CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1939

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price $1 a year

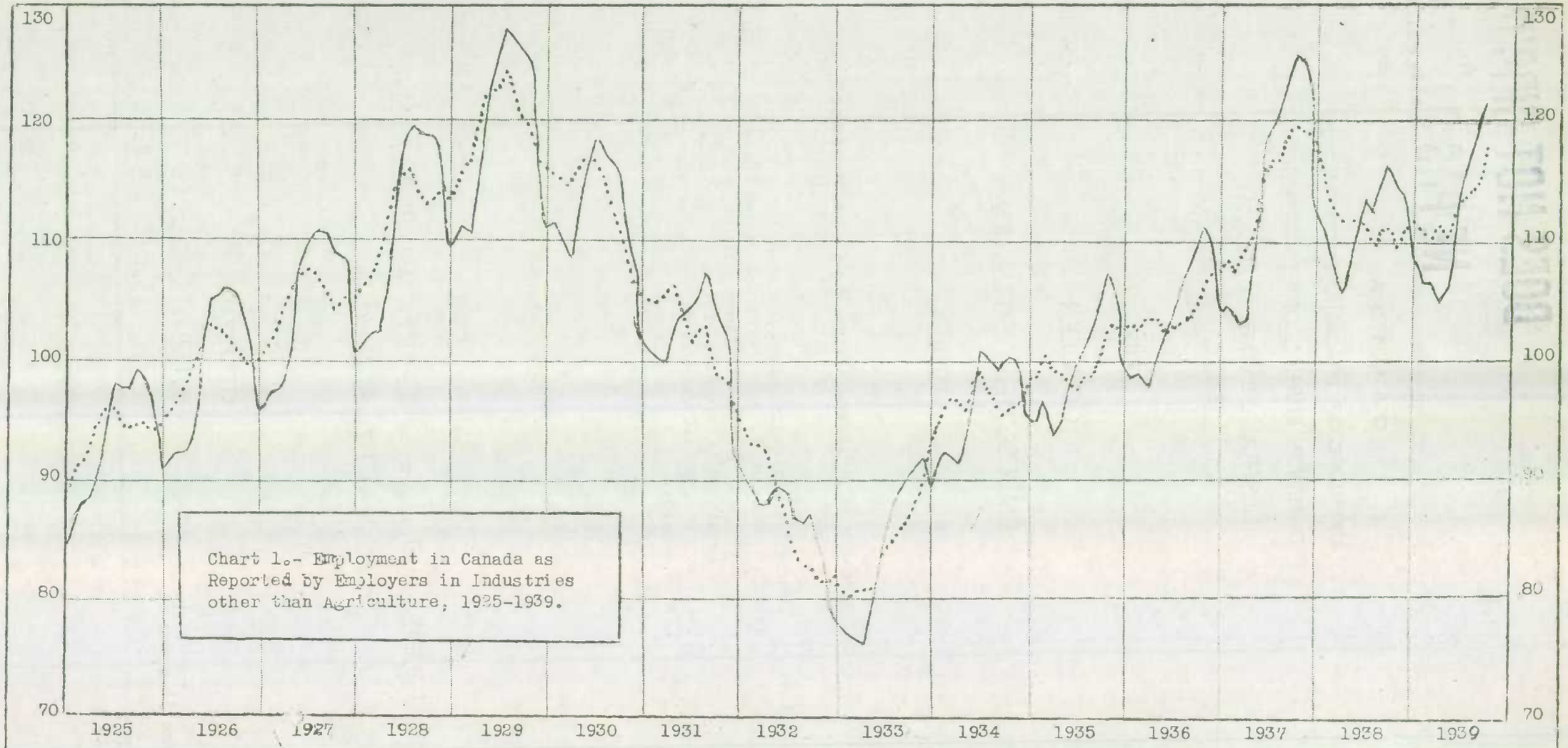

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Oct. 27, 1939.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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General Summary.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed further substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,891 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,186,786 persons, as compared with 1,166,242 in the preceding month. This increase of 20,544 workers, or 1.8 p.c., was considerably larger than that noted at Oct. 1, 1938, and also exceeded that average gain indicated between September and October in the years, 1921-1938.

The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, advanced from 119.6 at Sept. 1, to 121.7 at the beginning of October, as compared with 116.7 at Oct.1, 1938. The index for the date under review was lower than that of 125.7 at the beginning of October, 1937, and was also below the Oct. 1, 1929, figure of 125.6; with these exceptions, it was higher than at that date in any other year for which data are available.

Since the expansion at the latest date was larger than usual at the beginning of October in the experience of past years, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 114.9 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 117.9 at Oct. 1, when it was higher than the corrected figure for any other month since the end of 1937.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in recent years: 1939, 121.7; 1938, 116.7; 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8 and 1927, 110.3.

There was an exceptionally large increase in manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1939, the number of persons added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments being substantially greater than at that date in any other autumn for which data are available; indeed, the increase of 22,234 persons, or 3.8 p.c. since Sept. 1, has infrequently been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains took place in vegetable foods, textiles and iron and steel.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal-mining, transportation and trade reported considerably increased activity, while highway and railway construction and maintenance and services showed curtailment, that on the highways being particularly marked. The expansion in logging and transportation was greater-than-normal in the experience of past years; on the other hand, the losses in construction also exceeded the average.

