

\$35.42, compared with \$29.03 in 1946. This increase of 22.0 p.c. exceeded that indicated in any other of the nine leading industries. It should be noted that the weekly earnings of employees in bushwork quoted do not include the value of board and room which is frequently given in addition to those amounts.

The 1947 annual index of employment in manufacturing, at 199.0, showed an increase of 6.8 p.c. over 1946. Although this average was extremely high, exceeding by some 77 p.c. the 1939 index, it was a good deal lower than the annual index of 226.2 in 1943, when wartime production was at its peak. In the year under review, marked gains were made in both the durable and non-durable manufactured goods sections as compared with 1946, when the existence of serious industrial disputes greatly affected the situation, directly and indirectly. This factor was of especial importance in the heavy industries, in which there was particularly marked improvement in 1947. Within this class, increases in employment were indicated in all groups, particularly the lumber, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal products. The iron and steel group, as a whole, showed an advance of 5.1 p.c. over the previous year; within this group, the largest increase was shown in the automobiles and parts division, the increase amounting to 22 p.c. On the other hand, employment in steel shipbuilding and repair declined by 6.4 p.c. during 1947. In the non-durable goods section of manufacturing, there were important advances in employment in rubber, pulp and paper, textiles, and vegetable food factories, while losses were noted in the fur and leather products industries. The annual index of payrolls in the manufacturing industries, taken as a whole, increased by 20.5 p.c. from 1946 to 1947. The per capita weekly earnings increased by 12.5 p.c., to an all-time high level of \$36.57 in 1947; as has already been stated, there had been considerable losses in employment in the preceding year due to labour-management disputes, with consequent reductions in earnings. Widespread increases in wage rates during 1947, however, contributed materially to the higher level of earnings.

The index of employment for mining in 1947 showed an increase of only 1.9 p.c. as compared with 1946; the situation in that industry was seriously affected during the earlier months of 1947 by the industrial dispute in the Maritime coalfields. As a result, the index of employment in coal mining declined by 17.7 p.c. On the other hand, marked improvement was reported by employers in the remaining non-metallic mineral groups and in the extraction of metallic ores. The per capita earnings reported in mining as a whole increased from \$38.60 per week in 1945 and \$39.21 per week in 1946, to \$43.03 in 1947.

Important expansion in employment was also noted in the remaining major industries. The index for trade increased from 191.2 in 1946 to 207.1 in 1947, while in the service category (consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments) the reporting firms increased their staffs by 7.1 p.c. The favourable movement in employment in transportation extended to all three main branches, there being a rise of 6.6 p.c. in the general index for the division, accompanied by an increase of 17.3 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls.