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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
SEPTEMBER  
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 EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
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1939

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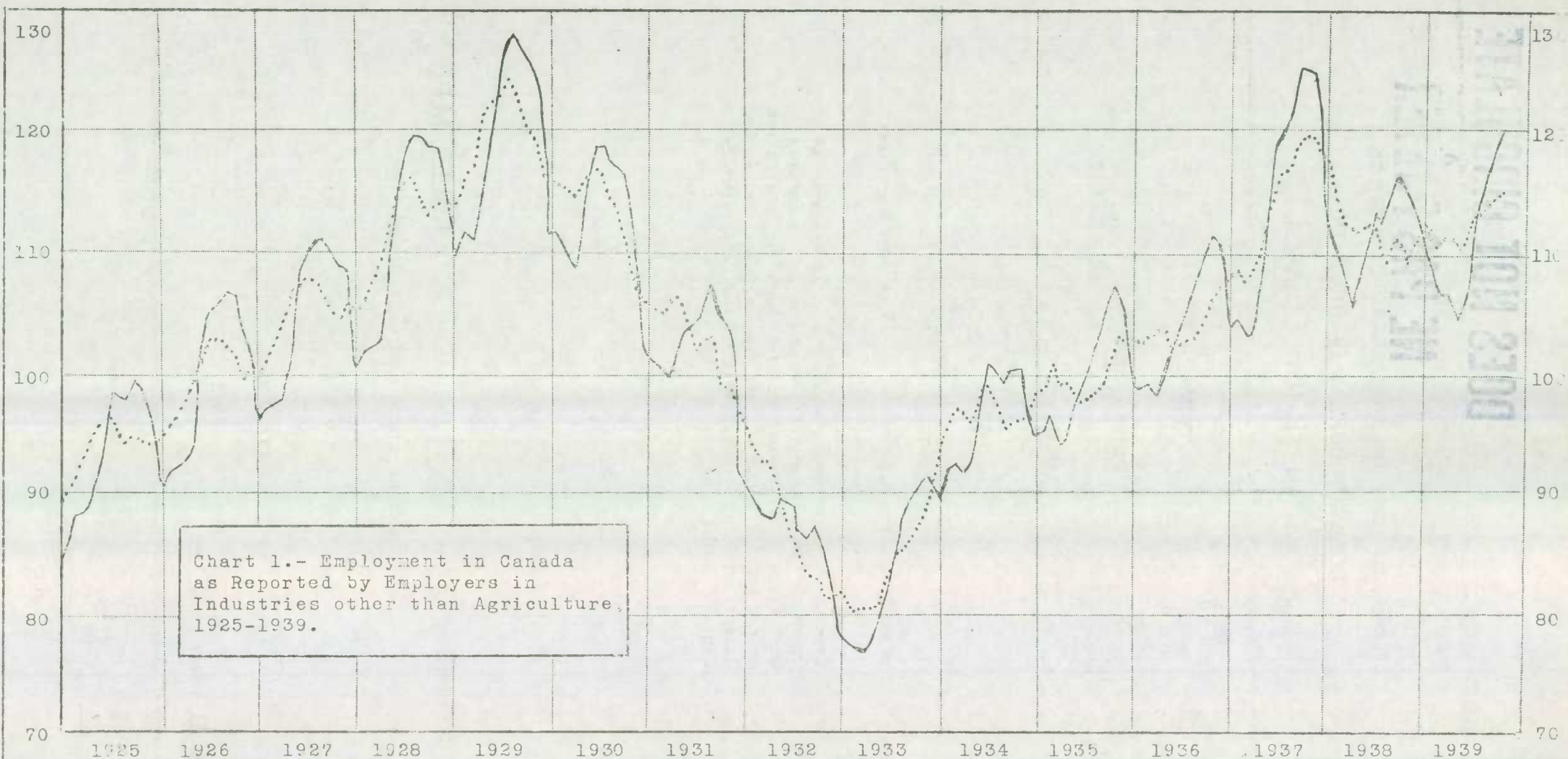


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with 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 Sept. 26, 1939.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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

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- General Summary -

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial employment showed decided improvement at the beginning of September, the gains being widely distributed, both geographically and industrially. The advance was smaller than that noted at Sept. 1 in either 1938 or 1937, but with these exceptions, was the largest recorded at that date in any of the years since 1920, considerably exceeding the average increase between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in this period of eighteen years.

Statistics were compiled from 11,856 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,165,631; this was an increase of 20,247, or 1.8 p.c., over their Aug. 1 labour forces of 1,145,384. The crude index rose from 117.5 in the preceding month, to 119.6 at Sept. 1, as compared with 115.1 at the same date in 1938. It was, however, a few points lower than that of 123.2 at the beginning of September in 1937. With this exception, it was higher than at Sept. 1 in any other year since 1929.

After correction for seasonal movement, the index slightly advanced, rising from 114.3 at Aug. 1 to 114.9 at the date under review, when it was higher than the seasonally-adjusted figure for any other month since the opening of 1938.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100:- 1939, 119.6; 1938, 115.1; 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1 and 1927, 111.0.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually marked expansion in manufacturing, in which over 13,100 persons were added to the reported payrolls; this increase greatly exceeded the average advance at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, although it was not equal to that reported at the same date in either 1938 or 1937. While employment in this division was rather more active than at the beginning of September of last year, the index was lower than at the same date in 1937; with this exception, it was the highest Sept. 1 figure since that of 1929. The greatest improvement in factory employment at the date under review took place in vegetable foods, textiles and iron and steel. In the first two of these industries, the large advances were seasonal in character, while those in iron and steel, also pronounced, were contra-seasonal.

In the non-manufacturing industries, coal-mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity. The increases in construction were most extensive, and were especially interesting because the average change in employment at Sept. 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were quieter. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 5.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1938, had numbered 10,915, and their employees had aggregated 1,103,989, which was an increase of 2.8 p.c. over their Aug. 1, 1938, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, extending to each of the five economic areas and to the main industrial divisions, with the exception of logging and trade.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Sept. 1, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,095 persons, compared with 33,148 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 Sept. 1 survey of employment to 1,198,726 in 12,270 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 119.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 119.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Aug. 1, the index was lowered from 117.5 to 117.2. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