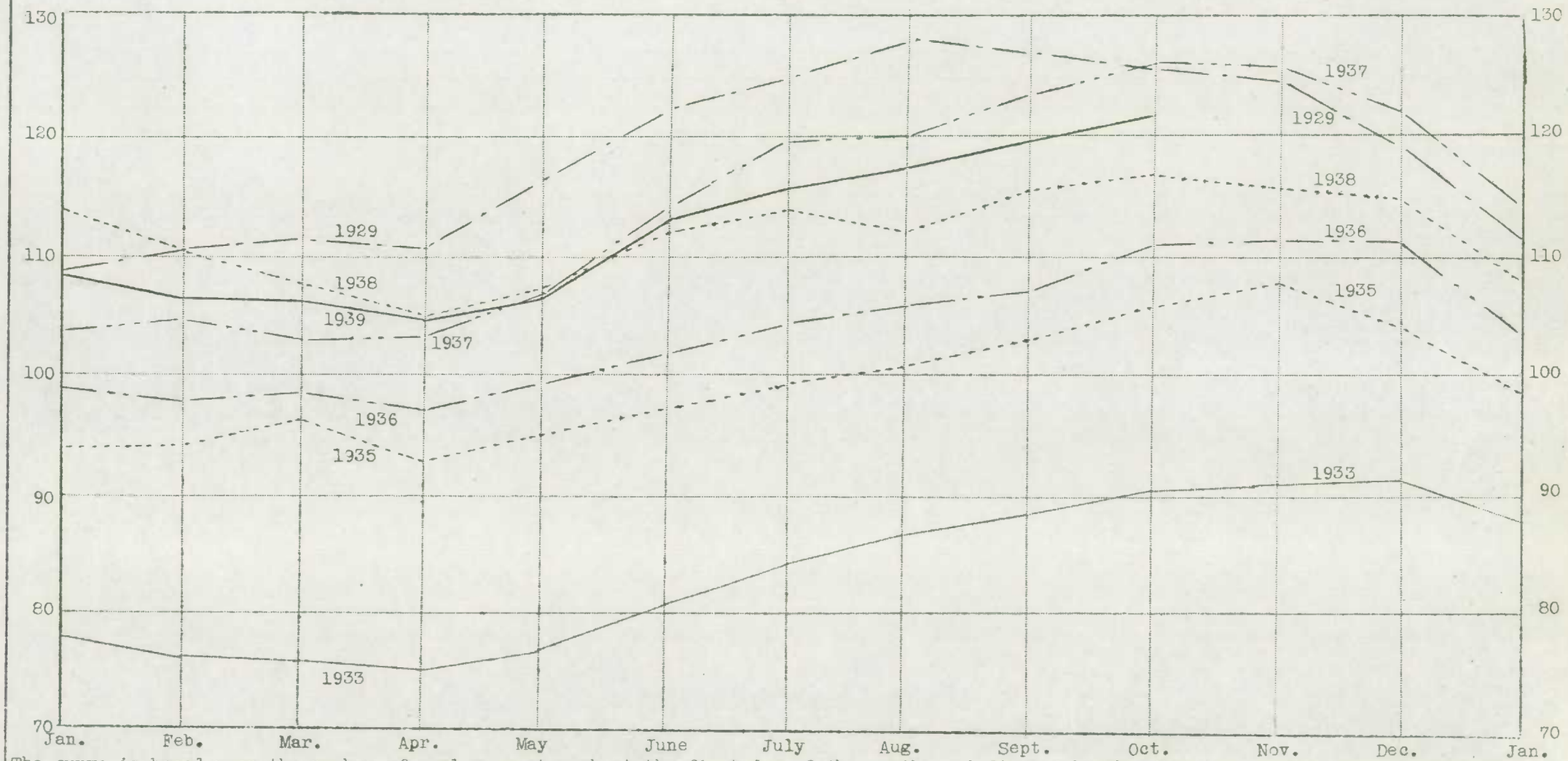
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 5.

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1938, 10,983 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,119,291 workers, or 14,426 more than at Sept. 1; improvement had then been indicated in logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade, while employment in manufacturing and services had declined.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of October, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,334 persons, compared with 33,095 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Oct. 1 survey of employment to 1,220,120 in 12,305 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 121.7 in the industries above enumerated, to 121.3; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Sept. 1, the index was lowered from 119.6 to 119.2. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates[1/] of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, during the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	475
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 115,000, and the estimated number in employment by 268,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 153,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 20,000 from July, 1939, a falling-off which was not equal to that of some 39,000 recorded between July and August, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for August, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

August	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,793	2,461	332
1938	2,740	2,378	368
1937	2,781	2,536	245
1936	2,592	2,206	386
1935	2,566	2,114	452
1934	2,515	2,035	480
1933	2,483	1,872	611
1932	2,459	1,815	644
1931	2,611	2,201	410
1930	2,759	2,395	364
1929	2,647	2,599	48
1928	2,465	2,438	27

1/ See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

The estimated number of wage-earners in Canada who were available for employment greater than in August of any other year for which estimates have been prepared. The ber at work was higher than in August, 1938, and was also higher than in August in the ears, 1930-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in August, 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from August of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any August in the period, 1930-1936, but was greater than in August, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Considerable improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the four Western Provinces, while employment declined in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec. Except in Prince Edward Island, the level of activity was higher than at Oct. 1, 1938. In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the index was also higher than at the same date in 1937, but elsewhere employment was in smaller volume; however, the situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the preceding five or six years.

Maritime Provinces.- Further improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, and in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, although the tendency was unfavourable in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The 832 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 86,049 persons at Sept. 1, to 87,208 at the beginning of October. The general gain exceeds that indicated at the same date of last autumn, and compares favourably with the small loss reported, on the average, in these provinces as a unit at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index at 117.9 at the latest date, was 3.4 points higher than at Oct.1, 1938. Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants, while animal food and lumber products recorded seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded more employment, and there were also gains in mining, transportation and trade. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and construction were slacker; the large reduction in the latter took place mainly in highway work.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Oct. 1, 1938, and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937
P. E. Island	2.3	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	106.6	100.6
Nova Scotia	59.3	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	124.4	132.7
New Brunswick	38.4	103.4	105.3	105.4	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	102.8	139.5
Maritimes	100.0	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	114.5	134.9

