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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
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.

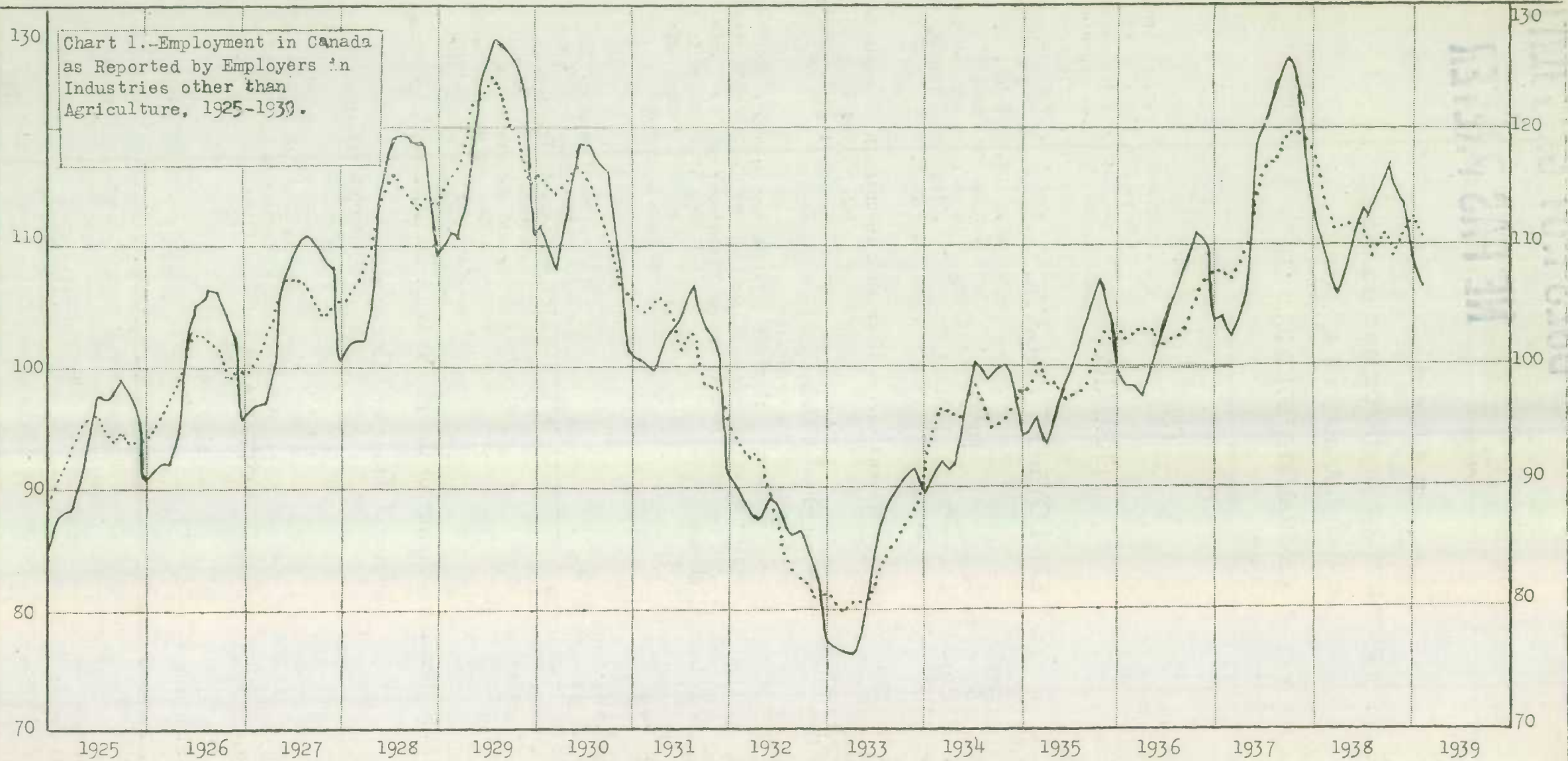
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OTTAWA

1939

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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.

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

Issued Feb. 27, 1939.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

General Summary.

Employment at the beginning of February showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,261 firms whose staffs included 1,026,635 persons, compared with 1,042,258 at Jan. 1; this reduction of 15,623 workers, or 1.5 p.c., was decidedly smaller than that of 2.7 p.c. reported at Feb. 1, 1938. In the experience of the last eighteen years, however, employment on the average has shown a very slightly upward movement from January to February, so that the loss at the latest date, as at Feb. 1, 1938, was contra-seasonal. The crude index (1926=100) stood at 106.5 at Feb. 1, 1939, as compared with 108.1 at Jan. 1, and 110.4 at the beginning of February in 1938; after correction for seasonal influences, the index declined from 112.3 in the preceding month to 110.6 at the date under review. Although the latest figure was lower than at Feb. 1 of last winter, it was higher than at the same date in 1937 and earlier years since 1930.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0 and 1927, 96.6.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that at Feb. 1, 1939, there was seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 8,681 workers, or 1.6 p.c., as compared with Jan. 1, 1939. This gain was rather smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the years since 1921, but was the same as that noted at Feb. 1, 1938. Within this division, the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber industries showed the greatest improvement.

With the exception of mining, in which there was little general change, the non-manufacturing industries generally reported curtailment. There were very large losses in trade and construction, while the trend was also downward in logging, transportation, communications and services. The reductions, except in logging, were seasonal in character. In most cases, the declines exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years; transportation was an exception, the contraction in that division being less than usual at midwinter in the period, 1921-1938. The shrinkage recorded by employers in the various industries was, also, on a much smaller scale than that reported in the same groups at the beginning of February last winter.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the different industrial divisions appears, beginning on page 5.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1938, shows that the 10,402 firms from whom statistics had been received, had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,052,551, as compared with 1,081,603 in the preceding month. The index then was 3.9 points higher than that of 106.5 at Feb. 1, 1939.

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

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, 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

