

March but the information obtained in the first two monthly inquiries was incomplete and not fully reliable. From June 1 to Dec. 1, the dollar value of weekly payrolls rose by 19.6 p.c., while the number of employees increased by 10.4 p.c. At the latter date, the co-operating employers reported the disbursement of \$46,132,298 to the 1,688,298 employees on their payrolls at Dec. 1, a per capita average of \$27.32. Including the statistics for financial institutions the earnings of the 1,751,245 employees covered by the survey amounted to \$47,986,768. The weekly average for the nine industrial groups was \$27.40.

As a result of the dilution of labour (a factor of increasing importance as the available supply of experienced workmen in the Dominion diminishes), the general increase in the per capita weekly earnings in the period of observation in 1941 was smaller than that indicated by the aggregate payrolls. Nevertheless, the reported average rose by 8.2 p.c. from June 1 to Dec. 1.

The aggregate and per capita earnings generally increased almost uninterruptedly with the growth in employment until the 1941 recorded maximum was reached at Dec. 1. The gains in manufacturing during this period were outstandingly large, partly as a result of the concentration of workers in the more highly paid heavy industries as the year progressed, together with the payment of considerable amounts for overtime work. On the whole, the highest earnings indicated were in Ontario and British Columbia, where the heavy industries figure very largely in the industrial distribution of workers. In the cities, similar factors of distribution, together with high overtime payments, raised the per capita averages in Windsor and Hamilton to particularly high levels.

Of the earnings reported in the various groups of industries, those in transportation and mining were the highest. These groups employed a large proportion of male workers, while overtime work also tended in many cases to raise the payrolls during 1941. The relatively low earnings indicated in logging and services partly resulted from the nature of the work, but it should also be noted that the data tabulated make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, in many cases part of the remuneration of employees in these industries. Another factor tending to lower the per capita average in services, and also in trade, was the employment of considerable numbers of part-time workers, while the sex distribution was still another contributing factor.

4.—Employees and Earnings Reported at Stated Dates, by Provinces, Cities and Industries, 1941

Province	Employees at Dec. 1	Aggregate Weekly Earnings paid on or about Dec. 1	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings paid on or about—			
			Apr. 1 ¹	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
Province	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces.....	140,618	3,332,030	23.46	21.28	22.68	23.70
Prince Edward Island.....	2,282	47,643	19.51	21.51	21.76	20.88
Nova Scotia.....	82,461	2,029,773	24.10	21.80	23.13	24.61
New Brunswick.....	55,875	1,254,614	22.37	20.47	22.02	22.45
Quebec.....	524,932	13,266,706	24.66	23.43	24.37	25.27
Ontario.....	705,878	20,449,041	26.88	26.86	27.33	28.97
Prairie Provinces.....	183,306	5,158,660	25.67	26.20	26.65	28.14
Manitoba.....	84,836	2,385,533	26.20	26.52	26.69	28.12
Saskatchewan.....	36,706	991,210	25.02	25.27	25.64	27.00
Alberta.....	61,764	1,781,917	25.28	26.32	27.18	28.85
British Columbia.....	133,564	3,925,861	27.06	27.03	27.70	29.39

¹ See text at top of page.