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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
APRIL
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.



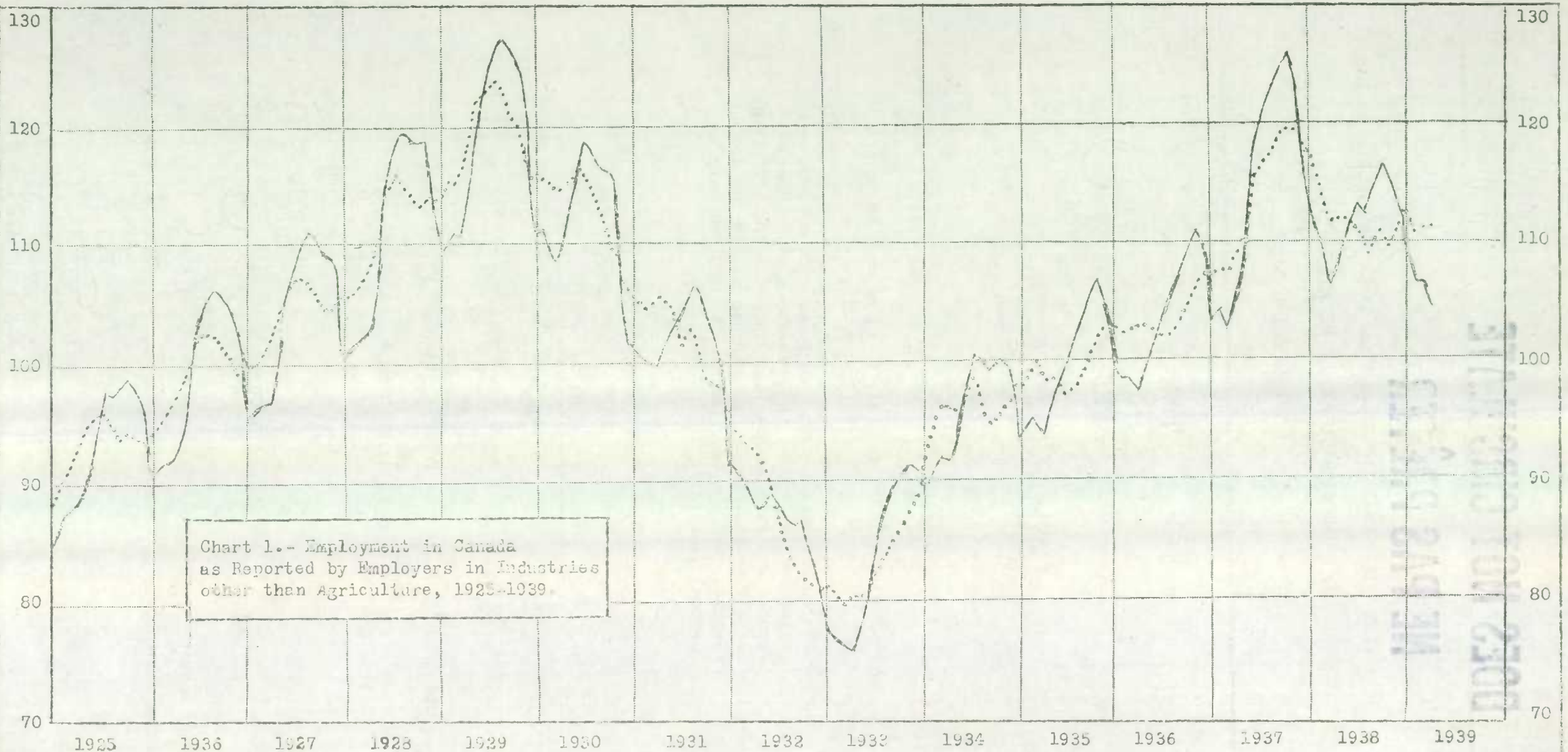
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OTTAWA

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 years 1929-1937.

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

Issued April 28, 1939

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment at April 1 showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,493 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,015,632 persons, compared with 1,031,679 in the preceding month. This reduction of 16,047 workers lowered the index from 106.5 at March 1, 1939, to 104.9 at the date under review, when it showed little change from that of 105.0 at April 1, 1938. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The trend of employment at April 1 in sixteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available has been downward; the decline ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging operations in the Eastern and Central Provinces, before any appreciable number of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general contraction at the latest date was very slightly less than the average recorded at April 1 in the years since 1920, and has been considerably exceeded on several occasions in recent years, notably by the reductions indicated at the beginning of April in 1938, 1935 and 1930. After adjustment for seasonal variation the index at the latest date stood at 111.1, compared with 111.0 at March 1, 1939.

There was important shrinkage in logging at April 1, 1939, when 13,046 men were released from work in the woods; this decline was substantially smaller than that recorded at the same date last spring, but approximated the average loss at April 1 in the years since 1920. Mining was also seasonally quiet, and there was a falling-off in transportation and on railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some slight improvement and there were also additions to staffs in highway work, in services and trade.

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

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at April 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 104.9; 1938, 105.0; 1937, 103.0; 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4 and 1928, 102.3.

For April 1, 1938, statistics had been received from 10,450 firms, whose employees had numbered 1,001,970, as compared with 1,029,001 in the preceding month. The index had then stood at 105.0.

EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange operators. For April 1, 415 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 32,909 persons, compared with 32,930 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the April 1, survey of employment to 1,048,541, and slightly raises the index to 105.0. Comparable data for April 1, 1938, are not available.

