

CA

72 00 DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

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



THE
MARCH
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.

-----+ + +-----

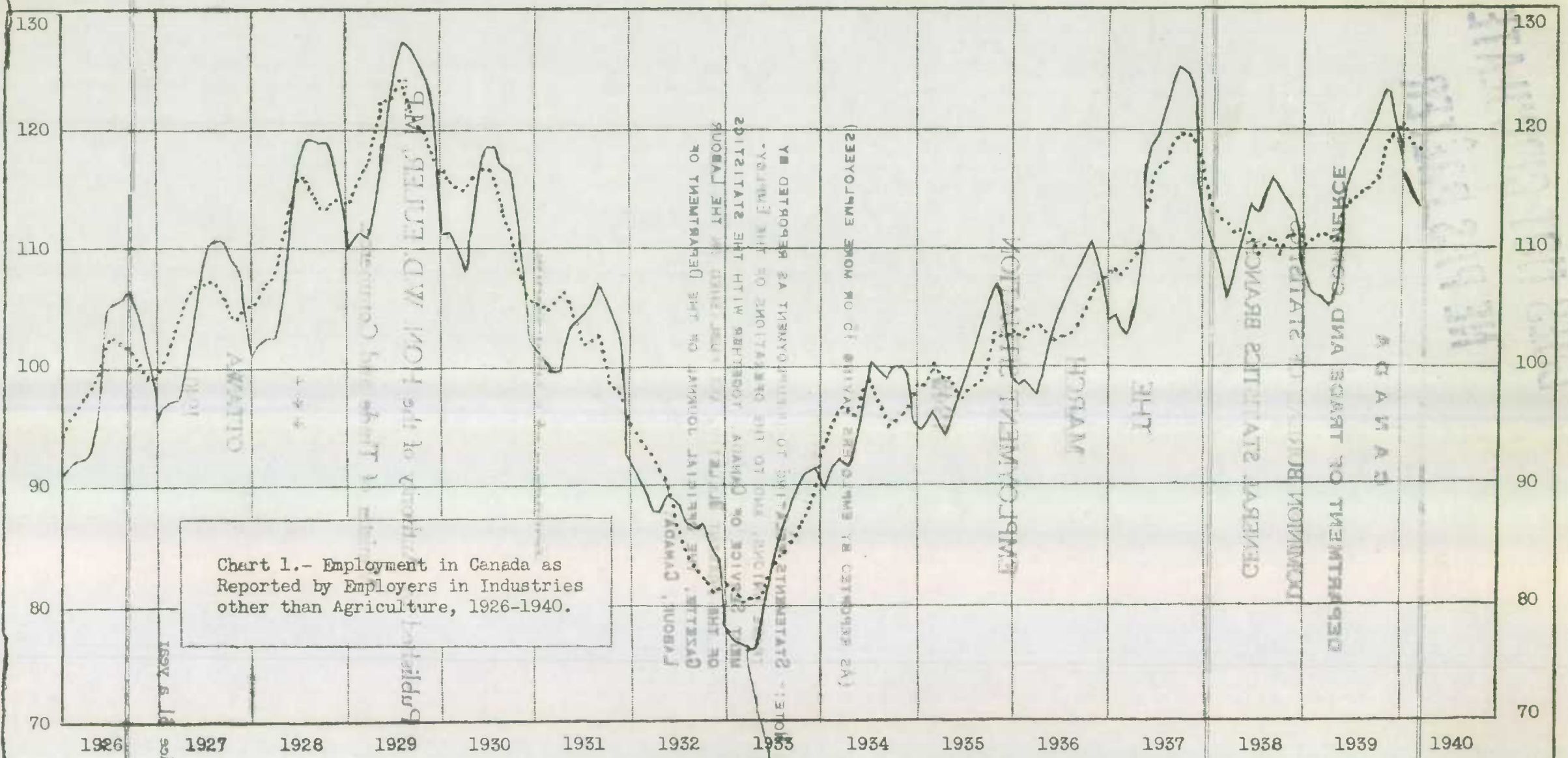
Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1940

Price \$1 a year



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

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

Issued April 1, 1940

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,899 employers throughout Canada show that there was a slight slackening in industrial employment at the beginning of March, marked improvement in manufacturing being offset by shrinkage in some of the non-manufacturing industries, notably logging, for which the active season in many districts is drawing to a close. The reported staffs of the co-operating establishments aggregated 1,109,443, compared with 1,118,003 at Feb. 1. This decrease of 8,560 employees slightly lowered the unadjusted index number from 114.4 at Feb. 1 to 113.5 at Mar. 1, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available; at the same date in 1939, the figure had been 106.5, while at Mar. 1, 1929, the previous maximum in the record of twenty years, it was 111.4. These indexes are calculated on the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms as 100.

In the period, 1929-1937, upon whose experience the seasonal variation factors are calculated, the trend at Mar. 1 was very slightly downward; the reduction at the latest date rather exceeded this average decrease, with the result that the seasonally-corrected index fractionally declined, falling from 118.8 at the beginning of February, to 118.3 at Mar. 1, 1940. This was the highest adjusted figure for that date in the twenty winters for which statistics are now available.

Considerable improvement was reported in manufacturing at Mar. 1, 1940, when employment was at a higher level than in any other month of the record. The index (1926=100) stood at 122.6, compared with the 1939 high of 122.2 at Dec. 1, and 122.1 at Nov. 1, while the previous maximum figures were those of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929. The advance in manufacturing at the latest date was rather greater than the average at the beginning of March in past years, and largely exceeded that recorded at Mar. 1 of last winter. The most pronounced increases from Feb. 1, 1940, were in textile and iron and steel factories, but there were also important gains in tobacco and non-ferrous metal products. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed reduced activity; the losses, mainly of a seasonal character, were most pronounced in the logging and construction divisions, the numbers released by the employers co-operating in these classes being 14,179 and 3,222, respectively. On the other hand, services reported improvement.

