67.2	68.5
Jan. 1, 1946	86.1	94.0	86.0	65.0	71.0
Jan. 1, 1947	94.4	106.0	95.3	74.0	78.8
Jan. 1, 1948	104.1	115.3	104.3	86.4	90.8
Jan. 1, 1949	117.1	130.6	115.9	101.6	97.8
Feb. 1	116.0	128.2	113.7	101.8	97.9
Mar. 1	118.1	127.6	115.9	105.3	98.1
Apr. 1	117.5	127.3	115.1	105.8	98.4
May 1	117.2	126.4	116.2	104.4	98.7
June 1	117.0	127.3	116.0	103.7	99.1
July 1	116.6	125.8	116.0	103.0	99.5
Aug. 1	115.9	127.4	115.3	101.6	101.6
Sept. 1	115.8	126.9	115.9	101.0	101.3
Oct. 1	116.8	127.7	116.4	102.5	101.4
Nov. 1	118.6	132.1	117.2	102.8	101.9
Dec. 1	119.6	132.8	117.6	105.1	102.8
Jan. 1, 1950	120.0	131.3	118.7	106.4	103.3

*See footnote on page 8.

Table 3.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Non-Manufacturing Industries. (Concluded)

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Building Construction</u>	<u>Highway Construction</u>	<u>Services as Specified</u>	<u>Hotels Restaurants</u>	<u>Personal Services</u>
(a) <u>Average Hours Worked Per Week</u>					
*Jan. 1, 1945	35.1	35.2	41.5	44.0	36.6
*Jan. 1, 1946	32.5	35.2	41.6	44.3	36.5
*Jan. 1, 1947	32.8	37.7	40.9	43.0	37.2
*Jan. 1, 1948	33.8	35.6	41.2	43.1	37.6
*Jan. 1, 1949	35.6	35.9	41.4	42.8	38.5
Feb. 1	39.6	40.6	42.2	42.9	40.8
Mar. 1	40.8	40.3	42.4	43.4	40.6
Apr. 1	40.5	39.1	42.6	43.4	41.2
May 1	40.4	35.2	42.3	43.0	41.1
June 1	38.6	38.1	41.8	42.7	40.1
July 1	39.1	39.9	42.3	43.1	40.7
Aug. 1	41.1	40.3	42.2	43.2	40.1
Sept. 1	41.1	39.4	42.5	43.4	40.5
Oct. 1	41.5	38.6	42.0	42.5	40.9
Nov. 1	41.2	38.9	41.9	42.4	40.8
Dec. 1	41.1	38.8	42.7	43.6	41.0
*Jan. 1, 1950	34.7	37.5	41.4	43.3	37.5
(b) <u>Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)</u>					
Jan. 1, 1945	79.6	64.6	42.3	40.5	46.6
Jan. 1, 1946	82.3	64.6	43.8	42.3	47.4
Jan. 1, 1947	86.3	66.3	51.3	51.3	51.4
Jan. 1, 1948	96.6	76.0	55.8	54.4	59.1
Jan. 1, 1949	105.7	84.4	61.8	61.1	63.5
Feb. 1	108.9	85.5	62.1	61.4	63.5
Mar. 1	108.0	85.7	63.8	63.7	64.1
Apr. 1	108.9	87.6	63.0	62.3	64.7
May 1	108.5	86.2	63.9	63.1	65.4
June 1	107.0	85.1	64.2	63.5	65.8
July 1	107.2	84.9	63.8	62.5	66.4
Aug. 1	106.7	83.7	63.3	62.1	65.9
Sept. 1	107.8	85.1	63.0	61.6	66.2
Oct. 1	108.2	85.4	64.3	63.1	66.9
Nov. 1	109.0	86.8	64.9	63.8	67.3
Dec. 1	109.1	86.5	64.8	63.5	67.7
Jan. 1, 1950	108.6	89.4	64.7	63.4	67.8

* See footnote on page 8.

Table 4.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole, by Provinces.