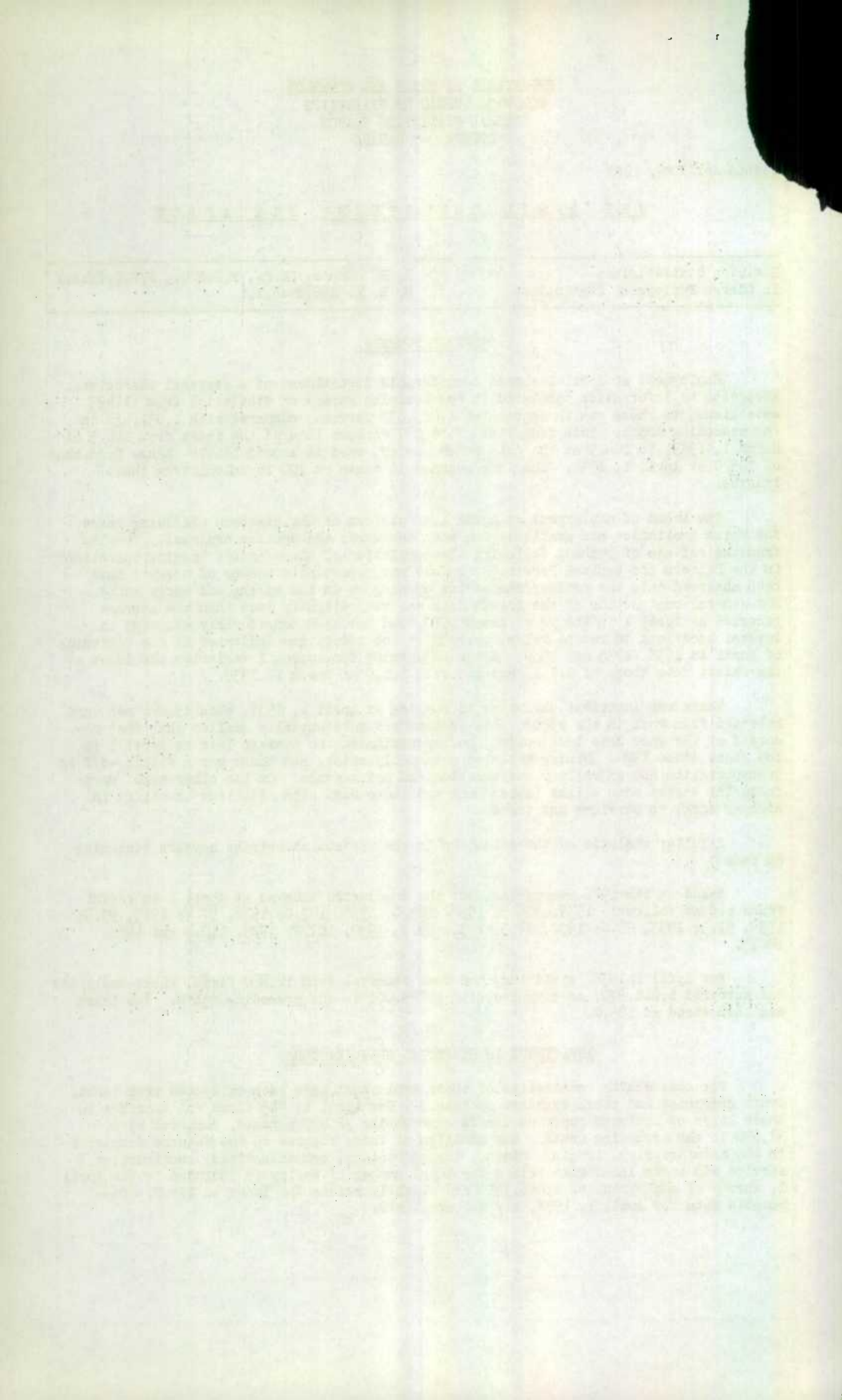
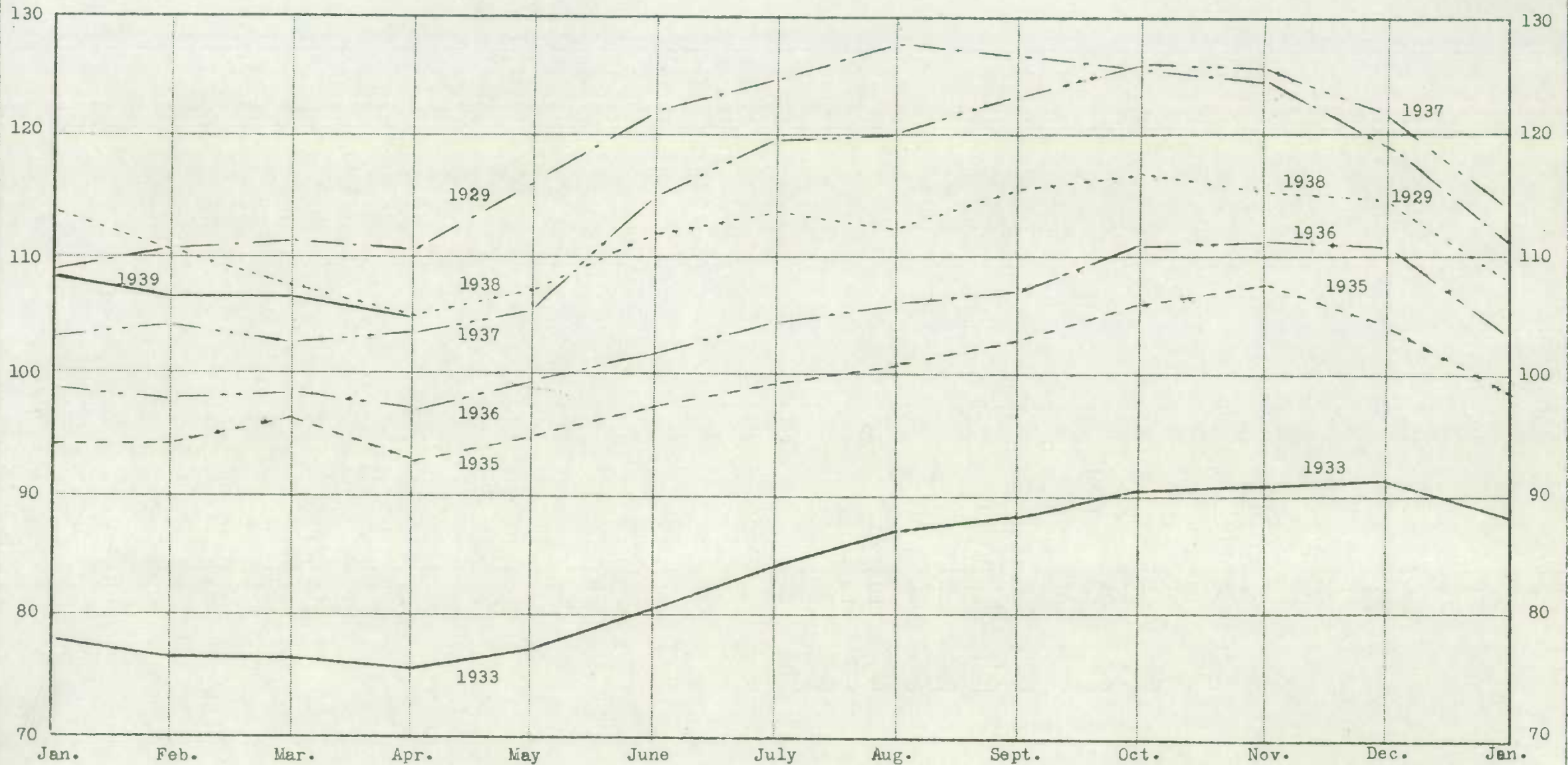
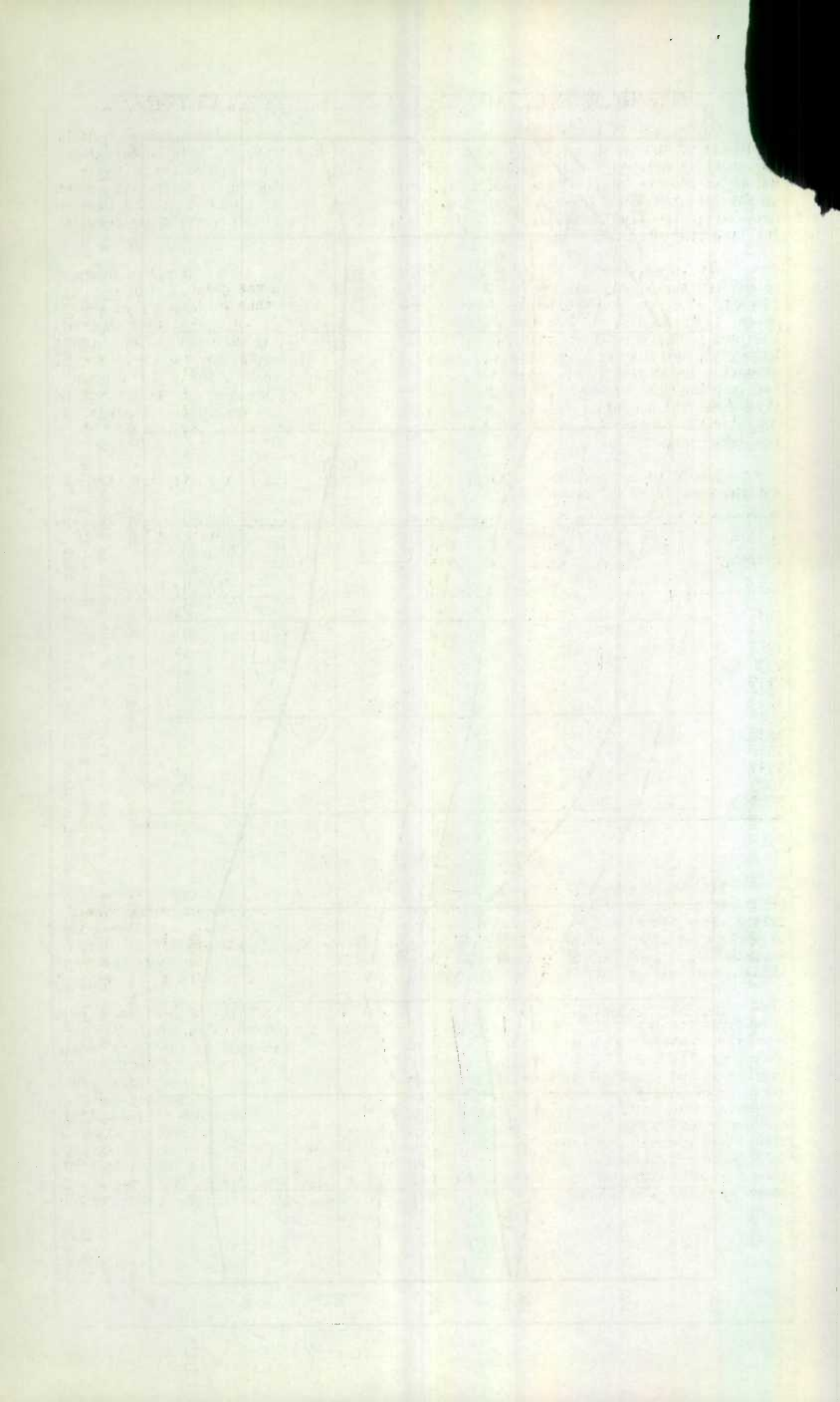


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



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 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 volume, 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.

The latest estimates (for February) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in February of other years. The number at work was also higher than in February of the years, 1931 to 1937, but was lower than in that month of 1938, being also less than in 1929 and 1930. The number unemployed, though lower than in any February in the period, 1932-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for February, 1938. As compared with January, 1939, there was a seasonal increase of some 6,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion; this increase in unemployment over the preceding month was considerably smaller than that of 33,000 recorded in February, 1938, over January of the same year.

The following shows the estimates for February, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in each of the years since 1927:-

February	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	2,684	2,193	491
1938	2,661	2,225	436
1937	2,571	2,116	455
1936	2,509	2,037	472
1935	2,517	1,986	531
1934	2,539	1,965	574
1933	2,354	1,641	713
1932	2,461	1,858	603
1931	2,475	2,062	413
1930	2,586	2,263	323
1929	2,428	2,282	146
1928	2,201	2,100	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces showed seasonal declines on a large scale at April 1, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia there was an upward movement. The general level of employment in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was slightly higher than at the same date of 1938; in the remaining provinces, however, this comparison was unfavourable. In most cases, the variation from last April was small.

Maritime Provinces. - There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; improvement was reported in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but in New Brunswick considerable curtailment was indicated. The 814 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 74,500 persons at March 1 to 73,458 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 1,900 men being released from bush work, while employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance moderately declined. On the other hand, manufacturing reported important gains, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel factories. Transportation and retail trade also showed an advance. Employment generally was not so brisk as at the beginning of April, 1938, although more pronounced losses had then been reported; statements for April 1 of last year were received from 715 firms employing 74,901 workers, 3,374 fewer than at March 1, 1938. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

VI

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the publications issued during the year.

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year. It is divided into two columns: the first column shows the number of projects completed and the second column shows the number of publications issued.

Project	Publications
1. General situation of the country	1
2. Progress of the work during the year	1
3. Detailed account of the various projects	1
4. Summary of the work done	1
5. List of the publications issued	1

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Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Apr. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938
Prince Edward Island	2.3	88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	112.7	80.0
Nova Scotia	61.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	115.6
New Brunswick	36.3	82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	90.5
Maritimes	100.0	99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	103.6

Quebec.- Manufacturing, shipping, services, and trade showed moderately heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing, though rather small, extended to most industrial divisions, the tobacco and mineral product groups being the exceptions. On the other hand, mining, transportation, construction and logging reported large declines. Data were tabulated from 2,828 establishments in Quebec, with 310,584 employees, as against 320,258 at March 1. The index, at 109.4 at April 1, 1939, was two points higher than at the same date of last year, although the curtailment then indicated had been on a smaller scale. The trend has been retrogressive in sixteen of the eighteen previous Aprils for which information is available; the decrease at the latest date exceeded the average recorded at this time of year, but was much smaller than that reported at April 1 in 1934, 1935 or 1936.

At April 1, 1938, statistics had been furnished by 2,521 employers, whose pay-rolls had included 299,694 men and women, as compared with 307,213 in the preceding month.