For Mar. 1, 1939, statistics had been received from 11,309 employers with a combined working force of 1,027,846 persons; the index was then lower by seven points than that of 113.5 at the latest date. On the basis of a comparison of the index numbers for Mar. 1, 1939 and 1940, it may be estimated that the co-operating establishments employed nearly 69,000 more persons at the latter than at the former date.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1940, 113.5; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 107.8; 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4 and 1928, 102.6.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of the employment afforded have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock exchange firms. At the beginning of March, 410 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,458 persons, compared with 33,479 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1000
1955

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE CARBON-14 ISOTOPE

by R. M. COLEMAN and R. W. COLEMAN
Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

ABSTRACT

The present report describes the synthesis and properties of a series of carbon-14 labeled compounds. The compounds were prepared by the reaction of carbon-14 labeled carbon dioxide with various organic compounds. The results of the analysis of these compounds are presented in this report. The carbon-14 isotope was found to be present in all of the compounds prepared. The results of the analysis of these compounds are presented in this report.

The present report describes the synthesis and properties of a series of carbon-14 labeled compounds. The compounds were prepared by the reaction of carbon-14 labeled carbon dioxide with various organic compounds. The results of the analysis of these compounds are presented in this report.

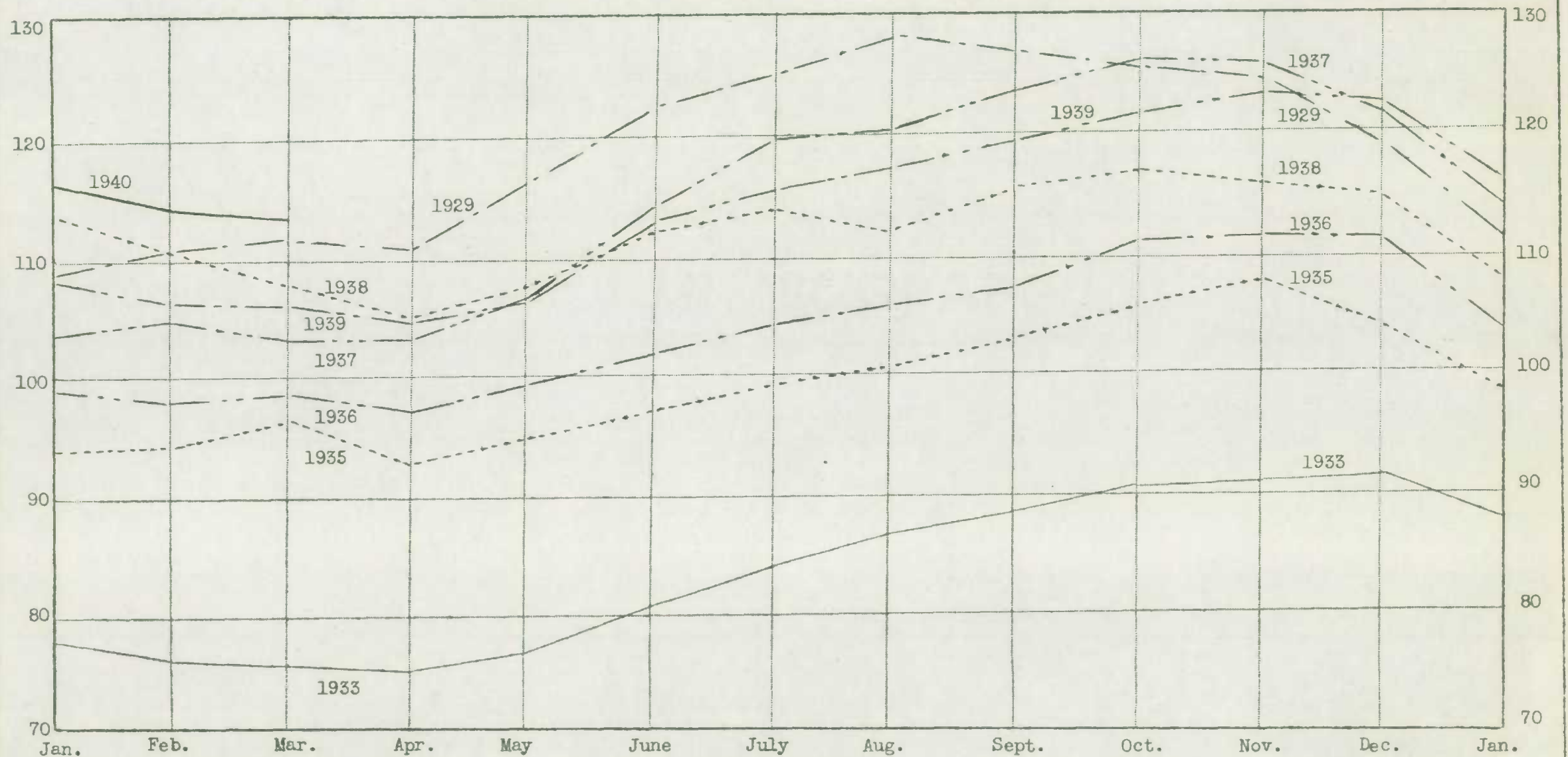
The present report describes the synthesis and properties of a series of carbon-14 labeled compounds. The compounds were prepared by the reaction of carbon-14 labeled carbon dioxide with various organic compounds. The results of the analysis of these compounds are presented in this report.

The present report describes the synthesis and properties of a series of carbon-14 labeled compounds. The compounds were prepared by the reaction of carbon-14 labeled carbon dioxide with various organic compounds. The results of the analysis of these compounds are presented in this report.

REFERENCES

1. R. M. Coleman and R. W. Coleman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 1234 (1955).
2. R. M. Coleman and R. W. Coleman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 1235 (1955).
3. R. M. Coleman and R. W. Coleman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **77**, 1236 (1955).

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.

returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Mar. 1 survey of employment to 1,142,901 in 12,309 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 113.5 in the industries above enumerated, to 113.4; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for Feb. 1, the index was lowered from 114.4 to 114.3. Comparable data for 1939 are not available.

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-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition* given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired; 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 enlistments. 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. So, if 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.

The latest estimates (for January) show that the total number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in January of other years, while the number at work was also at its maximum for that month. The number unemployed was lower than in any other January in the years since 1930, but was higher than in that month in earlier years for which estimates have been prepared. As compared with December, 1939, there was a seasonal increase of some 13,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion; this increase over the preceding month was the same as that estimated in January, 1939, over December, 1938. The number then estimated as unemployed, however, was over 22 p.c. greater than in January of the present year.

The table on the following page shows the latest estimates, together with the figures for January in preceding years.