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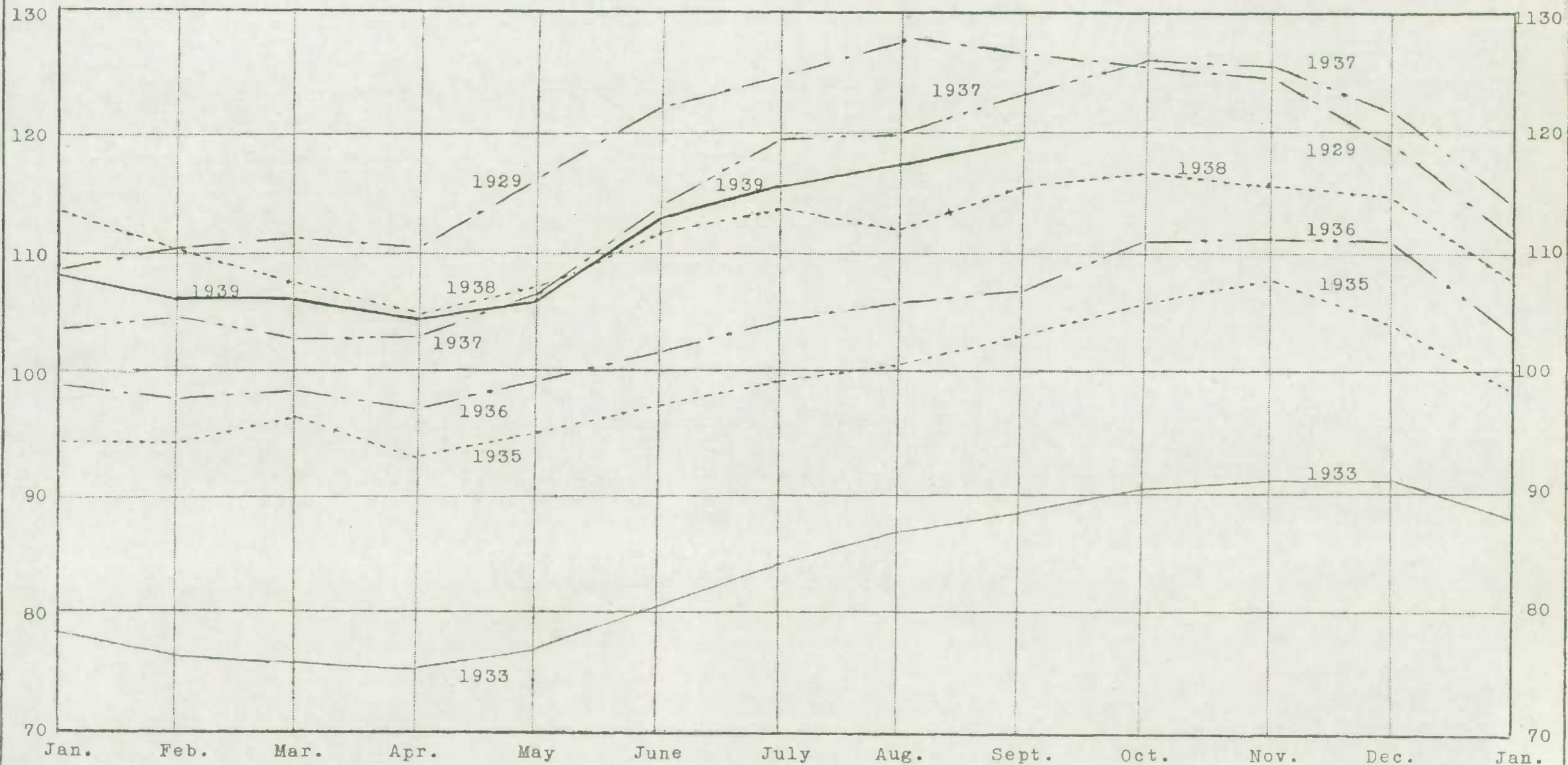
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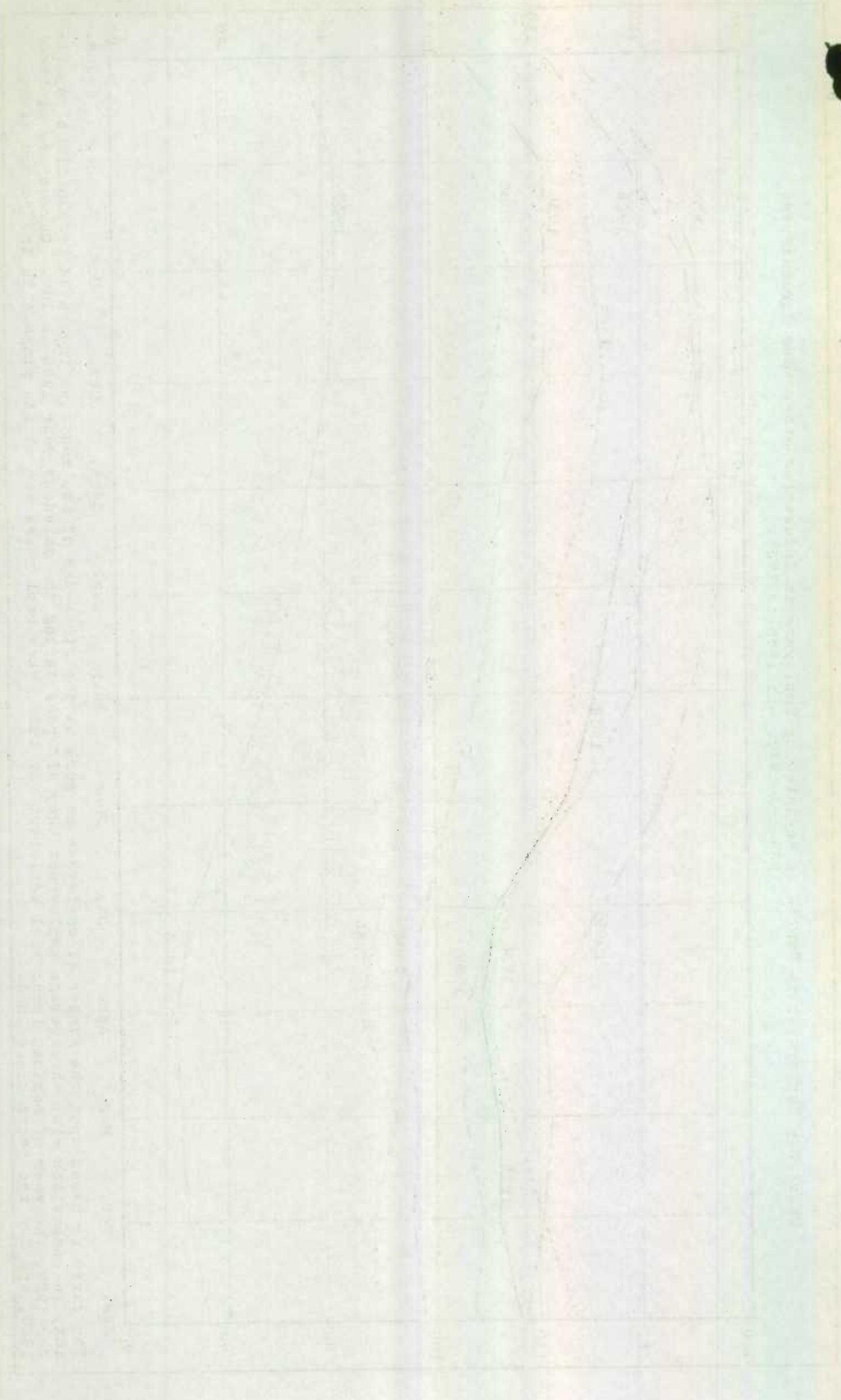
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



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.



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

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

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

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

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)</u>
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 93,000, the estimated number in employment by 226,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 133,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 17,000 from June, 1929, a falling-off which compared favourably with the increase of some 20,000 recorded between June and July, 1938.

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

<u>July</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)</u>
1939	2,771	2,419	352
1938	2,715	2,308	407
1937	2,747	2,470	277
1936	2,585	2,174	411
1935	2,555	2,082	473
1934	2,532	2,056	476
1933	2,463	1,845	618
1932	2,463	1,820	643
1931	2,594	2,166	428
1930	2,782	2,440	342
1929	2,667	2,619	48
1928	2,469	2,442	27

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



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The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in July of other years except 1930. The number at work was larger than in July, 1938, and was also higher than in July in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also less than in July, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from July of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any July in the period, 1931-1936, but was greater than in July, 1937, being also larger than in that month in the years, 1928-30.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in New Brunswick reported no general change; in British Columbia there was a slight slowing-up in industrial activity, while elsewhere the situation showed considerable improvement. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba were most pronounced. Employment in all five economic areas was brisker than at Sept. 1 of last year. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces the index was also higher than at Sept. 1, 1937, but the situation in the remaining provinces was not so favourable, although activity was generally greater than in September in any of the years, 1930-1936. In the Prairie Provinces, however, the favourable comparison goes back only to 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in Nova Scotia showed a moderate increase and there was a slight gain in Prince Edward Island, while New Brunswick reported an insignificant decline. The improvement in the Maritime Provinces as a unit was contra-seasonal, there being, on the average, a contraction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction, mainly in work on the roads; shipping and communications also recorded an advance, but manufacturing, logging and trade released employees. Statistics were received from 829 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 85,972 workers at Sept. 1, 1939, compared with 85,416 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 798 employers furnishing data had reported 82,972 persons on their payrolls; the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 116.4. Following are indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for Sept. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)								
		Sept. 1 : 1939	Sept. 1 : 1939	Aug. 1 : 1939	July 1 : 1939	June 1 : 1939	May 1 : 1939	Apr. 1 : 1939	Mar. 1 : 1939	Sept. 1 : 1938
P.E. Island	2.5	: 111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	: 112.7	: 87.9
Nova Scotia	57.8	: 125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	: 122.2	: 133.5
New Brunswick	39.7	: 105.3	105.4	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	: 102.4	: 140.5
Maritimes	100.0	: 116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	: 113.2	135.4

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. Within the former, textile and iron and steel plants showed important recovery, while non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and other classes were rather busier; vegetable food factories, on the other hand, were slacker. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, shipping and trade reported reductions in staff. The working force of the 2,943 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 366,824 persons, as against 360,718 at Aug. 1. This gain greatly exceeded the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1938, being also considerably larger than that which took place at the same date last year. Employment was then in generally smaller volume, the index standing at 118.1, as compared with 128.5 at the beginning of September, 1939. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,706 establishments employing 332,820 men and women, compared with 331,862 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In this province, 5,184 business men reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 453,840 at the first of August, to 461,854 at Sept. 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then was over a point lower than at the latest date, viz., 116.2. Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance; there was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1939, in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, together with smaller gains in the textile, leather, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and some other classes, while the working forces of lumber mills declined. In some of these industries, the gains were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, wholesale trade, building construction, transportation and hotels and restaurants reported heightened activity, while logging, mining, communications, highway construction and retail trade reduced their personnel.