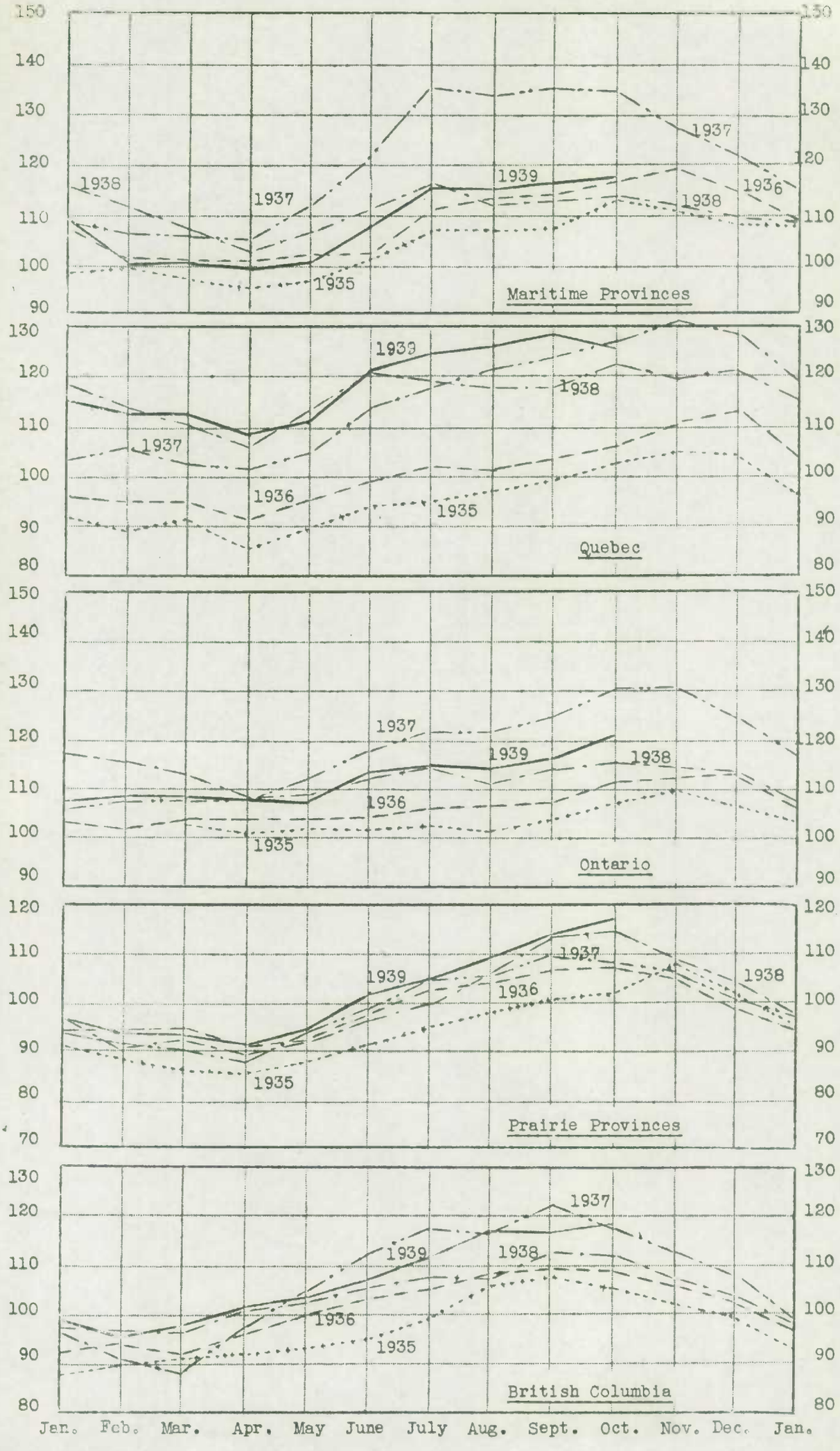
The 799 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1938, had employed 83,810 men and women, or 831 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Chiefly as a result of curtailment in construction, there was a contra-seasonal decline in employment in Quebec, where employment was, however, in greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1938. Except in construction and hotels and restaurants, the trend was generally favourable, there being large increases in manufacturing, (notably of food, textile and iron and steel products) and in logging, mining, transportation and trade. Statistics were compiled from 2,950 establishments in Quebec with 360,815 workers, compared with 366,946 at the beginning of September. The index fell from 128.5 at Sept.1, 1939, to 126.4 at the date under review, as compared with 121.6 at Oct. 1, 1938. Returns were then tabulated from 2,730 firms having 342,801 persons in their employ, as compared with 333,158 in the preceding report.

Ontario.- The trend continued upward in Ontario, according to 5,195 employers of 482,631 men and women, or 20,640 more than at the beginning of September. This gain was decidedly larger than that reported at Oct. 1, 1938, and also greatly exceeded the increase at the same date in any other year of the record, except 1937. The index rose from 116.2 in the preceding month, to 121.4 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since the end of 1937; with the exception of six months in that year, it was also the highest index recorded in any month since December, 1929.

There were important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1939, most of the industrial groups sharing in the expansion. The largest gains were in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions, but there was also heightened activity in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, land transportation, building and trade recorded decided improvement. On the other hand, there were contractions in mining, shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry cleaning establishments and highway construction and maintenance.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1939.



For Oct. 1, 1938, 4,780 firms had reported a staff of 452,944, as compared with 459,675 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 115.8, or 5.6 points below the latest figure.

Prairie Provinces.- There were increases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, those in Saskatchewan being greatest. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces shows heightened activity in manufacturing (mainly of food and textile products), and in mining, transportation, highway construction and trade, while hotels and restaurants, building and railway construction were quieter. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,687 establishments with an aggregate working force of 151,713 employees, compared with 148,699 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date, 116.4, was the highest for any month since December, 1931, being over three points above that for the beginning of October in 1938, when the 1,538 co-operating employers had reported 144,434 persons on their payrolls, compared with 143,149 in the preceding month.

Following are index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Oct. 1, 1938, and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Septl 1939	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937
Manitoba	43.4	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	100.1	99.2
Saskatchewan	23.9	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	142.0	120.4
Alberta	32.7	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	114.2	112.2
Prairies	100.0	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	113.2	107.6

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed improvement, chiefly in vegetable food and metal-using factories and in logging and trade. On the other hand, animal food and lumber plants, mining, transportation and hotels and restaurants reported lowered activity. Data were tabulated from 1,227 firms, whose staffs rose from 102,551 at Sept. 1, to 104,419 at the beginning of October. Moderate losses had been registered at Oct. 1, 1938, and the index, at 111.3, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 118.7. An aggregate working force of 95,302 men and women was reported by the 1,136 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1938; this was a decline of some 700 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while activity declined in Quebec City and Vancouver. The indexes of employment in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver were higher than at Oct. 1, 1938, but in Quebec City and Windsor they were rather lower.

