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

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**THE**  
**OCTOBER**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1940**

(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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THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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General Summary

Industrial employment showed further substantial improvement at Oct. 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,304 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,335,705 persons, as compared with 1,290,530 in the preceding month. This increase of 45,175 workers, or 3.5 p.c., was the largest indicated at the beginning of October in any of the twenty years for which data are now available.

The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 131.6 at Sept. 1 to a new high of 136.2 at Oct. 1, when it was 11.9 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1939, figure of 121.7. The previous maximum index for October had been that of 125.7 in 1937, while in 1929, the figure was 125.6.

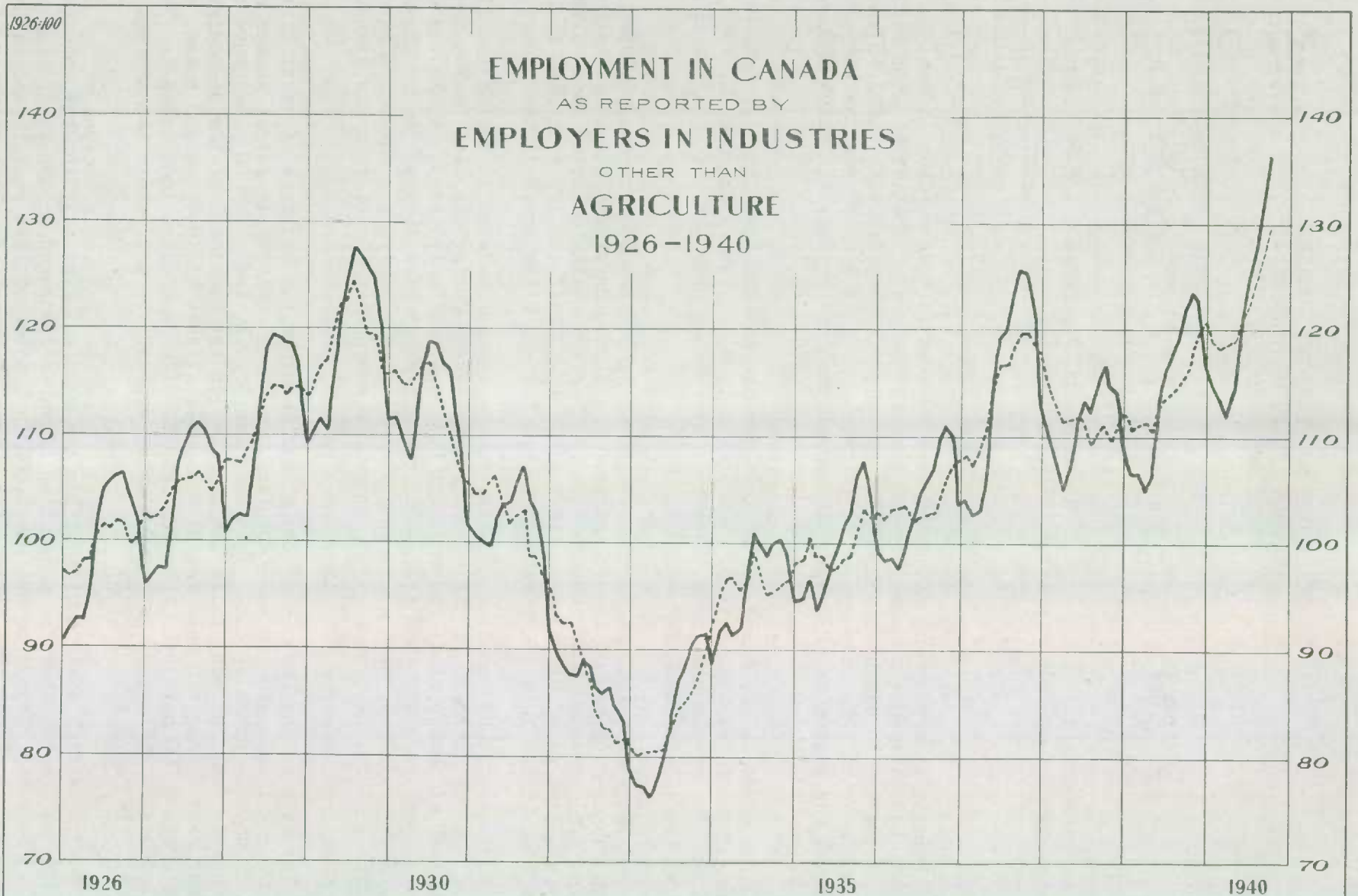
In the years, 1921-1939, the average change at the beginning of October has been an increase of rather less than one p.c. Since the expansion at the latest date considerably exceeded this average advance, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed an important gain, rising from 126.5 at Sept. 1, 1940, to 129.6 at Oct. 1, 1940. It was then higher than the corrected figure for any other month of the record.

The response of Canadian industry to the demands made on it during the first year of the war is shown in the record of employment during the last twelve months. During most of this period, the movement has been decidedly upward, while the only general losses were those of a seasonal character reported last winter. The Oct. 1, 1940, index, at 136.2, was, as already stated, nearly twelve p.c. higher than at the same date in 1939, and was 23½ p.c. above the average for October in the years, 1927-1939.

The outstanding feature of the situation since the outbreak of hostilities has been the great expansion in manufacturing, in which activity in recent months has risen to unprecedented levels. The index for Oct. 1, 1940, was 20 p.c. above that for the same date in 1939, while the increase in the personnel of the co-operating manufacturers during the year may be estimated at some 125,000 men and women; of these, over 56,000 have been absorbed into the iron and steel industries. The latest index of employment in manufacturing was over 36 p.c. above the average index for Oct. 1 in the years, 1927-39.

The industrial distribution within the manufacturing division has undergone considerable change; thus the proportion of workers engaged in the production of durable goods has risen from 396 per 1,000 in October of last year to 443 in the latest report. In the same period, the number of employees on the payrolls of factories turning out non-durable goods has fallen from 604 per 1,000 last autumn to 557 at Oct. 1, 1940. This variation in industrial distribution is associated with an increase of 32.9 p.c. during the twelve months in those employed in the manufacture of durable goods, as compared with that of 9.3 p.c. in the non-durable classes.