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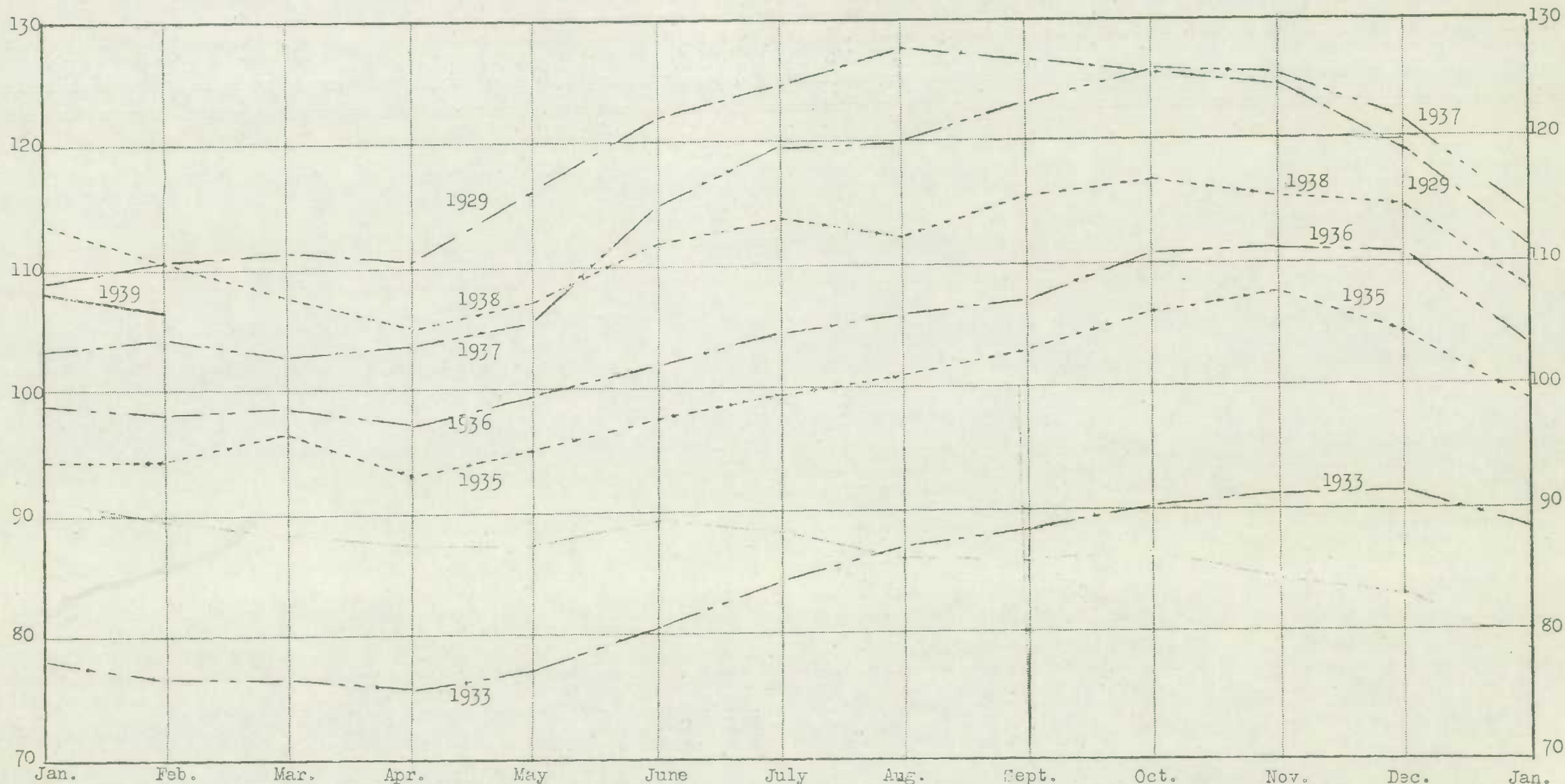
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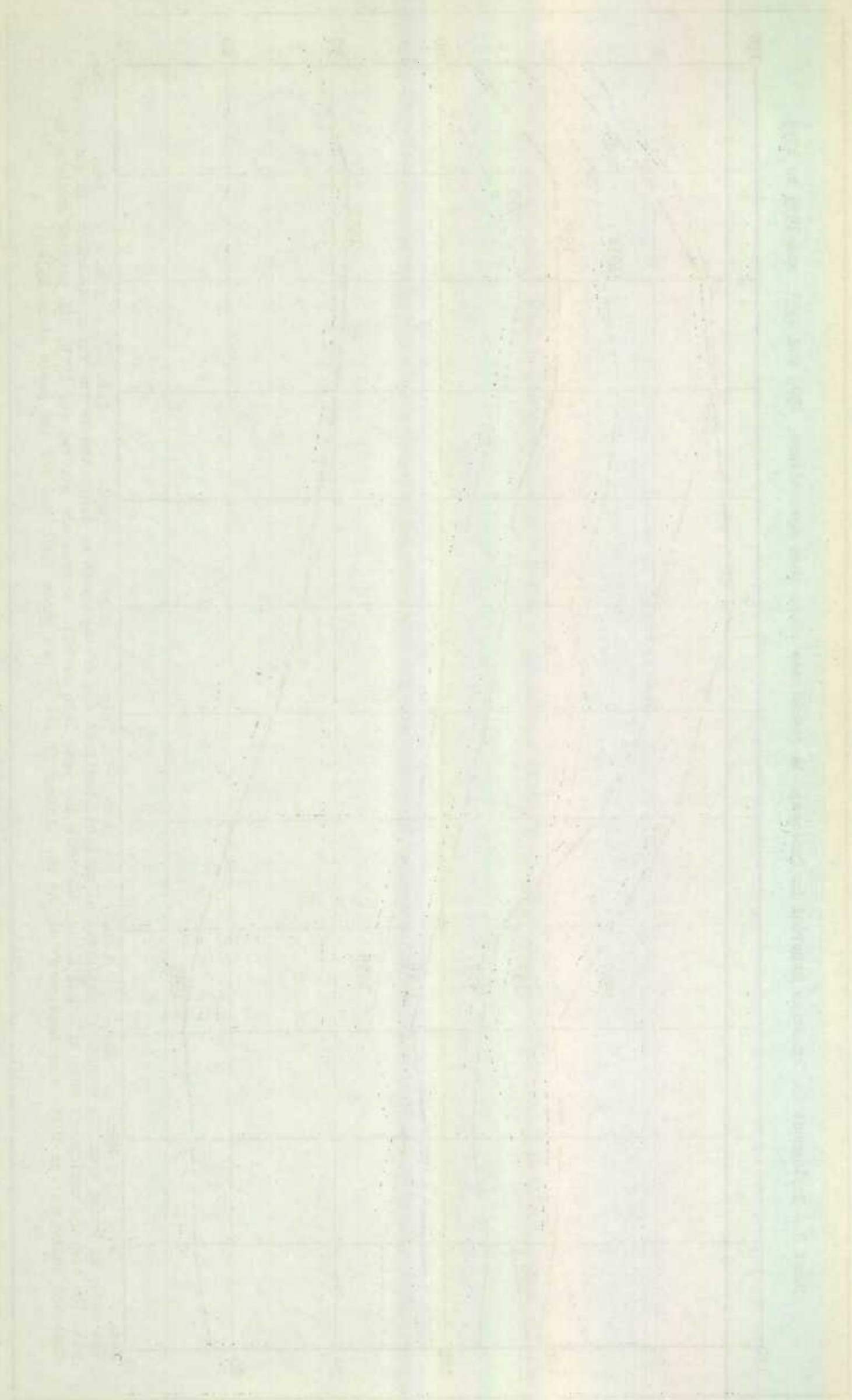
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



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.



automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for December) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in December of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in December of the years, 1930 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any December in the period, 1931-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for December, 1937, and being also higher than in December, 1936. As compared with November, 1938, there was a seasonal increase of some 74,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion; although this increase in unemployment over the preceding month was considerable, it was smaller than that of 90,000 recorded in December, 1937, over November of the same year.

The following shows the estimates for December, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

December	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
1938	2,697	2,225	472
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,584	2,137	447
1935	2,532	2,041	491
1934	2,485	1,943	542
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions were recorded in all provinces except Ontario, the losses in Nova Scotia and Quebec being most pronounced. Except in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, employment generally was quieter than at Feb. 1 of last year, although in four of the five economic areas it was rather more active than at the same date in 1937 and immediately preceding years; in this comparison, the Maritime area was the exception.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the eighteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being over one p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that considerably exceeded the average, 6,383 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 802 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 73,764 workers. Logging, trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being greatest; on the other hand, some seasonal improvement took place in transportation, while manufacturing was practically unchanged. Within the latter, food factories showed reduced activity, but iron and steel plants were busier. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Dec.1 1938	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July 1:1938	Feb.1 1938
P.E. Island	2.1	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	76.0
Nova Scotia	57.3	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	116.4
New Brunswick	40.6	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	109.6
Maritimes	100.0	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	112.3

A smaller loss, on the whole, had been recorded in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 722 firms had reported 81,187 employees, or 2,543 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1938. The index, at 112.3, was then higher than at the date under review, viz., 100.5.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a contraction at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,822 co-operating establishments aggregated 320,551, as against 325,785 at Jan. 1, 1939. This decrease of 1.6 p.c. was smaller than that recorded at Feb. 1, 1938; however, improvement has frequently been shown at Feb. 1 in the eighteen years of the record, and the average change at that date in the period, 1921-1938, is a small advance. At the beginning of February, 1939, there were gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while tobacco, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed reduced activity. The index at Feb. 1, 1939, stood at 113.0, as compared with 114.5 at the same date of last year, when the employers making returns had reported a staff of 319,213 men and women, or 14,373 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was a moderate increase, on the whole, in Ontario. Recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber, food and pulp and paper factories; mining, steam railway operation, highway and railway construction and maintenance also reported improvement, but building, services and retail trade were seasonally slacker, while no general change was noted in logging. Data were received from 4,910 firms employing 428,892 persons at the date under review, as compared with 427,105 at the beginning of January. This gain of 1,787 workers was rather smaller than the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. The movement had been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,610 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 453,035; the index then, however, stood at 116.2, as compared with 109.2 at the latest date.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with rare exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the eighteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,613 co-operating firms reduced their payrolls by 4,209 persons, to 120,850 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants. Logging was also more active. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, transportation, trade and construction released employees, the losses in the last two industries being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1939, exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, but was smaller than the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1938; the 1,498 employers then furnishing statistics had reduced their working forces to 117,083 from 122,760 at Jan. 1, 1938. The index stood at 93.9 at the date under review, compared with 91.7 at Feb. 1 of last year. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, are given below:

Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).									
	Feb. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1938	July 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938
Provinces	45.5	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	91.1
Manitoba	21.2	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	89.0
Saskatchewan	33.3	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	94.4
Alberta	100.0	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	91.7
Prairies										

British Columbia.- There was a further falling-off in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1. Trade, construction and manufacturing reported reduced activity, the declines in the last-named taking place largely in food and pulp and paper factories, while lumber mills and metal-using plants were more active; logging also showed improvement. The working forces of the 1,115 reporting firms aggregated 82,578, a loss of 1,584 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general curtailment in staffs compared unfavourably with the small increase that, on the average, has been indicated from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the last eighteen years, and was larger than the decrease at the beginning of February in 1938; the labour forces of the 1,070 co-operating establishments had then been reduced by 1,174 persons to 82,033. The index, at 96.4, at Feb. 1 of last year, was practically the same as at the date under review, when it stood at 96.2.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

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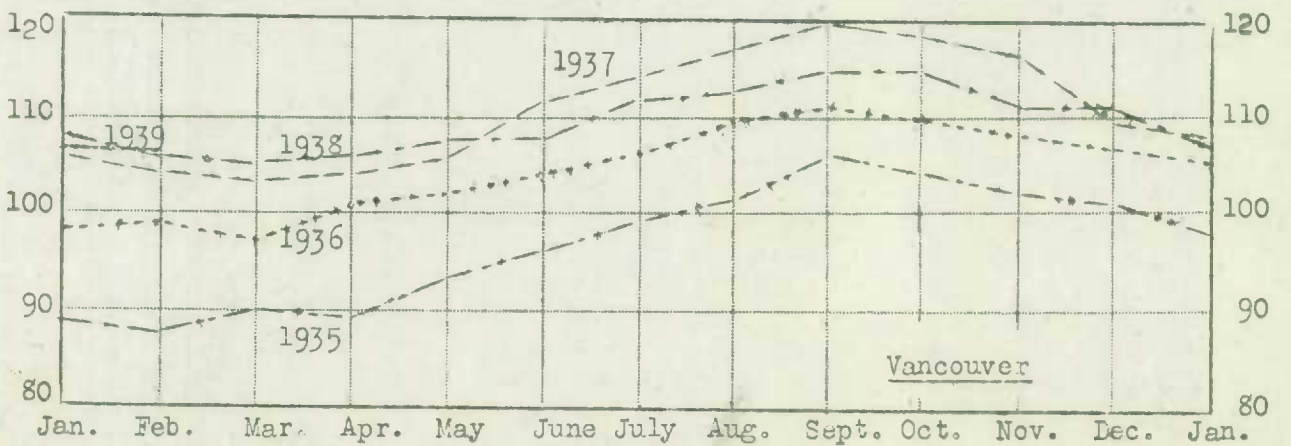
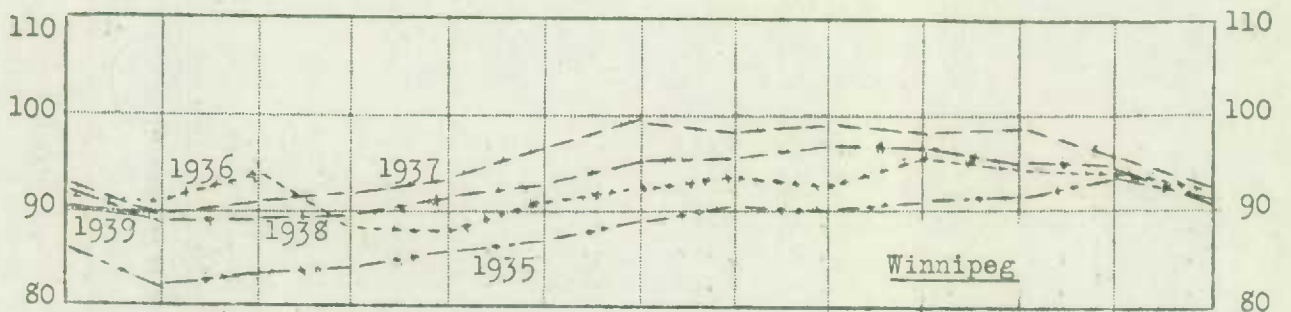
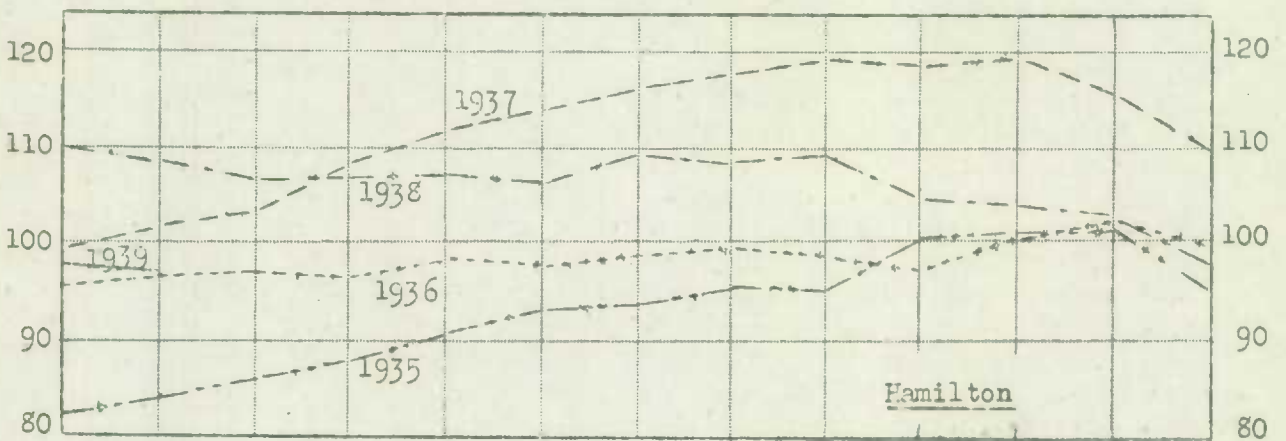
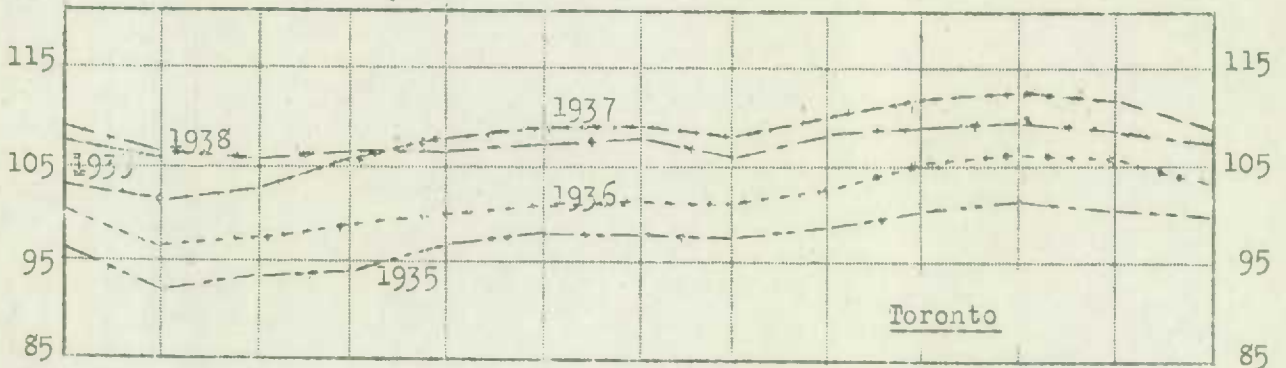
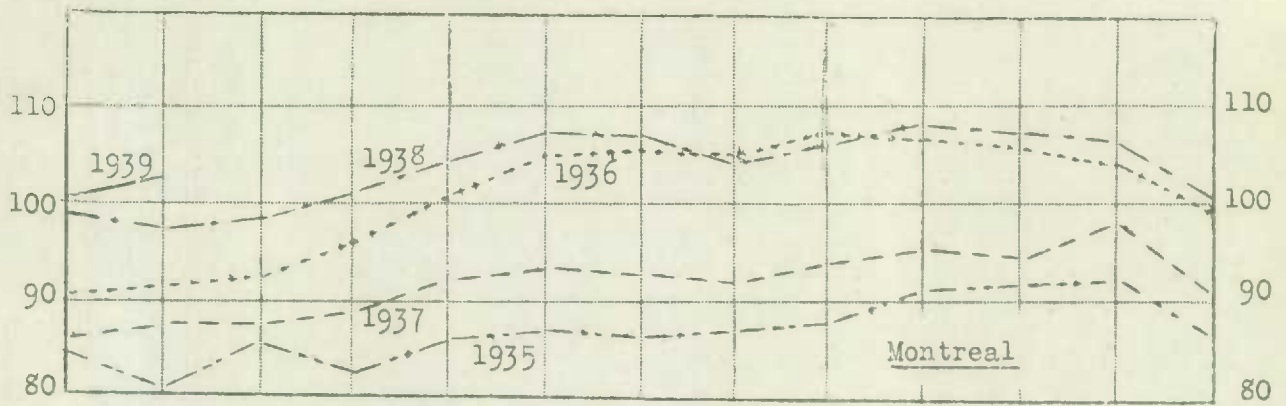
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Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935 - 1939.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The image shows a page of graph paper with a grid of horizontal and vertical lines. The grid is composed of approximately 20 columns and 20 rows. The lines are faint and light-colored, typical of standard graph paper. There is no text or data plotted on the grid.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, - Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while in Montreal improvement was indicated. Industrial activity in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver was at a higher level than at the same date of last year; in Toronto and Winnipeg the indexes were fractionally lower than at Feb. 1, 1938, while in Hamilton and Windsor there was a more pronounced falling-off in that comparison.