<u>Week of</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>
(a) <u>Average Hours Worked</u>								
*Jan. 1, 1945	40.3	40.1	41.4	38.7	39.6	37.8	40.2	37.1
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.5	41.1	39.5	37.2	39.1	41.3	39.8	36.1
*Jan. 1, 1947	37.8	40.5	39.5	38.1	38.4	40.6	39.8	34.6
*Jan. 1, 1948	40.0	39.9	39.4	37.7	39.5	39.1	40.0	34.9
*Jan. 1, 1949	41.0	41.7	42.3	40.3	40.3	40.9	40.1	35.1
Feb. 1	44.3	45.6	44.5	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	38.2
Mar. 1	44.0	45.4	44.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.4	37.4
Apr. 1	43.9	45.0	44.4	42.3	42.9	42.8	42.9	38.6
May 1	44.1	44.3	44.1	42.0	41.7	43.0	41.6	37.9
June 1	43.3	43.1	41.8	40.3	41.2	43.3	41.4	37.4
July 1	43.2	44.4	42.1	41.8	42.7	42.7	42.4	38.4
Aug. 1	42.8	44.8	43.1	41.4	42.5	42.5	41.6	37.8
Sept. 1	42.9	44.6	43.8	41.8	43.0	42.6	42.9	38.2
Oct. 1	43.5	45.4	44.4	42.2	42.8	42.6	42.2	38.1
Nov. 1	44.2	44.8	44.4	42.3	42.9	42.0	42.9	38.4
Dec. 1	43.0	45.5	44.5	42.4	43.2	42.3	42.7	38.5
*Jan. 1, 1950	38.7	41.7	41.2	39.9	40.1	41.3	40.2	34.5
(b) <u>Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)</u>								
Jan. 1, 1945	71.2	62.6	64.6	72.1	68.9	69.0	73.5	83.9
Jan. 1, 1946	68.5	64.1	61.9	69.8	69.5	70.1	71.6	81.6
Jan. 1, 1947	71.2	70.8	69.2	79.8	77.1	76.8	76.0	91.4
Jan. 1, 1948	78.4	79.5	78.6	90.5	84.3	88.7	85.6	105.4
Jan. 1, 1949	86.6	89.3	88.3	101.8	94.5	98.4	99.3	117.6
Feb. 1	87.2	88.5	88.2	102.0	94.6	98.7	99.4	118.0
Mar. 1	86.9	88.6	88.4	102.5	94.7	99.4	100.0	118.5
Apr. 1	87.7	89.6	89.2	103.0	95.5	99.0	99.2	118.8
May 1	87.9	89.9	89.3	103.5	95.9	100.4	100.1	119.0
June 1	92.6	88.1	90.1	103.7	96.5	100.9	100.6	118.5
July 1	88.1	88.3	90.7	103.3	95.6	100.4	100.3	118.5
Aug. 1	90.0	87.1	89.7	103.6	96.0	101.6	99.2	118.3
Sept. 1	90.7	88.1	89.5	103.0	95.8	101.1	99.1	116.9
Oct. 1	90.8	88.6	90.1	104.1	96.6	102.4	100.8	118.1
Nov. 1	89.9	89.1	90.4	104.2	96.9	102.4	101.4	119.4
Dec. 1	89.9	89.6	90.6	104.9	97.4	103.2	101.7	119.5
Jan. 1, 1950	94.7	92.0	91.3	106.2	98.4	103.7	101.9	120.8

* See footnote on page 8.

Table 5.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole in Indicated Cities.