Chart 1



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

Most of the non-manufacturing industries have also shown heightened activity in the first year of the war. The logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade divisions have reported considerable gains; the only exception has been the construction group as a whole. The lag in this industry is due to curtailment of unemployment relief projects and other work on the roads which can be postponed for the duration of the war, while building has shown marked improvement, the Oct. 1, 1940, index being some 55 p.c. higher than that for the same date in 1939.

An analysis of the data for Oct. 1 shows widespread gains over Sept. 1, 1940, both geographically and industrially. Employment advanced considerably in seven of the provinces, the exceptions being New Brunswick and Manitoba, where small declines were reported. The most marked improvement was in Quebec and Ontario.

There was an exceptionally large increase over the preceding month in manufacturing, the establishments furnishing statistics reporting some 27,700 additional employees; this increase of 3.9 p.c. was decidedly greater than in any earlier October and has, in fact, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920. The most noteworthy expansion at the date under review took place in iron and steel, fruit and vegetable preserving and textiles.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, building and trade reported greatly increased activity, while shipping, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services showed curtailment, the largest decline being in road work. The expansion in logging and trade exceeded the average in the experience of past years, while that in mining was below normal.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries as at Oct. 1, 1940, is given following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading cities; the attention of those interested in a comparison of the situation in some 60 industries at Oct. 1, 1940, with recent Octobers, may be drawn to the table of indexes on page 17.

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1939, 11,891 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,186,786 workers, or 20,544 more than at Sept. 1; improvement had then been indicated in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade, while employment in construction and services had declined.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), has been as follows at Oct. 1 in recent years: 1940, 136.2; 1939, 121.7; 1938, 116.7; 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8 and 1927, 110.3.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Oct. 1, 403 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,689 persons, compared with 33,810 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 bring the total number of employees included in the Oct. 1 survey of employment to 1,369,394, in 12,708 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 136.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 135.5; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the figures for Sept. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 131.6 to 131.0. The Oct. 1, 1939, index had stood at 121.7 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 121.3 when they were included.

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, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earners as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry: agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; those living on income, those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account 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.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. Since enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

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\* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

The following table shows, in thousands, the estimated total number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, in recent months, together with figures for August in the period, 1928-1939:-

<u>August</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 un- employed (in thousands)</u>
1928	2,465	2,438	27
1929	2,647	2,599	48
1930	2,759	2,395	364
1931	2,611	2,201	410
1932	2,459	1,815	644
1933	2,483	1,872	611
1934	2,515	2,035	480
1935	2,566	2,114	452
1936	2,592	2,206	386
1937	2,781	2,536	245
1938	2,746	2,378	368
1939	2,793	2,461	332
1940	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 3/
July	2,872 1/	2,634 2/	238 3/
Aug.	2,910 1/	2,709 2/	201 3/

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by some 38,000 between July and August; the figures for these two months were higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,709,000, was also greater than in July, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been prepared.

The estimated number unemployed was 201,000, a decrease of 37,000 from the preceding month, and of 131,000 from August, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for August in any year since 1929.

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

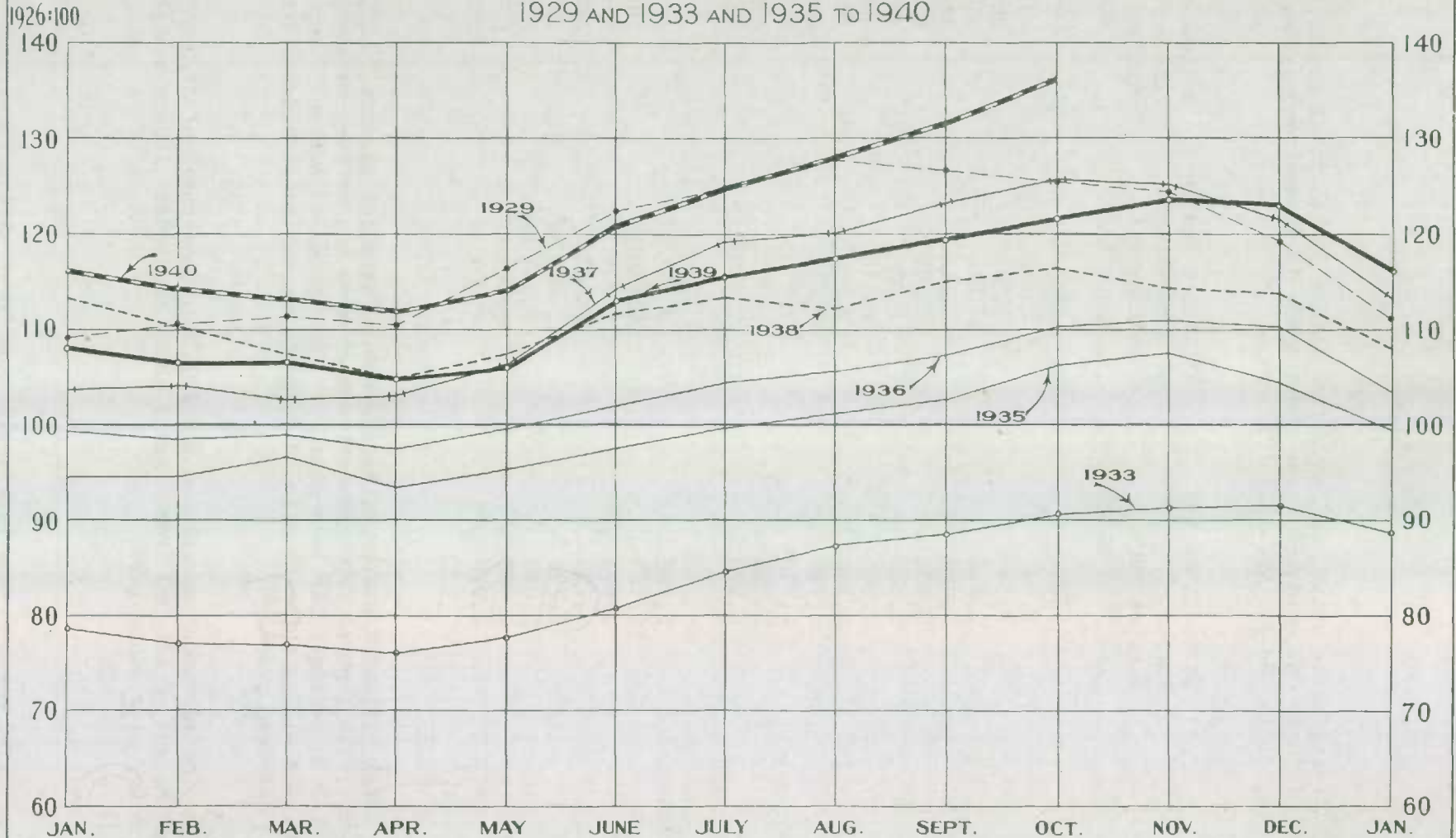
2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.