Montreal.- Manufacturing showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco, non-ferrous metal and some other classes reported moderate declines. Transportation and road construction and maintenance also afforded more employment, partly as a result of heavy snow falls; on the other hand, trade was seasonally dull. Data were received from 1,642 firms employing 158,202 workers, or 3,381 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 102.6, or some five points higher than at the beginning of February in 1938, when contra-seasonal curtailment had been indicated; the 1,423 co-operating establishments had then employed 146,686 men and women.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 207 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 16,683 at Jan. 1 to 16,328 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling from 119.7 at the former to 117.0 at the latter date. Manufacturing showed a slackening, and trade and services were seasonally quiet. The general index was higher than at the corresponding date of last year, although a rather smaller decline had then been reported by the 177 employers whose data were received; their working forces had numbered 13,086.

Toronto.- Large seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in food, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 2,044 in the number employed by the 1,673 co-operating firms, who had 133,775 workers. This reduction was smaller than that indicated at the beginning of February, 1938, when the index of employment was fractionally higher than that of 105.7 at the date under review. The 1,571 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a personnel of 132,038.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade in Ottawa, but manufacturing was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and twenty-four establishments reported 13,964 workers, or 213 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the beginning of February, 1938, when a larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated by the 204 co-operating firms, who then had 13,454 employees.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a recession, chiefly in construction and trade, while manufacturing reported some improvement, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statistics were tabulated from 313 employers with a staff of 31,191 men and women, compared with 31,515 in the preceding month. The index, at 96.9, was many points lower than at Feb. 1 of a year ago, although a larger decrease had then been reported by the 295 establishments furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 34,807 persons.

Windsor.- Automobile factories were not so active; trade and construction were also quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 191 reporting firms employed 19,315 workers, as against 20,644 at Jan. 1. The level of employment was lower than at the same date in 1938, when a force of 21,044 had been indicated by 179 employers; the index then stood at 154.3, compared with 140.5 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, although building and communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 510 concerns with a personnel of 38,506, compared with 39,208 in the preceding month. Employment was at practically the same level as at Feb. 1 of last year, when more extensive curtailment had been recorded by the 487 co-operating establishments, which employed 38,500 persons, as compared with 39,654 at the beginning of January, 1938.

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Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported generally heightened activity, the gains in the lumber and metal groups being largest; on the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees. The 476 firms in Vancouver furnishing statistics had a staff of 34,779, as against 34,811 at Jan.1. The index, at 106.7, was slightly higher than at the same date in 1938, when 461 employers had 34,128 men and women on their payrolls.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Seasonal improvement was noted in factory employment at the beginning of February, when 6,245 co-operating manufacturers reported 540,926 operatives, compared with 532,245 at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 8,681 persons, which raised the crude index from 104.3 in the preceding month to 106.0 at Feb. 1, as compared with 110.3 at the beginning of February a year ago. While the latest index was therefore lower than at the same date in 1938, it was higher than at Feb. 1 in 1937 and earlier years since 1930.

The general advance in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1939, approximated that noted at midwinter of last year, but was smaller than the average gain from January to February in the years since 1920. The seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, standing at 110.0 at the latest date, as compared with 111.3 at Jan. 1, 1939.

The most pronounced improvement over Jan. 1, 1939, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 4,967 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain, however, was not equal to the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920, although it exceeded that noted at the beginning of February in 1938. There were also substantial increases in textile, leather, lumber, chemical and printing and paper factories. On the other hand, food, beverage, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants and pulp and paper mills showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1939, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 106.0, compared with 104.3 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows:- 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3 and 1927, 98.2.

The 5,996 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 560,852 employees, as compared with 552,174 at the opening of 1938. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on much the same scale as at the latest date, when the index was, however, 3.9 p.c. lower than at the beginning of February, 1938.