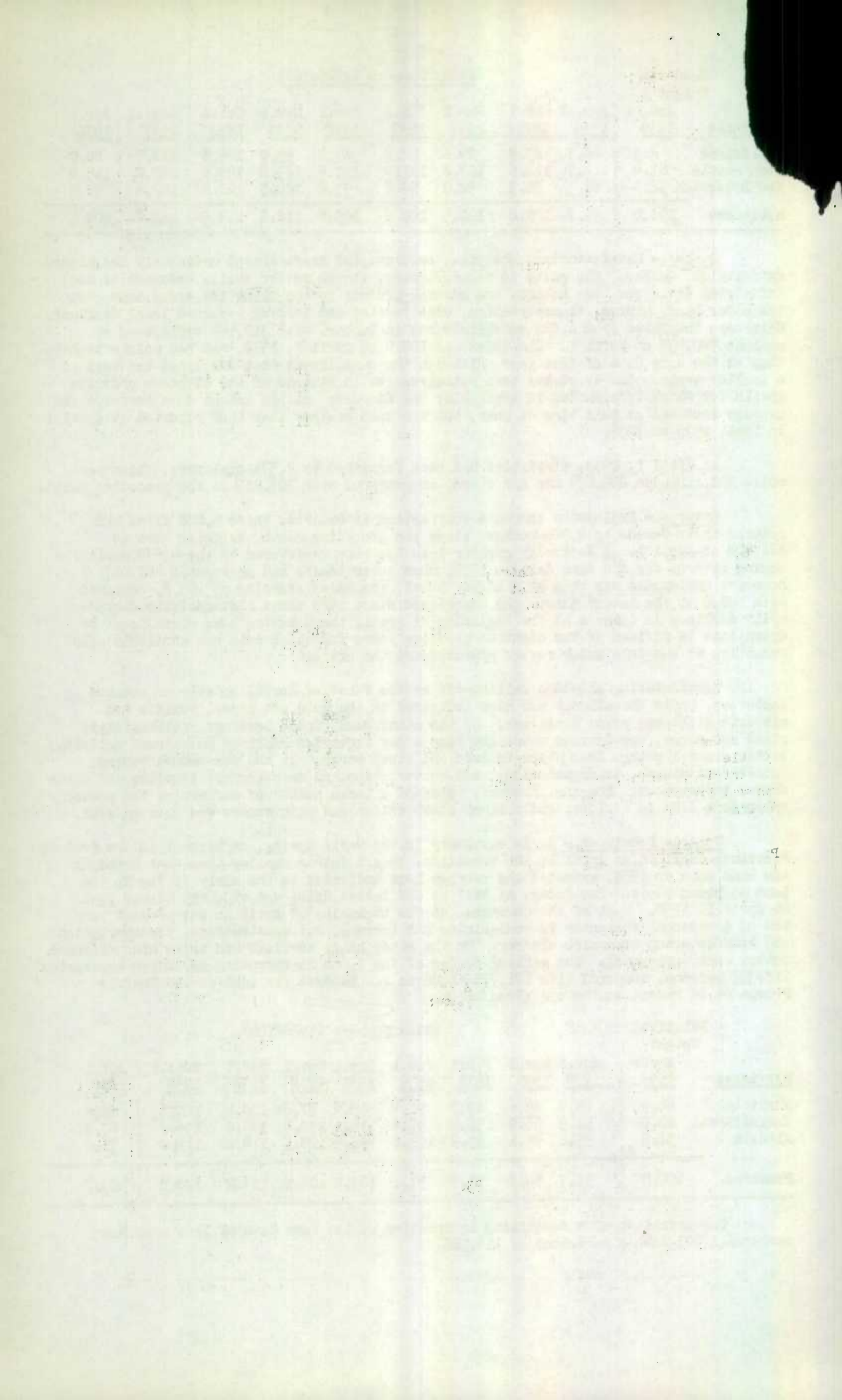
Ontario.- Employment showed a contraction in Ontario, where 5,026 firms had reduced their forces by 4,926 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 426,204 at April 1. A decidedly greater loss had been registered by the 4,630 employers making returns for the same date in 1938, when their staffs had aggregated 428,027; however, employment was then at a higher level, the index standing at 109.6, compared with 108.0 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in fifteen of the eighteen previous years for which data are available; the reduction at the date under review approximated the average.

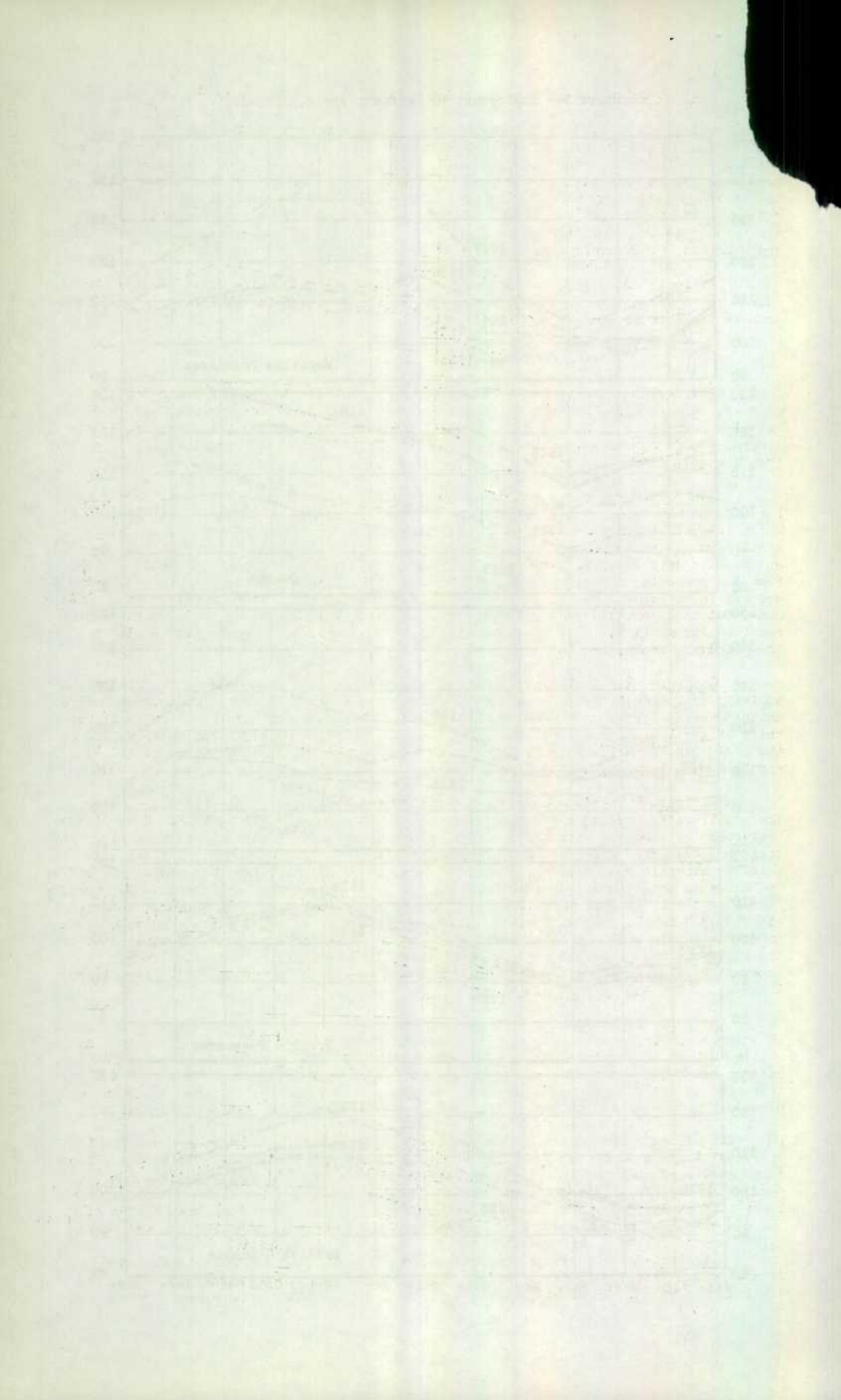
Manufacturing showed a falling-off at the first of April, notably in tobacco factories, while curtailment was also indicated in the pulp and paper, textile and electric light and power divisions. On the other hand, food, beverage, rubber, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and some other factories reported heightened activity; little general change took place in iron and steel works. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, road construction and maintenance, services and trade showed improvement. Logging, however, released a large number of workers as the season's operations drew to a close, and railway construction and maintenance was also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at April 1; the reduction, though rather smaller than that noted at the same date in 1938, exceeded the average loss indicated in the early spring in the last eighteen years. The index, at 91.7 at the latest date, was slightly higher than at April 1, 1938. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging, but construction, transportation and manufacturing were also slacker. On the other hand, services and trade also afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,664 co-operating employers aggregated 118,337 persons, compared with 121,778 at March 1. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below:

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Apr. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938
Manitoba	46.4	88.9	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	89.2
Saskatchewan	20.8	91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	87.4
Alberta	32.8	95.8	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	91.0
Prairies	100.0	91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	89.4

The establishments furnishing information at the same date of last year had numbered 1,503, with a personnel of 114,126.





British Columbia.- A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,161 firms with 1,049 employees, or 3,036 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted, on the average, at April 1 in previous years of the record, although it was smaller than the gain recorded at the same date of last spring. The volume of employment reported was practically the same as at April 1, 1938, when it was larger than in the early spring of any other year since 1930. There was improvement at the date under review in manufacturing (especially of lumber products), and in logging, construction and trade. At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,081 co-operating establishments had reported 85,222 employees, compared with 81,832 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated. The gains in Montreal and Toronto were considerable. The movement was also favourable in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, in Windsor, little general change was noted, while Winnipeg firms reported moderate curtailment of operations from March 1, 1939.

Montreal.- There was an advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,656 firms who reported 157,774 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 156,460 at March 1. This increase was seasonal in character and approximated the average gain at April 1 in preceding years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1938. Manufacturing generally showed improvement at April 1, 1939, from the preceding month, textile and iron and steel plants reporting the greatest increases in personnel. Services, trade and construction also afforded rather more employment, but transportation was quieter. The 1,447 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1938, had reported 151,472 employees, compared with 148,340 in the preceding month; the index then was slightly lower.