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
(a) <u>Average Hours Worked</u>					
*Jan. 1, 1945	38.9	37.3	38.2	39.2	35.4
*Jan. 1, 1946	36.8	36.3	37.0	38.7	34.8
*Jan. 1, 1947	37.0	36.7	38.2	37.5	32.8
*Jan. 1, 1948	37.4	36.9	39.4	39.0	33.6
*Jan. 1, 1949	41.1	39.1	40.8	39.8	34.9
Feb. 1	42.7	41.1	42.9	42.0	37.7
Mar. 1	42.7	41.4	43.1	42.4	36.1
Apr. 1	43.0	41.2	42.9	42.4	38.0
May 1	42.6	41.2	43.0	41.3	37.4
June 1	40.4	39.2	40.6	40.7	36.7
July 1	40.8	40.6	41.7	42.2	37.8
Aug. 1	41.3	40.2	40.7	42.2	37.5
Sept. 1	42.3	40.6	41.4	42.7	37.6
Oct. 1	42.9	41.1	42.0	42.5	37.8
Nov. 1	43.1	41.5	41.2	42.6	37.8
Dec. 1	43.2	41.6	42.5	42.9	37.8
*Jan. 1, 1950	39.8	39.1	39.7	39.6	33.2
(b) <u>Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)</u>					
Jan. 1, 1945	71.3	71.7	73.5	68.9	85.8
Jan. 1, 1946	67.4	71.4	73.4	69.6	81.9
Jan. 1, 1947	74.2	79.0	83.1	76.8	91.4
Jan. 1, 1948	82.6	90.2	94.9	83.7	102.9
Jan. 1, 1949	93.1	100.1	108.6	93.7	114.2
Feb. 1	93.1	101.3	109.2	93.7	115.2
Mar. 1	93.5	101.7	109.7	93.9	115.4
Apr. 1	94.1	102.3	109.1	94.7	116.2
May 1	94.0	102.5	111.2	95.0	116.6
June 1	94.8	102.7	112.5	95.4	116.9
July 1	95.7	102.2	111.8	94.5	117.0
Aug. 1	94.6	102.0	112.5	94.8	116.8
Sept. 1	94.3	102.1	112.4	95.1	115.8
Oct. 1	95.1	102.7	113.2	95.8	117.5
Nov. 1	95.4	102.7	113.1	96.0	117.3
Dec. 1	95.8	103.4	114.7	96.7	117.7
Jan. 1, 1950	96.8	103.9	117.7	97.5	117.8

* See footnote on page 8.

Table 6.- Average Hours and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec for Whom Data are Available at Jan. 1, 1950, With Comparative Figures at Dec. 1, 1949 and Jan. 1, 1949.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
NOVA SCOTIA - Manufacturing	38.7	43.0	41.0	94.7	89.9	86.6
Animal products - edible	33.9	34.2	35.7	70.8	70.8	67.1
Lumber products	39.7	44.1	41.1	60.7	59.4	58.0
Textiles - all branches	35.6	42.8	39.1	66.7	64.3	62.8
Iron and steel	39.8	43.1	42.4	112.7	109.3	101.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	40.1	43.0	44.1	120.4	114.3	104.4
Steel shipbuilding	39.6	42.4	41.9	106.6	104.6	103.2
Mining - Coal	37.6	41.4	26.6	120.7	122.5	112.7
Construction - Building	31.2	35.5	32.6	87.6	90.2	86.7
- Highway	24.6	23.5	26.1	73.2	71.5	70.8
NEW BRUNSWICK - Manufacturing	41.7	45.5	41.7	92.0	89.6	89.3
Rough and dressed lumber	38.7	46.2	40.1	64.6	64.9	65.2
Pulp and paper mills	45.5	49.2	45.0	112.9	115.6	113.8
Iron and steel	41.8	43.0	41.0	108.0	105.2	107.9
Construction - Building	32.3	38.3	35.0	87.5	84.2	86.1
- Highway	32.7	33.1	27.6	73.9	73.8	72.1
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	41.2	44.5	42.3	91.3	90.6	88.3
Leather products	35.8	39.6	37.9	71.6	70.6	68.0
Leather boots and shoes	35.8	38.6	37.8	71.7	71.1	68.0
Lumber products	43.5	47.6	43.8	73.3	72.9	70.9
Rough and dressed lumber	45.1	49.1	44.5	69.6	69.8	65.6
Plant products - edible	40.4	47.9	43.4	74.0	71.8	70.8
Pulp and paper products	43.9	47.7	45.1	105.7	105.5	103.6
Pulp and paper mills	46.3	49.4	47.6	109.3	110.5	109.5
Textiles - all branches	37.8	41.9	39.1	78.2	77.3	75.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	44.5	44.2	44.1	82.6	82.2	84.2
Synthetic silk and silk goods	38.3	46.3	40.3	82.8	83.0	73.2
Hosiery and knit goods	38.1	44.4	39.1	71.4	72.1	67.5
Garments and personal furnishings	32.1	36.7	34.7	74.7	72.5	72.7
Chemicals and allied products	45.0	45.9	44.9	90.3	89.9	85.9
Electrical apparatus	40.2	41.3	39.5	105.9	105.9	108.7
Iron and steel	42.7	45.6	44.5	105.7	106.7	101.4
Machinery other than vehicles	42.6	45.4	46.5	96.3	97.6	94.7
Railway rolling stock	43.9	45.4	44.0	116.5	117.9	113.9
Aeroplanes and parts	43.1	48.2	45.5	106.2	111.7	99.4
Steel shipbuilding	44.1	48.3	47.6	103.0	105.0	99.2
Non-ferrous metal products	44.8	46.5	42.9	100.1	99.3	96.8
Smelting and refining	47.6	47.4	-	110.0	109.7	-
Mining - Metallic ores	45.1	48.1	44.1	104.1	103.7	102.3
- Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	42.7	47.7	41.9	98.7	98.3	93.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	48.0	49.0	46.7	95.6	95.1	89.7
Construction - Building	35.3	41.5	37.0	102.2	101.7	100.2
- Highway	43.3	44.4	38.5	78.0	74.8	72.0
Services	43.9	44.8	43.4	60.2	59.9	55.4