3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

Chart 2

## EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1940



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.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

There was considerable improvement in seven of the nine provinces; New Brunswick and Manitoba, both showing moderate losses, were the exceptions to the generally upward movement. The greatest gains were those of 18,204 persons, or 4.7 p.c., in Quebec and 23,976, or 4.4 p.c., in Ontario. These additions to the personnel were the largest ever reported in those provinces at Oct. 1. Employment generally was brisker than at the same date of last autumn. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was higher than in any other month since the latter part of 1937; in the Prairie area, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia employment was at its maximum for any month in the almost twenty years for which statistics are available.

Maritime Provinces. A further increase was indicated in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but there was a falling-off in New Brunswick; the tendency in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, however, was favourable. The 863 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 94,661 persons at Sept. 1, to 95,346 at the beginning of October. This gain was not so large as that indicated at the same date of last autumn, but it compares favourably with the small decline reported, on the average, in the Maritime area at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 128.2 at the latest date, was over ten points higher than at Oct. 1, 1939; it was also higher than in any other October of the record, except that of 1937.

Manufacturing as a whole showed a considerable advance at the date under review, mainly in iron and steel. Vegetable food, pulp and paper and some other plants were also busier, while animal foods recorded seasonal curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and trade afforded more employment; there were, however, reductions in transportation, construction and services.

The 832 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1939, had employed 87,208 men and women, or 1,159 more than in the preceding month.

Quebec. Another important gain was reported in Quebec, where industrial activity reached a new maximum. There were large increases in manufacturing, (notably of food, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, textile and iron and steel products) and in logging, shipping, building and trade. Mining and quarrying, services, communications and railway and highway construction, on the other hand, were quieter, but the losses in employment were generally moderate. Statistics were compiled from 3,083 establishments in Quebec with 409,310 workers, compared with 391,106 at the beginning of September. The index rose from 136.4 at Sept. 1, 1940, to 142.8 at the date under review, as compared with 126.4 at Oct. 1, 1939. Returns were then tabulated from 2,950 firms having 360,815 persons in their employ, a decline of 6,131 from their preceding report.

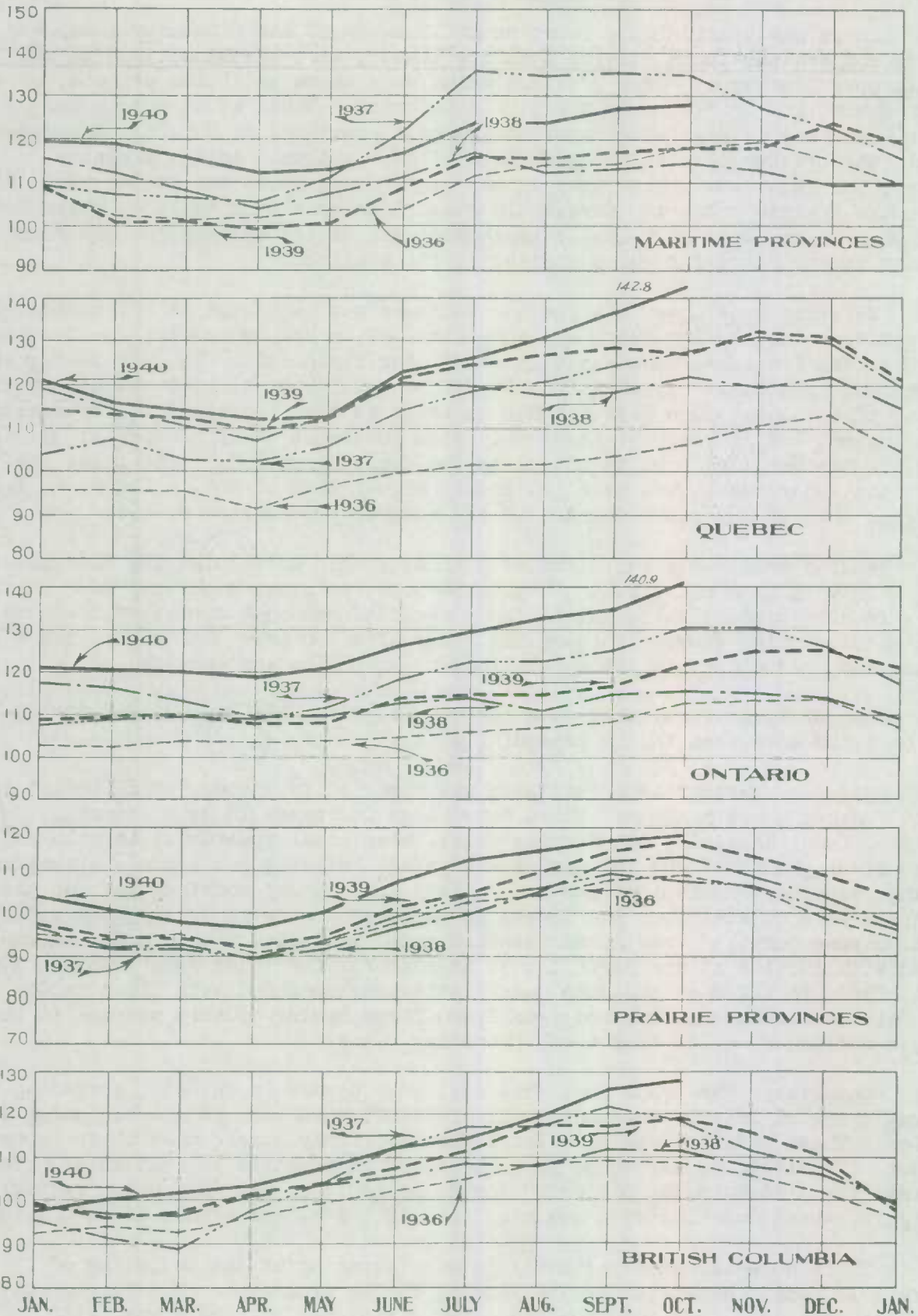
Ontario. The trend continued decidedly upward in Ontario, according to 5,332 employers of 562,807 men and women, or 23,976 more than at the beginning of September. These additions to the staffs were decidedly larger than those reported at Oct. 1 in 1939, or any other year for which information is available. The index rose from 134.8 in the preceding month, to 140.9 at the date under review; this figure, which constituted a new high, was 16.1 p.c. above that of Oct. 1, 1939.