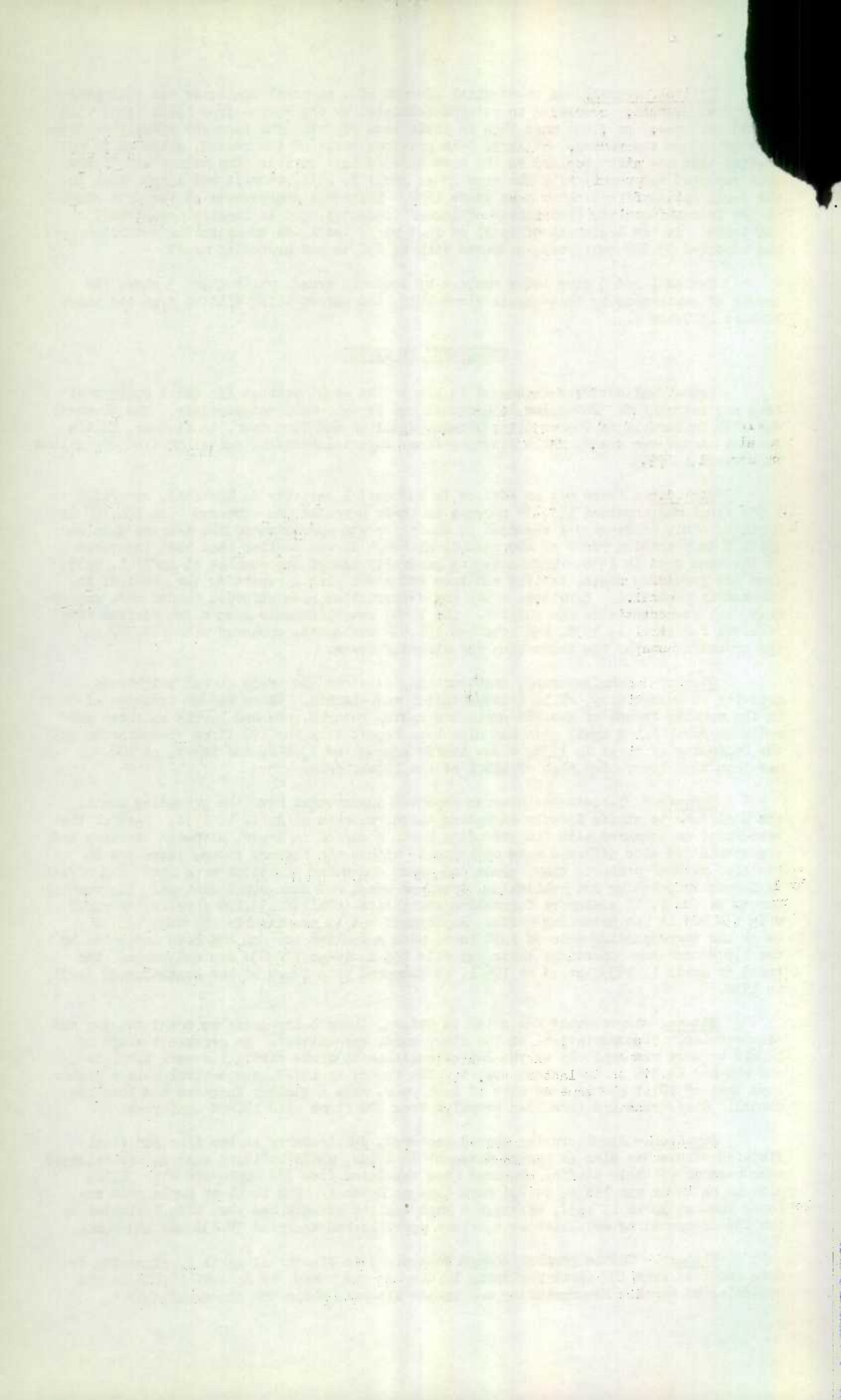
Quebec.- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker. There was an increase of 36 in the working forces of the 206 employers making returns, who had 16,514 on their payrolls at April 1. A small gain had also been reported by the 177 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1938, whose staffs aggregated 13,418; the index, at 100.4, was then much lower than that of 118.1 at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto businessmen reported improvement over the preceding month, the additions to staffs largely exceeding those reported at April 1, 1938. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in trade, although services and transportation also afforded more employment; within the factory group, increases in textile, mineral product, clay, glass and stone and other divisions were more than offset by losses in printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other classes. The working forces of the 1,711 employers furnishing statistics totalled 135,196 persons, compared with 134,303 in the preceding month. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the corresponding date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,574 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 132,297 men and women. The index at April 1, 1939, stood at 106.1, as compared with 106.0 at the beginning of April in 1938.

Ottawa.- Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being gains in manufacturing and construction. Transportation, on the other hand, was quieter. An aggregate staff of 14,618 workers was employed by the 225 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 14,359 in their last report. The index, at 107.3, was several points higher than that of 101.7 at the same date of last year, when a similar increase had been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 202 firms with 13,498 employees.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed recovery, particularly in the iron and steel division; there was also an upward movement in trade, while building contractors released some members of their staffs. Returns were tabulated from 322 employers with 32,109 persons on their pay lists, or 496 more than at March 1. The level of employment was lower than at April 1, 1938, although a much smaller advance had then been indicated by the 296 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 34,298 men and women.

Windsor.- Little general change took place in Windsor at April 1, according to data received from 197 firms employing 19,214 men and women, as against 19,202 in the beginning of March. Manufacturing was rather slacker, while the non-manufacturing



ations reported some improvement. Employment on the whole was in smaller volume than April of last year; 187 concerns had then reported 20,331 persons on their staffs.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a further falling-off; the payrolls of the 521 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 38,311 workers, as compared with 38,395 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was rather more active, there being moderate gains in a number of industries, while construction was quieter. No general change had been noted at April 1, 1938, when information had been received from 487 firms with 38,639 employees; the index was then slightly higher, standing at 89.6, as compared with 88.3 at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Improvement was reported in Vancouver, according to 506 establishments with a staff of 35,504, as compared with 35,228 in the preceding month. There was a decline in transportation, but manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller increase had been recorded at the beginning of April of last year, and employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 107.4 at the latest date, compared with 104.6 at April 1, 1938, when the 460 co-operating employers had reported 33,889 men and women on their paylists.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further slight improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the gain being considerably smaller than the average increase from March 1 to April 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Additions to staffs at the date under review were recorded in iron and steel, food, textile, rubber, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal, fur, leather and musical instrument factories. On the other hand, declines were indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper and tobacco divisions, those of a seasonal character in the last-named being on a large scale. Statements were received from 6,283 manufacturers, employing 546,555 operatives, as compared with 546,327 in the preceding month. The index stood at 107.1, compared with 107.0 at the beginning of March, while at April 1, 1938, it was 110.8.

Since the general increase in factory employment was below the average gain at this date in previous years for which statistics are available, the seasonally-corrected index declined, falling from 109.3 at March 1, to 108.0 at the beginning of April, 1939.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in the years since 1927. (average 1926=100):- 1939, 107.1; 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; and 1928, 106.6.

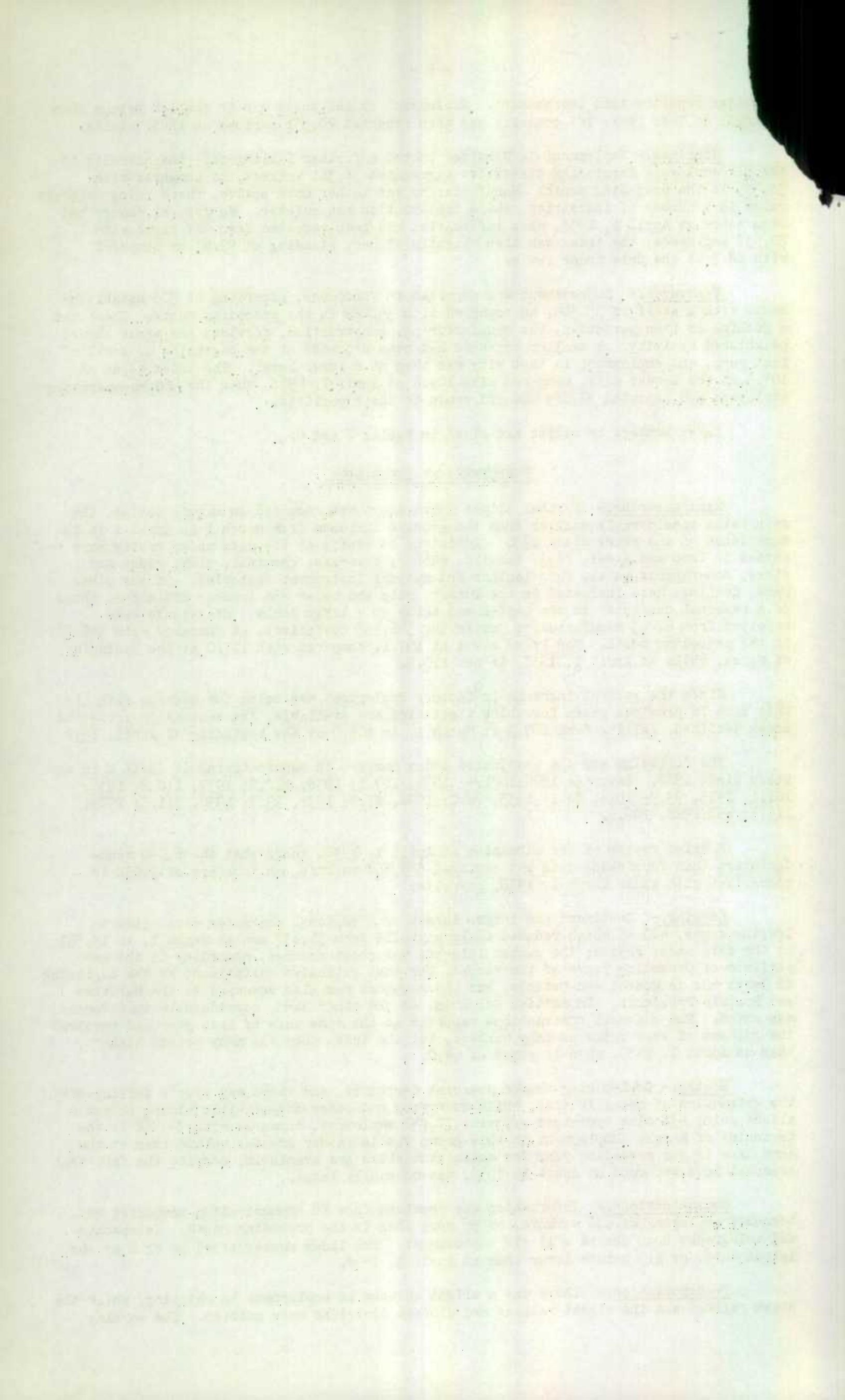
A brief review of the situation at April 1, 1938, shows that the 6,040 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 563,660 workers, an increase of 1,082 in comparison with their March 1, 1938, payrolls.

Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 420 of which reduced their payrolls from 31,637 men at March 1, to 18,591 at the date under review; the number laid-off was about average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of over twice as many workers, but the index then was many points higher than at April 1, 1939, when it stood at 64.0.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, and there was also a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarrying and other non-metallic mining showed a slight gain; 438 mine operators reported 72,842 employees, compared with 74,462 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in rather greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, despite the fact that seasonal loss recorded at April 1, 1939, was unusually large.

Communications.- Information was received from 86 communication companies and branches employing 21,686 workers, or 96 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs both showed a little improvement. The index number stood at 81.2 at the latest date, or 1.3 points lower than at April 1, 1938.