Montreal.- There was a further increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,715 co-operating establishments employed 171,034 persons, or 1,406 more than at Sept.1. Manufacturing on the whole was brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, leather, non-ferrous metal and some other lines. Transportation and trade also afforded more employment, while there were pronounced losses in construction work. Improvement had also been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index of employment stood at 108.2, compared with 110.2 at the latest date. For Oct. 1, 1938, data had been furnished by 1,582 firms having 165,547 employees, compared with 163,302 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec declined at the date under review, according to information from 210 employers with a staff of 15,509, or 2,276 fewer than at Sept. 1. There were losses in services and construction, while manufacturing afforded rather more employment. The index, at 111.5, was 5.6 points lower than at the beginning of October, 1938, when 191 establishments had reported 15,992 men and women on their paylists.

Toronto.- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,761 firms employing 146,697 workers, compared with 142,032 in their last report. Manufacturing showed improvement, particularly in the metal, electrical apparatus, vegetable food and printing divisions; building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, services were somewhat quieter. Smaller additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level; 1,620 employers had then reported a combined working force of 137,285 persons, and the index had stood at 109.4, compared with 114.1 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing, construction, trade and transportation were rather more active, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The forces of the 231 establishments furnishing data aggregated 15,063, or 345 more than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the same date in 1938, when a small decrease had been recorded by the 204 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 14,343 workers.

Hamilton.- Important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there was improvement in textiles and iron and steel, that in the latter being particularly pronounced. Other industries showed little general change; transportation and trade were rather more active, while services were seasonally quieter. Statements were tabulated from 331 businessmen with 35,265 employees, compared with 33,190 in the preceding month. Employment at the beginning of October of last year was in rather smaller volume; a reduction in personnel had been reported by the 302 employers whose statistics were then included in the survey, and who had a staff of 33,318 at Oct. 1, 1938.

Windsor.- There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants, and in beverage and chemical factories. One hundred and ninety-six concerns employed 17,260 persons, as against 15,928 at Sept. 1. A smaller advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 190 co-operating establishments had reported 17,317 employees. The index of 126.7 at Oct. 1, 1938, was nearly two points higher than that of 124.8 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement was shown in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 529 firms furnishing data employed 43,112 men and women, or 265 more than in the preceding month. Transportation, construction, services and trade were rather more active, while manufacturing on the whole was practically unchanged. A slight falling-off had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 499 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 41,423 workers on their paylists; the index then was slightly lower, standing at 96.3, as compared with 98.8 at Oct. 1, 1939.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 declined from the preceding month, according to information from 523 establishments with an aggregate staff of 38,689 persons, compared with 39,172 at Sept. 1. Construction and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in transportation and services; manufacturing was also quieter, chiefly due to seasonal slackening in fish-preserving plants. A smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of October, 1938, but the index then stood at 114.7, as compared with 115.8 at the date under review. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 473 firms, whose employees had numbered 37,362.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 6,468 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 613,558 persons, or 22,234 more than in the preceding month. This increase of 3.8 p.c. has seldom been exceeded in previous months of the record; the exceptions are almost entirely the gains recorded at Feb. 1 in a number of years, which represent partial recovery from the usual year-end losses. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 115.3 at Sept. 1 to 119.7 at Oct. 1, as compared with 112.5 at the same date of last year; while it was two points lower than the Oct. 1, 1937, figure, it was higher than in any other October of the record except that of 1929.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7 and 1927, 106.4.

On the average, employment in manufacturing generally at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1938, has shown only a slight increase, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in the same number of years. The unusually large increase at the date under review therefore resulted in an important gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which advanced from 112.1 in the preceding month to 116.0 at Oct. 1; this was the highest figure since that for Dec. 1, 1937.

Seasonal curtailment was noted at the date under review in fish canneries and lumber mills, and there were also moderate reductions in tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants. On the other hand, there were exceptionally large increases in employment in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories,

