

The curtailment in the year under review in manufacturing was particularly noteworthy after V-E and V-J days, as a result of the completion or cancellation of contracts for munitions; the contra-seasonal reductions reported at September 1 and October 1 reached proportions that have rarely been exceeded in any month in the record. The losses were especially marked in plants producing durable manufactured goods, in which there was a recession of 16.3 p.c. in employment as compared with 1944; the falling-off in the manufacture of non-durable goods amounted only to 1.2 p.c. In the latter category, the losses were largely restricted to the chemical group, there being an increase of 2.1 p.c. over 1944 in the number of employees reported in the light manufacturing industries, exclusive of chemicals. It is interesting to note that, in spite of the recession indicated in the year under review in the manufacture of durable goods, employment therein was nevertheless 133.7 p.c. higher than in 1939, while the increase in the same comparison in the light manufactured goods industries amounted only to 49.1 p.c.

While the termination of the War reacted unfavourably upon the situation in manufacturing, the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit showed considerable revival in 1945 as compared with 1944, due to the relaxation of restrictions on labour and materials necessitated by wartime conditions. As a result, there was an increase of 4.7 p.c. in the combined non-manufacturing industries, in which only mining showed a general reduction.

Paralleling the movements in employment, the aggregate payrolls in manufacturing were lower and those in the non-manufacturing industries (except mining) were higher in 1945 than in 1944. The per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing showed very little change; in the case of the remaining industrial groups, the typical employee in recorded employment received a higher earned income than was the case in 1944 or any preceding year for which monthly statistics are available.

#### 4.—Index Numbers of Employment, by Industrial Groups and by Months, 1944 and 1945, with Yearly Averages since 1929

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated as at the first day of each month, on the base 1926=100. The relative weights show the proportion of employees reported in each industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada at Dec. 1, 1945. Averages for 1921-28, inclusive, are given at p. 773 of the 1938 Year Book.

Year	Manu- factur- ing	Logging	Mining	Com- muni- cations	Trans- porta- tion	Con- struc- tion and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	All Indus- tries <sup>1</sup>
Averages, 1929...	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
Averages, 1930...	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
Averages, 1931...	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
Averages, 1932...	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
Averages, 1933...	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
Averages, 1934...	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
Averages, 1935...	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
Averages, 1936...	103.4	133.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
Averages, 1937...	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
Averages, 1938...	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
Averages, 1939...	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
Averages, 1940...	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
Averages, 1941...	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
Averages, 1942...	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
Averages, 1943...	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1

<sup>1</sup> Except agriculture (see p. 739).