Table 6.- Average Hours and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Ontario for Whom Data are Available at Jan. 1, 1950 with Comparative Figures at Dec. 1, 1949, and Jan. 1, 1949. (Continued)

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
ONTARIO - Manufacturing	39.9	42.4	40.3	106.2	104.9	101.8
Animal products - edible	42.8	44.6	40.3	100.4	101.0	96.8
Meat products	42.1	44.2	38.9	108.7	109.2	105.0
Leather products	37.8	40.9	38.1	83.1	83.4	80.7
Leather boots and shoes	35.8	39.9	36.8	78.6	78.5	74.7
Lumber products	39.6	43.5	39.7	83.9	83.9	81.0
Rough and dressed lumber	40.1	43.6	41.6	81.2	81.0	78.9
Furniture	39.7	43.7	39.1	87.9	88.1	85.1
Plant products - edible	38.4	42.6	39.7	81.3	79.4	77.6
Fruit and vegetable canning	36.1	40.8	36.3	82.1	75.7	78.2
Bread and bakery products	42.4	43.4	42.3	78.8	78.2	74.8
Pulp and paper mills	46.2	48.1	47.5	116.2	116.3	115.4
Paper products	40.6	43.8	39.7	91.0	90.6	86.4
Printing and publishing	39.4	40.7	38.4	117.9	116.6	109.8
Rubber products	39.6	40.8	40.8	112.5	111.1	111.6
Textiles - all branches	36.8	40.8	37.0	86.1	85.1	81.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	39.6	42.4	38.1	90.0	90.1	85.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	38.2	42.3	39.4	85.7	84.1	78.1
Hosiery and knit goods	35.7	41.1	36.9	79.1	79.1	75.8
Garments and personal furnishings	32.9	38.1	32.8	83.1	82.1	80.7
Chemicals and allied products	41.3	43.1	41.9	107.5	106.0	102.9
Drugs and medicines	38.9	39.6	38.6	85.5	86.5	82.0
Clay, glass and stone products	42.5	44.8	41.8	103.3	102.7	99.3
Electrical apparatus	39.9	42.2	40.8	112.7	110.7	107.5
Iron and steel	40.0	42.1	41.0	118.7	118.5	112.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	40.8	42.8	41.8	125.8	126.6	117.2
Machinery other than vehicles	40.9	43.0	41.6	110.3	109.7	104.3
Agricultural implements	38.5	41.0	42.3	124.6	121.4	115.2
Railway rolling stock	42.3	44.5	45.0	117.5	119.2	114.2
Automobile parts	39.1	40.1	40.0	114.6	114.4	113.6
Automobile mfg.	39.4	39.6	38.2	133.5	133.2	128.1
Steel shipbuilding	38.7	43.5	40.5	104.0	106.0	99.0
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	40.4	43.9	40.7	109.3	108.9	102.5
Foundry and machine shop products	39.0	42.3	41.8	115.8	116.1	109.7
Sheet metal work	38.0	42.9	41.0	103.1	104.1	99.2
Non-ferrous metal products	42.1	43.6	41.3	111.5	111.5	108.2
Smelting and refining	45.9	45.4	44.7	122.5	120.8	121.9
Brass and copper mfg.	40.2	41.9	40.0	113.0	113.7	108.6
Mining - Metallic ores	43.0	46.3	41.4	119.8	117.7	116.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	43.6	45.9	43.6	107.2	106.2	102.2
Construction - Building	36.8	42.6	37.5	109.6	110.7	106.7
- Highway	39.5	42.2	38.8	92.9	91.8	88.9
Services	41.2	42.2	40.9	63.5	63.4	62.0
Hotels and restaurants	43.3	43.8	43.0	61.6	61.6	60.7