There were important advances in manufacturing at the beginning of October, 1940, most industrial groups sharing in the expansion. The largest gains were in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but there was also heightened activity in textile, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other classes. On the other hand, lumber and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products showed some slackening.

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 1936-1940

1926=100



Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, building and trade recorded decided improvement, but there were contractions in shipping, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning businesses and highway and railway construction and maintenance.

For Oct. 1, 1939, 5,195 establishments had reported a staff of 482,631, as compared with 461,991 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 121.4, substantially below the latest figure of 140.9.

Prairie Provinces. There were increases in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but employment in Manitoba was rather quieter. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces as a unit shows heightened activity in manufacturing, (mainly of vegetable food and textile products), and in mining, transportation, building construction and trade, while hotels and restaurants and highway construction released some employees. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,730 firms with an aggregate working force of 154,883 persons, compared with 153,482 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date, 118.1, was the highest for any month since November, 1931, being slightly above that for the beginning of October in 1939, when the 1,687 co-operating employers had reported 151,713 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 148,699 in the preceding month.

British Columbia. Employment in British Columbia showed marked improvement, chiefly in lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel factories, and in building and trade. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants, highway and railway construction and maintenance indicated lowered activity. Data were tabulated from 1,296 firms, whose staffs rose from 112,450 at Sept. 1, to 113,359 at the beginning of October. A larger advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1939, but the index, at 118.7, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 127.8. An aggregate working force of 104,419 men and women was reported by the 1,227 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1939; this was an increase of 1,862 from their Sept. 1, 1939, staffs.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, while there was a slight decline in Winnipeg. Employment in each of these centres was decidedly more active than at Oct. 1, 1939. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver, the indexes were also higher than in any other month for which information is available; in Ottawa, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930, while in Hamilton and Windsor, the volume of employment reported exceeded that in any other period of the record, with the exception of two months in 1929.

Montreal. There was a further large increase in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,795 co-operating establishments employed 190,684 persons, or 7,204 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole was much brisker, there being considerable gains in iron and steel and textile plants, together with smaller increases in food, tobacco, leather, electrical apparatus, non ferrous metal and some other lines. Transportation, construction, services and trade also afforded more employment.

Improvement on a smaller scale had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index stood at 110.2, compared with 122.4 at the latest date; this is the highest figure recorded up to the present. For Oct. 1, 1939, statistics had been furnished by 1,715 firms having 171,034 employees, compared with 169,628 in the preceding month.

Chart 4



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

Quebec.- Continued expansion in industrial activity was indicated in statistics received from 218 employers with a staff of 20,156, or 812 more than at Sept. 1. There were losses in services and shipping, but building, trade and manufacturing afforded more employment; the increase in the last-named took place mainly in textile and chemical plants. The index, at 144.7, was many points higher than at the beginning of October, 1939, when 210 establishments had reported 15,509 men and women on their paylists.

Toronto.- Further improvement was reported in Toronto, resulting in a new, all-time high index of employment. Statements were tabulated from 1,828 firms employing 172,986 workers, compared with 167,166 in their last report. Manufacturing showed very marked gains, particularly in the metal, electrical apparatus, textile, vegetable food and printing divisions. Building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. Much smaller additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when 1,761 employers had reported a combined working force of 146,697 persons; the index had stood at 114.1, or 16.6 p.c. below the latest figure of 133.0.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The forces of the 237 establishments furnishing data aggregated 17,335, or 457 more than at Sept. 1, 1940. A smaller increase had been recorded at the same date in 1939 by the 231 co-operating firms, whose payrolls had included 15,063 workers; the index of employment was then considerably lower than the latest figure of 127.8, which was the highest since 1930.

Hamilton.- Important expansion was indicated in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there was improvement in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories, that in the last-named being particularly pronounced. Building and trade were also busier, while other industries showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 335 businessmen with 43,478 employees, compared with 42,312 in the preceding month. A substantial increase in personnel had also been reported at Oct. 1 last year by the 331 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had a staff of 35,265. The index calculated from their returns was decidedly lower than that of 133.2 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any preceding month since the summer of 1929.

Windsor.- There was a marked increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and ninety-five concerns employed 24,558 persons, as against 23,386 at Sept. 1. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when the 196 co-operating establishments had 17,260 employees. The index of 124.8 at Oct. 1, 1939, was many points lower than that of 177.6 at the date under review; the latter has only once been exceeded since the record for Windsor was commenced in 1925.

Winnipeg.- A slackening was shown in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 537 firms furnishing data employed 46,107 men and women, or 114 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, building and some other industries were more active, but road work and communications released some workers. Improvement had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 529 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 43,112 workers on their paylists; the index then, however, was several points lower, standing at 98.8, as compared with 105.3 at Oct. 1, 1940.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 was brisker than in the preceding month, establishing a new maximum for the period since 1922, when the record for Vancouver was commenced. Information was tabulated from 563 firms with an aggregate staff of 44,035 persons, compared with 43,824 at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and vegetable foods, reported improvement, and trade also

afforded more employment; transportation, construction and services, however, showed moderate curtailment. A general reduction had been indicated at the beginning of October, 1939, when the index stood at 115.8, as compared with 129.5 at the date under review. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 523 establishments, whose employees had numbered 38,689.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. As already stated, there was very pronounced expansion in employment in factories at Oct. 1, when the 6,744 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 739,945 persons, or 27,664 more than in the preceding month. This increase of 3.9 p.c. has seldom been exceeded in any previous month of the record; the comparatively few exceptions are almost entirely the gains indicated at Feb. 1 in several years, which represented partial recovery from the usual, year-end losses. The index (1926=100), rose from 138.4 at Sept. 1 to a new all-time maximum of 143.8 at Oct. 1, when it was 20 p.c. above the figure of 119.7 at the same date of last year.