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

January	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
1940	2,732 1/	2,355 2/	377 3/
1939	2,678	2,193	485
1938	2,703	2,300	403
1937	2,596	2,144	452
1936	2,511	2,026	485
1935	2,493	1,947	546
1934	2,533	1,935	598
1933	2,361	1,643	718
1932	2,481	1,878	603
1931	2,483	2,071	412
1930	2,580	2,291	289
1929	2,391	2,264	127
1928	2,188	2,087	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend at the beginning of March was upward in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while activity declined in the remaining provinces, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character. Firms in Quebec reported the most pronounced curtailment, as a result of very large seasonal reductions in the personnel of logging camps. Employment generally in all five economic areas was in greater volume than at Mar. 1 in any recent year; the latest indexes for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were at their peak for that date in the period, 1921-39, while in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, the 826 reporting employers reducing their staffs from 87,776 at Feb. 1, to 86,025 at the beginning of March. The curtailment took place in New Brunswick, and resulted from the completion of seasonal operations in many logging camps; in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, however, improvement was recorded. Manufacturing and transportation, on the whole, afforded more employment in the Maritimes, and the trend was also upward in trade and services. In addition to the large losses in logging already mentioned, there were moderate declines in mining, communications and construction. A small gain had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1939, but the index then was many points lower than that of 116.0 at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other March for which statistics are available. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months, together with the figures for Mar. 1, 1938 and 1939:-

Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100).										
	Mar. 1: 1940	Mar. 1: 1940	Feb. 1: 1940	Jan. 1: 1940	Dec. 1: 1939	Nov. 1: 1939	Oct. 1: 1939	Sept. 1: 1939	Aug. 1: 1939	Mar. 1: 1939	Mar. 1: 1938
Provinces	2.2	93.8	85.1	84.3	90.6	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	83.8	83.6
P.E. Island	57.8	125.5	124.9	126.6	132.1	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	112.6	115.0
Nova Scotia	40.0	105.8	112.5	111.6	113.8	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	88.3	101.6
New Brunswick	100.0	116.0	118.4	118.9	123.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	101.2	108.3
Maritimes											

Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 812 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 74,366 persons, compared with 73,913 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a decrease which was larger than that recorded at the beginning of March, 1939, and also rather exceeded the decline which has been the average change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in the last nineteen years. There was marked improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in textile and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, construction and maintenance showed curtailment, and there were large reductions in logging as the season drew to a close. Statements were tabulated from 2,967 establishments, whose employees numbered 327,022, as against 331,993 at the beginning of February. The index, at 114.3, was slightly higher than at Mar. 1, 1939, when it stood at 112.3, according to the information furnished by 2,826 employers, with 320,154 persons on their staffs.

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.

Ontario.- A slackening was noted in Ontario, where the 5,197 co-operating firms released 513 workers from their forces, bringing them to 478,003 at Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has frequently, though not invariably, been upward, and the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The Mar. 1 index, at 120.0, was many points higher than at the same date in 1939, when it had stood at 109.1; 4,918 returns had then been tabulated, showing a personnel of 428,734 men and women.

There was considerable improvement in employment in factories at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having added 3,770 workers to their staffs. The increase took place mainly in textile, iron and steel and lumber plants, while the vegetable food division was slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, building, transportation, mining and retail trade showed declines, those of a seasonal character in the first-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance and wholesale trade reported heightened activity.

Prairie Provinces.- Contractions were indicated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the loss in the Prairies repeating the downward trend which has been in evidence in these provinces as a unit at that date in fifteen of the nineteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The latest index, at 98.5, was higher than that of 94.3 at Mar. 1, 1939, although a small, contra-seasonal increase from the preceding month had then been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,701 establishments with 128,711 employees at the date under review, compared with 131,630 in their last report. The manufacturing industries reported a moderate reduction, declines in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions rather more than offsetting gains in textile factories. Logging also recorded improvement, while construction and maintenance, transportation, trade and mining released employees. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with data for Mar. 1, 1939 and 1938, are given below:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).								
	Mar. 1 1940	Mar. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1940	Jan. 1 1940	Dec. 1 1939	Nov. 1 1939	Oct. 1 1939	Sept. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1938
	1940	1940	1940	1940	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939	1939	1938
Manitoba	46.1	94.5	96.2	96.9	102.2	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	89.6	91.0
Saskatchewan	20.5	97.5	98.0	103.3	113.1	124.3	134.7	128.9	123.5	96.9	90.4
Alberta	33.4	105.5	109.6	113.2	116.4	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	99.6	95.2
Prairies	100.0	98.5	100.8	103.3	108.9	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	94.3	92.2

The 1,632 firms making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 121,539 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 121,150 at the first of February, 1939.

British Columbia.- The production of lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal goods afforded more employment, while other classes showed little general change; activity in manufacturing as a whole considerably advanced, and there was also improvement in logging, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in retail trade. The working forces of the 1,208 co-operating employers aggregated 89,682 persons, as compared with 88,088 in the preceding month. This increase exceeded the average gain indicated at Mar. 1 in the period, 1921-1939, and also compared favourably with that reported at the same date in 1939. The latest index, at 101.8, was some five points higher than at Mar. 1, 1939, when the 1,121 firms furnishing statistics had employed 83,053 workers.