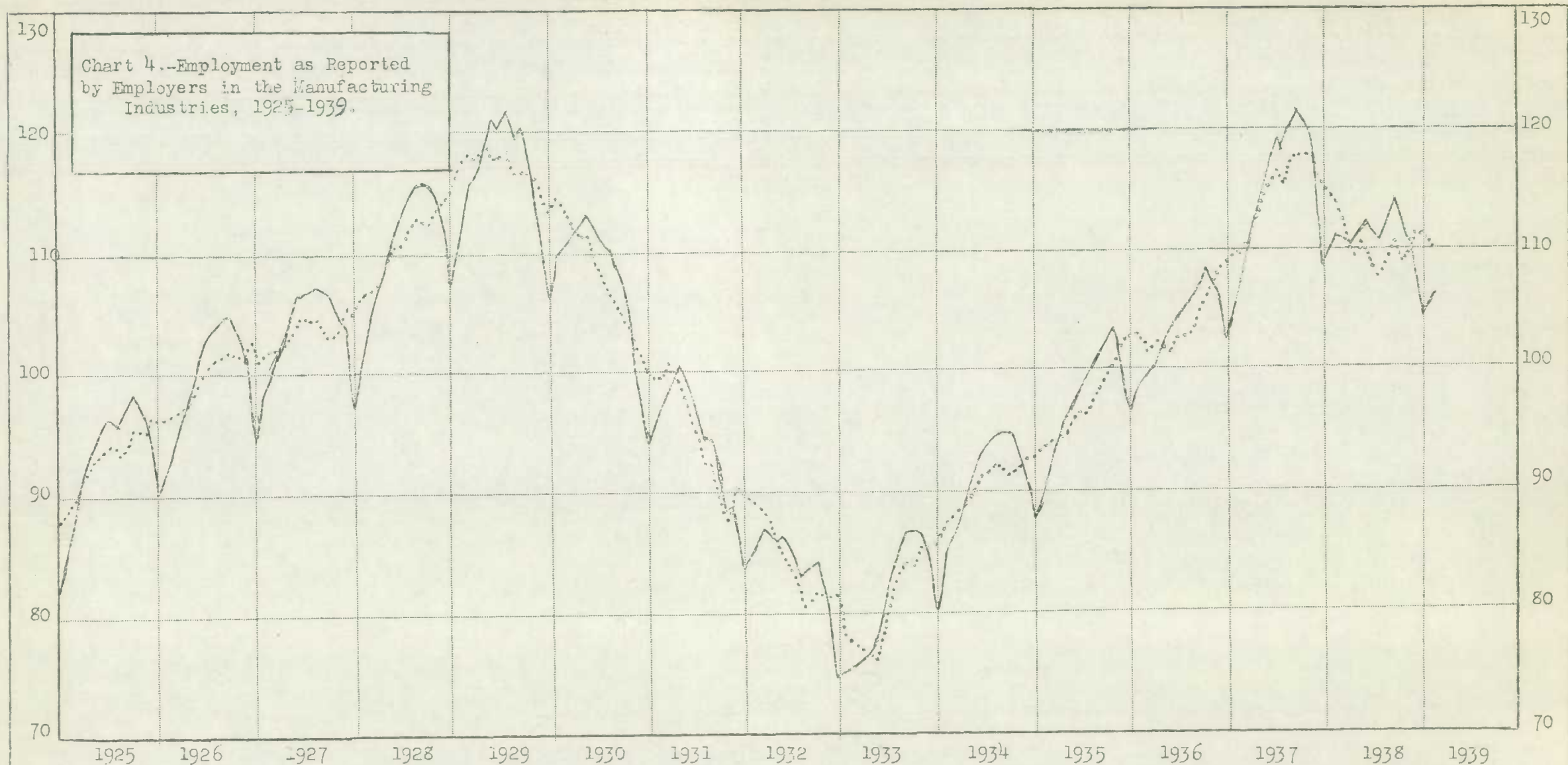
Logging.- An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging, but this was decidedly smaller than that noted at the same date in 1938. However, employment was then at a considerably higher level. The 406 co-operating firms employed a staff of 41,355 men at Feb. 1, 1939, as compared with 43,560 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in New Brunswick and Quebec; there was little general change in Ontario, while the movement in the Western Provinces was upward.

Mining.- On the whole, there was a very slight gain in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided advance, but reductions were reported in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 160.5, as compared with 154.3 at that date in 1938. Statements for Feb. 1, 1939, were received from 438 operators with 74,307 employees, or 55 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 21,679 persons, compared with 22,241 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather smaller than at the same date in 1938, when the recorded loss from January had been on approximately the same scale.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in street railway operation and cartage and storage, and in shipping and longshore work, while railway operation showed improvement. The 494 co-operating employers in the transportation group, as a whole, had 96,018 workers, as compared with 96,546 in the preceding month. The index stood at 79.4 at Feb. 1, 1939, compared with 79.6 at the beginning of February of last year.

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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.

1877
The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, held on the 10th day of January, 1877.

No.	Name	Residence
1	John A. Dix	City of New York
2	John W. Foster	City of New York
3	John W. Foster	City of New York
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98	John W. Foster	City of New York
99	John W. Foster	City of New York
100	John W. Foster	City of New York

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 8,419 in the number employed by the 1,231 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 107,320 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much greater falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1938, and employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 71.6, as compared with 89.4 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants and in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments showed reduction; 572 employers in the service division reported 28,281 employees, or 486 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 129.5, was slightly higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been noted in these industries.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked shrinkage in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed little general change; on the whole, 12,159 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,789 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 116,749 at the date under review. The percentage reduction was somewhat smaller than that reported at the beginning of February in 1939, but exceeded the average loss at mid-winter in the last eighteen years. The index, at 131.0 at the latest date, was slightly higher than at Feb. 1, 1938.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Dec. 12 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with Nov. 14, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 12, 1938, was 12.9, as compared with 13.0 at Nov. 14, 1938, and 12.1 at Dec. 13, 1937. Among insured persons of all classes, the percentage unemployed at Dec. 12, 1938, was 12.7, the same as at Nov. 14. It was provisionally estimated that at Dec. 12, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,263,000. This was 5,000 more than at Nov. 14, 1938, and, on a comparable basis, about 10,000 more than at Dec. 13, 1937, when employment had been adversely affected by bad weather.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

There was a further increase of 200,000 in employment in non-agricultural industries in December, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor. The most significant features of the December gain were the contra-seasonal increase of some 50,000 workers in factory employment, and an unusually large expansion in retail trade, in which approximately 440,000 extra persons found employment between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15. Smaller increases were reported in metal and bituminous-coal mining, wholesale trade, brokerage, and insurance. In quarries, dyeing and cleaning works and private building construction there were substantial seasonal recessions. In building the decline was much less pronounced than usual in December. Class I railroads laid off nearly 18,000 workers. The seasonal reductions in employment in crude petroleum producing, utilities, hotels and laundries were not large. The small decline in anthracite mining was contra-seasonal.

The rise of 0.7 p.c. in factory employment continued the succession of increases which began in July, 1938, although in December employment normally declines by about one p.c. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment (91.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was above that for any other month of 1938, but showed a reduction of 3.6 p.c. from December, 1937. Forty-nine of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau reported gains in employment, and 63 reported increased payrolls. The increases in employment, in most instances, were either more pronounced than seasonal or were contra-seasonal, while most of the declines were smaller than usual. The greatest gains were in the durable goods industries, in which employment rose 0.7 p.c., as compared with 0.3 p.c. in the non-durable goods industries.

New York.- According to the New York Department of Labor, factory employment in New York State in January, 1939, was almost four p.c. greater than in the same month of last year. As compared with December, 1938, there was, however, a seasonal decline of 1.8 p.c.

Massachusetts.- Data were tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,789 representative manufacturing establishments, whose staffs aggregated 267,168 in January, as compared with 270,197 in December; the decline was seasonal in character, but was smaller-than-average in the experience of the years since 1925. The number of wage-earners employed in factories in January, 1939, was greater by 5.5 p.c. than the number reported in the same month of last year.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
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	120.9	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1939.

100.0 7.2 31.2 41.8 11.8 8.0

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.