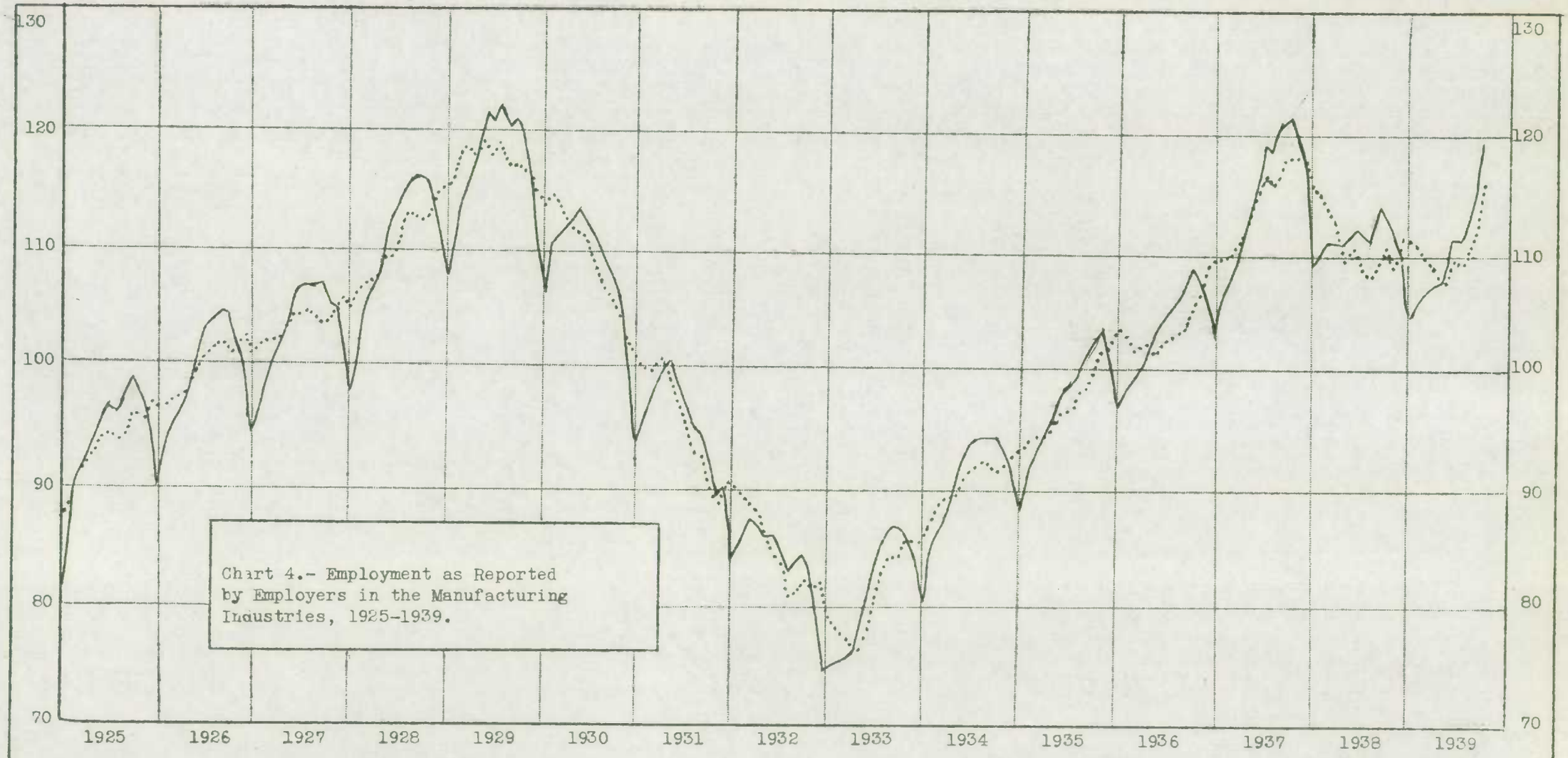


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last nine years.

supplemented by gains on a smaller scale in the leather, pulp and paper, rubber, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,209, had employed 573,157 men and women, compared with 579,791 in the preceding month. The most marked losses had then been reported in canneries and lumber mills.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 370 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 16,262 men to 33,988 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a much greater scale than that indicated in the early autumn of last year, also exceeding the usual seasonal gain from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 115.6 at the latest date, was decidedly higher than at Oct. 1 in 1938, when it stood at 78.8. However, it was lower than the Oct. 1, 1937, figure of 208.5.

Mining.- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in Alberta), and there was a minor gain in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division showed a small decline. The working forces of the 433 co-operating mine operators included 79,108 persons, compared with 77,993 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct.1, 1938, but employment then was at a lower level than at the date under review. The situation in mining also continues more favourable than in the early autumn of other years of the record.

Communications.- There were moderate reductions in the personnel of telephone companies, with slightly larger gains on telegraphs; the employers furnishing data in the communications division reported 23,363 workers, compared with 23,314 at Sept. 1. The index was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1938, when a decline had been noted in communications.

Transportation.- Shipping operations showed a falling-off, while employment in the electric railway, cartage and storage and steam railway divisions was decidedly more active; statistics were received from 510 companies and branches in the transportation group, with 114,839 men and women on their staffs, as against 109,125 in their last return. The increase, most of which took place in steam railway operation, was substantially larger than that reported in any previous October of the record; this was partly due to the appointment of guards for the prevention of sabotage. Employment in transportation generally was in greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1938, or indeed, than in any preceding month since November, 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was an important contraction in railway and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building work showed heightened activity. A combined force of 159,159 persons was employed by the 1,352 co-operating contractors, who had 184,048 on their payrolls in the preceding month. A considerable increase, on the whole, had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, and the construction index then stood at 143.5, compared with 131.5 at the latest date.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in employment and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staffs of the 597 firms whose returns were received totalled 30,056 at Oct. 1, as compared with 33,510 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year had involved a smaller proportion of the aggregate payroll, but the index then was the same as at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 136.1.

Trade.- There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 2,075 trading establishments reported 132,715 employees, compared with 129,202 in the preceding month. This advance was larger than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1938, and also exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1938. The index, at 138.6 at the latest date, was four points higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that employment at Aug. 14 showed little change from July 10; the number of insured persons at work was provisionally estimated at 12,900,000, a decline of 12,000 from July 10, but an increase of 610,000 over July 15, 1938. Among persons insured under the general scheme of Unemployment Insurance, the percentage unemployed was 8.8 at Aug. 14, 1939, compared with 9.1 at July 10, and 12.6 at Aug.15, 1938. Recent press dispatches give the number of insured workers unemployed as 1,330,928 at Sept. 11, an increase of 99,236 from Aug. 14, 1939.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

A special survey undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed an increase in industrial activity in September, resulting in the addition of over 300,000 workers to the staffs of American factories between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15; about one-third of this was attributed to seasonal causes. Improvement was also indicated in mining and retail stores during September. The revised manufacturing index for August, based on 1923-25 as 100, was 96.4, compared with 93.5 in July and 88.8 in August, 1938.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept.1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept.1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept.1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept.1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1939.	100.0	7.3	30.4	40.7	12.8	8.8