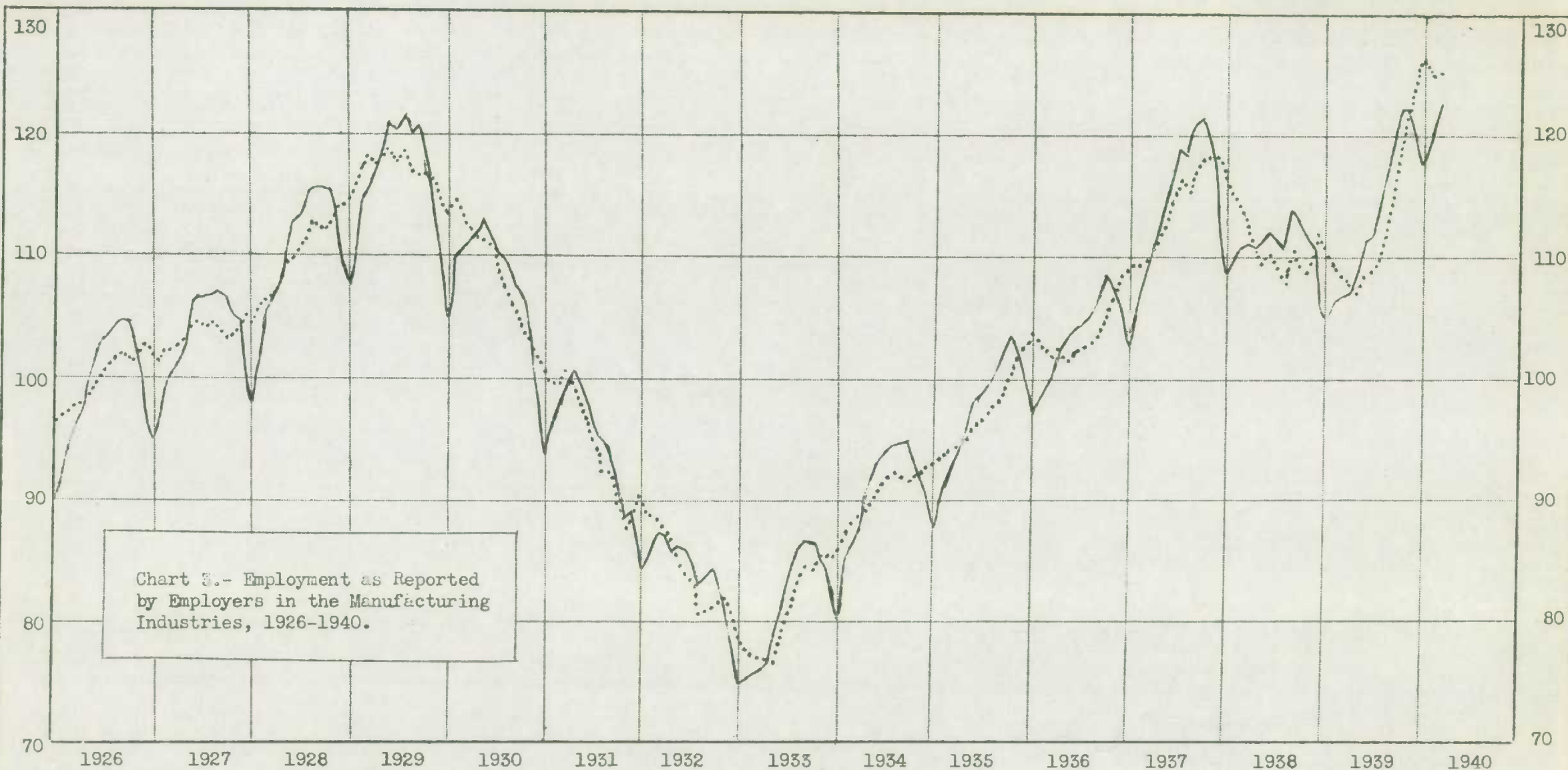
Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor showing improvement, while curtailment was reported in Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Industrial activity in each of these cities, except Quebec, was at a higher level than at Mar. 1, 1939, while employment was also brisker in these centres than in the late winter in any of the preceding seven or eight years.

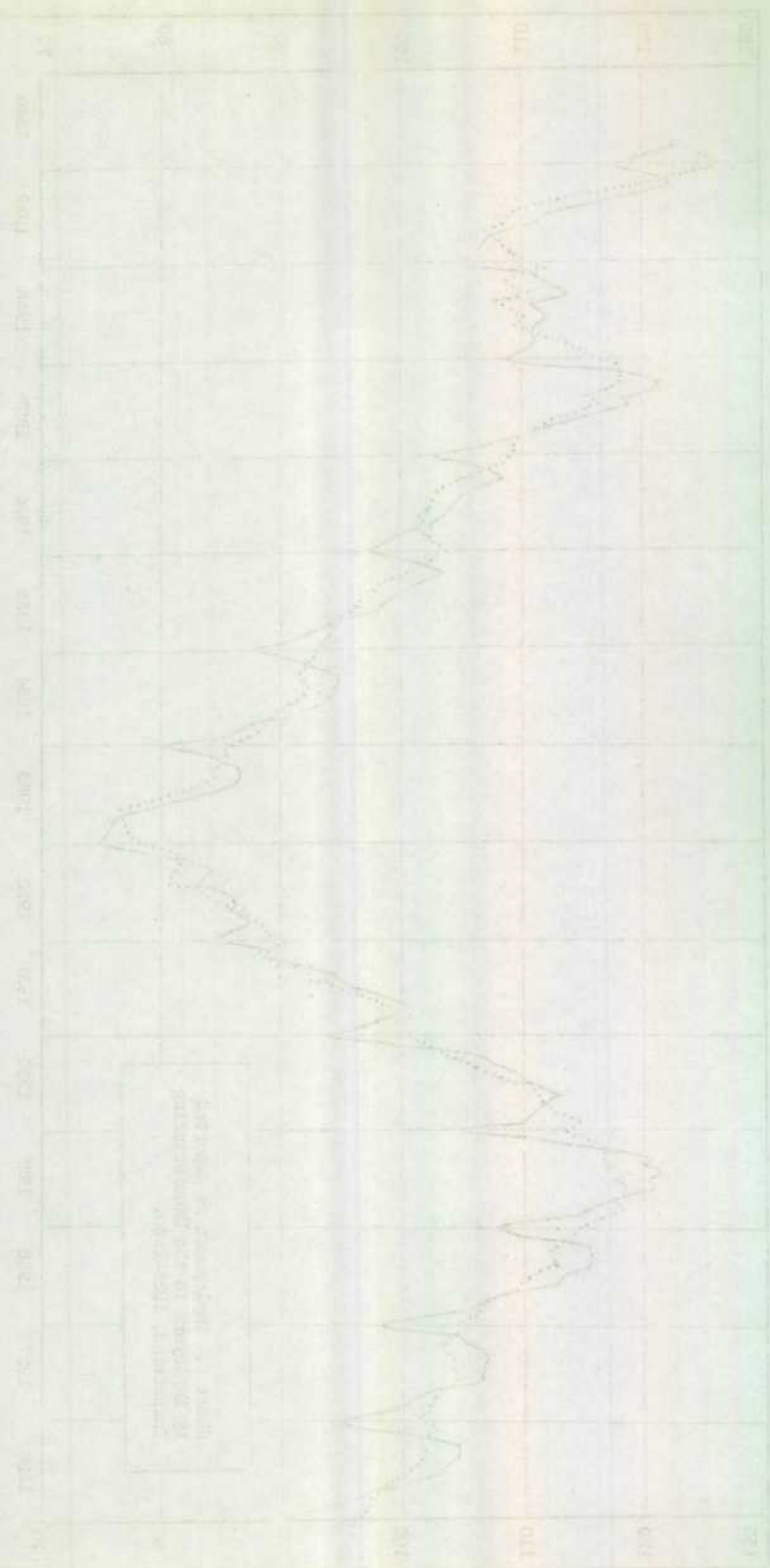
Montreal.- Heightened activity was shown in Montreal, where there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in textile and iron and steel factories), and in construction and maintenance and trade. Statements were tabulated from 1,756 firms employing 168,360 workers, as compared with 164,537 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year, 1,652 employers had reported 156,380 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 101.4, as compared with 108.1 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the chemical and iron and steel groups, while services also showed some improvement. Construction, transportation



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.