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The 4,745 firms co-operating at the same date in 1938 had employed 449,147 persons, as compared with 434,399 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.- A further, important advance on the whole was indicated in industrial employment in each of the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the general index was 1.8 points higher than at Sept. 1, 1938, when marked improvement had also been recorded by the firms making returns. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,674 employers of 148,534 workers, as compared with 142,620 in the preceding month. This increase of over four p.c. substantially exceeded the average gain at Sept. 1 in preceding years for which information is on record, although it was on a smaller scale than at that date in 1938. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, wholesale trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened employment, the gains in transportation and construction being most extensive. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were slacker. For Sept. 1, 1938, 1,530 establishments had reported 143,167 employees, an increase of seven p.c. over the preceding month. Following are index numbers for each of the provinces in the Prairie area in recent months, together with the figures for Sept. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)							
	Sept. 1 1939	: Sept. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	: Sept. 1 1938	: Sept. 1 1937
Manitoba	44.0	: 104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	: 100.6	: 100.2
Saskatchewan	23.4	: 128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	: 136.2	: 128.3
Alberta	32.6	: 119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	: 114.2	: 111.0
Prairies	100.0	: 114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	: 112.2	: 109.4

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a falling-off at Sept. 1, following a marked increase at the beginning of August; the reduction was very largely due to conditions in the logging industry which was greatly affected by the fire hazard intensified by the weather conditions. Some firms in that industry, however, also reported a lack of orders. Manufacturing, on the whole, was brisker than at Aug. 1, 1939, the improvement occurring largely in the lumber and vegetable food factories. In the non-manufacturing divisions, transportation, construction and maintenance and services also showed heightened activity. The working force of the 1,226 firms furnishing data declined from 102,790 persons in the preceding month, to 102,447 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,136 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 95,883. The index then stood at 112.0, several points below the latest index, viz., 116.6.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in six of the eight cities for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since Aug. 1, while curtailment was indicated in Ottawa and Hamilton. Except in Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor, the situation in these centres was more favourable than at Sept. 1, 1938.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 2,614 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,711 co-operating firms, who employed 169,423. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, building showed heightened activity, while retail trade, road construction and maintenance and transportation did not afford so much employment. A rather larger advance on the whole had been made at Sept. 1, 1938, when data were received from 1,566 employers of 163,049 men and women; the index was then slightly lower.

Quebec.- A moderate increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 212 establishments having 17,920 workers, as compared with 17,795 in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed little general change; transportation, building and hotels and restaurants recorded slight improvement, while there were small losses in road construction and trade. Employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 187 concerns making returns, whose staffs had aggregated 14,984.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions; services and building also afforded considerably more employment, while





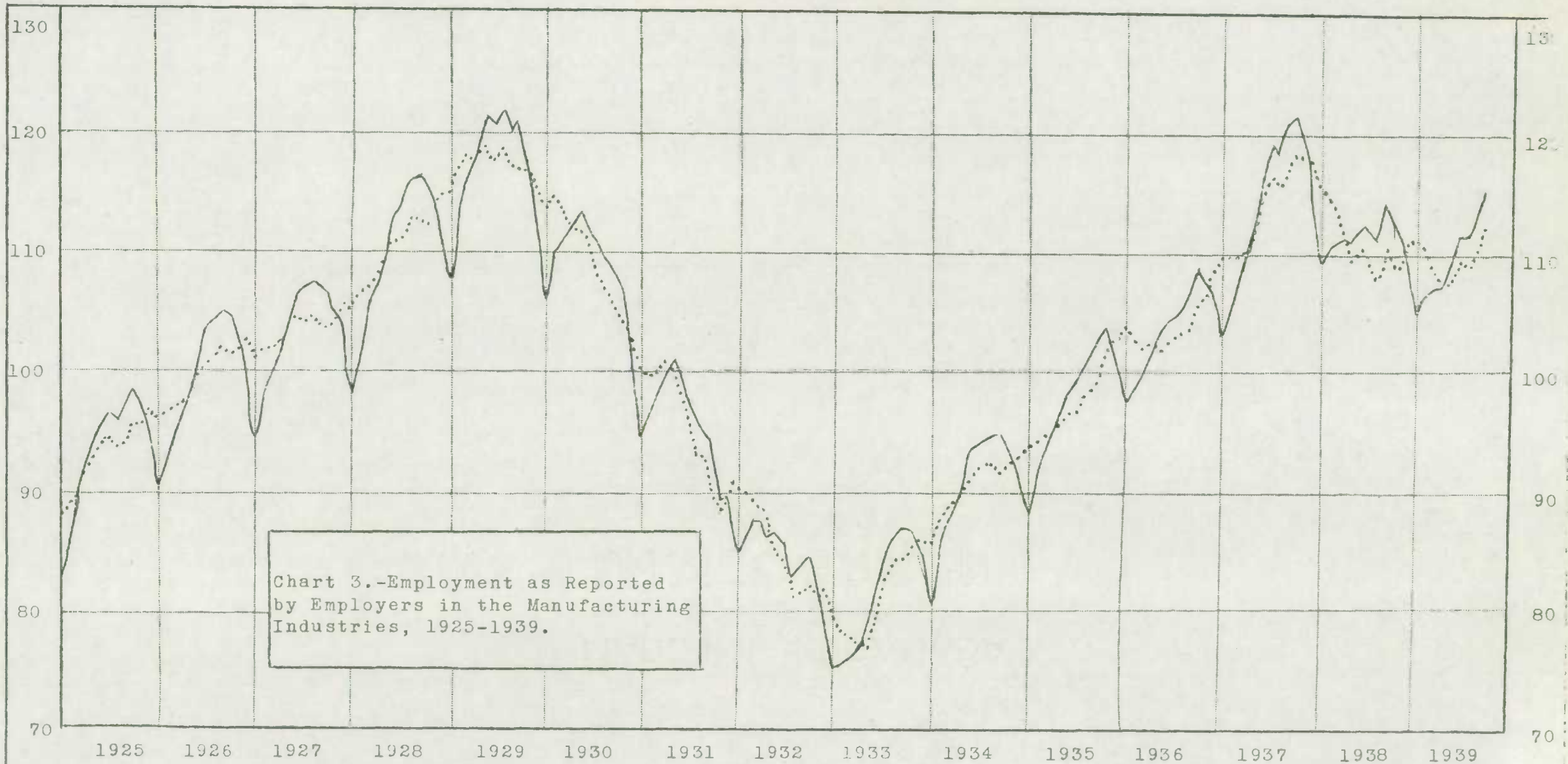
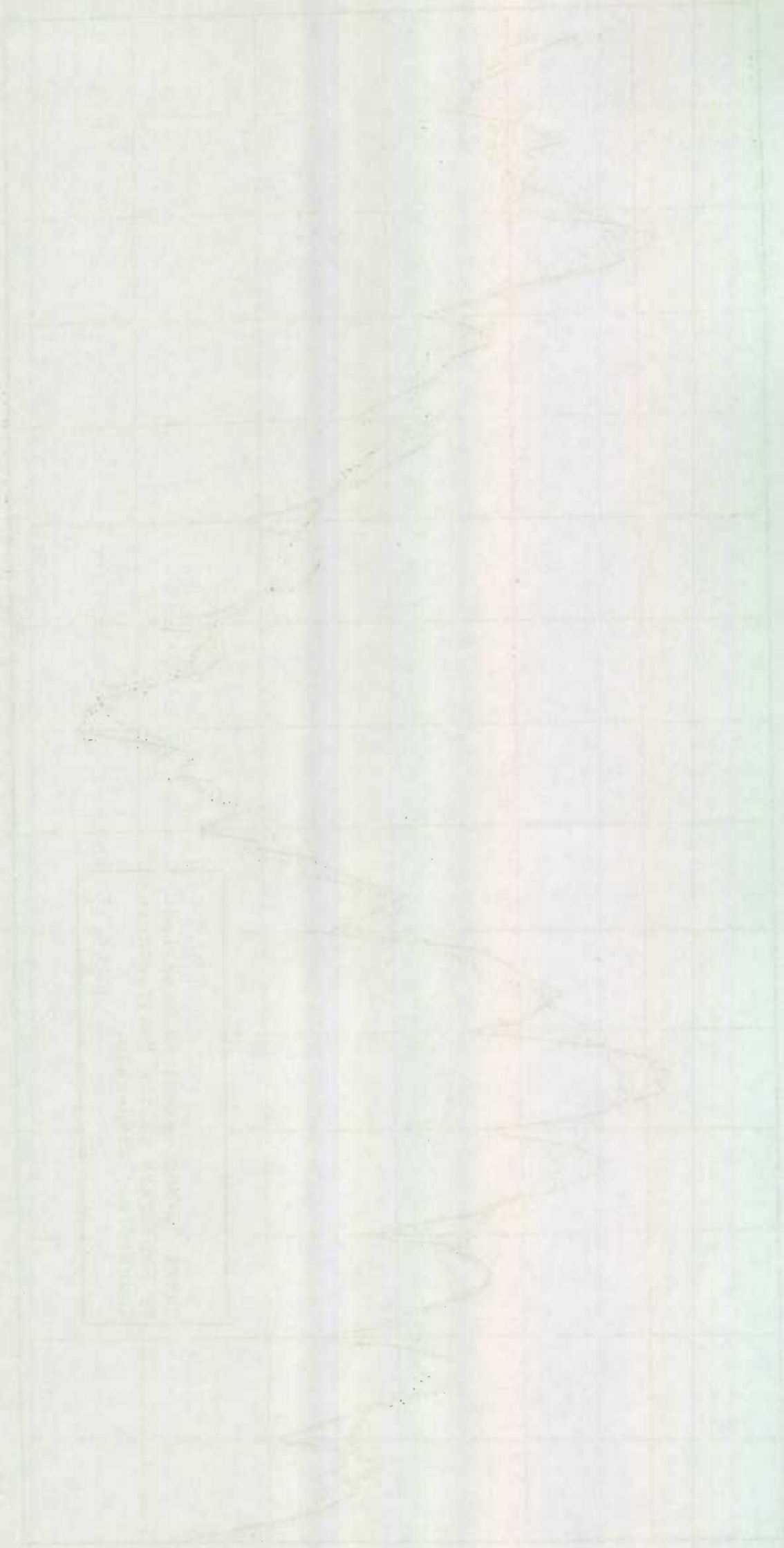