Table 6.- Average Hours and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for Whom Data are Available at Jan. 1, 1950, with Comparative Figures at Dec. 1, 1949 and Jan. 1, 1949. (Concluded)

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
MANITOBA - Manufacturing	40.1	43.2	40.3	98.4	97.4	94.5
Meat products	37.9	43.1	33.7	115.9	113.1	109.1
Plant products - edible	40.6	43.8	41.2	83.3	79.3	78.1
Garments and personal furnishings	35.1	38.1	35.3	79.7	77.2	74.3
Iron and steel	42.3	44.0	43.0	105.3	105.7	103.8
Railway rolling stock	44.3	44.1	44.7	109.7	110.5	110.2
Construction - Building	32.2	43.3	33.5	111.3	107.9	106.0
- Highway	40.7	43.5	33.2	82.5	79.8	77.2
Services	40.3	42.4	39.9	64.9	65.1	63.8
SASKATCHEWAN - Manufacturing	41.3	42.3	40.9	103.7	103.2	98.4
Meat products	39.4	42.0	36.0	113.0	111.1	105.8
Construction - Building	32.7	38.6	34.0	104.2	99.6	97.4
- Highway	33.5	33.4	34.4	85.7	83.3	74.8
Services	42.0	42.8	42.6	63.8	64.5	61.6
ALBERTA - Manufacturing	40.2	42.7	40.1	101.9	101.7	99.3
Meat products	36.4	42.5	35.0	112.2	111.4	109.5
Plant products - edible	40.1	41.5	43.0	90.0	89.5	89.0
Railway rolling stock	45.5	45.7	45.8	107.8	108.1	108.4
Mining - Coal	32.1	39.4	36.6	148.2	150.4	148.6
Construction - Building	30.8	38.3	30.7	120.2	120.7	115.2
Services	42.8	44.1	42.8	68.6	68.3	65.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA - Manufacturing	34.5	38.6	35.1	120.8	119.5	117.3
Lumber products	32.3	37.3	32.1	122.0	121.0	120.0
Rough and dressed lumber	32.5	37.2	32.0	123.4	122.7	121.7
Plant products - edible	34.3	37.3	36.1	97.0	90.0	94.4
Fruit and vegetable canning	28.8	36.5	33.2	83.4	80.3	79.2
Pulp and paper mills	38.1	42.7	39.9	130.3	129.9	132.1
Iron and steel	34.2	38.7	35.8	125.0	126.0	122.0
Steel shipbuilding	32.8	36.1	33.9	134.1	134.0	129.4
Non-ferrous metal products	39.4	41.3	39.8	129.9	127.7	125.3
Logging	35.5	37.9	26.7	149.8	152.9	141.3
Mining - Coal	32.8	36.3	34.1	139.6	138.6	137.1
- Metallic ores	38.3	43.4	38.1	129.8	128.8	128.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	39.0	42.8	43.5	114.0	115.4	106.4
Construction - Building	29.7	37.9	29.7	139.8	140.9	134.0
- Highway	34.7	37.2	33.9	114.7	115.0	106.1
Services	36.8	38.9	38.2	78.5	79.7	74.1