Comparison of the infrared spectra of the two forms. The solid line
 represents the form obtained by the method of [unclear] and the dotted line
 represents the form obtained by the method of [unclear]. The two forms are
 identical in all respects.



Comparison of the infrared spectra of the two forms. The solid line
 represents the form obtained by the method of [unclear] and the dotted line
 represents the form obtained by the method of [unclear]. The two forms are
 identical in all respects.

and trade, however were quieter. The working forces of the 210 co-operating establishments totalled 15,081 persons, compared with 14,863 at Feb. 1, 1940. The index was much lower than at the same date in 1939, although a rather smaller advance had then been indicated by the 205 firms furnishing data, whose employees had numbered 16,478.

Toronto.- Activity increased considerably in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains being in the textile and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in electrical apparatus and printing and paper factories. Construction also showed a falling-off. Returns were received from 1,779 employers, with 147,506 men and women on their payrolls at the beginning of March, as compared with 146,562 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 114.6, was over nine points higher than at Mar. 1, 1939, when a reduction had been reported by the 1,692 establishments making returns, whose staffs aggregated 133,514.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a slackening; manufacturing and building were rather busier, but trade released some employees, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 228 co-operating firms reported a total payroll of 14,771 persons at the date under review, as compared with 14,800 at Feb. 1. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of March, 1939, although an upward tendency had then been indicated by the 223 employers whose data were tabulated, and who employed 14,277 men and women.

Hamilton.- A favourable movement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in building and manufacturing; in the latter, the greatest gains were in the textile and clay, glass and stone industries. Trade, on the other hand, was rather slacker. An aggregate staff of 38,163 was indicated by the 334 concerns furnishing statistics, who employed 38,023 in their last report. A gain had also been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was lower, the index standing at 97.4, as compared with 117.1 at Mar. 1, 1940. For the beginning of March, 1939, 315 employers had made returns, showing 31,396 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.- The trend was upward in Windsor, there being a small advance in the iron and steel and transportation divisions. Data were received from 196 establishments, with 20,633 workers, or 85 more than at Feb. 1. Employment was brisker than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been recorded; the 190 firms whose statistics were received for Mar. 1, 1939, had a staff of 19,119.

Winnipeg.-Reduced activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 529 concerns reported 41,217 persons in their employ, as against 41,831 in the preceding month. There was a falling-off in manufacturing, principally in printing and publishing works, and trade was also quieter, while other industries showed little general change. Employment was in larger volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a decline had also been reported by the 511 co-operating employers, whose personnel had included 38,325 men and women.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing recorded some improvement in Vancouver, but transportation and trade afforded less employment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 437 persons in the payrolls of the 527 co-operating establishments, which had 36,518 employees. A smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 484 firms had reported 34,700 workers; the index was then nearly three points lower than that of 109.0 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