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept.1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept.1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept.1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept.1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1939.	14.4	1.3	12.4	1.3	3.0	1.5	3.6	3.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept.1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept.1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept.1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.3	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept.1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	156.1	138.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1939.	100.0	51.7	2.8	6.7	2.0	9.7	13.4	2.5	11.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight ", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934
MANUFACTURING	51.7	119.7	115.3	112.5	121.7	109.0	103.3	94.4
Animal products - edible	2.5	151.2	159.9	134.4	143.7	129.0	124.6	113.9
Fur and products	.2	110.3	107.8	96.5	98.2	87.3	103.2	89.6
Leather and products	2.1	119.5	116.9	113.3	117.0	112.4	110.1	100.0
Boots and shoes	1.4	120.3	119.3	115.8	118.8	114.3	114.0	103.0
Lumber and products	4.2	91.1	92.6	82.5	96.2	85.3	79.9	71.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	83.0	86.6	72.9	88.9	79.2	72.5	63.9
Furniture	.6	86.0	84.2	86.3	94.5	87.3	82.0	76.9
Other lumber products	1.1	121.7	118.8	110.0	120.5	102.9	101.1	92.6
Musical instruments	.1	58.2	59.9	58.3	55.5	56.0	50.1	50.4
Plant products - edible	4.1	160.3	143.7	146.9	161.1	161.4	136.2	135.0
Pulp and paper products	5.8	111.8	110.1	108.2	115.3	104.7	98.5	95.0
Pulp and paper	2.6	101.5	99.4	99.2	112.3	97.6	89.1	86.3
Paper products	.9	138.3	132.7	135.8	138.6	125.5	115.9	106.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	116.0	116.1	110.6	111.0	106.8	105.0	102.5
Rubber products	1.9	114.7	112.2	104.4	113.9	103.2	92.3	91.8
Textile products	9.3	126.5	119.9	123.0	129.9	122.0	116.9	109.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	135.0	127.9	129.9	141.6	132.7	131.7	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	102.7	98.8	95.9	103.0	93.7	90.7	89.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	147.3	133.3	130.7	148.4	146.6	141.2	117.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	443.5	423.5	493.1	544.7	516.2	529.8	467.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	127.5	121.8	122.5	129.1	126.5	123.5	115.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	121.0	114.7	121.0	124.9	115.0	105.6	100.8
Other textile products	1.0	115.8	107.9	109.1	110.8	103.1	97.2	91.6
Tobacco	.7	99.1	101.3	96.3	101.3	91.9	107.2	105.9
Beverages	.8	186.9	181.8	173.2	156.6	141.8	138.4	126.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	168.7	161.9	159.4	159.4	141.0	132.0	120.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	97.8	99.4	91.7	99.9	87.5	84.5	74.5
Electric light and power	1.5	141.7	142.8	136.6	129.5	123.2	119.6	117.6
Electrical apparatus	1.6	136.1	132.4	137.5	157.0	126.3	128.4	108.5
Iron and steel products	11.2	101.5	94.1	92.4	107.0	87.2	84.7	70.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	145.3	129.3	109.4	145.0	113.7	112.0	81.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	119.9	115.9	116.4	134.6	109.0	94.9	81.9
Agricultural implements	.4	51.2	45.0	54.2	72.5	45.3	53.0	34.6
Land vehicles	4.5	88.4	82.7	82.4	93.5	79.7	79.0	68.0
Automobiles and parts	1.4	114.7	101.6	115.9	129.8	111.5	110.8	71.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	74.7	61.0	71.8	70.9	65.8	68.0	53.5
Heating appliances	.4	139.5	135.1	143.5	137.6	121.3	112.1	98.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	120.8	110.5	107.4	133.1	90.7	83.9	64.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	114.6	109.2	106.1	118.6	94.8	97.1	78.0
Other iron and steel products	1.9	113.7	105.2	101.7	113.5	94.1	86.4	82.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	166.3	160.7	157.4	162.7	142.7	125.8	112.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	163.6	160.4	160.2	153.6	145.9	142.7	136.3
Miscellaneous	.5	150.3	149.1	149.8	147.5	134.9	130.2	121.7
LOGGING	2.8	115.6	60.3	78.8	208.5	141.7	115.8	113.4
MINING	6.7	170.3	168.0	160.8	163.9	147.9	129.5	117.9
Coal	2.1	92.2	87.8	91.9	96.1	92.7	89.0	91.0
Metallic ores	3.7	352.0	351.7	331.8	323.4	281.3	230.3	196.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	150.7	153.0	128.5	147.6	128.5	113.1	87.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	87.5	87.3	87.2	90.5	84.6	82.1	81.3
Telegraphs	.5	101.4	98.2	101.2	105.6	97.1	93.6	92.5
Telephones	1.5	83.7	84.3	83.4	86.4	81.3	79.0	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.7	94.8	90.0	90.1	90.4	88.3	86.4	84.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	133.9	130.6	127.9	120.8	122.7	118.7	114.6
Steam railways	5.7	84.3	77.9	77.9	78.8	77.9	75.8	75.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	91.2	91.7	96.1	103.5	91.6	94.0	92.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.4	131.5	152.2	143.5	144.3	103.9	117.4	117.0
Building	2.9	82.0	80.5	77.8	86.3	61.4	67.2	58.1
Highway	7.9	245.3	309.7	289.3	280.3	159.5	213.3	222.3
Railway	2.6	75.3	77.5	73.1	74.8	95.0	79.3	79.0
SERVICES	2.5	136.1	151.7	136.1	135.4	127.4	120.5	116.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	131.2	153.7	131.9	131.1	121.5	117.3	115.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	144.6	148.3	142.8	143.6	135.4	125.1	117.5
TRADE	11.2	138.6	134.9	134.5	133.4	129.6	123.8	120.0
Retail	8.4	142.6	139.0	139.5	139.7	136.1	128.9	126.8
Wholesale	2.8	127.8	124.1	122.8	119.3	114.8	112.2	104.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	121.7	119.6	116.7	125.7	110.1	106.1	100.0