Transportation.- There was a slight advance in employment in shipping, while the steam railway and the street railway and storage divisions were quieter. The working



forces of the 505 co-operating employers aggregated 95,997 persons, compared with 97,261 in the preceding month. The tendency in the transportation group at April 1 in the last eighteen years has more often than not been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; a reduction on the whole had, however, been noted at the beginning of April, 1938, when the index was fractionally lower than that of 79.3 at the latest date.

Construction and Maintenance.- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, mainly due to the completion of snow-clearing operations; building showed practically no general change, while highway work afforded considerably more employment. Statistics were tabulated from 1,212 contractors in these categories with 110,044 employees, or 3,301 fewer than in their last report. Despite the fact that an increase on the whole had been indicated at April 1, 1938, the index of employment in construction was then many points lower than that of 91.6 at the date under review.

Services.- This group reported improvement, according to 583 firms with 28,893 employees, or 643 more than at March 1. A gain had also been shown at the beginning of April, 1938, when the index was slightly lower.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,966 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 121,024 workers at April 1, as compared with 118,807 at the beginning of March. The advance, which was seasonal in character, occurred almost wholly in the retail division, wholesale trade showing little general change. An upward movement had also been indicated at the same date a year ago, when the index was rather lower, standing at 127.1, compared with 131.1 at the beginning of April, 1939.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at February 13 showed a marked improvement as compared with January 16; this was partly due to milder weather which permitted the resumption of outdoor work, but there was also an improvement in many other industries. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among insured persons, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.2 at February 13, 1939, as compared with 14.1 at January 16, 1939. For February 14, 1938, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 12.8. For those insured under the general scheme, the percentages were 13.4 at February 13, 1939, 14.3 at January 16, 1939, and 13.1 at February 14, 1938. The number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, was provisionally estimated at approximately 12,222,000, an increase of 143,000 over January 16, 1939, and on a comparable basis, about 70,000 more than at February 14, 1938. Recent press dispatches state that there was a seasonal decline of 169,789 in the number unemployed in March as compared with February; this decrease brought the number of registered unemployed to 1,726,929, the lowest since December, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in non-agricultural industries in the United States increased in February, when approximately 45,000 workers were added to industrial payrolls, according to a statement issued by the American Department of Labour. At the February level, non-agricultural industries were employing about 100,000 more workers than a year ago at this time. These figures do not include employment on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Manufacturing employment increased somewhat less than seasonally from mid-January to mid-February. As compared with a year ago, factories were employing nearly 200,000 more workers. Aside from manufacturing, the principal gains in employment in February were on steam and electric railroads, in anthracite mines, and in hotels and insurance companies. Reductions in employment in wholesale and retail trade, in metal mines and quarries, in public utilities, and in some of the service industries, were due almost wholly to seasonal influences. In private building construction, employment was well sustained, the reduction being the smallest in any February in the past seven years, with the exception of 1937. Employment on Public Works Administration and other Federal building projects, and on State roads was reduced slightly because of weather conditions, but was over 150,000 greater than last year at this time.

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Factory employment in February stood at 90.7 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, a gain of 1.3 p.c., or 96,000 wage-earners, since January. This represented an increase of 2.8 p.c., or 200,000 wage-earners, since February of last year. The index of factory payrolls, at 85.3 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, was 2.5 p.c. higher than in January and 10.9 p.c. above February, 1938. The gains in weekly wage disbursements from January to February amounted to nearly \$3,900,000 a week, and from a year ago, to nearly \$16,000,000 a week. With the exception of December, 1938, employment and payrolls in manufacturing were at the highest levels since the last two months of 1937. The typical seasonal gains from January to February, (1.8 p.c. in employment and 4.8 p.c. in payrolls) were somewhat larger than the increases reported this year.

The improvement in manufacturing employment was quite general. Of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 62 showed increases in number of workers and 63 had larger weekly payrolls. The gains were about evenly divided between the industries manufacturing durable and non-durable goods. The durable goods group, as a whole, showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment and 2.5 p.c. in payrolls. The non-durable goods group reported a somewhat smaller-than-seasonal gain of 1.4 p.c. in employment and a 2.4 p.c. increase in payrolls.

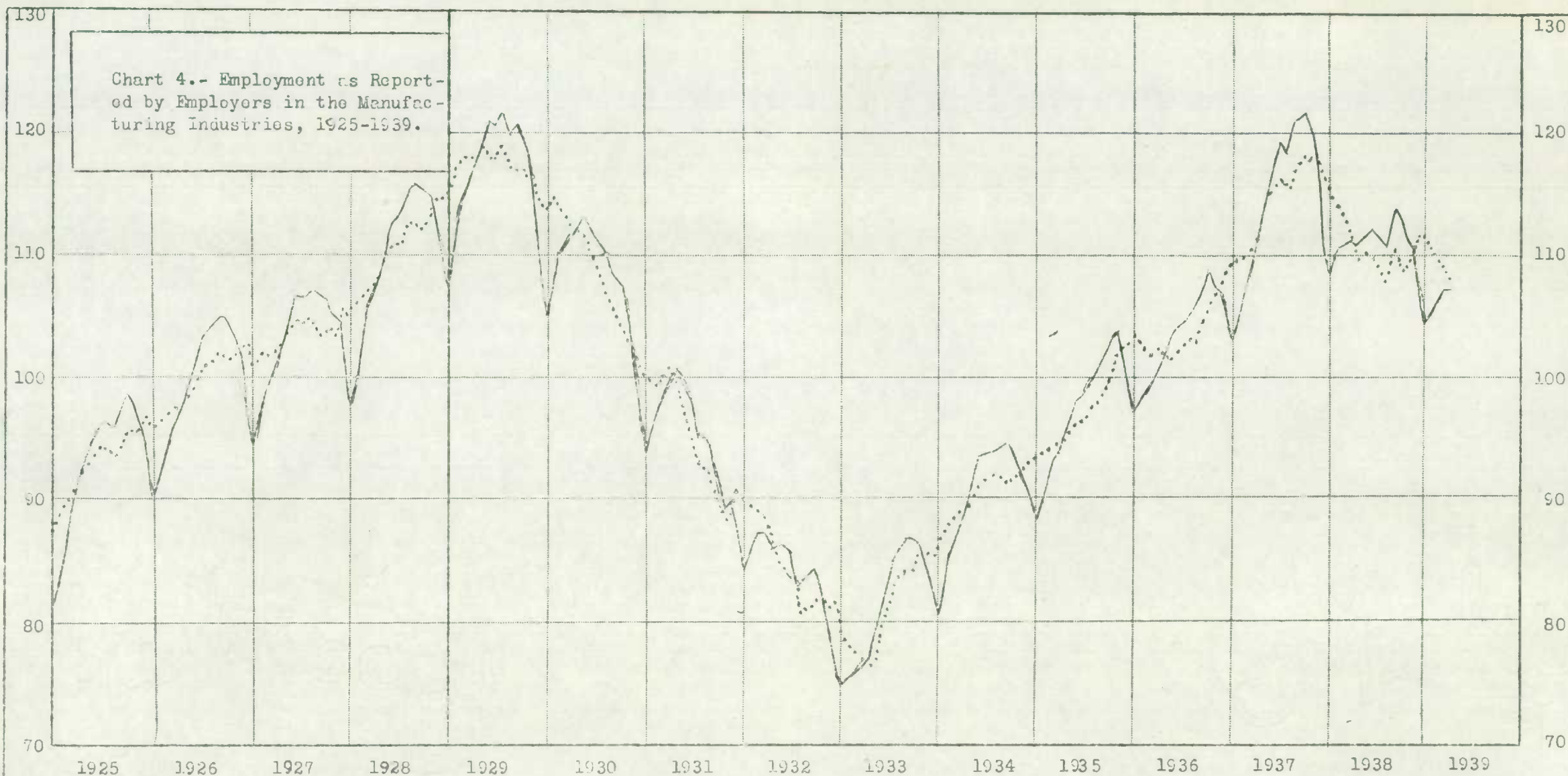
New York.- There was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in New York State during March, according to the division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor, which reported that 2,166 factories employed a staff of 396,745. Employment was 7.2 p.c. higher in March, 1939, than in the same month of 1938.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,780 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 268,466 persons in February, an increase of 2.1 p.c. from their January staffs. Factory employment was greater by 7.3 p.c. in February, 1939, than in February of last year.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,910 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments during February; the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 75.4 in February, 1939, as compared with 77.8 in February, 1938.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment in manufacturing in that state increased by 2.6 p.c. between January, 15 and February 15, 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 years 1925-1937.