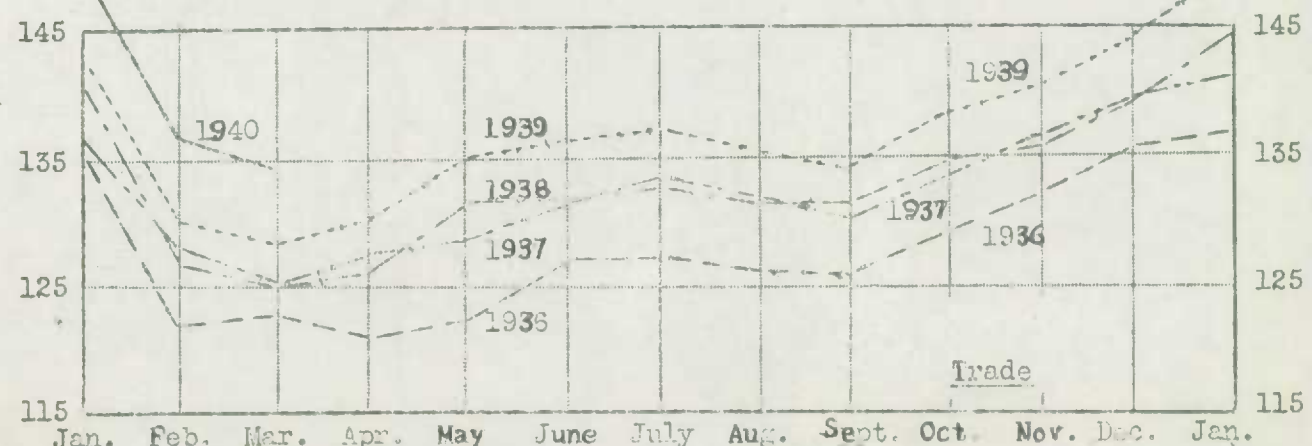
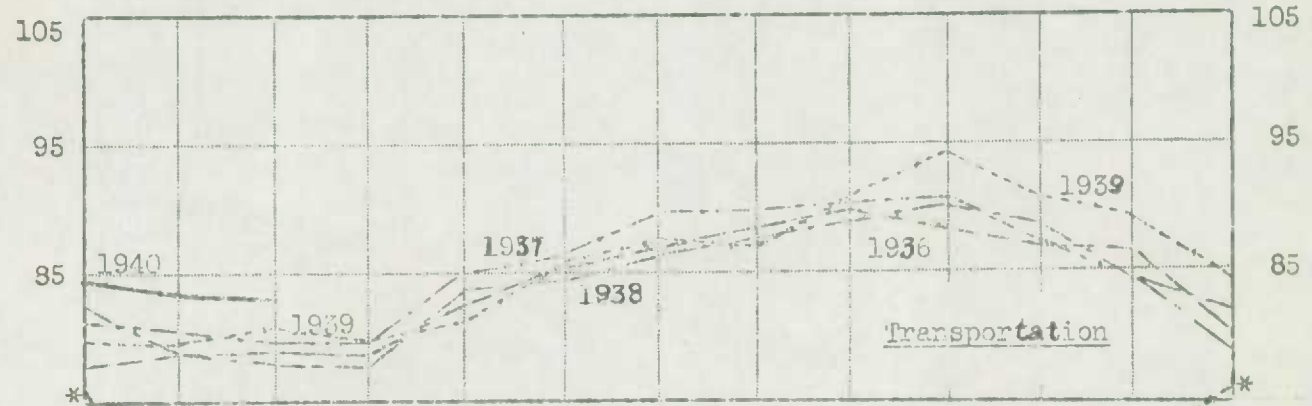
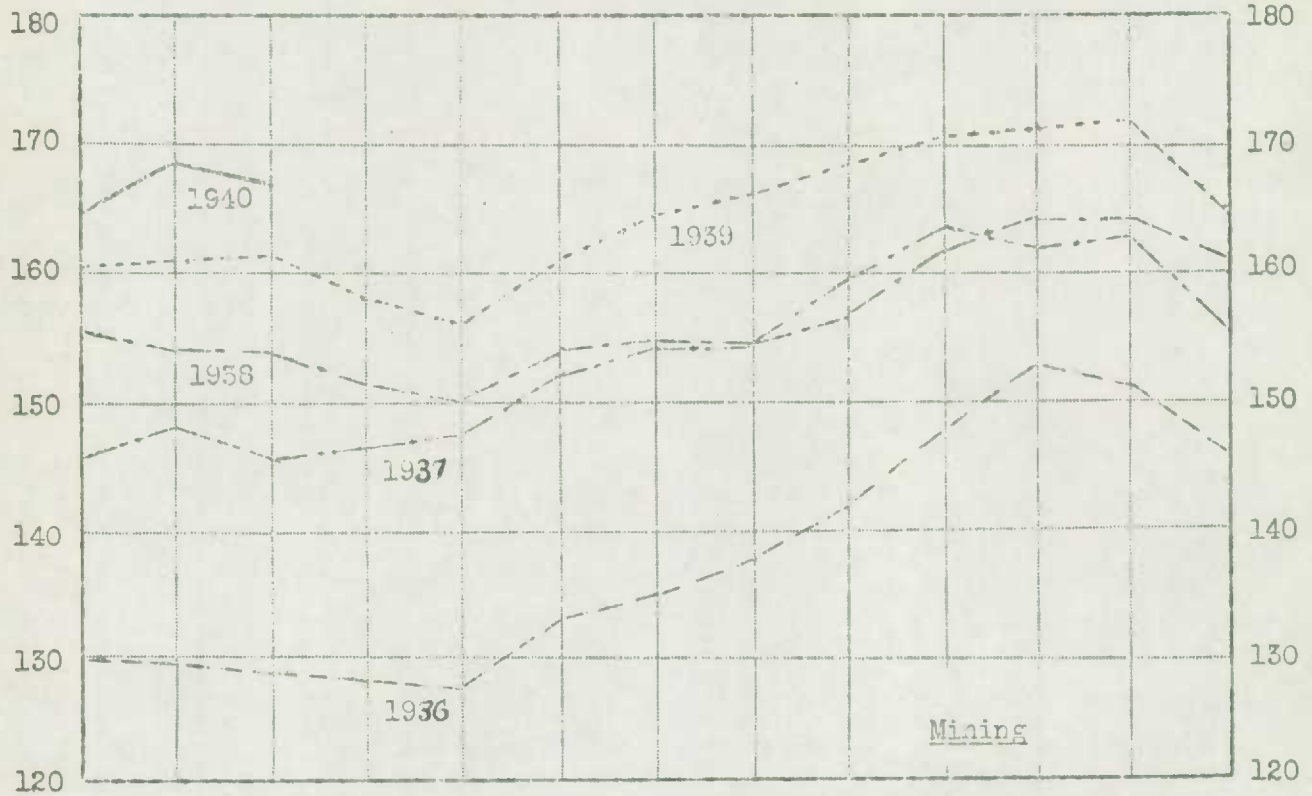
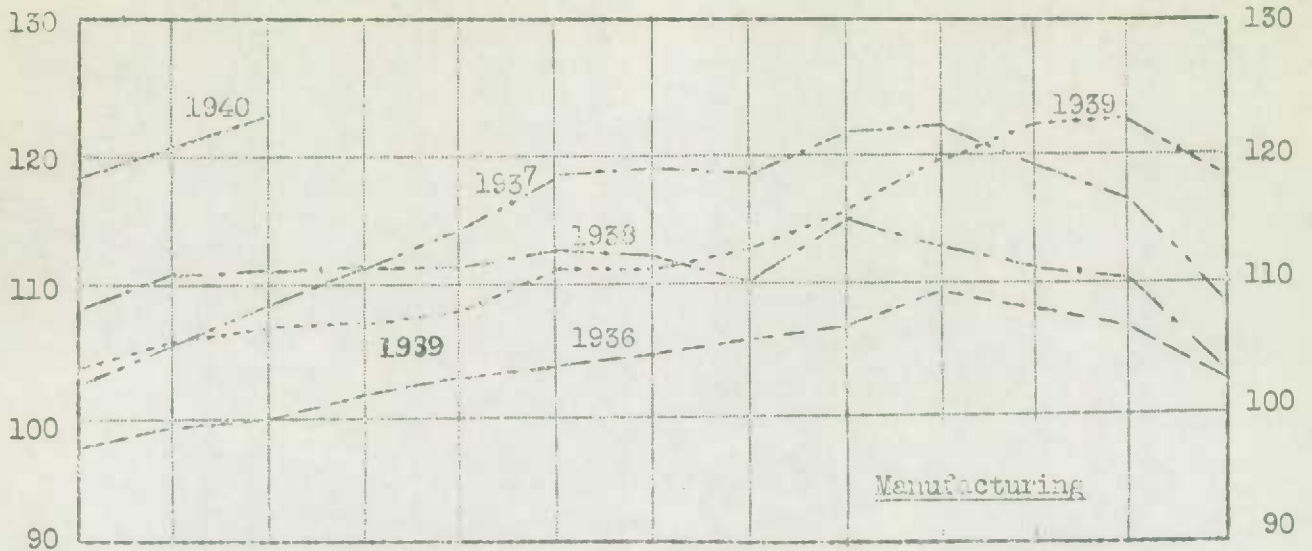
Manufacturing.- The trend in this group was again favourable, resulting in a higher level of employment than in any other month for which statistics are available. The index, at 122.6, was fractionally above the 1939 maximum of 122.2 and also exceeded the figures of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937, and 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929, which were previously the highest indexes. Statistics for Mar. 1, 1940, were furnished by 6,518 manufacturers having 629,589 operatives, compared with 618,445 at the beginning of February. This increase of 11,144 was slightly larger than usual for the time of year, and substantially exceeded the gain reported at Mar. 1, 1939.