On the average, employment generally in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1939, has shown only a slight advance, the tendency having been downward in nine, and upward in ten of these years. The unusually large increase at the date under review therefore resulted in an important gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from 134.6 in the preceding month, to 139.4 at Oct. 1; this was the highest seasonally-corrected figure on record.

The most important expansion at Oct. 1, 1940, was in textile, vegetable food and iron and steel, which showed gains rarely exceeded in any previous month; the persons added to the reported payrolls of firms in these industries aggregated 4,766, 9,359 and 10,277, respectively. Heightened activity was also indicated in the leathex, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other manufacturing divisions, and in central electric stations. The only exception to the generally upward movement was in edible animal products, in which there was moderate seasonal curtailment.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,468, had employed 613,558 men and women, compared with 591,324 in the preceding month. The most marked gains had then also been reported in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1940, 143.8; 1939, 119.7; 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7 and 1927, 106.4.

Logging. Statements were tabulated from 393 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 15,793 men to 53,357 at Oct. 1. This seasonal expansion was on a rather smaller scale than that indicated in the early autumn of last year, although it exceeded the usual gain from September to October in the years since 1920. The index, at 180.2 at the latest date, was decidedly higher than at Oct. 1 in 1939, or any other year of the record except 1937.

Mining. Improvement was reported in coal-mining and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division showed a small decline. The working forces of the 423 co-operating mine

operators included 80,912 persons, compared with 80,031 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1939, but employment then was at a slightly lower level than at the date under review. The situation in mining also continues rather more favourable than in the early autumn of any other year for which statistics are available.

Communications.- There were seasonal reductions in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies; the employers furnishing data in the communications division reported 24,235 workers, compared with 24,608 at Sept. 1. The index, at 90.7, was some three points higher than at the same date in 1939, when a small increase had been noted in communications as a whole.

Transportation.- Shipping and steam railway operation showed a falling-off, while employment in the electric railway, cartage and storage division was more active; statistics were received from 534 companies and branches in the transportation group, with 114,933 men and women on their staffs, as against 115,367 in their last return. The decrease, most of which took place in shipping, was contra-seasonal. An exceptionally large increase had been reported at Oct. 1, 1939, which had been partly due to the appointment of guards for the prevention of sabotage following the outbreak of war. The index of employment in the transportation group was then fractionally higher than the latest figure, which, with that exception, was the highest for October in any year since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.- No general change was shown in this division, the decline in railway and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October being almost entirely offset by an advance in building. A combined force of 147,112 persons was employed by 1,393 co-operating contractors, who had 147,140 on their payrolls in the preceding month. Considerable shrinkage had been recorded in construction at Oct. 1 of a year ago, but, owing to the greater activity then existing in road work, the Oct. 1, 1939, index for this group was some ten points higher than that of 121.1 at the latest date, when employment in both building and railway construction was in decidedly greater volume.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in employment, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staff of the 599 firms whose returns were received totalled 32,583 at Oct. 1, as compared with 34,737 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year had involved a larger proportion of the aggregate payroll, and the index was then over eleven points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 147.3.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 2,133 trading establishments reported 142,628 employees, compared with 138,802 in the preceding month. This advance exceeded that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1939, and was also much greater than the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1939. The index, at 146.8 at the latest date, was some eight points higher than at Oct. 1 of last autumn.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a decrease of 27,814 in the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at Aug. 12 as compared with July 15; the number of adults registered as unemployed was lower by nearly 50,000, but the number of boys and girls rose by nearly 22,000, owing

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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	-	-	-	110.0	111.1	111.7	-	-	-	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	-	-	-	114.3	120.4	126.4	-	-	-	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
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	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
	Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1940.											
	100.0	7.1	.2	4.1	2.8	30.7	42.1	11.6	5.2	2.5	3.9	8.5

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.



mainly to the registration of juveniles leaving school at the end of the summer term. The total of 799,452 persons registered as unememployed at Aug. 12, was 432,240 less than the figure for Aug. 14, 1939; this total included those temporarily unememployed. The number wholly unememployed at Aug. 12, 1940, was 613,156. Recent press dispatches state that the number wholly unememployed at Sept. 16 was 613,671.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

A report recently issued by the United States Department of Labor shows that employment in non-agricultural industries in September, 1940, was at an exceptionally high level, following an increase of more than 600,000 jobs between August and September, an increase which followed a gain of 400,000 jobs between July and August. While employment usually expands in the summer and early autumn, the gain this year is one of the largest ever recorded. Successive increases in employment have been indicated since the winter low point in February. Nearly 2,000,000 persons returned to work this year between February and September. More than 36,000,000 men and women were working in non-agricultural employment in September, apart from 2,242,000 working on CCC, WPA, and NYA tasks.

The major factor contributing to the current gain of 600,000 workers was the rise in employment in factories; this was about half again as great as the usual seasonal increase. Over 285,000 factory wage-earners were returned to jobs in September, a gain which was accompanied by a rise of 5.4 p.c., or \$10,700,000 in weekly wages. The latter increase is about five times the customary payroll increase of one p.c. from August to September. With few exceptions, the September gains in factory employment and payrolls are the largest aggregate increases in any single month since 1919.

As in the preceding month, the increases in factory employment and payrolls were widespread. Of the 90 manufacturing industries regularly surveyed, 76 reported more workers, and 77 larger payrolls.

The index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 107.2 in September, 1940, as compared with 100.2 in September, 1939. The latest figure for the durable goods was 104.8, and that for the non-durable, 109.5, compared with 89.8 and 110.2, respectively, in September of last year.

The expansion of non-agricultural employment in recent months is by no means confined to the defence industries, although the percentage expansion in the primary defence industries has been much greater than in industries that are engaged almost exclusively in supplying civilian needs.

Gains were also reported in other major fields of non-agricultural employment. Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and public utilities, Federal and private construction, mining, the finance, service and miscellaneous groups and government service all reported considerable increases in personnel.

New York. - According to the New York State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 3.9 p.c. in employment in factories from the middle of August to the middle of September; the gain was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average increase between those months in the experience of the years since 1913. The level of employment was higher than in any other month since November, 1929.