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934
Maritime Provinces	-All Manufacturing	35.2	113.9	108.6	100.9	123.2	107.4	102.0	95.9
	Lumber products	4.3	81.8	86.5	77.4	106.8	90.7	84.5	80.2
	Pulp and paper	5.1	160.3	148.8	168.8	188.5	167.2	147.9	142.0
	Textile products	3.7	88.4	85.5	83.2	92.3	84.0	86.9	86.4
	Iron and steel	11.0	117.2	109.8	87.2	128.5	108.6	107.2	92.2
	Other manufactures	11.1	124.7	116.8	114.2	119.5	106.4	97.8	96.8
	Logging	2.0	76.0	56.0	50.8	235.1	162.7	167.3	137.9
	Mining	19.6	114.4	112.1	114.2	117.0	109.0	106.9	100.6
	Communications	2.5	101.3	101.5	100.0	101.8	96.3	90.6	87.7
	Transportation	9.1	68.4	62.8	62.0	66.2	62.8	61.5	64.5
	Construction	20.3	191.0	208.6	218.9	267.3	219.4	204.6	164.3
	Services	1.7	176.0	225.6	181.7	178.3	168.5	164.4	153.5
	Trade	9.6	140.9	135.2	136.2	129.1	124.1	119.9	112.1
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	117.9	116.4	114.5	134.9	117.9	112.9	103.1
Quebec	All Manufacturing	55.3	120.9	117.2	114.1	122.6	107.9	103.1	96.2
	Lumber products	3.1	99.9	99.8	94.7	106.9	89.8	88.1	81.4
	Pulp and paper	7.1	107.0	106.0	105.6	112.8	100.5	94.1	91.0
	Textile products	15.6	140.5	135.3	135.9	144.0	130.9	124.3	115.5
	Iron and steel	8.4	92.0	84.8	81.2	100.8	79.3	74.3	68.0
	Other manufactures	21.1	133.8	131.4	125.1	127.4	115.3	112.0	104.5
	Logging	4.5	182.6	87.0	113.1	385.6	245.4	170.5	195.7
	Mining	3.7	292.4	288.3	256.0	252.0	218.5	163.4	126.3
	Communications	1.5	77.9	78.0	76.5	79.0	72.5	71.3	73.0
	Transportation	8.3	89.9	86.2	90.4	93.1	88.7	89.0	89.5
	Construction	16.3	148.4	204.4	163.6	108.2	61.2	87.6	66.4
	Services	2.3	122.0	130.0	124.1	128.4	113.3	105.8	105.7
	Trade	8.1	144.2	141.1	142.0	140.5	135.1	129.2	125.5
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	126.4	128.5	121.6	127.3	106.0	103.1	96.0
Ontario	All Manufacturing	61.6	119.6	113.6	113.4	122.3	110.1	103.9	93.5
	Lumber products	3.6	78.4	78.6	72.2	85.8	76.2	73.1	68.6
	Pulp and paper	6.3	112.0	110.1	106.8	111.5	102.3	98.0	93.6
	Textile products	9.5	114.5	106.1	112.4	119.3	115.6	112.1	105.2
	Iron and steel	15.9	109.3	100.3	101.6	115.1	91.6	89.2	69.1
	Other manufactures	26.3	142.4	137.1	135.3	141.9	132.8	122.3	115.2
	Logging	1.7	87.7	41.0	58.8	148.4	98.6	91.2	84.5
	Mining	5.8	286.6	289.0	259.4	264.8	236.1	200.1	167.9
	Communications	1.8	79.6	78.7	80.3	85.9	78.6	77.2	76.0
	Transportation	6.9	90.0	86.3	83.7	89.3	86.4	81.6	80.1
	Construction	8.7	112.6	114.4	121.5	184.8	107.1	123.5	175.3
	Services	2.5	155.8	167.7	157.5	153.5	148.5	144.5	139.9
	Trade	11.0	144.3	139.7	139.2	139.5	136.4	131.9	128.1
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	121.4	116.2	115.8	130.4	112.6	108.1	104.8
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	27.6	110.9	110.0	105.9	108.7	104.4	98.6	90.9
	Lumber products	1.8	94.5	100.9	91.0	106.8	90.7	85.8	75.1
	Pulp and paper	2.6	101.6	103.1	99.3	96.9	93.1	89.6	86.9
	Textile products	2.3	151.7	142.3	145.0	137.8	137.4	122.0	118.8
	Iron and steel	8.5	81.3	81.2	78.0	78.0	76.7	76.8	71.4
	Other manufactures	12.4	146.7	144.0	139.3	146.0	139.7	127.0	115.3
	Logging	.2	16.5	19.7	10.1	7.8	21.4	30.1	47.2
	Mining	7.4	128.2	116.6	120.5	129.4	121.4	108.4	114.4
	Communications	2.6	101.0	99.9	100.7	100.9	98.2	95.9	96.7
	Transportation	20.6	115.1	104.3	105.6	94.8	97.8	96.6	90.6
	Construction	19.4	125.0	126.5	132.6	110.6	123.2	115.2	95.8
	Services	2.9	118.9	149.7	118.2	114.3	113.0	101.4	93.5
	Trade	19.3	122.7	121.4	120.1	116.9	115.6	108.5	107.0
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	116.4	114.0	113.2	107.6	108.6	102.7	95.7
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	42.3	128.0	129.7	114.3	125.5	112.6	106.0	95.4
	Lumber products	13.9	106.6	109.5	89.2	98.8	93.3	82.1	66.0
	Pulp and paper	4.9	115.3	114.2	102.9	123.8	114.6	103.1	103.3
	Textile products	1.0	126.8	128.2	129.2	126.4	127.0	114.7	101.6
	Iron and steel	3.3	90.2	80.4	89.9	87.9	74.5	74.3	73.7
	Other manufactures	19.2	169.6	174.9	153.3	168.0	144.6	143.7	132.0
	Logging	7.4	106.0	63.6	86.1	110.4	94.3	87.7	62.6
	Mining	9.3	114.3	116.5	119.4	114.6	100.6	89.0	88.2
	Communications	3.0	112.9	115.8	113.0	114.6	110.6	101.9	96.3
	Transportation	11.8	102.5	105.8	100.4	100.0	96.6	94.9	93.1
	Construction	10.6	99.2	99.8	105.8	106.1	105.0	133.6	110.8
	Services	3.6	127.8	141.7	116.8	116.2	106.5	100.3	95.9
	Trade	12.0	142.7	136.8	135.6	141.3	131.7	123.1	115.7
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	118.7	116.6	111.3	117.9	108.1	106.0	95.4