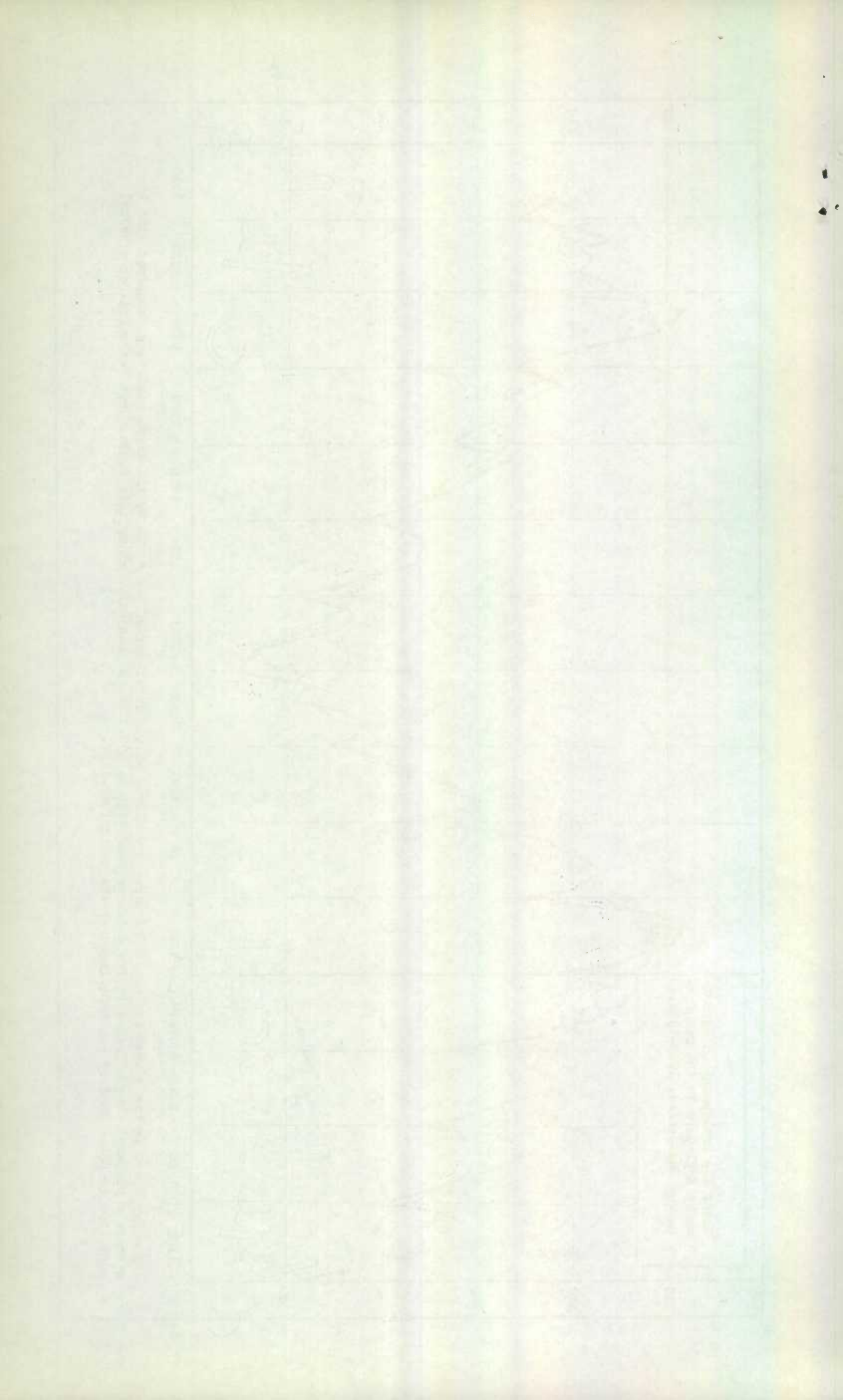


TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
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	102.0
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	118.2	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

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

100.0	7.2	30.6	42.0	11.6	8.6
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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.

Year	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Population	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
Area (sq. miles)	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Population per sq. mile	0.83	1.11	1.39	1.67	1.94	2.22	2.50
Urban population	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000
Rural population	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000
Total population	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1932, Table 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
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	150.2	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

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

15.5 1.6 13.3 1.4 3.2 1.9 3.8 3.5

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.

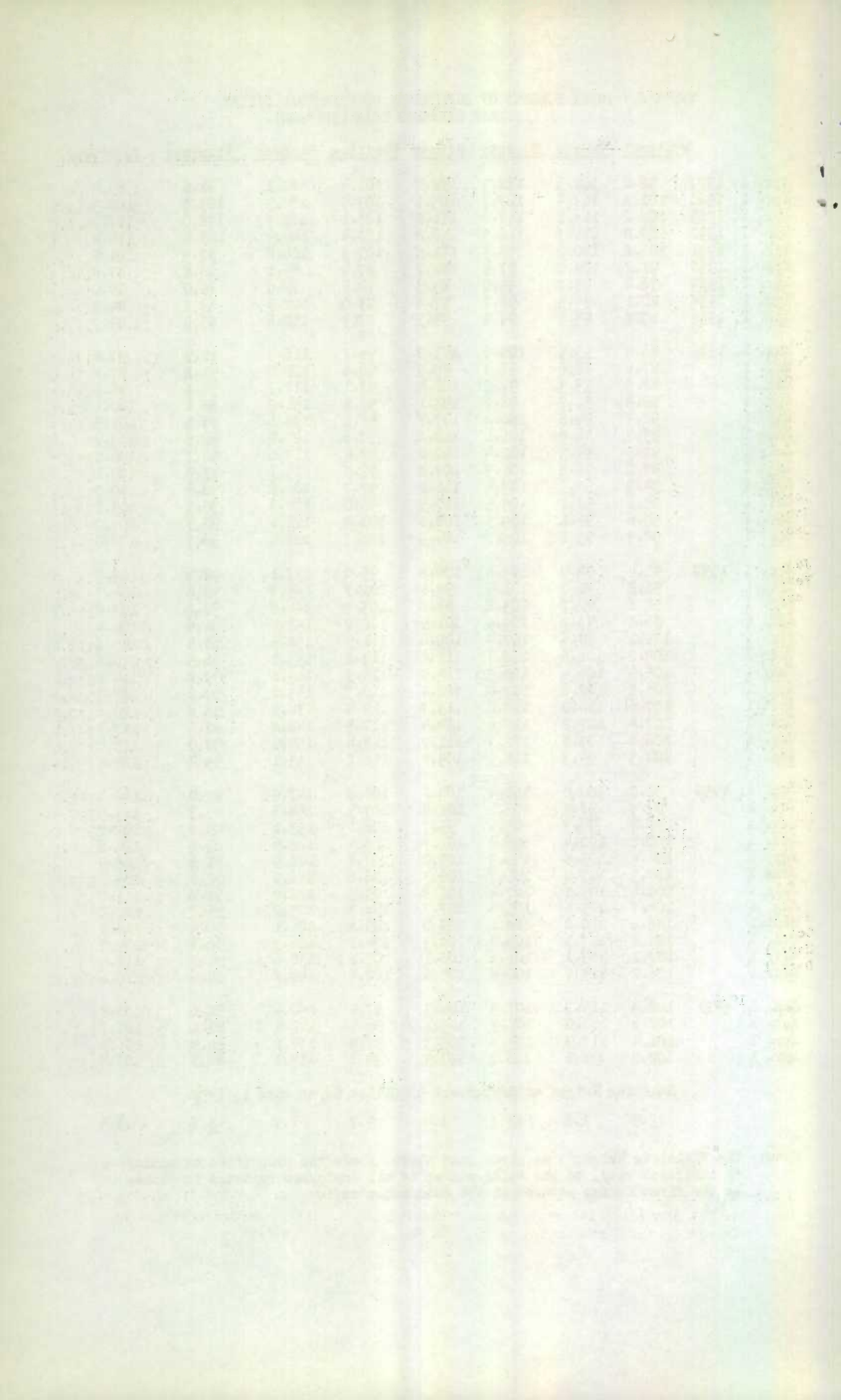


TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
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	112.7	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
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

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

100.0	53.8	1.8	7.2	2.1	9.5	10.8	2.9	11.9
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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.