Table 7.- Average Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners
in Certain Cities for Whom Data are Available at Jan. 1, 1950,
with Comparative Figures at Dec. 1, 1949 and Jan. 1, 1949.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1950	Dec. 1 1949	Jan. 1 1949
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	39.8	43.2	41.1	96.8	95.8	93.1
Leather products	35.3	39.8	37.7	76.9	75.0	71.8
Plant products - edible	40.5	47.6	43.0	76.4	75.0	72.4
Textiles - all branches	34.5	38.2	36.2	82.1	80.9	79.5
Tobacco	39.9	42.2	41.0	100.4	99.0	91.4
Electrical apparatus	40.1	40.9	39.1	108.0	107.9	112.0
Iron and steel	42.0	45.2	43.6	110.1	111.3	105.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	47.0	48.3	45.3	100.8	99.9	93.9
Building construction	34.1	39.2	35.3	110.2	109.9	108.7
Services	43.5	44.5	42.9	60.3	60.0	55.1
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	39.1	41.6	39.1	103.9	103.4	100.1
Plant products - edible	38.5	41.8	39.8	79.4	77.9	75.7
Paper products	40.9	42.4	39.1	90.8	91.0	85.5
Printing and publishing	38.5	39.7	37.6	126.5	125.4	118.0
Rubber products	38.1	40.2	40.5	119.8	120.0	117.5
Textiles - all branches	35.5	38.3	34.6	88.6	88.0	84.6
Chemicals and allied products	39.6	42.0	40.0	103.1	102.6	99.5
Electrical apparatus	39.9	42.3	40.9	107.9	107.8	103.9
Iron and steel	40.4	42.5	40.8	112.4	112.9	108.3
Non-ferrous metal products	39.4	41.9	38.5	107.7	108.9	104.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	42.1	44.2	42.1	113.7	112.1	109.9
Building construction	32.3	39.3	34.0	135.4	134.0	125.6
Services	40.7	41.4	40.4	68.3	68.4	66.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	39.7	42.5	40.8	117.7	114.7	108.5
Textiles - all branches	35.7	40.7	38.7	87.6	85.4	82.2
Electrical apparatus	37.9	40.8	41.3	132.5	123.7	121.5
Iron and steel	40.4	42.7	41.5	128.1	126.6	116.5
Building construction	33.6	40.4	35.8	117.6	120.5	113.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.6	42.9	39.8	97.5	96.7	93.7
Animal products - edible	37.8	42.9	34.2	116.3	113.0	108.2
Plant products - edible	40.7	43.9	41.2	83.8	79.6	78.7
Textiles - all branches	35.0	38.7	35.5	78.6	76.4	73.4
Iron and steel	42.3	43.8	42.8	105.7	106.5	104.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	44.8	44.6	44.9	99.8	96.5	92.8
Building construction	32.9	40.6	33.9	113.2	112.6	108.4
Services	40.1	42.3	39.7	64.9	65.0	63.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	33.2	37.6	34.9	117.8	117.7	114.2
Lumber products	31.3	37.4	33.4	122.4	121.7	120.4
Iron and steel	31.3	37.1	34.1	126.9	128.6	124.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	39.0	42.8	44.2	114.6	116.2	106.8
Building construction	29.7	38.6	29.1	139.3	141.5	136.7
Services	36.3	38.5	38.1	79.6	81.6	74.4

Table 8.-Average Weekly Salaries and Wages and Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners as Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole, and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods.

Week Preceding	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages		Average Weekly Salaries & Wages		Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Jan. 1, 1945	30.11	27.72	32.77	30.61	27.05	24.06
*Jan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
*Jan. 1, 1947	32.23	29.07	34.40	31.65	30.29	26.44
Feb. 1	35.22	33.00	37.91	36.07	32.82	29.91
Mar. 1	35.69	33.46	38.48	36.71	33.17	30.20
Apr. 1	35.87	33.52	38.59	36.80	33.38	30.39
May 1	36.13	33.83	38.83	36.98	33.67	30.69
June 1	36.52	34.28	38.91	37.07	34.32	31.34
July 1	36.34	33.94	38.71	36.89	34.18	31.08
Aug. 1	36.85	34.55	39.26	37.36	34.65	31.64
Sept. 1	37.05	34.77	39.49	37.74	34.83	31.95
Oct. 1	37.94	35.95	40.94	39.41	35.21	32.46
Nov. 1	38.42	36.34	41.26	39.70	35.86	33.14
Dec. 1	39.16	37.24	42.09	40.65	36.50	33.83
*Jan. 1, 1948	36.15	33.17	38.31	35.77	34.14	30.48
Feb. 1	39.26	37.06	41.65	39.80	37.10	34.28
Mar. 1	40.11	38.02	42.85	41.23	37.58	34.74
*Apr. 1	39.46	37.02	41.87	39.96	37.19	33.99
May 1	40.56	38.53	43.36	41.75	38.11	35.18
June 1	40.49	38.11	43.03	40.93	38.12	35.19
July 1	41.03	38.77	43.89	41.96	38.36	35.44
Aug. 1	41.32	39.03	44.00	41.92	38.83	36.04
Sept. 1	41.33	38.95	44.44	42.38	38.46	35.61
Oct. 1	42.74	40.58	46.12	44.43	39.53	36.98
Nov. 1	43.28	41.16	46.43	44.57	40.36	37.76
Dec. 1	43.59	41.47	46.88	45.18	40.52	37.80
*Jan. 1, 1949	42.12	39.46	45.23	42.97	39.19	35.90
Feb. 1	44.04	41.70	47.17	45.36	41.12	38.13
Mar. 1	44.27	41.97	47.43	45.49	41.30	38.26
Apr. 1	44.27	42.13	47.43	45.66	41.30	38.47
May 1	44.31	41.91	47.30	45.35	41.49	38.37
June 1	43.15	40.43	46.00	43.77	40.49	37.06
July 1	43.95	41.42	47.26	45.24	40.90	37.62
Aug. 1	43.90	41.40	46.90	44.84	41.15	37.99
Sept. 1	44.05	41.72	47.35	45.31	41.12	38.15
Oct. 1	44.72	42.40	48.20	46.35	41.53	38.68
Nov. 1	44.95	42.59	48.15	46.22	42.09	39.21
Dec. 1	45.23	42.90	48.62	46.74	42.21	39.25
*Jan. 1, 1950	43.46	40.48	46.64	44.05	40.57	36.87