The most pronounced improvement took place in textile and iron and steel factories; in the former, some 5,400 and in the latter some 4,000 additional employees were reported by the co-operating establishments. Gains were also shown in fur, leather, lumber, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal products. On the other hand, activity declined in food, clay, glass and stone and electric light and power plants.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 120.5 at Feb. 1, 1940, to 122.6 at the date under review, as compared with 107.0 at Mar. 1, 1939, and 110.5 at Mar. 1, 1938. As already mentioned, the latest advance was very slightly above the average according to the experience of past years, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, rose slightly, standing at 125.2, compared with 125.0 at Feb. 1, 1940.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers at Mar. 1 in the years since 1926:- 1940, 122.6; 1939, 107.0; 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7 and 1927, 99.8

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1936-1940.



* The Jan. 1, 1940, index in trade was 149.9

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1939, shows that returns had then been received from 6,265 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 546,268, compared with 541,129 in the preceding month. From a comparison of the index numbers for Mar. 1 of last year and the present year, it may be estimated that the co-operating factories employed over 80,000 more workers at the latter than at the former date.

Logging.- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 444 firms had 52,751 persons in their employ, or 14,179 fewer than in their last report. The decline was much larger than that recorded at Mar. 1, 1939, and also exceeded the average loss at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 179.1, was many points above the Mar. 1, 1939, figure of 108.8, but was lower than at the same date in 1937 or 1938.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 417 operators with a personnel of 77,858, as against 78,423 at Feb. 1. Coal and metallic ore mines released workers, while quarrying and the extraction of other non-metallic minerals showed slight improvement. A small increase, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1939, but employment was then in smaller volume, the index, at 160.9, being several points below that of 167.1 at Mar. 1, 1940.

Communications.- A falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of March of last year. Returns were received from 86 companies and branches having 21,956 employees at the date under review, compared with 22,101 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed a downward movement at the beginning of March, in conformity with the general trend in the late winter of the years since 1920. Improvement was noted in shipping and stevedoring, but there were moderate losses in local transportation and in steam railway operation. The labour forces of the 527 co-operating branches and employers were reduced from 101,120 men and women at Feb. 1, to 100,762 at Mar. 1, 1940, when the index, at 83.0, was slightly higher than at the same date of 1939; an advance had then been noted in the transportation group as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry declined, 67,065 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,231 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 employees aggregated 70,287. Railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, largely due to snow-clearing operations, but highway and building work were slacker. The construction index, standing at 55.4 at the latest date, was many points lower than at the beginning of March in 1939, when an increase had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Services.- A moderate gain was noted in the service group, in which 594 establishments reported a combined staff of 29,324, compared with 29,144 in the preceding month. A loss had been recorded at Mar. 1, 1939, and the index was then rather lower.

Trade.- Retail trade showed reduced activity, while employment in wholesale establishments was brisker. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,415 in the personnel of the 2,082 firms furnishing data, who had 130,138 workers, compared with 131,553 at Feb. 1. A rather larger contraction had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 128.9, as compared with 134.9 at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 15 was seriously affected by the severe weather, which in many cases made outdoor work impossible, and resulted in temporary unemployment for a large number of persons; there was an increase of 157,371 in the number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at Jan. 15 as compared with Dec. 11. However, the number unemployed was smaller by 520,130 than at Jan. 16, 1939. Among workers aged 16 to 64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 10.2 at Jan. 15, 1940, as compared with 9.1 at Dec. 11, 1939, and 14.0 at Jan. 16, 1939. Among insured persons of all classes, the percentage idle was also 10.2, compared with 9.1 at Dec. 11, 1939. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed at Feb. 12 decreased by 15,000 as compared with Jan. 15, leaving 1,500,000 recorded as unemployed; however, improvement in the situation in the latter half of February brought about an estimated reduction of some 200,000 in the number unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, seasonal factors contributed largely to the decline of approximately 1,160,000 workers in non-agricultural employment in January; this loss was about 100,000 greater than that reported last year. However, approximately 1,100,000 more workers were engaged in non-agricultural occupations in January, 1940, than in January, 1939. Substantial seasonal declines were reported from December to January in retail trade, manufacturing, construction and transportation. Total factory employment declined by 2.4 p.c. from the mid-December level, affecting 200,000 workers. This decrease, which was the first recession since May of last year, was slightly larger than the expected seasonal decrease of 1.8 p.c. Employment in factories making durable goods, which had increased their activity most rapidly during the previous months, declined somewhat more than employment in the non-durable goods industries, in which the textile, food, paper and tobacco groups showed appreciable employment declines. The current employment index (101.6 on the base 1923-25=100) was 10.2 p.c. higher than the figure a year ago, and the payroll index (98.1) was 17.2 p.c. higher. The index in the durable goods division was 97.5, or 18.5 p.c. higher than in January, 1939, while that of 105.4 in the non-durable goods was 3.6 p.c. higher.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, employment in factories in New York State increased by 0.8 p.c. in February as compared with January; this gain was below average in the experience of past years. However, the index of employment in manufacturing, based on 1925-27 as 100, was 90.4 in February, or over 10 p.c. higher than in February, 1939, and was also higher than in that month in any other year since 1930.

Massachusetts.- Reports from 1,801 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal decrease of 1.3 p.c. in employment in January, 1940, as compared with December, 1939; their staffs aggregated 286,502. The number of wage-earners employed in Massachusetts factories in January, 1940, was 7.5 p.c. greater than in January, 1939.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,597 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments, which showed a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the employment they afforded in February, 1940, as compared with January.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Re: [Illegible subject]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

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>
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	130.3	124.5	108.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	120.7	120.9	103.3	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	116.0	120.2	100.8	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	114.3	120.0	98.5	101.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1940.