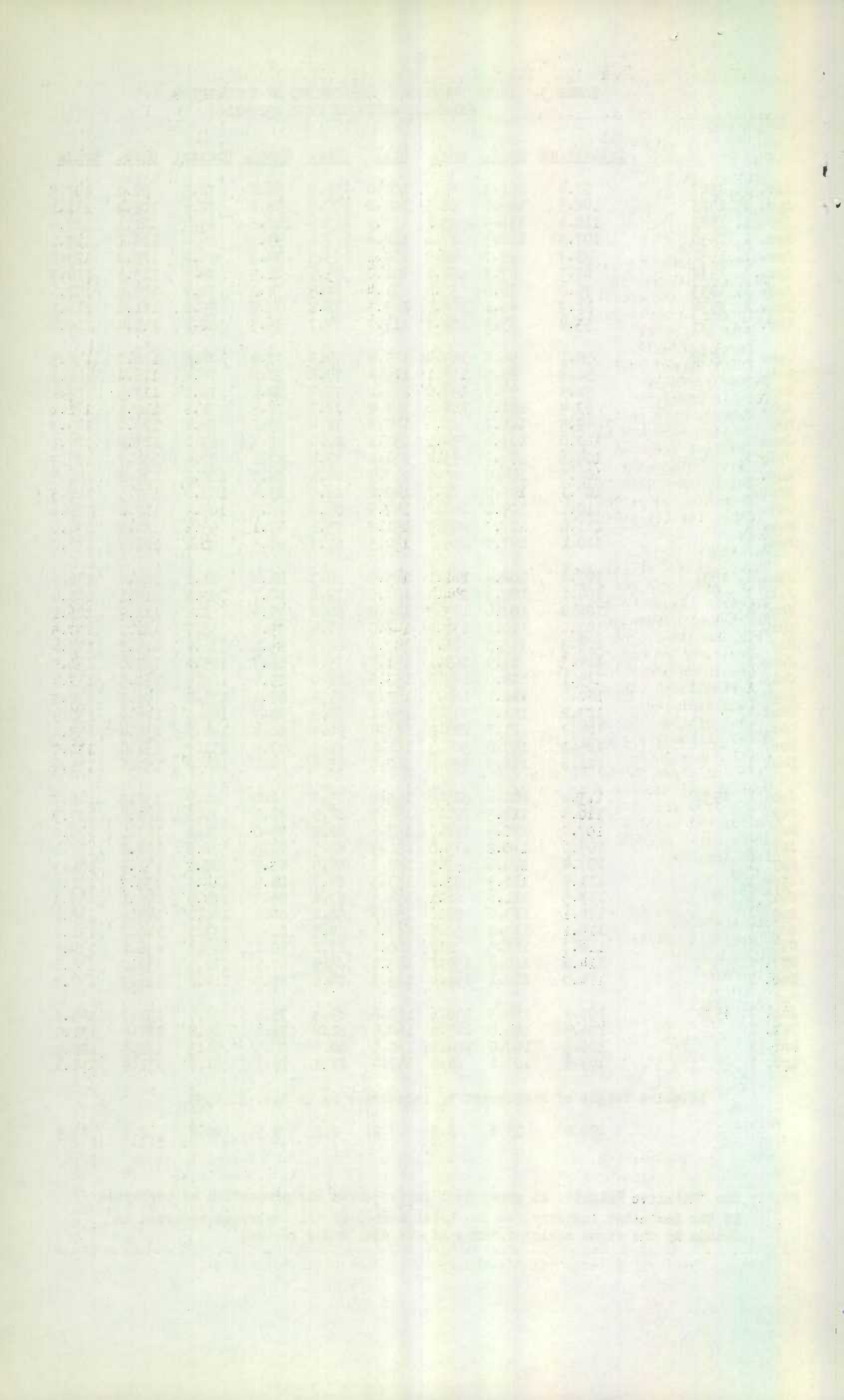


TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	53.8	107.1	107.0	110.8	110.8	101.1	93.9	88.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	122.4	119.6	121.1	119.9	109.7	102.5	95.4
Fur and products	.2	95.1	87.7	91.2	92.5	88.6	79.5	73.5
Leather and products	2.3	112.7	111.7	109.2	117.3	111.6	107.3	99.5
Boots and shoes	1.5	115.1	114.8	113.3	120.9	115.9	113.2	106.4
Lumber and products	3.8	72.4	72.7	74.2	77.0	67.6	63.0	60.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	60.9	61.1	61.2	63.8	57.1	49.8	48.5
Furniture	.7	83.4	84.1	82.5	88.3	77.1	72.6	72.9
Other lumber products	1.1	100.4	100.7	108.9	109.6	93.2	96.7	87.1
Musical instruments	.1	47.2	39.8	47.3	44.8	35.7	29.9	33.0
Plant products - edible	3.1	104.8	104.2	105.2	101.8	97.1	90.4	88.9
Pulp and paper products	6.4	104.5	104.9	105.4	105.6	97.6	92.7	88.3
Pulp and paper	2.7	90.1	90.2	95.4	95.4	85.8	80.8	75.9
Paper products	1.0	130.2	130.9	131.0	133.1	117.6	107.1	101.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	114.0	114.9	109.8	109.6	106.2	103.5	100.5
Rubber products	1.3	105.4	103.6	100.4	102.1	96.1	92.7	93.0
Textile products	10.3	120.5	119.8	124.4	127.3	118.7	111.9	109.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	126.3	127.9	130.8	140.9	132.3	123.6	122.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	94.2	93.9	98.7	101.0	92.8	84.3	88.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	124.9	128.5	124.9	151.1	142.3	132.6	128.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	474.6	494.7	498.1	547.4	519.8	504.9	465.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	120.6	118.7	125.5	125.7	124.7	118.4	118.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	118.0	116.3	123.6	120.3	108.9	102.4	95.9
Other textile products	1.1	110.2	108.0	106.1	110.3	98.2	96.7	94.5
Tobacco	.9	110.8	163.8	120.8	105.4	124.2	114.5	114.2
Beverages	.9	164.0	159.9	159.0	153.7	133.2	122.9	119.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	156.5	153.6	160.9	149.2	135.7	128.0	118.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	76.8	71.7	77.4	82.1	71.4	59.9	57.6
Electric light and power	1.5	123.5	123.9	119.0	111.3	112.5	106.9	105.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	124.5	123.9	135.8	133.7	116.0	106.0	97.8
Iron and steel products	12.3	95.8	94.6	105.8	106.6	93.2	84.3	73.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	119.1	114.2	132.2	137.8	113.8	88.4	88.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	114.0	114.2	124.6	123.7	99.5	87.4	73.3
Agricultural implements	.5	61.1	62.6	76.7	72.0	66.5	59.6	43.8
Land vehicles	5.4	90.5	90.3	99.7	101.8	94.8	89.4	77.0
Automobiles and parts	2.1	147.6	151.3	155.5	166.8	149.3	156.6	105.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	67.1	62.2	85.4	72.8	63.5	66.6	57.1
Heating appliances	.4	121.6	118.7	116.1	121.7	105.6	90.0	80.9
Iron and steel fabrications(n.e.s.)	.6	101.3	97.1	124.0	114.6	81.3	67.9	53.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	101.3	98.5	115.9	118.2	98.7	89.6	77.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	99.6	98.0	103.2	105.2	88.2	80.9	72.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	154.7	152.6	155.1	148.9	131.5	116.2	103.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	146.1	146.3	149.8	140.9	130.8	126.8	126.9
Miscellaneous	.5	134.3	134.2	134.5	129.7	121.5	117.4	107.9
LOGGING	1.8	64.0	108.8	115.0	132.5	102.6	104.3	104.9
MINING	7.2	157.4	160.9	151.3	146.0	128.2	117.7	103.3
Coal	2.4	87.6	93.4	89.0	87.8	88.6	88.3	84.3
Metallic ores	4.0	333.6	334.6	307.6	290.7	237.5	207.2	165.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	119.1	117.7	118.3	118.3	92.0	78.4	71.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	81.2	80.8	82.5	81.4	77.7	77.7	76.8
Telegraphs	.5	89.2	88.6	90.8	90.0	86.0	85.4	83.4
Telephones	1.6	79.0	78.7	80.2	79.1	75.5	75.6	75.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	79.3	80.3	78.5	79.5	78.5	76.3	75.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	119.4	119.8	110.9	116.4	113.2	108.3	107.4
Steam railways	5.6	71.0	72.6	72.2	72.6	72.2	69.4	70.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	65.2	64.6	65.7	64.1	63.8	66.7	60.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.8	91.6	94.3	71.6	53.7	71.8	80.2	95.8
Building	1.8	43.4	43.3	43.9	36.3	52.2	45.2	38.6
Highway	6.8	182.7	177.3	116.6	69.3	111.9	143.4	201.9
Railway	2.2	55.5	68.9	57.5	56.8	54.8	56.9	56.2
SERVICES	2.9	131.4	128.5	129.8	122.7	118.5	111.4	111.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	125.7	124.8	123.0	114.2	111.2	106.3	109.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.2	141.2	134.9	141.4	134.6	127.6	116.4	113.9
TRADE	11.9	131.1	128.9	127.1	127.5	121.0	117.4	116.1
Retail	8.9	136.5	133.5	132.3	134.4	127.2	123.5	123.4
Wholesale	3.0	117.6	117.5	115.3	111.9	106.7	103.4	98.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.9	106.5	105.0	103.0	97.4	93.4	91.3

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	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	34.3	94.2	90.4	102.9	106.9	97.8	88.7	84.9
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.6	59.7	67.7	62.1	72.6	68.1	67.6	60.0
Pulp and paper	5.1	136.0	145.8	158.6	160.8	148.3	134.7	133.8
Textile products	4.0	79.7	75.4	84.8	86.6	87.2	83.5	85.5
Iron and steel	11.6	103.5	92.0	121.4	125.8	111.0	94.0	88.8
Other manufactures	10.0	96.0	88.9	96.5	97.9	87.7	81.2	76.9
Logging	2.1	67.0	153.5	80.0	180.1	92.2	96.3	159.4
Mining	22.4	110.2	110.1	113.3	108.1	105.0	102.9	96.2
Communications	2.5	86.2	85.6	85.4	84.5	81.9	78.2	78.2
Transportation	15.4	98.0	95.5	101.6	98.1	99.2	95.7	95.1
Construction	11.3	89.5	95.5	86.3	79.0	107.9	96.6	101.2
Services	1.9	165.3	165.5	166.0	160.1	154.5	150.7	143.6
Trade	10.1	125.8	124.5	123.1	121.5	113.4	109.6	108.2
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	99.7	101.2	103.6	105.4	101.8	95.8	95.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	57.9	109.6	108.5	113.6	111.5	101.0	94.3	90.5
Lumber products	2.7	76.0	76.4	81.5	80.3	68.9	67.3	66.5
Pulp and paper	7.6	99.6	99.0	99.4	98.2	89.8	84.8	81.3
Textile products	17.3	135.6	133.6	140.5	139.3	126.4	117.7	114.6
Iron and steel	8.8	82.9	80.8	95.1	95.8	83.5	71.5	67.3
Other manufactures	21.5	117.6	117.2	117.4	112.9	104.3	100.4	95.9
Logging	1.6	57.9	126.9	185.6	216.9	136.0	127.2	132.9
Mining	3.7	256.2	260.7	239.7	234.7	155.3	125.3	110.2
Communications	1.7	74.0	73.8	74.4	73.4	69.8	70.0	70.1
Transportation	7.6	70.2	74.7	68.8	68.8	67.7	69.6	70.2
Construction	16.0	126.4	137.1	74.0	41.7	40.0	36.3	44.9
Services	2.5	115.3	112.6	117.3	104.5	101.5	96.7	98.4
Trade	9.0	139.3	138.4	135.9	134.2	129.7	123.4	126.9
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	109.4	112.8	107.4	102.2	91.4	85.9	85.1
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	63.1	108.4	109.6	112.4	113.6	103.8	96.5	88.9
Lumber products	3.1	60.4	60.4	63.4	67.6	59.2	58.1	55.9
Pulp and paper	6.8	106.1	106.9	106.3	106.0	98.7	94.8	89.9
Textile products	10.3	108.7	109.6	111.5	118.5	114.0	109.1	106.5
Iron and steel	17.4	106.0	106.0	115.0	117.2	99.9	92.6	75.7
Other manufactures	25.5	122.6	125.4	124.6	122.4	115.4	104.5	100.0
Logging	.8	35.8	101.1	73.6	94.2	96.7	104.5	102.0
Mining	6.1	265.0	262.6	246.9	236.8	206.0	174.3	144.2
Communications	1.9	76.5	76.1	80.2	78.9	74.1	73.6	74.7
Transportation	6.3	72.7	71.6	73.0	74.7	73.1	68.5	68.8
Construction	7.6	87.2	81.9	78.4	57.0	82.8	119.7	161.0
Services	2.7	155.5	151.9	154.0	146.1	143.0	137.5	138.2
Trade	11.5	138.2	134.8	133.4	134.5	128.3	125.5	123.3
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	108.0	109.1	109.6	108.8	103.4	100.7	98.7
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	31.9	100.2	100.3	102.5	101.8	95.8	88.8	84.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.4	97.8	105.1	96.3	90.7	72.1	71.4	65.1
Pulp and paper	3.3	100.8	98.8	94.1	98.0	90.4	87.6	83.9
Textile products	2.4	127.1	128.2	134.1	140.2	117.8	108.8	109.7
Iron and steel	10.2	76.2	76.6	84.2	79.1	79.6	73.7	70.3
Other manufactures	13.6	125.5	124.3	123.8	127.2	119.1	108.5	102.1
Logging	1.3	93.3	172.4	109.2	71.7	90.3	157.6	113.2
Mining	8.4	114.4	131.2	104.3	102.3	106.0	105.8	94.4
Communications	2.8	86.3	86.2	86.0	84.7	83.3	87.2	82.0
Transportation	20.0	87.1	87.7	84.1	86.3	86.6	82.8	81.3
Construction	9.9	50.0	53.4	46.2	46.5	66.7	62.1	61.9
Services	3.7	114.7	111.5	106.3	105.8	102.2	88.6	88.1
Trade	22.0	114.0	112.9	110.0	111.9	105.6	103.3	101.0
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	91.7	94.3	89.4	89.4	90.5	86.9	83.3
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	40.2	102.6	101.1	101.6	99.7	90.3	83.0	77.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.3	87.8	84.5	85.1	88.4	79.1	64.7	61.8
Pulp and paper	5.3	104.3	104.1	110.3	116.6	107.7	101.3	92.0
Textile products	1.3	129.7	131.2	127.9	129.9	121.2	106.2	99.3
Iron and steel	3.7	83.8	85.0	88.5	82.4	71.3	65.5	64.7
Other manufactures	16.6	122.7	121.4	118.8	109.4	100.4	100.6	93.7
Logging	8.3	99.2	69.0	95.2	80.0	76.9	69.4	58.6
Mining	10.3	107.4	109.7	108.0	102.7	84.6	84.1	72.3
Communciations	3.4	106.9	106.1	105.0	103.9	100.3	99.3	92.8
Transportation	12.3	89.5	91.3	87.4	90.6	86.5	84.6	82.9
Construction	9.1	71.5	69.4	82.5	79.6	128.2	129.6	128.4
Services	3.9	117.2	115.0	111.5	108.8	100.1	92.7	93.5
Trade	12.5	132.6	128.1	131.4	130.8	118.6	114.9	108.1
B.C. All Industries	100.0	100.5	96.7	100.2	97.5	95.9	91.8	86.6

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.