* See footnote on page 8. 1/ Exclusive of electric light and power.

Table 9.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported by Leading Manufacturing Establishments, by Provinces.

(The latest data are subject to revision).

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Jan. 1, 1945	27.72	28.69	25.10	26.74	27.90	27.28	26.08	29.55	31.13
*Jan. 1, 1946	25.87	26.37	26.35	24.45	25.97	27.17	27.78	28.50	29.46
*Jan. 1, 1947	29.07	26.91	28.67	27.33	30.40	29.61	31.18	30.25	31.62
Feb. 1	33.00	32.21	32.59	31.10	33.84	33.00	33.25	32.38	36.54
Mar. 1	33.46	32.60	32.71	31.41	34.30	33.01	34.57	32.76	37.67
Apr. 1	33.52	33.90	33.11	31.52	34.31	33.45	34.06	33.36	37.58
May 1	33.83	33.49	32.84	31.96	34.77	33.27	34.19	33.53	37.21
June 1	34.28	32.23	33.59	32.52	35.07	33.58	34.07	34.22	37.92
July 1	33.94	34.08	33.74	31.26	35.15	34.16	34.13	34.12	37.92
Aug. 1	34.55	33.88	32.99	32.35	35.62	33.40	35.18	32.91	38.34
Sept. 1	34.77	33.90	34.46	33.03	35.73	34.09	34.48	33.73	37.49
Oct. 1	35.96	33.36	34.11	34.11	37.06	34.07	35.83	34.15	39.32
Nov. 1	36.34	34.49	34.88	34.43	37.51	34.69	36.80	34.90	39.46
Dec. 1	37.24	34.54	34.60	35.20	38.61	35.77	37.41	35.87	39.67
*Jan. 1, 1948	33.17	31.36	31.72	30.97	34.12	33.30	34.68	34.24	36.78
Feb. 1	37.06	35.53	35.80	34.95	38.14	36.25	38.01	37.02	40.56
Mar. 1	38.02	35.10	35.85	35.82	39.45	35.95	38.36	37.02	41.09
*Apr. 1	37.02	35.42	35.40	34.50	38.43	36.17	38.53	37.22	39.86
May 1	38.53	37.18	36.42	36.12	39.98	36.81	38.21	37.27	41.78
June 1	38.11	36.21	36.11	36.14	39.21	37.37	40.05	38.89	40.65
July 1	38.77	37.32	38.05	36.12	40.16	38.77	38.89	39.33	41.16
Aug. 1	39.03	37.13	37.99	36.89	40.16	38.66	38.97	38.97	41.27
Sept. 1	38.95	37.25	38.82	36.55	40.16	39.42	39.32	39.88	41.67
Oct. 1	40.68	37.02	39.48	38.66	42.00	40.26	40.85	39.64	43.30
Nov. 1	41.16	37.91	39.71	39.01	42.43	40.30	42.68	41.44	44.16
Dec. 1	41.47	37.80	39.95	39.15	42.78	40.25	42.36	41.42	45.12
*Jan. 1, 1949	39.46	35.51	37.24	37.35	41.03	38.08	40.25	39.82	41.28
Feb. 1	41.70	38.63	40.36	39.25	43.25	40.11	42.14	41.75	45.08
Mar. 1	41.83	38.24	40.22	39.34	43.67	40.53	42.44	42.40	44.32
Apr. 1	42.13	38.46	40.32	39.60	43.57	40.97	42.37	42.56	45.86
May 1	41.91	38.96	39.83	39.38	43.47	39.99	43.17	41.64	45.10
June 1	40.43	40.10	37.97	37.66	41.79	39.76	43.69	41.65	44.32
July 1	41.42	38.06	39.21	38.18	43.18	40.82	42.87	42.53	45.50
Aug. 1	41.40	38.52	39.02	38.66	42.89	40.80	43.18	41.27	44.72
Sept. 1	41.72	38.91	39.29	39.20	43.05	41.19	43.07	42.51	44.66
Oct. 1	42.40	39.50	40.22	40.00	43.93	41.34	43.62	42.54	45.00
Nov. 1	42.59	39.74	39.92	40.14	44.08	41.57	43.01	43.50	45.85
Dec. 1	42.90	38.66	40.77	40.32	44.48	42.08	43.65	43.43	46.13
*Jan. 1, 1950	40.48	36.65	38.36	37.62	42.37	39.46	42.83	40.96	41.68