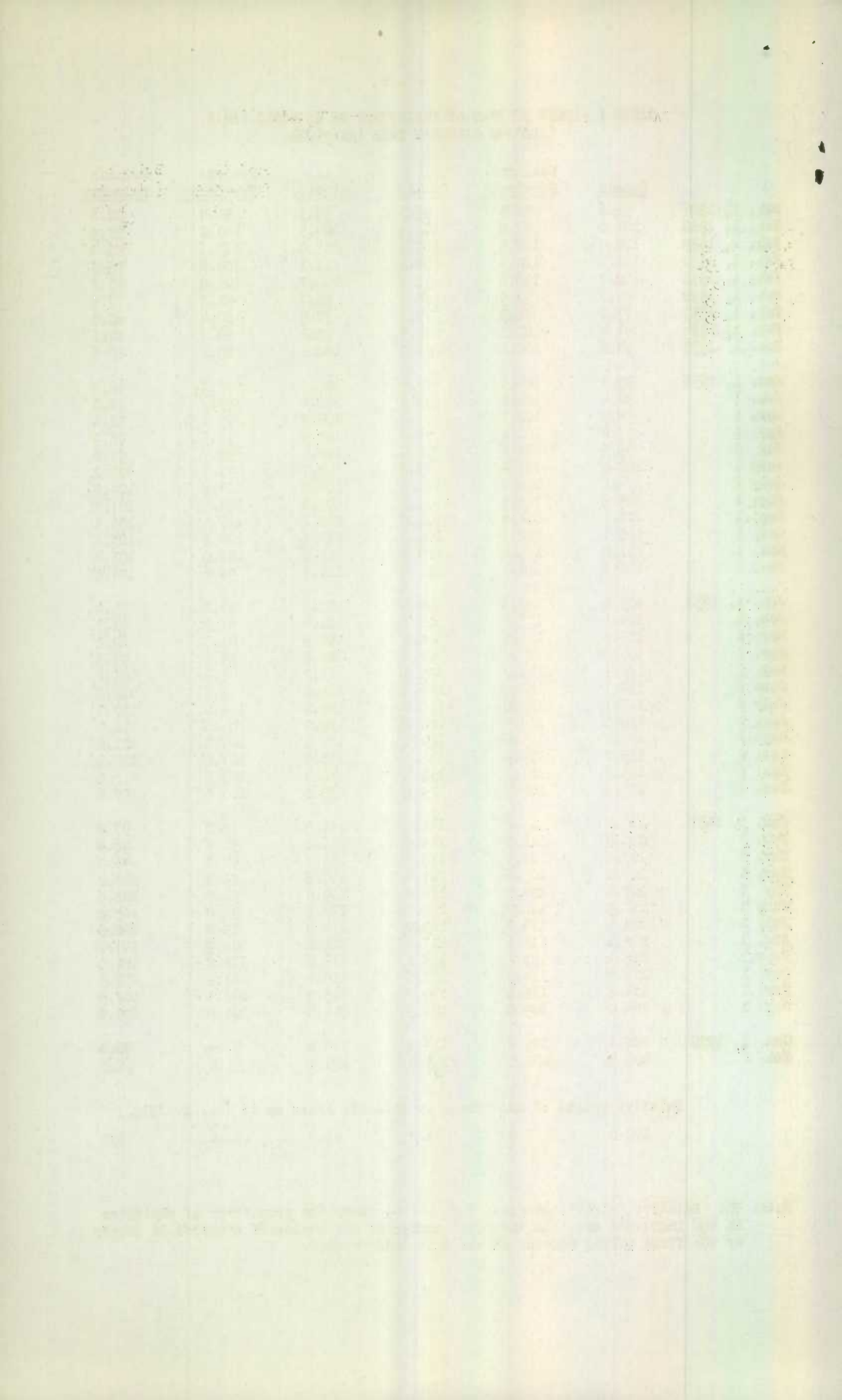


TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
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	103.8	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	101.2	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	103.4	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	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1939.

15.4 1.6 13.0 1.4 3.0 1.9 3.7 3.4

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

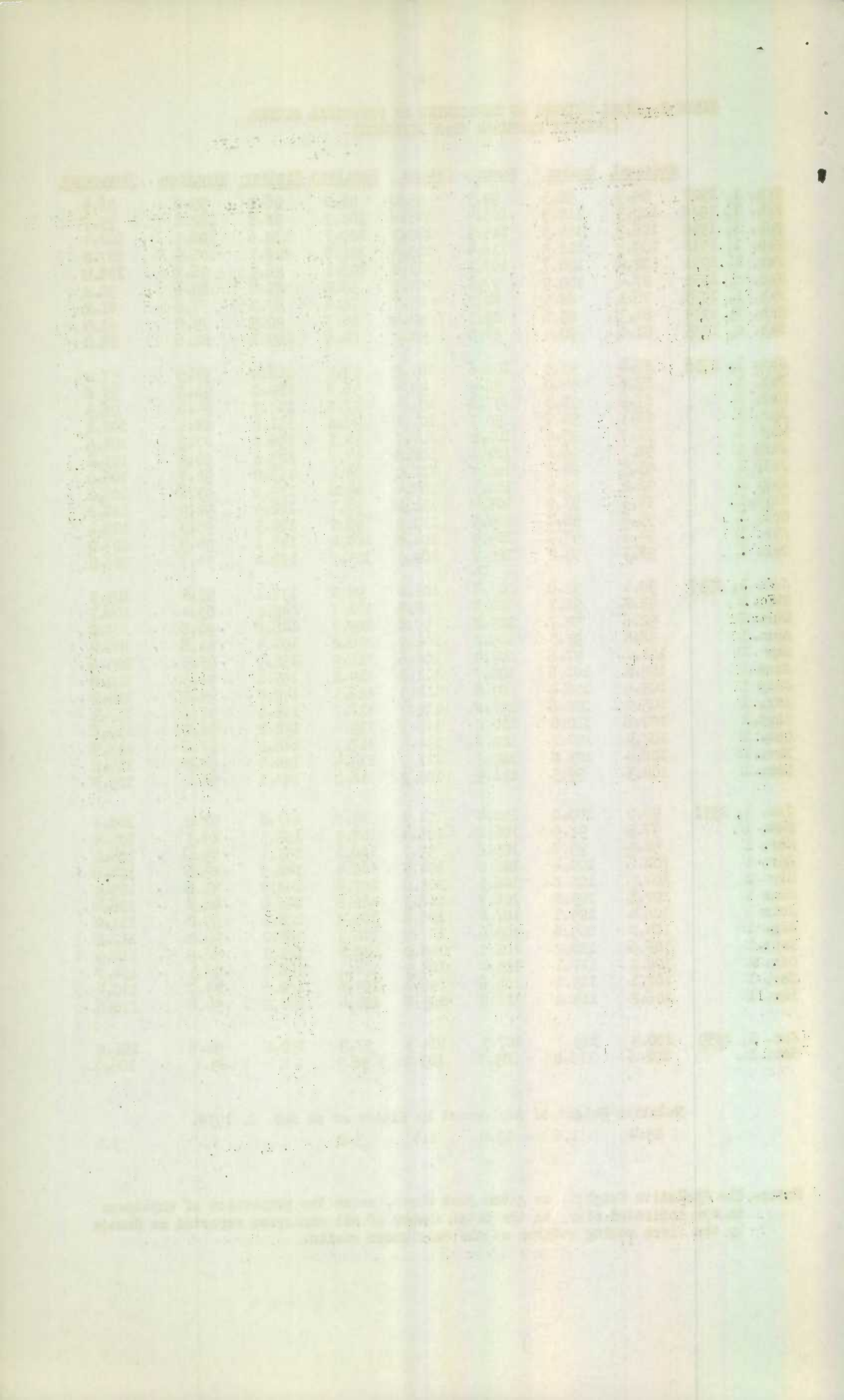


TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
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	78.8	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1939.