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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
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
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1940.

14.3                  1.5                  13.0                  1.3                  3.3                  1.8                  3.5                  3.3

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

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	113.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.5	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.3	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Jan. 1, 1937	105.8	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	153.3	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
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.8	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1940.

100.0	55.4	4.0	6.0	1.8	8.6	11.0	2.4	10.7
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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).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1940	Sept. 1 1940	Oct. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936	Oct. 1 1935
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	55.4	143.8	138.4	119.7	112.5	121.7	109.0	103.3
Animal products - edible	2.5	170.9	174.9	151.2	134.4	143.7	129.0	124.6
Fur and products	.2	117.8	114.3	110.3	96.5	98.2	87.3	103.2
Leather and products	1.8	121.0	119.5	119.5	113.3	117.0	112.4	110.1
Boots and shoes	1.2	119.4	119.1	120.3	115.8	118.8	114.3	114.0
Lumber and products	4.4	107.9	107.6	91.1	82.5	96.2	85.3	79.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	102.9	104.5	83.0	72.9	88.9	79.2	72.5
Furniture	.7	102.0	95.6	85.0	86.3	94.5	87.3	82.0
Other lumber products	1.0	131.0	127.8	121.7	110.0	120.5	102.9	101.1
Musical instruments	.2	76.1	75.7	58.2	58.3	55.5	56.0	50.1
Plant products - edible	4.0	171.3	140.9	160.3	146.9	161.1	161.4	136.2
Pulp and paper products	5.7	121.9	121.5	111.8	108.2	115.3	104.7	98.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	117.8	117.8	101.5	99.2	112.3	97.6	89.1
Paper products	.9	149.5	147.5	138.3	135.8	138.6	125.5	115.9
Printing and publishing	2.1	117.8	117.5	116.0	110.6	111.0	106.8	105.0
Rubber products	1.1	118.5	118.0	114.7	104.4	113.9	103.2	92.3
Textile products	9.9	152.0	146.6	126.5	123.0	129.9	122.0	116.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	5.7	161.9	158.4	135.0	129.9	141.6	132.7	131.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	121.7	121.7	102.7	95.9	103.0	93.7	90.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	183.7	174.6	147.3	130.7	148.4	146.6	141.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	525.1	504.7	443.5	493.1	544.7	516.2	529.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	138.8	136.2	127.5	122.5	129.1	126.5	123.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	149.6	144.0	121.0	121.0	124.9	115.0	105.6
Other textile products	1.1	151.1	135.4	115.8	109.1	110.8	103.1	97.2
Tobacco	.6	106.0	105.9	99.1	96.3	101.3	91.9	107.2
Beverages	.8	190.5	184.9	186.9	173.2	156.6	141.8	138.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	213.1	208.1	168.7	159.4	159.4	141.0	132.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	112.4	111.6	97.8	91.7	99.9	87.5	84.5
Electric light and power	1.4	148.5	146.4	141.7	136.6	129.5	123.2	119.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	169.4	160.6	136.1	137.5	157.0	126.3	128.4
Iron and steel products	14.2	144.3	136.6	101.5	92.4	107.0	87.2	84.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	178.1	166.9	145.3	109.4	145.0	113.7	112.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	158.1	152.5	119.9	116.4	134.6	109.0	94.9
Agricultural implements	.5	83.2	79.0	51.2	54.2	72.5	45.3	53.0
Land vehicles	5.6	123.6	117.6	88.4	82.4	93.5	79.7	79.0
Automobiles and parts	2.0	180.0	163.5	114.7	115.9	129.8	111.5	110.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	288.0	258.5	74.7	71.8	70.9	65.8	68.0
Heating appliances	.4	151.0	143.3	139.5	143.5	137.6	121.3	112.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	177.9	166.9	120.8	107.4	133.1	90.7	83.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	160.4	149.4	114.6	106.1	118.6	94.8	97.1
Other iron and steel products	2.4	159.0	149.7	113.7	101.7	113.5	94.1	86.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.8	207.8	203.8	156.3	157.4	152.7	142.7	125.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	179.7	180.9	163.6	160.2	153.6	145.9	142.7
Miscellaneous	.5	155.0	152.2	150.3	149.8	147.5	134.9	130.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	4.0	180.2	126.8	115.6	73.8	208.5	141.7	115.8
<b>MINING</b>	6.0	172.3	170.2	170.3	160.8	163.9	147.9	129.5
Coal	1.9	93.1	91.2	92.2	91.9	96.1	92.7	89.0
Metallic ores	3.3	350.3	350.0	352.0	331.8	323.4	281.3	230.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	158.3	159.8	150.7	128.5	147.6	128.5	113.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.8	90.7	92.1	87.5	87.2	90.5	84.6	82.1
Telegraphs	.5	106.9	110.2	101.4	101.2	105.6	97.1	93.6
Telephones	1.3	86.3	87.2	83.7	83.4	86.4	81.3	79.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.6	94.3	94.6	94.8	90.1	90.4	88.3	86.4
Street railways and cartage	2.4	139.1	137.5	133.9	127.9	120.8	122.7	118.7