Chart 3.-Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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

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retail trade was quiet. Statements were received from 1,758 firms with 141,950 employees, or 2,486 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then slightly below its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,612 employers with 135,556 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.- Reduced activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in trade and construction, while manufacturing was rather brisker. The 230 establishments making returns reported 14,706 workers, compared with 14,925 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1938, an increase had been indicated by the 203 co-operating employers, who provided work for 14,402 men and women; the index was then fractionally higher.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed no general change, moderate improvement in food, textile and some other factories being about offset by small losses in metal and electrical apparatus plants. Construction and transportation also released some employees. Three hundred and thirty concerns had 33,159 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 33,265 at Aug. 1. An upward movement had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial employment was at a higher level, according to data from 301 firms with 34,966 employees.

Windsor.- Heightened activity was shown in Windsor, where the 197 establishments making returns reported 15,928 workers, as against 15,500 in the preceding month. Textile and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, and construction was also rather busier. Little change, on the whole, took place in other industrial groups. More pronounced recovery had been noted at the same date of last year, and the general index was then higher; a combined working force of 16,542 had been employed by the 189 firms furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1938.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed its fifth successive advance; manufacturing, transportation, construction, wholesale trade and communications recorded improvement, while retail trade and services were not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 42,842 men and women was reported by the 525 co-operating establishments, which had employed 42,079 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date in 1938, when the index was slightly lower. Statements had then been received from 499 firms, whose employees had numbered 41,477.

Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 521 employers of 39,151 persons, as against 38,431 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather larger payrolls, there being moderate gains in the lumber, food and textile divisions; transportation, construction and services were also brisker. Employment was somewhat more active than at the same date of last year, although a larger increase had then been noted in the personnel of the 471 co-operating employers; they had reported 37,414 workers.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed important expansion at Sept. 1, the 6,457 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 577,984 at Aug. 1, to 591,113 at the date under review. This increase of 2.3 p.c. considerably exceeded the advance recorded, on the average, at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, although it was smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1938. The index stood at 115.3 at the latest date, compared with 112.8 at Aug. 1, 1939. At Sept. 1, 1938, it was 113.8, while at the same date in 1937, the unadjusted figure was 121.2; with this exception, the latest index was the highest for September in the years since 1929.

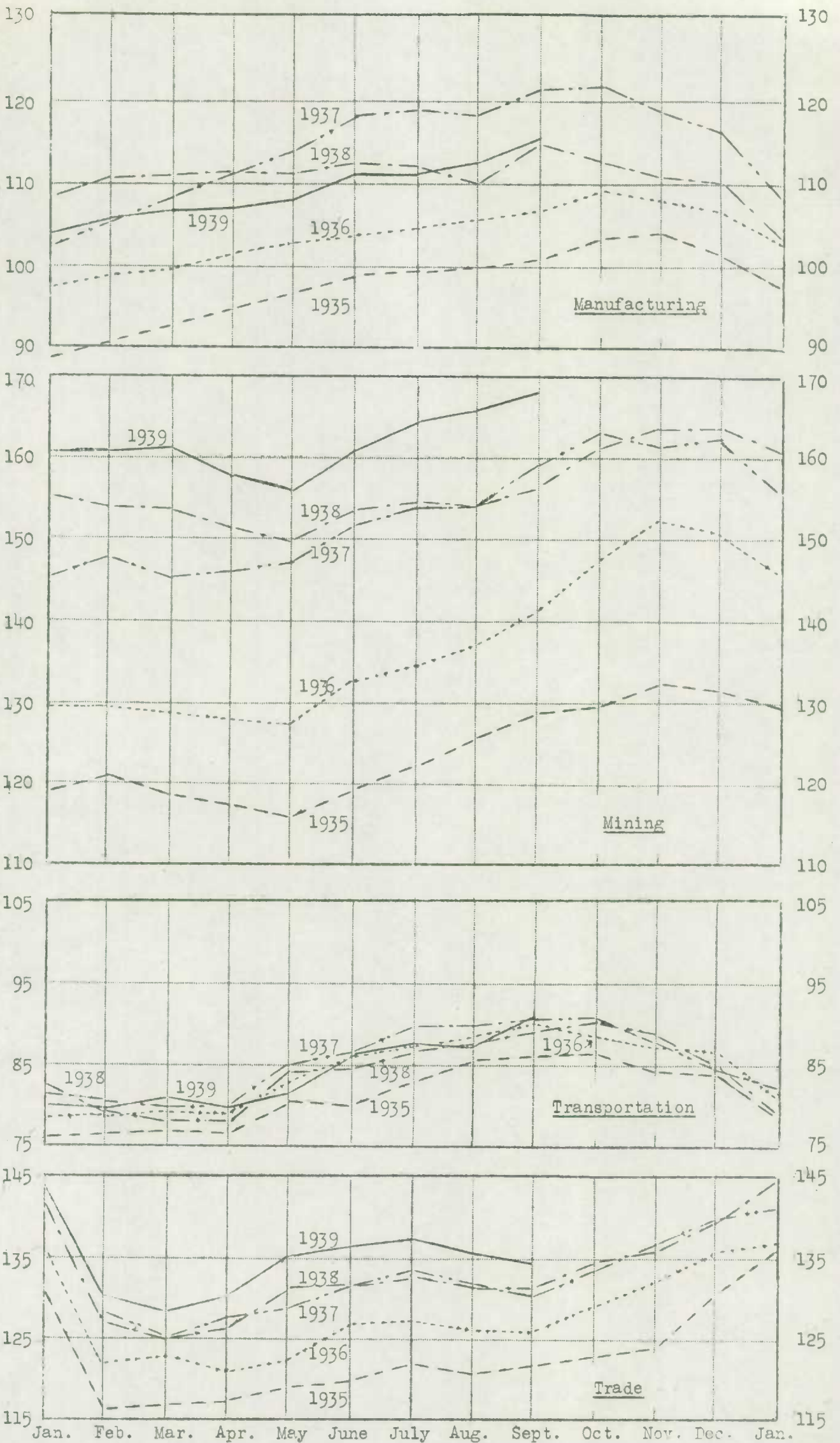
After adjustment for seasonal movement, the index rose from 110.3 at Aug. 1, to 112.1 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since March, 1938.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large increases in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions. As already stated, those in canneries and textile plants were seasonal. The gains in iron and steel were especially interesting in that they were contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in thirteen of the eighteen preceding years for which data are available; the increase resulted in a higher index for Sept. 1, 1939, than at the same date in any other year since 1930, except 1937. Leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. The trend in factory employment was favourable in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the gains in Ontario being most pronounced.