100.0	52.7	4.0	7.2	2.1	9.4	10.4	2.8	11.4
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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.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb.1 1934
MANUFACTURING	52.7	106.0	104.3	110.3	105.3	98.5	90.1	84.2
Animal products - edible	2.3	122.2	129.1	122.5	118.5	108.5	102.9	95.3
Fur and products	.3	77.9	82.8	76.1	79.4	81.3	78.4	74.1
Leather and products	2.1	107.1	100.7	103.9	108.6	104.5	98.7	89.2
Boots and shoes	1.5	110.5	102.5	108.4	111.2	108.1	103.0	92.9
Lumber and products	3.6	69.8	68.2	72.0	71.3	65.9	58.4	57.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	58.8	56.5	58.0	60.0	55.3	45.9	45.5
Furniture	.7	84.3	82.3	85.7	85.3	78.7	71.3	73.0
Other lumber products	1.0	93.5	94.2	105.2	95.5	88.9	86.9	80.4
Musical instruments	.1	47.4	48.4	40.3	44.6	41.9	31.1	32.5
Plant products - edible	3.1	105.1	105.4	104.7	101.2	96.4	94.0	89.1
Pulp and paper products	6.2	103.7	102.7	107.0	102.5	96.2	92.4	87.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	87.0	88.4	97.5	92.7	83.9	79.5	74.3
Paper products	1.0	130.5	126.4	129.2	123.0	112.8	105.6	98.2
Printing and publishing	2.6	115.7	113.1	111.8	108.5	106.8	104.8	100.4
Rubber products	1.2	102.1	102.4	100.0	97.5	94.0	90.7	86.6
Textile products	9.9	117.5	113.6	122.8	120.8	115.2	105.0	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	128.0	127.8	137.5	138.7	134.8	121.0	119.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.7	95.4	99.9	101.2	95.6	82.2	84.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	129.2	122.8	143.8	144.8	143.4	128.1	131.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	501.6	496.0	533.7	537.4	529.1	502.4	455.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	117.4	116.5	123.1	121.7	120.4	111.1	113.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	111.4	103.1	116.2	108.8	100.8	92.8	85.4
Other textile products	1.0	103.9	97.8	98.1	101.0	92.3	85.5	84.2
Tobacco	1.3	160.2	158.8	153.3	129.5	135.7	123.1	116.5
Beverages	.8	159.4	165.3	156.1	153.9	133.3	120.5	122.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	155.0	152.3	153.8	140.9	133.3	121.7	113.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	70.9	75.0	79.8	73.8	64.4	59.7	55.4
Electric light and power	1.5	125.3	127.7	117.5	112.2	110.7	106.2	103.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	125.7	126.8	142.9	125.0	115.4	104.5	97.6
Iron and steel products	12.0	94.3	90.5	104.6	97.2	89.8	77.9	68.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	118.3	107.2	130.2	124.6	113.9	91.1	81.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	112.8	110.0	128.8	114.9	95.5	82.6	69.5
Agricultural implements	.5	62.9	59.6	76.9	62.2	65.5	52.5	41.8
Land vehicles	5.3	90.0	85.4	99.5	94.9	90.3	82.1	72.5
Automobiles and parts	2.1	150.0	138.4	160.2	157.1	138.2	126.6	87.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	53.1	57.1	76.0	58.2	59.0	55.7	47.0
Heating appliances	.3	106.4	100.2	98.8	106.3	95.1	81.0	68.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	99.4	99.1	120.6	93.1	83.6	58.8	51.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	102.1	101.5	117.7	104.8	92.7	79.6	68.8
Other iron and steel products	1.9	97.2	96.8	101.4	97.4	85.6	74.1	66.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	151.3	150.9	154.8	143.4	123.2	111.5	97.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	147.3	150.0	149.7	139.3	130.3	125.6	127.1
Miscellaneous	.5	131.7	129.2	131.7	126.0	116.7	115.2	102.5
LOGGING	4.0	143.0	150.6	290.7	244.4	173.1	183.4	174.0
MINING	7.2	160.5	160.4	154.3	147.6	129.4	120.3	109.4
Coal	2.5	93.5	95.8	95.2	95.3	94.6	94.7	96.6
Metallic ores	4.0	333.3	325.2	307.7	283.9	228.7	204.4	160.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	116.8	121.7	114.8	111.2	93.9	75.7	71.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	81.2	83.3	82.9	79.8	77.2	77.8	76.8
Telegraphs	.5	89.8	91.7	91.5	88.8	84.9	86.7	82.2
Telephones	1.6	78.8	81.0	80.6	77.5	75.2	75.5	75.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	79.4	79.9	79.6	80.7	78.2	76.2	76.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	119.6	120.9	110.6	115.7	113.5	108.1	108.8
Steam railways	5.6	71.6	71.0	74.3	73.1	71.6	70.1	69.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	63.5	67.4	64.4	70.7	63.8	63.2	62.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.4	89.4	96.4	71.6	57.2	74.4	87.2	98.0
Building	1.8	44.2	53.5	49.1	33.8	53.6	43.3	34.7
Highway	6.4	172.9	192.0	106.7	83.4	109.0	161.4	201.1
Railway	2.2	57.2	50.3	61.5	56.5	63.4	62.6	67.6
SERVICES	2.8	129.5	131.7	128.4	119.1	116.4	111.9	108.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	125.2	127.4	124.5	110.4	112.5	109.7	105.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	136.8	139.1	134.3	131.3	120.3	111.7	109.8
TRADE	11.4	131.0	144.8	127.9	128.4	121.6	116.6	111.6
Retail	8.4	136.3	155.8	133.4	136.2	128.0	122.7	117.2
Wholesale	3.0	118.3	118.2	115.6	110.5	106.8	102.2	99.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.5	108.1	110.4	104.1	98.4	94.6	91.4

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1939	Jan.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb.1 1934
Maritime- Manufacturing	32.7	90.4	90.7	101.2	100.4	95.6	86.6	81.8
Provinces								
Lumber products	4.0	67.5	65.8	64.7	74.1	62.4	61.3	56.6
Pulp and paper	4.7	128.9	131.4	158.3	151.8	143.0	132.6	140.5
Textile products	3.7	75.6	77.6	89.4	85.7	86.6	73.8	82.2
Iron and steel	10.5	94.2	88.9	115.2	111.0	112.7	93.3	82.7
Other manufactures	9.8	93.1	98.9	93.5	93.6	83.9	83.6	73.9
Logging	6.5	216.4	256.0	346.5	343.8	215.9	256.8	312.1
Mining	22.1	109.4	110.4	113.6	109.1	104.6	100.6	107.7
Communications	2.5	86.5	92.0	89.7	83.9	82.0	78.7	74.2
Transportation	14.8	94.3	92.4	103.3	99.0	97.4	97.1	97.9
Construction	9.8	77.8	127.7	89.7	69.8	93.1	103.0	104.9
Services	2.0	167.6	169.6	166.1	155.0	147.0	146.8	138.0
Trade	9.6	123.3	136.7	127.5	127.2	112.0	107.3	102.8
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	100.5	109.2	112.3	107.5	102.2	100.1	101.3
Quebec								
Manufacturing	54.7	107.0	105.4	111.4	104.8	98.8	90.7	85.7
Lumber products	2.4	71.3	71.5	80.7	71.4	66.1	65.4	61.4
Pulp and paper	7.3	99.5	98.5	99.6	95.4	88.4	84.3	79.0
Textile products	16.2	130.5	127.0	136.4	131.2	122.7	110.5	105.9
Iron and steel	8.2	80.1	75.1	94.3	84.7	80.1	68.8	64.3
Other manufactures	20.6	116.2	117.1	114.9	108.4	103.6	97.4	91.8
Logging	5.0	186.8	212.8	497.9	433.3	262.4	317.0	287.1
Mining	3.6	253.1	251.5	232.6	227.1	158.2	121.1	110.8
Communications	1.6	74.0	75.0	74.3	70.8	68.9	69.8	71.2
Transportation	7.2	68.9	70.9	68.9	69.9	69.5	67.7	71.1
Construction	16.7	136.0	141.0	66.3	53.6	48.2	39.7	57.8
Services	2.4	113.3	117.4	115.4	105.4	98.2	94.0	95.0
Trade	8.8	141.1	155.3	135.7	136.6	128.8	122.7	125.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	113.0	114.9	114.5	106.7	95.2	89.5	88.5
Ontario								
Manufacturing	62.9	108.9	106.1	113.6	108.4	100.6	91.6	84.5
Lumber products	3.0	59.8	57.9	63.8	63.3	60.4	54.7	53.2
Pulp and paper	6.7	106.4	104.5	108.4	102.6	97.5	94.4	88.4
Textile products	10.1	107.5	103.2	113.3	113.3	110.6	102.7	101.4
Iron and steel	17.1	105.0	101.3	115.3	106.6	95.4	82.2	68.0
Other manufactures	26.0	125.4	123.6	126.4	120.2	111.6	103.1	97.0
Logging	3.0	138.1	138.2	271.9	217.1	172.2	157.7	145.3
Mining	6.0	262.6	257.4	245.2	232.1	195.7	171.2	139.6
Communications	1.9	76.1	76.8	80.1	77.0	73.8	73.8	74.2
Transportation	6.4	74.4	73.4	74.8	74.0	72.2	67.9	67.5
Construction	6.3	73.5	72.9	87.3	61.9	81.9	134.1	152.9
Services	2.7	153.4	154.7	153.5	142.5	143.0	139.7	134.3
Trade	10.8	137.3	155.2	134.4	134.6	125.7	125.3	117.4
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	109.2	108.8	116.2	108.4	102.4	100.2	95.3
Prairie								
Manufacturing	31.4	100.6	99.7	100.9	100.2	94.5	89.2	85.4
Provinces								
Lumber products	2.2	90.1	84.3	94.8	83.4	74.7	69.7	70.8
Pulp and paper	3.2	102.5	97.8	99.1	97.4	90.1	89.5	86.9
Textile products	2.4	130.7	120.5	115.2	124.7	110.1	103.7	97.9
Iron and steel	10.3	78.1	77.1	80.2	78.9	78.3	71.9	71.4
Other manufactures	13.3	125.0	128.3	126.4	127.4	117.7	112.7	103.6
Logging	2.1	162.3	126.1	199.9	159.4	135.3	201.6	99.2
Mining	9.6	131.9	136.4	121.2	122.2	123.0	122.5	109.4
Communications	2.7	86.9	92.6	86.8	85.1	84.4	87.2	82.7
Transportation	19.7	87.6	88.9	85.4	87.8	85.9	84.4	81.2
Construction	9.8	50.6	58.0	47.0	46.2	73.0	63.6	67.0
Services	3.5	113.5	115.0	104.5	99.6	95.7	91.1	87.8
Trade	21.2	113.9	124.3	111.0	112.3	112.0	101.9	96.7
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	93.9	97.1	91.7	91.4	93.7	89.2	84.7
British								
Columbia								
Manufacturing	40.5	98.1	101.5	99.1	95.7	87.7	79.6	75.3
Lumber products	13.0	81.5	79.5	78.7	81.0	74.3	55.6	57.1
Pulp and paper	5.1	94.9	101.3	115.9	117.6	107.0	101.1	90.6
Textile products	1.4	127.9	117.7	124.6	127.3	114.8	100.0	87.9
Iron and steel	4.0	87.3	84.8	86.2	79.1	68.4	68.4	64.0
Other manufactures	17.0	119.0	130.4	117.9	107.9	99.8	100.4	93.3
Logging	6.2	70.3	65.3	71.2	43.4	65.8	38.5	54.7
Mining	11.3	112.2	111.9	109.4	98.0	85.6	91.4	74.6
Communications	3.6	107.3	110.0	105.3	103.0	97.4	99.2	94.4
Transportation	13.3	91.7	91.9	88.4	98.5	84.3	85.9	84.2
Construction	9.2	68.1	71.3	75.3	66.5	128.5	137.3	120.0
Services	3.9	112.9	114.4	108.4	100.0	102.8	93.5	89.8
Trade	12.0	133.5	137.5	131.4	129.5	121.2	113.2	104.7
B.C.- All Industries	100.0	96.2	98.0	96.4	91.3	94.1	89.6	84.1