Steam railways	4.9	81.3	81.5	84.3	77.9	78.8	77.9	75.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	93.9	97.5	91.2	96.1	103.5	91.6	94.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.0	121.1	121.1	131.5	143.5	144.3	103.9	117.4
Building	4.1	127.2	116.5	82.0	77.8	86.3	61.4	67.2
Highway	4.5	156.3	166.8	245.3	289.3	280.3	159.5	213.3
Railway	2.4	80.5	82.0	75.3	73.1	74.8	95.0	79.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	147.3	157.1	136.1	136.1	135.4	127.4	120.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	142.7	156.9	131.2	131.9	131.1	121.5	117.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	155.5	157.4	144.6	142.8	143.6	135.4	125.1
<b>TRADE</b>	10.7	146.8	142.9	138.6	134.5	133.4	129.6	123.8
Retail	8.0	152.2	147.5	142.6	139.5	139.7	136.1	128.9
Wholesale	2.7	132.7	130.7	127.8	122.8	119.3	114.8	112.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	136.2	131.6	121.7	115.7	125.7	110.1	106.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
<u>Maritime - All Manufacturing</u>	38.4	135.6	130.2	113.9	100.9	123.2	107.4	102.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.2	107.5	109.4	81.8	77.4	106.8	90.7	84.5
Pulp and paper	5.3	184.1	178.7	160.3	168.8	188.5	167.2	147.9
Textile products	4.3	112.3	112.1	88.4	83.2	92.3	84.0	86.9
Iron and steel	13.0	148.9	133.3	117.2	87.2	128.5	108.6	107.2
Other manufactures	10.6	130.1	130.1	124.7	114.2	119.5	106.4	97.8
Logging	3.6	147.5	144.0	76.0	50.8	235.1	162.7	167.3
Mining	18.0	113.7	113.7	114.4	114.2	117.0	109.0	106.9
Communications	2.2	99.2	101.2	101.3	100.0	101.8	96.3	90.6
Transportation	9.0	74.3	76.7	68.4	62.0	66.2	62.8	61.5
Construction	17.1	175.1	181.8	191.0	218.9	267.3	219.4	204.6
Services	1.9	208.0	242.6	176.0	181.7	178.3	168.5	164.4
Trade	9.8	154.2	147.3	140.9	136.2	129.1	124.1	119.9
<u>Maritimes- All Industries</u>	100.0	128.2	127.3	117.9	114.5	134.9	117.9	112.9
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	59.0	146.1	142.2	120.9	114.1	122.6	107.9	103.1
Lumber products	3.1	116.3	118.4	99.9	94.7	106.9	89.8	88.1
Pulp and paper	7.0	120.0	120.6	107.0	105.6	112.8	100.5	94.1
Textile products	16.5	168.8	163.0	140.5	135.9	144.0	130.9	124.3
Iron and steel	10.7	132.2	125.0	92.0	81.2	100.8	79.3	74.3
Other manufactures	21.7	154.8	151.1	133.8	125.1	127.4	115.3	112.0
Logging	7.0	322.2	211.8	182.6	113.1	385.6	245.4	170.5
Mining	3.2	287.6	290.0	292.4	256.0	252.0	218.5	163.4
Communications	1.4	81.7	82.2	77.9	76.5	79.0	72.5	71.3
Transportation	7.8	95.0	94.0	89.9	90.4	93.1	88.7	89.0
Construction	11.8	120.9	117.8	148.4	163.6	108.2	61.2	87.6
Services	2.2	130.9	135.0	122.0	124.1	128.4	113.3	105.8
Trade	7.5	152.4	148.4	144.2	142.0	140.5	135.1	129.2
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	142.8	136.4	126.4	121.6	127.3	106.0	103.1
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	64.2	144.7	137.6	119.6	113.4	122.3	110.1	103.9
Lumber products	3.5	89.9	91.0	78.4	72.2	85.8	76.2	73.1
Pulp and paper	5.7	118.6	117.9	112.0	106.8	111.5	102.3	98.0
Textile products	9.8	137.0	131.7	114.5	112.4	119.3	115.6	112.1
Iron and steel	20.1	161.4	152.1	109.3	101.6	115.1	91.6	89.2
Other manufactures	25.1	156.5	146.4	142.4	135.3	141.9	132.8	122.3
Logging	2.3	137.9	74.8	87.7	58.8	148.4	98.6	91.2
Mining	5.2	293.8	289.8	286.6	259.4	264.8	236.1	200.1
Communications	1.6	85.0	86.0	79.6	80.3	85.9	78.6	77.2
Transportation	6.0	90.5	91.3	90.0	83.7	89.3	86.4	81.6
Construction	8.3	124.4	126.9	112.6	121.5	124.8	107.1	123.5
Services	2.3	169.0	175.7	155.8	157.5	153.5	148.5	144.5
Trade	10.1	152.5	147.8	144.3	139.2	139.5	136.4	131.9
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	140.9	134.8	121.4	115.8	130.4	112.6	108.1
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	29.6	120.9	119.9	110.9	105.9	108.7	104.4	98.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.3	119.9	123.9	94.5	91.0	106.8	90.7	85.8
Pulp and paper	2.5	100.2	98.7	101.6	99.3	96.9	93.1	89.6
Textile products	2.7	182.9	173.2	151.7	145.0	137.8	137.4	122.0
Iron and steel	8.9	86.5	86.9	81.3	78.0	78.0	76.7	76.8
Other manufactures	13.2	158.7	156.5	146.7	139.3	146.0	139.7	127.0
Logging	.5	41.5	40.3	16.5	10.1	7.8	21.4	30.1
Mining	7.7	134.1	127.4	128.2	120.5	129.4	121.4	108.4
Communications	2.5	100.5	103.6	101.0	100.7	100.9	98.2	95.9
Transportation	18.8	106.9	105.1	115.1	105.6	94.8	97.8	96.6
Construction	17.6	115.0	112.6	125.0	132.6	110.6	123.2	115.2
Services	3.1	129.5	154.4	118.9	118.2	114.3	113.0	101.4
Trade	20.2	130.2	128.3	122.7	120.1	116.9	115.6	108.5
<u>Prairies - All Industries</u>	100.0	118.1	117.0	116.4	113.2	107.6	108.6	102.7
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	48.4	157.9	153.3	128.0	114.3	125.5	112.6	106.0
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	15.2	127.1	121.8	106.6	89.2	98.8	93.3	82.1
Pulp and paper	5.3	132.5	132.5	115.3	102.9	123.8	114.6	103.1
Textile products	1.2	160.6	152.1	126.8	129.2	126.4	127.0	114.7
Iron and steel	5.8	166.6	164.1	90.2	89.9	87.9	74.5	74.3
Other manufactures	20.9	199.3	193.5	169.6	153.3	168.0	144.6	143.7
Logging	6.8	105.5	105.2	106.0	86.1	110.4	94.3	87.7
Mining	8.6	113.8	114.4	114.3	119.4	114.6	100.6	89.0
Communications	2.8	115.9	118.3	112.9	113.0	114.6	110.6	101.9
Transportation	10.1	94.9	100.2	102.5	100.4	100.0	96.6	94.9
Construction	7.8	78.9	80.6	99.2	105.8	106.1	105.0	133.6
Services	3.5	133.7	137.7	127.8	116.8	116.2	106.5	100.3
Trade	12.0	149.8	145.6	142.7	135.6	141.3	131.7	123.1
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>	100.0	127.8	126.7	118.7	111.3	117.9	108.1	106.0