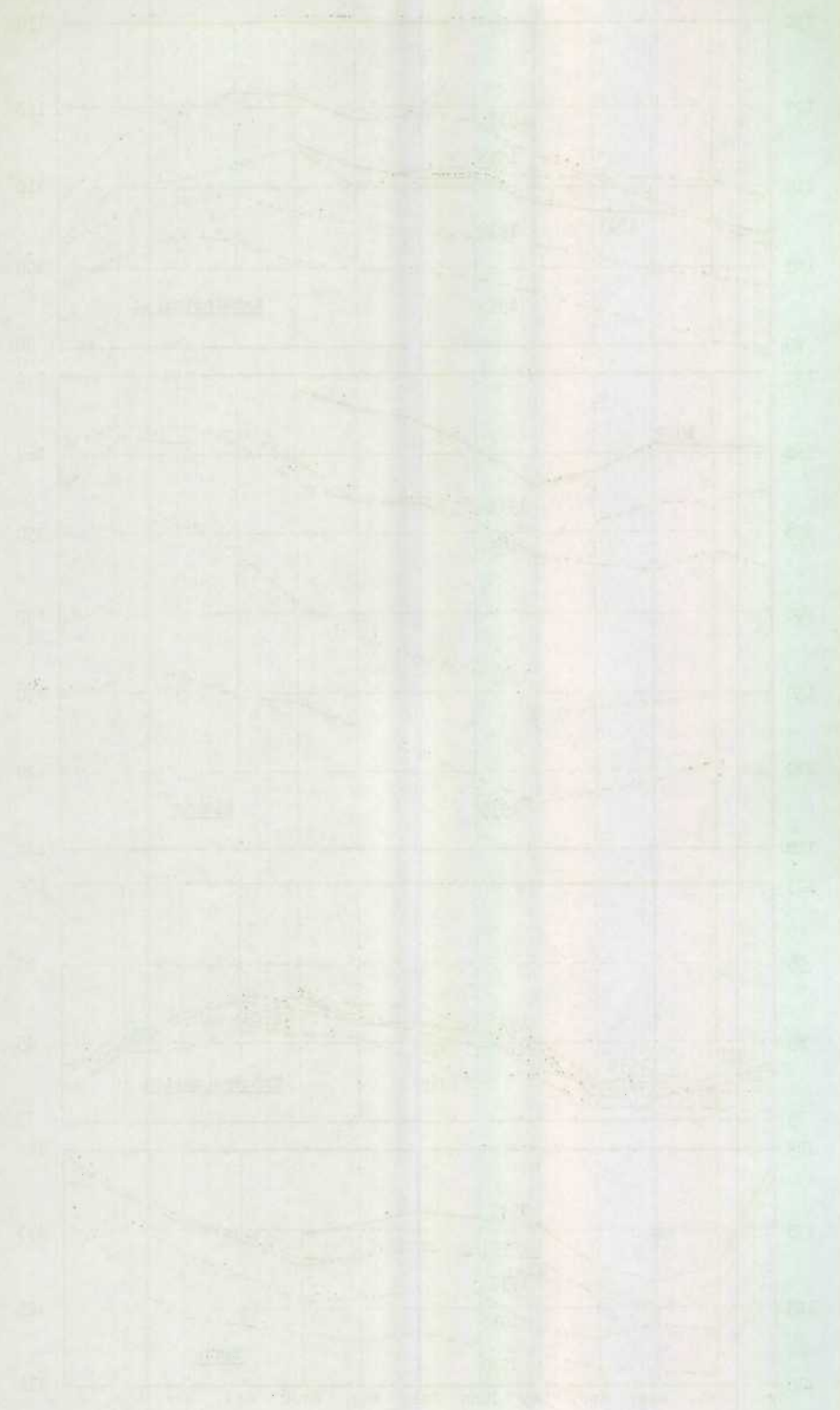




Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1939.







The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1939, 115.3; 1938, 113.8; 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9 and 1927, 106.8.

For Sept. 1, 1938, 6,202 manufacturing establishments had reported 579,709 men and women on their staffs, compared with 560,553 in the preceding month.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a further decline at the beginning of September, according to the 364 firms making returns, whose employees aggregated 17,726, compared with 21,634 in their last return. The reduction, which was contra-seasonal, resulted partly from fire precautions in British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly larger than at the same date in 1938, although a smaller decrease from the preceding month had then been reported.

Mining.- Coal mining afforded considerably more employment and there was a slight gain in other non-metallic minerals, while the extraction of metallic ores showed a small decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,093 in the staffs of the 437 operators furnishing data; they had 77,937 workers at Sept. 1. A greater advance had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was nearly 11 points lower.

Communications.- Little general change was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 23,314 persons, as compared with 23,361 in the preceding month. Improvement on telephones was more than offset by losses in the telegraphic division. Activity was at a rather lower level than in the early autumn of 1938, a slight gain having then been recorded.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry advanced, there being considerable additions to staffs in local transportation and steam railway operation, together with a slight improvement in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 109,096 men and women was registered by the 506 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing statistics in this group, as against 106,079 at Aug. 1. The index was over a point higher than at the same date of last year; a smaller increase had then been noted in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, the expansion in the building division being proportionately the greatest. The payrolls of the 1,344 contractors whose returns were tabulated included 183,953 employees, or 7,141 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 152.2 at the latest date, was over 18 points higher than at Sept. 1, 1938, when a similar gain had been recorded.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed continued advances; 595 employers had 33,474 men and women on their staffs, an increase of 427 over their employees at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago was more extensive, but the index then was lower than that of 151.7 at the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade generally reported curtailment, while wholesale houses were busier. On the whole, there was a decline of 605 in the personnel of the 2,067 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 129,018 persons. Employment was slightly more active than at Sept. 1, 1938, when a recession from the preceding month had also been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1935 in certain of the leading industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the latest official report received from the United States Department of Labor, employment in non-agricultural industries in July showed a slight decline from the June level, largely due to seasonal curtailment in retail trade. Anthracite and metal mines also reported decreased employment and several of the service industries reported seasonal recessions. These losses were offset to a large extent by employment gains in construction, transportation and public utilities, with the result that the net employment decline was 30,000. Factory employment remained virtually unchanged over the month interval, the preliminary indexes indicating a decrease of 0.1 p.c. The July, 1939, employment level for all manufacturing industries combined was 10.5 p.c. above that of July, 1938, and the payroll level was 18.7 p.c. higher. Taking the 3-year average 1923-25 as 100, the current index was 90.5. Employment in the durable goods group of industries was 2.1 p.c. lower than in the preceding month, but 16.8 p.c. higher than in July of last year, while in the non-durable goods group there were gains of 1.5 p.c. and six p.c., respectively.





TABLE I.- 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>
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1,	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	98.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6

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

100.0	7.4	31.5	39.6	12.7	8.8
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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.