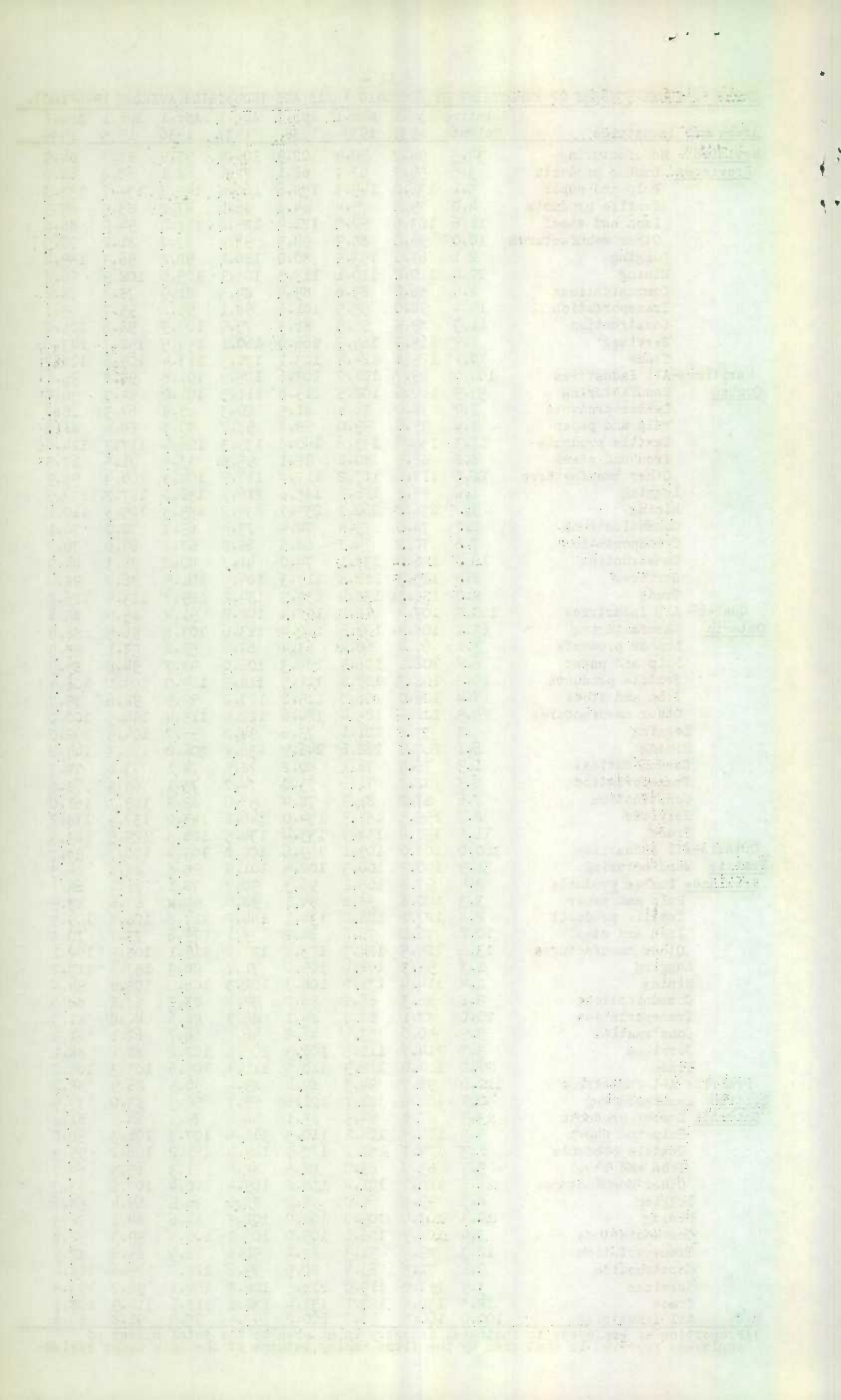


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937	Apr.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	63.0	104.4	102.5	108.1	105.6	95.1	89.2	85.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	115.7	114.0	111.6	101.1	101.7	101.1	97.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	112.9	113.2	108.0	108.2	103.8	100.3	98.3
Textiles	15.8	121.2	118.2	126.1	118.3	104.7	98.9	94.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	112.7	111.8	115.1	109.9	105.2	-	-
Iron and steel	13.1	81.5	79.6	92.6	93.6	81.7	67.2	65.2
Other manufactures	20.6	106.3	104.5	106.6	106.4	94.8	89.9	84.9
Communications	2.4	63.7	63.2	64.5	64.7	61.9	62.7	63.5
Transportation	7.2	75.4	81.2	72.0	75.3	73.2	78.7	72.7
Construction	9.0	89.9	89.6	64.7	46.8	34.7	30.8	42.9
Trade	14.5	134.6	133.4	128.8	126.1	124.3	116.3	120.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.2	101.4	100.6	96.8	88.3	83.8	82.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	51.3	104.9	103.3	107.7	101.3	98.9	96.4	95.4
Leather products	15.8	103.8	101.0	103.9	104.8	110.1	108.3	108.0
Other manufactures	35.5	105.3	104.4	109.3	99.7	93.7	91.0	89.5
Transportation	8.9	80.7	102.5	77.7	77.0	72.9	81.6	96.3
Construction	19.6	281.4	269.0	78.6	47.1	82.7	95.6	90.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	118.1	117.9	100.4	93.3	91.7	93.4	95.4
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.2	105.2	105.3	106.4	105.7	97.0	93.2	88.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	113.4	113.2	113.3	112.5	106.6	99.7	99.6
Printing and publishing	9.2	124.6	126.5	123.8	124.6	116.5	110.5	104.7
Textiles	11.1	92.3	91.5	94.1	93.3	91.1	92.4	90.4
Iron and steel	10.6	95.9	96.8	99.6	96.2	82.9	78.7	65.0
Other manufactures	26.7	108.2	107.9	108.8	106.5	99.1	93.8	90.3
Communications	2.6	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.3	64.1	65.4	68.8
Transportation	5.5	92.5	91.5	93.0	93.8	89.9	85.7	86.8
Construction	2.1	47.3	46.7	52.2	47.2	52.9	43.9	68.1
Trade	21.7	128.2	125.2	123.8	127.6	121.7	119.2	119.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.1	105.3	106.0	105.8	98.7	94.8	92.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	43.8	92.8	91.0	93.5	93.8	91.2	87.7	80.1
Lumber products	3.4	41.9	38.1	42.5	42.2	38.6	42.3	43.0
Pulp and paper	15.7	94.8	96.6	94.7	97.8	92.3	93.2	81.6
Other manufactures	24.7	109.5	105.8	111.0	109.3	109.1	99.9	92.6
Construction	14.6	145.0	136.4	104.8	96.2	157.1	142.7	153.7
Trade	22.3	138.1	137.3	130.2	130.6	117.5	115.2	113.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.3	105.3	101.7	101.9	103.1	99.3	97.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	82.5	99.9	97.9	107.5	110.3	96.6	86.0	81.3
Textiles	17.2	86.1	85.4	90.2	92.4	89.7	83.7	88.1
Electrical apparatus	9.5	99.4	97.9	118.5	116.8	102.6	94.6	82.7
Iron and steel	31.2	98.8	94.6	110.0	113.1	91.7	72.7	68.3
Other manufactures	24.6	114.8	114.5	114.8	120.1	107.4	103.8	93.8
Construction	2.1	42.0	53.8	48.9	47.0	42.6	52.6	44.8
Trade	10.0	128.2	122.1	130.4	127.2	125.5	116.5	113.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.1	97.4	106.4	108.2	96.8	87.7	83.0
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	86.8	154.0	154.1	162.7	167.3	143.8	147.6	109.8
Iron and steel	66.2	152.4	152.6	167.2	173.5	148.5	155.8	108.2
Other manufactures	20.6	159.4	159.3	147.8	144.2	126.6	117.4	115.6
Construction	1.5	31.7	30.0	47.6	38.2	27.8	19.2	16.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	139.1	139.1	148.9	151.4	131.2	132.6	102.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.8	93.6	93.2	97.9	99.9	93.8	88.9	84.5
Animal products - edible	5.5	117.0	114.9	124.3	125.0	119.5	114.9	106.9
Printing and publishing	6.1	104.2	101.0	97.6	101.6	95.0	95.2	92.0
Textiles	6.3	135.7	136.1	137.7	146.4	123.4	112.2	115.6
Iron and steel	16.6	69.5	70.1	80.7	81.0	77.5	71.5	68.0
Other manufactures	14.3	109.7	109.2	106.1	108.5	103.8	101.0	93.5
Transportation	9.9	75.7	76.7	76.7	79.4	73.2	70.8	69.6
Construction	1.8	24.4	32.9	25.8	29.0	53.2	33.4	20.8
Trade	31.2	96.4	95.9	94.0	96.0	91.7	90.5	87.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	88.3	88.5	89.6	91.6	88.1	83.5	79.7
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.2	115.7	113.3	110.8	107.8	100.8	86.6	82.5
Lumber products	9.4	86.1	80.5	78.2	78.3	77.1	57.2	55.2
Other manufactures	30.8	129.1	128.2	125.6	121.2	111.7	100.2	95.1
Communications	7.1	106.7	105.9	104.9	104.6	100.3	99.1	91.6
Transportation	16.4	97.9	103.9	94.8	100.2	99.1	91.3	92.7
Construction	4.8	44.8	44.0	49.4	48.3	63.9	45.6	36.4
Services	7.2	121.6	119.5	113.7	110.3	101.2	93.6	94.0
Trade	24.3	134.2	130.6	134.7	136.4	123.3	118.8	109.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.4	106.4	104.6	104.4	100.1	89.7	84.8

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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