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1940	Sept.1 1940	Oct.1 1939	Oct.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	67.4	134.1	129.0	113.1	106.2	113.0	99.1	93.7
Plant products - edible	4.3	144.6	137.7	136.6	125.3	129.8	120.3	112.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	114.6	115.8	116.0	109.2	108.7	104.4	102.9
Textiles	16.2	149.5	142.7	123.2	122.3	126.4	112.0	103.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	140.5	137.2	127.8	117.9	113.3	105.4	114.3
Iron and steel	16.8	126.4	119.3	90.3	79.7	95.7	75.6	70.3
Other manufactures	21.3	131.1	127.4	117.0	110.5	116.0	103.6	96.4
Communications	2.1	67.1	68.2	65.1	63.7	66.0	62.5	62.3
Transportation	8.4	105.5	100.5	96.4	97.2	98.0	99.2	102.7
Construction	5.1	60.3	55.8	88.2	115.4	69.6	49.2	45.2
Trade	13.5	147.7	143.2	139.1	135.3	133.2	128.2	124.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	122.4	117.8	110.2	108.2	107.4	95.6	91.5
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	63.6	154.4	149.6	111.4	107.0	110.1	100.9	99.2
Leather products	11.6	93.1	99.0	98.3	103.5	101.1	108.6	108.5
Other manufactures	52.0	181.0	171.6	117.3	108.6	114.1	97.3	95.0
Transportation	6.0	83.7	88.0	97.2	100.3	95.5	94.1	99.4
Construction	11.6	198.5	156.0	112.9	214.5	93.4	79.5	147.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	144.7	138.9	111.5	117.1	107.2	98.1	101.8
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	66.0	138.1	132.9	114.0	109.1	112.4	104.1	98.6
Plant products - edible	5.4	138.4	126.5	128.5	118.4	123.3	124.0	109.1
Printing and publishing	7.8	135.2	133.7	130.6	126.0	129.6	120.5	115.3
Textiles	10.9	116.9	112.4	96.2	96.5	99.7	95.5	91.3
Iron and steel	14.8	166.7	159.2	105.2	94.6	100.9	83.4	77.5
Other manufactures	27.1	136.2	131.9	118.8	114.7	116.5	108.8	105.1
Communications	2.2	70.9	71.3	68.8	67.5	67.9	65.7	65.5
Transportation	4.9	103.9	104.6	100.2	97.0	99.0	96.4	92.0
Construction	3.7	108.0	101.4	73.7	65.6	83.3	65.4	73.8
Trade	19.2	139.3	134.7	132.2	128.5	129.9	127.9	123.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	133.0	128.5	114.1	109.4	112.6	105.5	101.1
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	49.3	126.7	121.7	104.7	98.7	105.1	97.1	92.8
Lumber products	6.2	91.5	81.5	73.7	49.5	71.7	61.7	48.9
Pulp and paper	15.2	109.2	106.7	98.0	95.7	95.5	89.4	92.3
Other manufactures	27.9	153.2	148.2	121.3	118.5	124.2	115.4	109.2
Construction	11.5	130.7	132.1	125.0	129.9	139.6	159.2	158.3
Trade	21.3	153.0	148.2	140.9	137.0	136.3	131.8	120.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	127.8	124.4	111.1	108.3	114.4	110.9	105.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.4	136.4	133.3	108.6	104.0	120.3	96.8	99.4
Textiles	16.1	109.0	110.4	88.0	87.5	93.7	90.1	89.0
Electrical apparatus	9.7	137.3	133.7	111.2	111.4	136.3	111.1	116.9
Iron and steel	35.6	152.7	148.4	109.9	99.4	130.1	86.8	90.2
Other manufactures	22.0	137.6	132.2	124.4	122.8	123.6	111.1	114.7
Construction	3.1	82.0	74.8	57.7	68.8	45.4	45.9	57.0
Trade	8.9	145.4	136.0	133.9	132.3	131.6	128.7	124.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	133.2	129.6	108.2	104.1	117.3	98.0	100.1
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	87.5	198.3	188.0	134.3	136.9	154.8	127.9	110.5
Iron and steel	68.7	202.1	187.3	123.9	125.0	150.2	121.9	106.4
Other manufactures	18.8	185.8	190.4	169.2	177.0	171.9	150.0	125.4
Construction	2.3	62.2	59.3	42.8	43.7	93.5	34.9	57.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	177.6	169.1	124.8	126.7	146.2	120.3	106.8
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.6	111.3	111.0	104.1	100.6	102.9	98.6	95.1
Animal products - edible	5.4	136.5	144.0	130.8	129.6	151.6	130.5	124.6
Printing and publishing	5.1	103.7	101.9	104.4	102.1	99.5	96.0	94.4
Textiles	7.3	185.8	175.3	154.8	150.4	141.7	147.1	130.7
Iron and steel	16.8	84.3	84.9	77.8	74.4	78.0	75.5	75.4
Other manufactures	14.0	128.1	127.4	123.9	119.9	119.0	113.6	108.7
Transportation	9.4	85.4	85.0	85.1	83.7	87.0	83.7	77.9
Construction	4.7	77.8	85.3	52.9	54.1	55.0	58.2	63.6
Trade	29.5	108.0	107.9	103.3	100.0	100.4	100.2	93.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	105.3	105.6	98.8	96.3	97.6	95.3	91.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	46.2	158.5	154.7	123.7	120.5	121.6	114.6	104.6
Lumber products	11.7	124.9	119.3	96.5	79.5	87.7	87.4	79.7
Other manufactures	34.5	174.4	171.6	136.4	139.1	137.0	126.9	116.1
Communications	6.1	112.8	114.0	110.0	110.2	113.0	108.3	101.5
Transportation	12.9	96.2	100.6	102.7	107.7	108.4	104.1	102.7
Construction	4.6	52.0	57.1	59.7	73.3	86.7	65.8	73.3
Services	6.5	136.1	138.9	129.3	115.3	116.6	104.0	100.2
Trade	23.7	152.0	148.0	143.6	138.3	142.5	133.0	124.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	129.5	128.9	115.8	114.7	117.9	109.1	103.5

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





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