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 at the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1937	Feb. 1 1936	Feb. 1 1935	Feb. 1 1934
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	60.5	100.6	97.8	104.4	97.7	92.8	85.6	80.7
Plant products - edible	4.1	115.1	115.9	110.1	100.5	98.9	98.4	93.2
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	113.4	110.1	106.5	103.7	103.2	100.1	97.1
Textiles	14.8	113.2	107.5	114.4	108.1	98.0	91.3	86.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	109.1	115.2	110.9	109.0	122.6	112.4	110.4
Iron and steel	12.5	78.3	72.9	90.6	82.0	77.3	65.2	62.5
Other manufactures	20.0	103.2	102.2	106.4	99.6	91.8	87.5	79.9
Communications	2.4	63.5	63.6	64.3	62.9	61.4	62.7	64.8
Transportation	7.4	78.6	74.5	71.0	74.7	76.7	74.0	82.6
Construction	11.4	113.7	98.0	59.5	45.9	40.9	37.8	52.5
Trade	14.5	135.1	148.8	128.3	128.6	123.5	114.7	119.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.6	100.4	97.5	91.8	87.6	81.6	81.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	50.2	101.4	101.6	104.0	97.9	92.4	90.4	90.0
Leather products	15.0	97.4	94.3	97.6	102.2	95.9	94.7	98.0
Other manufactures	35.2	103.1	105.0	106.8	96.0	90.8	88.4	86.3
Transportation	10.4	93.6	93.7	81.2	81.7	101.1	91.7	100.1
Construction	19.4	275.7	275.3	82.2	58.4	89.6	84.0	79.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.0	119.7	97.9	91.7	92.0	90.0	89.6
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.7	105.1	102.5	105.6	100.9	94.7	89.7	84.7
Plant products - edible	5.6	110.9	108.8	112.9	108.8	106.3	104.3	95.7
Printing and publishing	9.6	129.3	125.4	127.7	123.0	117.1	112.6	105.2
Textiles	10.8	88.9	82.3	92.2	91.1	85.7	84.7	82.0
Iron and steel	10.7	96.0	95.4	100.0	90.2	79.9	70.1	59.7
Other manufactures	27.0	108.7	107.4	106.6	102.3	97.2	91.6	89.2
Communications	2.6	66.6	65.9	67.5	65.4	64.5	66.6	68.6
Transportation	5.5	92.0	93.0	94.8	92.7	88.6	84.3	86.5
Construction	2.1	47.3	51.2	59.4	47.8	49.8	46.9	67.0
Trade	21.2	127.2	104.4	124.9	124.6	119.2	120.4	115.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.7	107.3	106.1	101.9	96.4	93.0	89.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.4	92.2	90.0	94.5	90.1	87.9	84.6	79.4
Lumber products	3.8	45.3	44.6	45.2	35.6	39.6	35.7	40.0
Pulp and paper	16.6	95.8	92.3	96.1	90.3	90.1	90.8	82.8
Other manufactures	25.0	106.2	104.6	111.0	109.5	103.7	97.9	91.5
Construction	11.3	107.3	106.1	97.5	89.2	133.3	149.2	170.0
Trade	22.7	137.1	159.0	131.7	128.9	124.7	115.3	108.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.1	104.3	101.4	98.8	99.5	98.2	98.4
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	82.7	97.4	96.3	110.1	102.0	96.4	82.9	79.4
Textiles	17.5	85.2	87.3	88.8	91.8	86.9	82.0	90.9
Electrical apparatus	9.7	98.2	101.2	125.5	110.5	100.7	85.4	75.6
Iron and steel	31.1	95.7	90.8	115.0	98.6	93.8	71.0	65.8
Other manufactures	24.4	110.9	110.7	115.9	112.6	107.1	100.3	90.6
Construction	2.3	45.3	64.1	39.1	49.3	50.7	47.4	51.1
Trade	9.3	124.8	138.0	130.6	125.1	120.2	115.2	93.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.9	97.9	107.9	101.7	96.8	84.6	80.7
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	87.3	155.7	166.6	169.7	160.0	129.5	116.7	95.7
Iron and steel	66.5	154.1	167.9	176.3	165.6	130.9	117.3	88.3
Other manufactures	20.8	161.2	162.4	145.1	139.2	124.6	114.5	122.9
Construction	1.6	33.0	38.2	47.8	30.0	28.2	34.0	15.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	140.5	150.2	154.3	145.2	120.0	109.1	90.9
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.4	94.8	91.4	96.2	96.9	93.0	88.2	84.3
Animal products - edible	5.6	118.8	124.2	130.5	130.7	123.4	116.3	109.8
Printing and publishing	6.2	107.7	99.7	103.5	102.6	94.5	99.7	97.3
Textiles	6.3	135.2	123.6	127.9	130.5	115.2	107.2	101.6
Iron and steel	17.4	72.6	71.4	77.2	77.7	78.1	69.3	68.6
Other manufactures	13.9	107.1	101.3	104.7	105.9	101.1	101.6	93.0
Transportation	10.0	76.5	76.3	76.7	78.3	71.8	70.9	72.2
Construction	2.1	29.4	29.9	23.4	21.5	64.8	23.5	24.6
Trade	30.3	95.7	105.3	95.9	96.5	102.3	89.8	85.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.1	90.6	89.3	89.4	91.2	82.6	79.5
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.1	112.6	108.3	110.2	106.5	98.2	83.4	80.5
Lumber products	8.9	50.3	71.9	77.7	80.2	73.6	52.1	51.8
Other manufactures	31.2	127.3	124.9	125.0	118.4	109.3	97.8	94.0
Communications	7.2	106.0	109.7	105.5	104.6	97.3	96.7	92.7
Transportation	18.0	105.3	107.6	98.2	118.0	98.0	96.5	92.4
Construction	4.5	41.1	43.2	52.2	35.1	54.1	36.8	41.4
Services	6.9	117.2	117.8	111.8	102.9	99.9	95.2	91.0
Trade	23.3	135.0	138.7	134.8	133.7	125.5	117.0	105.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.7	106.8	105.3	104.7	97.8	88.0	83.9

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 at the date under review.

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