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	63.3	113.1	109.2	106.2	113.0	99.1	93.7	88.5
Plant products - edible	4.6	136.6	127.6	125.3	129.8	120.3	112.7	113.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	116.0	113.6	109.2	108.7	104.4	102.9	100.6
Textiles	14.9	123.2	118.4	122.3	126.4	112.0	103.8	98.0
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	4.8	127.8	125.2	117.9	113.3	105.4	114.3	106.3
Iron and steel	13.4	90.3	83.0	79.7	95.7	75.6	70.3	64.3
Other manufactures	21.1	117.0	116.8	110.5	116.0	103.6	96.4	91.5
Communications	2.2	65.1	64.7	63.7	66.0	62.5	62.3	65.2
Transportation	8.5	96.4	93.1	97.2	98.0	99.2	102.7	95.2
Construction	8.3	88.2	110.2	115.4	69.6	49.2	45.2	47.7
Trade	14.0	139.1	135.4	135.3	133.2	128.2	124.2	117.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	110.2	109.3	108.2	107.4	95.6	91.5	87.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.0	111.4	109.9	107.0	110.1	100.9	99.2	96.9
Leather products	15.9	98.3	104.5	103.5	101.1	108.6	108.5	104.1
Other manufactures	42.1	117.3	112.3	108.6	114.1	97.3	95.0	93.6
Transportation	10.7	97.2	102.1	100.3	95.5	94.1	99.4	98.9
Construction	8.4	112.9	300.9	214.5	93.4	79.5	147.3	104.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	111.5	127.8	117.1	107.2	98.1	101.8	97.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.1	114.0	110.5	109.1	112.4	104.1	98.6	93.8
Plant products - edible	5.9	128.5	124.0	118.4	123.3	124.0	109.1	116.3
Printing and publishing	8.9	130.6	128.1	126.0	129.6	120.5	115.3	109.8
Textiles	10.7	96.2	90.8	96.5	99.7	95.5	91.3	92.1
Iron and steel	10.7	105.2	100.6	94.6	100.9	83.4	77.5	67.8
Other manufactures	26.9	118.8	116.4	114.7	116.5	108.8	105.1	97.6
Communications	2.5	68.8	68.6	67.5	67.9	65.7	65.5	67.4
Transportation	5.5	100.2	99.9	97.0	99.0	96.4	92.0	90.7
Construction	3.0	73.7	61.7	65.6	83.3	65.4	73.8	58.2
Trade	21.5	132.2	127.0	128.5	129.9	127.9	123.9	121.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	114.1	110.5	109.4	112.6	105.5	101.1	96.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.1	104.7	102.9	98.7	105.1	97.1	92.8	89.6
Lumber products	5.8	73.7	69.2	49.5	71.7	61.7	48.9	69.8
Pulp and paper	15.7	98.0	97.5	95.7	95.5	89.4	92.3	83.0
Other manufactures	25.6	121.3	119.5	118.5	124.2	115.4	109.2	101.8
Construction	12.6	125.0	117.9	129.9	139.6	159.2	158.3	135.4
Trade	22.2	140.9	136.7	137.0	136.3	131.8	120.7	112.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.1	108.6	108.3	114.4	110.9	105.6	100.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.8	108.6	101.0	104.0	120.3	96.8	99.4	81.8
Textiles	16.0	88.0	83.2	87.5	93.7	90.1	89.0	84.0
Electrical apparatus	9.7	111.2	108.7	111.4	136.3	111.1	116.9	84.3
Iron and steel	31.6	109.9	95.5	99.4	130.1	86.8	90.2	66.8
Other manufactures	24.5	124.4	122.0	122.8	123.6	111.1	114.7	101.2
Construction	2.6	57.7	57.4*	68.8	45.4	45.9	57.0	48.8
Trade	10.1	133.9	132.0	132.3	131.6	128.7	124.5	118.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.2	101.8	104.1	117.3	98.0	100.1	84.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.3	134.3	121.7	136.9	154.8	127.9	110.5	88.9
Iron and steel	59.9	123.9	110.2	125.0	150.2	121.9	106.4	80.1
Other manufactures	24.4	169.2	160.4	177.0	171.9	150.0	125.4	121.2
Construction	2.3	42.8	49.1	43.7	93.5	34.9	57.6	19.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	124.8	115.2	126.7	146.2	120.3	106.8	86.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.4	104.1	104.1	100.6	102.9	98.6	95.1	89.6
Animal products - edible	5.5	130.8	132.0	129.6	151.6	130.5	124.6	117.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	104.4	107.0	102.1	99.5	96.0	94.4	96.1
Textiles	6.5	154.8	147.0	150.4	141.7	147.1	130.7	125.6
Iron and steel	16.5	77.8	78.6	74.4	78.0	75.5	75.4	69.3
Other manufactures	14.5	123.9	123.5	119.9	119.0	113.6	108.7	101.8
Transportation	9.9	85.1	83.6	83.7	87.0	83.7	77.9	75.5
Construction	3.5	52.9	49.7	54.1	55.0	58.2	63.6	47.5
Trade	30.0	103.3	102.9	100.0	100.4	100.2	93.8	92.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.8	98.2	96.3	97.6	95.3	91.1	86.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.9	123.7	124.1	120.5	121.6	114.6	104.6	88.5
Lumber products	10.0	96.5	96.8	79.5	87.7	87.4	79.7	54.3
Other manufactures	29.9	136.4	136.9	139.1	137.0	126.9	116.1	104.6
Communications	6.7	110.0	113.6	110.2	113.0	108.3	101.5	95.3
Transportation	15.7	102.7	110.7	107.7	108.4	104.1	102.7	99.4
Construction	6.0	59.7	55.8	73.3	86.7	65.8	73.3	38.4
Services	7.1	129.3	142.2	115.3	116.6	104.0	100.2	94.9
Trade	24.6	143.6	139.8	138.3	142.5	133.0	124.1	116.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.8	117.2	114.7	117.9	109.1	103.5	90.5

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review.
* Revised.