

typical individual then in recorded employment; apart from these reductions, however, the general trends of aggregate payrolls and of per capita earnings have been steadily upward in the period for which data are available.

The state of full employment now existing is, of course, the direct result of Government expenditures for war purposes, heightened by the demand for commodities resulting, in spite of rigid controls as regards necessities, from the increased purchasing power of wage-earners. As the Governor of the Bank of Canada pointed out, the increase in the national income from \$5 billions in 1938 to \$9 billions in 1942 almost exactly paralleled the rise in all governmental expenditures, viz., from \$1 billion to \$5 billions in the same period. The Governor of the Bank of Canada was careful to observe that, while many would conclude from this experience that full employment can be produced by Government expenditures, this has been accomplished during the war period by high taxation and borrowing and because of the unity of national purpose directed towards the vital goal of winning the War. To maintain full employment, judged by peace-time standards (and it would be neither desirable nor possible to continue indefinitely the present high war-time level) it will be necessary to substitute other objectives—the broad goal being a rising standard of living and a national contribution toward a world economy that will remove the threat of war.

**1.—Average Number of Employees, and Average Weekly Payrolls Reported by the Co-operating Firms in 1942 and 1943, together with Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Stated Dates in those Years.**

Year, Province and Industry	Average Number of Employees Reported	Average of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Disbursed	Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid On or About—			
			Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
<b>1942</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Province</b>						
Maritime Provinces.....	130,386	3,299,323	25-93	25-29	26-56	26-13
Prince Edward Island.....	2,111	46,180	20-11	22-46	22-80	23-29
Nova Scotia.....	79,179	2,063,879	27-29	26-33	27-46	27-23
New Brunswick.....	49,096	1,189,264	24-19	23-79	25-25	24-46
Quebec.....	543,982	14,551,017	25-71	26-44	27-66	28-29
Ontario.....	728,479	21,736,521	29-32	29-42	30-29	31-43
Prairie Provinces.....	183,415	5,284,620	28-34	28-49	29-02	29-82
Manitoba.....	86,689	2,490,005	28-26	28-57	28-90	29-55
Saskatchewan.....	34,960	864,713	27-60	27-35	27-63	27-97
Alberta.....	61,766	1,829,902	28-83	29-04	30-00	31-31
British Columbia.....	162,586	4,796,131	30-35	30-68	32-81	33-64
<b>Industry</b>						
Manufacturing.....	1,075,471	31,435,351	28-58	28-73	29-72	31-17
Durable goods.....	561,461	18,159,753	31-59	31-75	32-91	34-44
Non-durable goods.....	495,661	12,644,986	25-23	25-10	25-77	28-93
Electric light and power.....	18,349	630,612	34.14	34-31	34-84	35-90
Logging.....	58,296	1,185,961	18-97	20-65	23-03	21-07
Mining.....	80,056	2,785,432	34-84	34-47	35-64	35-83
Communications.....	27,705	779,431	27-68	28-01	28-19	29-35
Transportation.....	132,994	4,614,105	34-71	34-64	34-83	35-37
Construction and maintenance.....	164,189	4,367,899	25-28	25-33	28-44	28-25
Services.....	39,841	692,525	16-99	17-17	17-46	18-24
Trade.....	180,296	3,857,108	23-84	24-05	24-31	24-25