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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
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	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 11	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2

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

14.5      1.5      12.2      1.3      2.8      1.4      3.7      3.4

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
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1,	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	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
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9

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

100.0	50.7	1.5	6.7	2.0	9.3	15.8	2.9	11.1
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Note:- The "Relative Weights", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

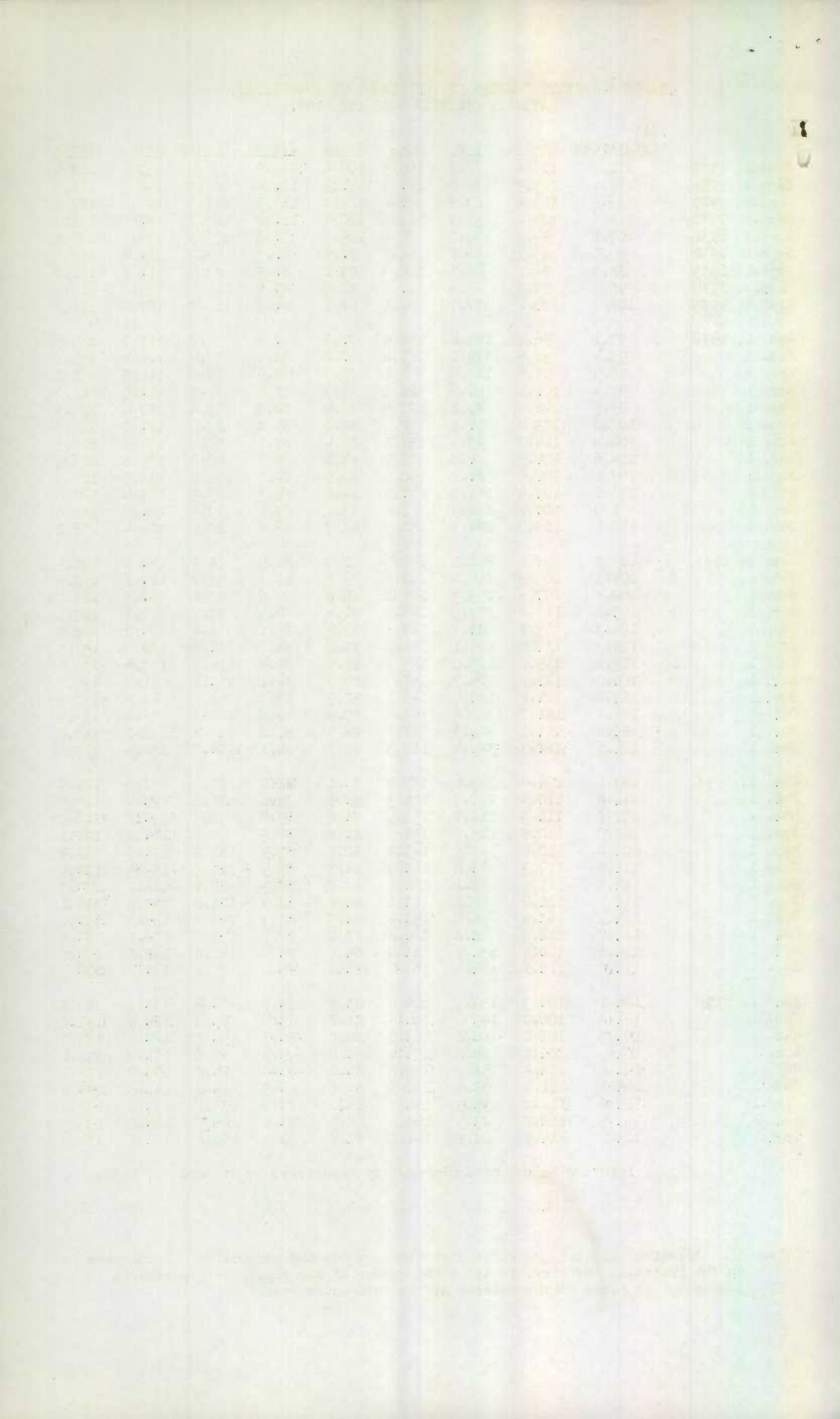




TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	Weight	1/Relative 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934
MANUFACTURING	50.7	115.3	112.8	113.8	121.2	105.9	100.8	94.3	
Animal products -edible	2.7	159.9	162.0	140.7	152.6	136.9	134.6	125.9	
Fur and products	.2	107.8	106.8	94.6	98.3	89.2	99.7	81.9	
Leather and products	2.1	116.9	114.0	113.9	119.5	112.2	111.0	99.9	
Boots and shoes	1.4	119.3	116.7	118.5	122.5	114.6	115.7	105.2	
Lumber and products	4.3	92.6	93.8	89.5	98.8	87.1	81.7	74.2	
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	86.6	89.6	84.6	93.0	82.0	77.5	68.9	
Furniture	.6	84.2	81.5	84.2	93.6	84.4	75.9	72.3	
Other lumber products	1.1	118.8	117.4	109.4	121.2	104.9	99.1	92.2	
Musical instruments	.1	59.9	57.2	58.4	58.9	53.3	47.4	48.0	
Plant products - edible	3.8	143.7	126.6	157.5	152.7	133.3	126.4	125.3	
Pulp and paper products	5.9	110.1	110.5	107.1	115.3	103.6	98.2	94.4	
Pulp and paper	2.6	99.4	100.7	97.7	113.2	96.3	89.9	86.4	
Paper products	.9	132.7	129.8	135.6	137.0	123.4	113.0	105.2	
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.1	116.5	109.7	110.7	106.3	104.2	101.4	
Rubber products	1.2	112.2	107.6	102.9	110.9	101.5	91.2	94.3	
Textile products	8.9	119.9	115.8	119.5	127.3	118.8	112.3	108.1	
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	127.9	125.7	127.8	141.6	133.5	129.0	122.6	
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	98.8	98.0	94.6	102.9	93.9	89.5	90.3	
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	133.3	132.8	127.2	148.2	145.3	133.0	119.3	
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	423.5	400.5	483.7	545.7	514.4	523.6	469.7	
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	121.8	121.2	119.7	126.8	124.0	117.9	114.0	
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	114.7	106.3	116.3	120.0	110.1	99.9	96.1	
Other textile products	.9	107.9	106.2	104.0	106.9	94.3	92.6	91.7	
Tobacco	.7	101.3	98.0	100.2	105.0	95.4	109.0	103.7	
Beverages	.8	181.8	181.5	174.3	156.9	139.2	133.5	128.4	
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	161.9	159.0	159.7	157.0	139.3	129.5	121.1	
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	99.4	99.9	93.5	102.9	88.9	80.6	75.8	
Electric light and power	1.5	142.8	138.6	136.0	131.0	124.1	118.8	116.6	
Electrical apparatus	1.5	132.4	130.8	139.2	157.2	124.4	122.3	105.1	
Iron and steel products	10.6	94.1	92.1	93.1	104.8	83.1	79.7	71.2	
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	129.3	124.4	115.4	143.7	107.4	100.0	85.7	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	115.9	111.6	120.9	134.5	106.5	91.8	82.2	
Agricultural implements	.3	45.0	51.5	51.0	72.6	45.5	52.8	37.0	
Land vehicles	4.3	82.7	80.3	81.7	89.2	74.2	75.1	69.4	
Automobiles and parts	1.2	101.6	94.7	103.5	108.7	92.0	100.1	79.4	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	61.0	64.7	75.9	74.4	56.6	58.4	48.3	
Heating appliances	.4	135.1	131.2	138.7	136.2	105.8	100.9	93.5	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	110.5	110.7	116.1	136.1	91.9	79.1	65.0	
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	109.2	104.9	105.5	121.0	96.7	87.9	74.5	
Other iron and steel products	1.8	105.2	103.0	101.2	111.3	93.2	83.0	77.0	
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	160.7	156.9	160.3	166.8	139.3	123.2	111.9	
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	160.4	162.3	161.7	156.6	143.7	141.6	138.7	
Miscellaneous	.5	149.1	146.7	147.2	147.2	133.0	128.3	114.2	
LOGGING	1.5	60.3	73.5	58.6	145.4	82.7	77.7	85.6	
MINING	6.7	168.0	165.6	157.4	159.1	140.2	128.6	112.4	
Coal	2.0	87.8	83.5	88.4	89.8	85.7	86.5	83.1	
Metallic ores	3.8	351.7	352.9	326.9	319.6	272.7	233.0	189.1	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	153.0	152.1	128.3	146.9	120.5	112.8	95.2	
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	87.3	87.5	88.3	90.9	86.0	82.1	82.5	
Telegraphs	.5	98.2	101.1	102.7	106.2	99.6	94.2	93.2	
Telephones	1.5	84.3	83.7	84.3	86.7	82.5	78.9	79.7	
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	90.0	87.5	88.7	89.7	89.4	85.8	83.6	
Street railways and cartage	2.6	130.6	127.8	124.8	119.5	121.2	118.3	114.3	
Steam railways	5.3	77.9	74.9	76.3	79.2	79.0	75.4	74.3	
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	91.7	91.5	98.3	98.9	96.1	92.1	87.1	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.8	152.2	146.3	133.8	144.5	109.0	110.9	118.1	
Building	2.9	80.5	76.1	71.7	81.6	60.1	63.2	56.3	
Highway	10.2	309.7	297.1	262.1	278.1	161.9	191.8	224.7	
Railway	2.7	77.5	76.4	76.1	82.4	109.6	84.5	81.9	
SERVICES	2.9	151.7	149.8	146.7	146.6	137.5	127.8	125.5	
Hotels and restaurants	1.9	153.7	150.5	146.5	148.7	139.6	129.9	131.5	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	148.3	148.7	146.9	147.4	135.6	125.3	116.5	
TRADE	11.1	134.9	135.5	131.0	130.9	126.3	121.8	117.1	
Retail	8.3	139.0	140.3	134.9	136.4	132.3	126.8	123.3	
Wholesale	2.8	124.1	122.8	121.8	118.5	112.9	110.2	102.7	
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	119.6	117.5	115.1	123.2	107.1	102.7	98.8	