*

See footnote on page 8.

Table 10.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Employed
in Leading Manufacturing Establishments by Cities.

(The latest data are subject to revision).

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Jan. 1, 1945	27.74	26.74	28.08	27.01	30.37
*Jan. 1, 1946	24.80	25.92	27.16	26.94	28.50
*Jan. 1, 1947	27.45	28.99	31.74	28.80	29.98
Feb. 1	31.79	32.40	35.82	32.33	35.84
Mar. 1	32.05	32.97	36.63	32.37	36.99
Apr. 1	32.36	33.25	36.12	32.85	37.06
May 1	32.63	33.62	35.91	32.67	37.03
June 1	32.50	33.70	36.42	32.87	37.29
July 1	31.35	34.07	35.69	33.54	36.58
Aug. 1	31.85	33.97	36.49	32.55	36.60
Sept. 1	32.81	34.49	36.80	33.19	36.98
Oct. 1	34.04	35.78	38.11	33.12	38.41
Nov. 1	34.78	36.20	37.40	33.91	38.48
Dec. 1	35.33	37.22	39.87	35.22	39.03
*Jan. 1, 1948	30.89	33.28	37.39	32.64	34.57
Feb. 1	35.19	37.56	40.62	35.49	39.77
Mar. 1	36.20	37.89	40.99	35.19	39.93
*Apr. 1	35.11	37.00	41.03	35.49	38.96
May 1	36.51	38.81	43.55	36.21	40.73
June 1	36.05	37.82	41.78	36.63	38.95
July 1	36.64	38.91	42.25	38.07	39.86
Aug. 1	37.13	39.12	43.83	37.97	39.34
Sept. 1	36.36	38.63	41.97	38.67	40.35
Oct. 1	39.14	40.81	43.99	39.41	41.98
Nov. 1	39.63	41.18	43.44	39.49	42.94
Dec. 1	40.12	41.32	44.98	39.71	43.78
*Jan. 1, 1949	38.26	39.14	44.27	37.29	39.86
Feb. 1	39.75	41.63	46.85	39.35	43.43
Mar. 1	39.92	42.10	47.28	39.81	41.66
Apr. 1	40.46	42.15	46.80	40.15	44.16
May 1	40.04	42.23	47.82	39.24	43.61
June 1	38.30	40.26	45.68	38.83	42.90
July 1	39.05	41.49	46.62	39.88	44.23
Aug. 1	39.07	41.00	45.79	40.01	43.80
Sept. 1	39.89	41.45	46.53	40.61	43.54
Oct. 1	40.80	42.21	47.54	40.72	44.42
Nov. 1	41.12	42.52	46.60	40.90	44.34
Dec. 1	41.39	43.01	48.75	41.48	44.49
*Jan. 1, 1950	38.53	40.62	46.73	38.61	39.11

* See footnote on page 8.

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