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	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934
<u>Maritime- All Manufacturing</u>	34.0	108.6	111.5	102.4	123.7	103.0	99.0	97.1
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4.6	86.5	92.8	84.0	111.7	91.5	92.5	97.1
Pulp and paper	4.8	148.8	159.9	153.4	186.9	156.5	146.9	142.2
Textile products	3.6	85.5	84.2	84.5	92.4	83.6	80.1	85.7
Iron and steel	10.5	109.8	115.9	95.3	130.9	102.6	98.8	91.0
Other manufactures	10.5	116.8	113.5	111.6	116.5	100.8	95.5	93.6
Logging	1.5	56.0	66.3	44.5	172.5	48.6	63.6	102.0
Mining	19.5	112.1	112.3	112.5	114.4	106.9	106.8	99.0
Communications	2.5	101.5	94.2	102.2	101.8	100.6	92.6	90.0
Transportation	8.5	62.8	61.6	60.0	63.5	63.7	61.3	61.8
Construction	22.4	208.6	193.6	210.0	288.0	228.9	188.0	162.0
Services	2.3	225.6	225.9	230.0	227.4	218.2	209.2	196.8
Trade	9.3	135.2	136.3	131.0	128.9	121.4	118.1	109.8
<u>Maritimes-All Industries</u>	100.0	116.4	115.6	113.2	135.4	114.4	107.0	101.8
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	52.7	117.2	115.0	115.7	122.7	106.5	101.0	96.7
Lumber products	3.0	99.8	100.2	104.2	112.2	95.9	93.8	90.2
Pulp and paper	6.9	106.0	105.9	106.4	114.0	100.5	94.7	92.1
Textile products	14.8	135.3	129.5	132.7	140.9	127.8	119.6	115.3
Iron and steel	7.6	84.8	81.0	84.8	101.2	79.3	72.3	69.1
Other manufactures	20.4	131.4	131.0	127.9	128.1	112.0	109.0	103.2
Logging	2.1	87.0	89.9	76.7	240.1	133.4	108.3	146.0
Mining	3.5	288.3	286.8	255.3	267.0	204.3	165.5	133.0
Communications	1.5	78.0	77.9	77.4	79.4	73.5	72.5	73.7
Transportation	7.9	86.2	86.8	88.8	88.7	88.6	87.3	85.1
Construction	22.1	204.4	197.1	142.1	121.1	70.9	83.4	73.6
Services	2.4	130.0	129.6	129.2	137.0	121.3	113.5	108.6
Trade	7.8	141.1	142.5	138.6	138.1	133.8	126.3	124.3
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	128.5	126.4	118.1	124.5	103.0	99.3	95.4
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	61.1	113.6	109.8	114.3	120.8	105.3	100.1	92.4
Lumber products	3.7	78.6	80.8	77.3	87.5	76.5	72.6	68.1
Pulp and paper	6.5	110.1	109.9	106.6	110.8	101.0	97.1	92.3
Textile products	9.2	106.1	104.2	108.5	116.5	112.6	107.8	103.0
Iron and steel	15.2	100.3	97.6	100.1	110.1	85.8	82.5	70.2
Other manufactures	26.5	137.1	129.0	139.4	142.5	125.7	119.4	112.6
Logging	.8	41.0	49.2	39.9	93.6	53.9	60.4	58.6
Mining	6.1	289.0	290.6	256.2	256.3	228.1	201.1	161.7
Communications	1.9	78.7	80.2	80.9	86.3	78.7	76.5	76.8
Transportation	6.9	86.3	84.8	83.5	89.0	86.7	82.1	81.0
Construction	9.2	114.4	116.5	115.0	156.0	107.1	113.4	175.8
Services	2.8	167.7	164.3	165.0	161.3	154.1	144.8	147.7
Trade	11.2	139.7	140.9	135.1	135.3	132.1	129.1	123.3
<u>Ontario -All Industries</u>	100.0	116.2	114.2	115.0	125.0	108.1	103.9	103.3
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	28.0	110.0	109.7	106.6	109.8	99.9	97.5	90.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.0	100.9	108.0	102.2	106.1	92.4	93.0	89.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	103.1	104.1	95.2	99.1	91.2	87.9	82.9
Textile products	2.2	142.3	131.7	136.3	137.5	130.8	118.0	113.0
Iron and steel	8.7	81.2	80.8	79.9	79.6	70.5	75.2	71.8
Other manufactures	12.4	144.0	143.5	138.9	146.8	135.6	125.5	111.9
Logging	.2	19.7	32.8	10.6	8.2	8.3	31.4	26.2
Mining	6.8	116.6	102.7	110.7	109.4	103.4	100.3	92.8
Communications	2.6	99.9	99.0	101.5	100.8	100.8	92.3	96.9
Transportation	19.1	104.3	95.9	102.1	95.3	98.6	93.7	89.4
Construction	20.0	126.5	116.6	132.3	121.9	129.4	108.9	92.0
Services	3.8	149.7	148.5	138.8	131.9	130.4	115.7	109.8
Trade	19.5	121.4	120.8	118.3	117.3	113.2	108.8	104.7
<u>Prairie -All Industries</u>	100.0	114.0	109.4	112.2	109.4	107.4	100.5	92.9
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	43.6	129.7	128.1	117.8	127.3	116.2	109.6	99.2
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.5	109.5	107.0	96.4	100.4	94.3	81.1	61.0
Pulp and paper	5.0	114.2	114.2	97.0	121.9	114.7	104.0	101.2
Textile products	1.1	128.2	117.4	127.6	129.0	116.7	112.3	97.1
Iron and steel	3.0	80.4	82.7	86.8	89.9	77.9	71.6	64.9
Other manufactures	20.1	174.9	172.9	158.7	171.1	153.7	155.8	152.8
Logging	4.5	63.6	97.2	75.0	112.3	85.4	78.1	57.9
Mining	9.7	116.5	116.7	117.9	115.5	97.9	89.7	86.7
Communications	3.1	115.8	119.0	115.5	115.7	114.1	105.4	101.4
Transportation	12.4	105.8	104.0	102.3	107.8	104.7	99.2	95.5
Construction	10.9	99.8	88.5	106.9	117.7	104.6	139.2	104.8
Services	4.1	141.7	138.2	124.9	123.2	111.9	105.7	103.1
Trade	11.7	136.8	136.4	131.4	136.7	124.8	119.6	114.4
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>	100.0	116.6	117.0	112.0	121.2	109.3	108.0	96.2

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.

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Notes
1900	Jan	1	...	...	...
1900	Jan	2	...	...	...
1900	Jan	3	...	...	...
1900	Jan	4	...	...	...
1900	Jan	5	...	...	...
1900	Jan	6	...	...	...
1900	Jan	7	...	...	...
1900	Jan	8	...	...	...
1900	Jan	9	...	...	...
1900	Jan	10	...	...	...
1900	Jan	11	...	...	...
1900	Jan	12	...	...	...
1900	Jan	13	...	...	...
1900	Jan	14	...	...	...
1900	Jan	15	...	...	...
1900	Jan	16	...	...	...
1900	Jan	17	...	...	...
1900	Jan	18	...	...	...
1900	Jan	19	...	...	...
1900	Jan	20	...	...	...
1900	Jan	21	...	...	...
1900	Jan	22	...	...	...
1900	Jan	23	...	...	...
1900	Jan	24	...	...	...
1900	Jan	25	...	...	...
1900	Jan	26	...	...	...
1900	Jan	27	...	...	...
1900	Jan	28	...	...	...
1900	Jan	29	...	...	...
1900	Jan	30	...	...	...
1900	Jan	31	...	...	...
1900	Feb	1	...	...	...
1900	Feb	2	...	...	...
1900	Feb	3	...	...	...
1900	Feb	4	...	...	...
1900	Feb	5	...	...	...
1900	Feb	6	...	...	...
1900	Feb	7	...	...	...
1900	Feb	8	...	...	...
1900	Feb	9	...	...	...
1900	Feb	10	...	...	...
1900	Feb	11	...	...	...
1900	Feb	12	...	...	...
1900	Feb	13	...	...	...
1900	Feb	14	...	...	...
1900	Feb	15	...	...	...
1900	Feb	16	...	...	...
1900	Feb	17	...	...	...
1900	Feb	18	...	...	...
1900	Feb	19	...	...	...
1900	Feb	20	...	...	...
1900	Feb	21	...	...	...
1900	Feb	22	...	...	...
1900	Feb	23	...	...	...
1900	Feb	24	...	...	...
1900	Feb	25	...	...	...
1900	Feb	26	...	...	...
1900	Feb	27	...	...	...
1900	Feb	28	...	...	...
1900	Feb	29	...	...	...
1900	Mar	1	...	...	...
1900	Mar	2	...	...	...
1900	Mar	3	...	...	...
1900	Mar	4	...	...	...
1900	Mar	5	...	...	...
1900	Mar	6	...	...	...
1900	Mar	7	...	...	...
1900	Mar	8	...	...	...
1900	Mar	9	...	...	...
1900	Mar	10	...	...	...
1900	Mar	11	...	...	...
1900	Mar	12	...	...	...
1900	Mar	13	...	...	...
1900	Mar	14	...	...	...
1900	Mar	15	...	...	...
1900	Mar	16	...	...	...
1900	Mar	17	...	...	...
1900	Mar	18	...	...	...
1900	Mar	19	...	...	...
1900	Mar	20	...	...	...
1900	Mar	21	...	...	...
1900	Mar	22	...	...	...
1900	Mar	23	...	...	...
1900	Mar	24	...	...	...
1900	Mar	25	...	...	...
1900	Mar	26	...	...	...
1900	Mar	27	...	...	...
1900	Mar	28	...	...	...
1900	Mar	29	...	...	...
1900	Mar	30	...	...	...
1900	Mar	31	...	...	...



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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	61.6	109.2	106.1	106.5	112.2	97.5	91.0	88.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	127.6	130.5	125.4	120.2	112.2	104.9	107.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	113.6	113.3	108.5	108.3	103.4	103.2	99.8
Textiles	14.5	118.4	110.1	118.8	120.8	109.4	97.0	97.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	125.2	124.0	119.8	112.1	105.3	110.7	105.1
Iron and steel	12.4	83.0	80.7	82.9	97.0	76.5	69.0	65.6
Other manufactures	21.2	116.8	114.5	111.1	118.3	101.2	95.9	91.2
Communications	2.3	64.7	65.3	64.8	66.3	63.0	63.0	65.9
Transportation	8.3	93.1	95.0	95.0	96.9	97.9	99.5	92.6
Construction	10.4	110.2	109.3	105.2	78.4	48.8	40.5	50.7
Trade	13.6	135.4	136.6	131.5	130.9	126.9	121.2	115.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	109.3	107.6	106.6	107.6	94.3	88.7	86.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	49.5	109.9	109.6	107.9	110.2	99.6	99.5	97.7
Leather products	14.6	104.5	100.0	104.0	104.3	108.8	109.6	106.2
Other manufactures	34.9	112.3	114.0	109.7	112.9	95.3	94.9	93.9
Transportation	10.4	102.1	99.9	96.0	97.9	93.5	100.4	100.4
Construction	19.3	300.9	294.2	116.6	106.2	75.4	140.2	102.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.8	126.9	110.2	110.0	97.9	102.8	99.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.2	110.5	107.4	108.4	110.1	102.1	96.0	91.3
Plant products - edible	5.9	124.0	118.0	117.5	119.2	113.4	108.3	108.2
Printing and publishing	9.0	128.1	127.6	126.8	127.1	118.9	113.2	108.4
Textiles	10.4	90.8	85.2	91.8	94.8	92.0	87.9	87.7
Iron and steel	10.6	100.6	98.3	95.3	97.6	80.8	72.6	66.8
Other manufactures	27.3	116.4	114.2	115.0	116.2	109.1	103.4	96.3
Communications	2.5	68.6	68.5	67.2	68.7	65.7	65.6	67.9
Transportation	5.7	99.9	100.3	98.3	99.2	96.5	93.1	92.2
Construction	2.6	61.7	62.1	64.2	75.5	65.2	70.2	58.1
Trade	21.3	127.0	127.3	123.6	124.9	123.7	120.2	116.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	110.5	108.6	108.1	110.0	103.4	98.7	94.3
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.4	102.9	101.8	100.4	104.7	99.9	92.7	88.5
Lumber products	5.6	69.2	74.7	73.1	70.1	67.2	52.1	67.6
Pulp and paper	16.0	97.5	95.7	91.8	96.0	93.5	92.1	83.6
Other manufactures	25.8	119.5	116.6	116.5	123.4	115.9	107.7	99.9
Construction	12.1	117.9	130.6	136.9	146.3	154.9	144.2	145.7
Trade	22.1	136.7	139.3	134.8	128.2	126.2	118.5	111.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.6	110.2	109.0	113.7	111.2	103.9	100.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.9	101.0	100.9	110.3	122.4	96.3	93.5	82.4
Textiles	16.1	83.2	82.5	88.3	92.1	86.8	87.4	83.3
Electrical apparatus	10.0	108.7	111.6	119.2	135.5	109.2	106.2	85.2
Iron and steel	29.2	95.5	96.3	109.8	135.7	85.1	83.6	66.1
Other manufactures	25.6	122.0	120.0	127.7	125.2	115.6	108.2	103.9
Construction	2.8	75.4	62.2	66.1	54.6	48.4	50.6	49.0
Trade	10.6	132.0	132.4	131.6	129.3	126.8	123.3	115.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.8	102.1	109.2	119.4	97.7	95.2	84.9
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.7	121.7	117.7	129.4	135.2	110.3	111.5	93.7
Iron and steel	57.7	110.2	106.2	113.9	121.8	100.3	105.6	85.3
Other manufactures	25.0	160.4	156.4	181.6	185.1	147.1	133.1	124.7
Construction	2.8	49.1	46.3	42.3	109.6	37.5	24.4	28.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	115.2	112.1	121.1	132.2	106.9	105.2	91.0
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.7	104.1	102.5	100.0	105.0	96.8	94.2	87.3
Animal products - edible	5.6	132.0	130.6	124.5	151.5	130.2	127.0	115.2
Printing and publishing	5.6	107.0	109.7	97.3	105.6	92.8	92.2	89.1
Textiles	6.2	147.0	134.3	143.1	141.7	144.8	125.1	119.1
Iron and steel	16.8	78.6	78.5	77.1	79.8	73.8	74.8	69.5
Other manufactures	14.5	123.5	121.3	119.3	121.7	112.2	108.1	98.1
Transportation	9.8	83.6	81.0	87.5	85.9	82.8	78.1	77.0
Construction	3.3	49.7	40.5	62.6	53.5	52.0	66.7	48.8
Trade	30.1	102.9	102.8	98.6	101.3	96.9	93.2	90.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.2	96.5	96.5	98.8	92.9	90.1	85.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.5	124.1	122.6	121.7	119.6	114.4	105.5	89.1
Lumber products	9.9	96.8	94.2	87.1	88.3	86.8	79.2	49.3
Other manufactures	29.6	136.9	135.9	137.5	133.9	127.0	117.5	107.6
Communications	6.8	113.6	117.3	112.6	113.1	111.7	104.6	101.0
Transportation	16.8	110.7	107.0	105.9	115.9	111.0	104.6	101.3
Construction	5.5	55.8	47.6	77.9	98.4	65.7	83.3	38.3
Services	7.7	142.2	137.5	119.6	120.1	107.8	103.3	99.8
Trade	23.7	139.8	140.0	133.0	139.5	129.5	123.6	116.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	117.2	115.1	114.9	119.6	110.0	105.7	91.8

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 for the date under review.

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