100.0 7.7 29.5 43.1 11.6 8.1

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)

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
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	91.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.6	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	149.3	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	117.5	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	93.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	108.1	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	92.3	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	105.3	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	107.3	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	93.8	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	107.3	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

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

15.2 1.4 13.3 1.3 3.4 1.9 3.7 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	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
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	61.9	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

Relative Weight of Employment By Industries as at Mar. 1, 1940.

100.0	56.7	4.8	7.0	2.0	9.1	6.0	2.7	11.7
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

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

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1940	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
MANUFACTURING	56.7	122.6	120.5	107.0	110.5	107.6	99.5	92.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	131.3	132.5	119.6	119.6	117.8	107.2	101.7
Fur and products	.2	107.2	102.4	87.7	82.0	81.2	81.3	75.4
Leather and products	2.4	126.8	125.8	111.7	108.4	114.2	111.7	104.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	124.9	125.0	114.8	113.5	118.2	116.3	108.4
Lumber and products	3.9	80.5	80.0	72.7	74.5	71.6	65.9	63.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	67.4	66.3	61.1	61.7	59.3	55.3	51.2
Furniture	.7	90.0	89.2	84.1	84.1	86.0	77.6	72.1
Other lumber products	1.1	117.0	117.6	100.7	107.4	98.7	89.7	93.4
Musical instruments	.1	54.0	54.6	39.8	42.5	44.4	42.0	33.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	115.8	116.0	104.2	103.1	100.4	96.7	90.9
Pulp and paper products	6.2	111.3	111.4	104.9	103.8	103.9	96.3	91.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	98.5	98.5	90.2	92.2	95.1	84.8	78.4
Paper products	1.0	141.9	138.9	130.9	129.6	127.4	114.5	106.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	117.3	118.6	114.9	110.1	107.3	105.3	102.6
Rubber products	1.2	108.1	108.6	103.6	98.5	101.1	95.5	94.1
Textile products	11.2	142.7	136.5	119.8	124.6	124.5	116.9	110.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	156.7	153.2	127.9	136.6	139.3	132.3	125.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.2	121.3	118.8	93.9	100.2	100.5	93.8	86.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	169.8	163.1	128.5	137.6	147.5	139.7	133.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	507.4	502.9	494.7	530.4	545.5	519.0	509.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	138.1	135.9	118.7	124.4	124.1	123.0	114.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.7	134.6	124.6	116.3	120.3	115.7	105.9	97.7
Other textile products	1.2	131.9	122.7	108.0	101.3	107.1	94.8	93.8
Tobacco	1.3	172.2	164.0	163.8	150.1	123.7	138.8	118.5
Beverages	.8	165.9	166.7	159.9	153.8	150.2	129.9	120.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	180.7	178.9	153.6	158.3	145.5	132.5	123.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	83.0	84.7	71.7	76.1	76.7	67.5	55.5
Electric light and power	1.5	130.7	132.2	123.9	116.0	112.3	111.5	105.8
Electrical apparatus	1.7	139.4	139.4	123.9	142.0	127.9	115.9	105.2
Iron and steel products	13.8	116.7	113.7	94.6	105.3	101.4	90.6	82.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	150.4	153.5	114.2	126.6	128.1	110.6	91.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	126.9	124.8	114.2	127.5	117.1	98.0	85.5
Agricultural implements	.5	71.4	68.4	62.6	81.1	67.5	65.5	56.0
Land vehicles	6.0	110.2	107.6	90.3	100.3	98.5	91.3	88.4
Automobiles and parts	2.0	156.5	155.4	151.3	161.2	161.8	135.8	152.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	103.5	57.5	62.2	77.9	63.8	63.5	65.1
Heating appliances	.4	130.9	123.4	118.7	110.1	116.6	99.6	88.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	132.5	132.2	97.1	118.5	102.8	81.8	63.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	121.5	118.1	98.5	116.1	111.9	98.6	88.4
Other iron and steel products	2.2	122.5	121.4	98.0	102.9	100.6	85.9	77.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	171.0	165.2	152.6	153.4	143.8	127.1	114.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	158.7	158.4	146.3	149.6	139.3	130.2	126.7
Miscellaneous	.6	152.2	148.6	134.2	133.0	124.2	117.7	114.2
LOGGING	4.8	179.1	227.2	108.8	212.7	193.3	147.0	166.9
MINING	7.0	167.1	168.4	160.9	153.9	145.8	129.1	118.8
Coal	2.3	94.1	94.7	93.4	94.3	93.8	92.1	91.5
Metallic ores	3.9	350.2	354.5	334.6	307.4	280.6	234.9	204.6
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	125.4	123.7	117.7	116.6	111.2	89.8	77.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	82.2	82.7	80.8	82.2	80.8	77.7	77.5
Telegraphs	.5	91.7	93.3	88.6	90.8	90.3	85.6	85.6
Telephones	1.5	79.6	79.8	78.7	79.9	78.3	75.6	75.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	83.0	83.3	80.3	79.0	79.6	78.9	76.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.4	126.2	119.8	110.4	115.6	113.6	108.2
Steam railways	5.5	75.6	76.2	72.6	73.8	72.5	72.7	69.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	62.1	60.8	64.6	62.8	65.7	63.3	66.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.0	55.4	58.1	94.3	71.4	52.8	78.2	94.2
Building	1.7	44.4	48.4	43.3	44.9	32.7	52.1	43.3
Highway	2.3	67.3	72.0	177.3	108.8	67.9	112.6	183.4
Railway	2.0	55.9	55.0	68.9	63.2	59.3	72.9	63.0
SERVICES	2.7	132.6	131.8	128.5	127.1	118.9	117.5	111.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	128.6	127.8	124.8	122.5	110.6	113.6	108.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	139.7	138.7	134.9	134.3	130.5	120.9	113.6
TRADE	11.7	134.9	136.4	128.9	126.0	126.1	123.1	116.7
Retail	8.8	139.5	141.9	133.5	130.7	132.6	130.4	122.5
Wholesale	2.9	123.0	121.9	117.5	115.5	111.2	106.3	103.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	113.5	114.4	106.5	107.8	102.8	98.9	96.4

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937	Mar.1 1936	Mar.1 1935
<u>Maritime -</u> Manufacturing	37.3	118.9	115.6	90.4	100.8	102.9	95.3	89.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	4.5	85.2	79.5	67.7	65.9	74.9	64.5	70.5
Pulp and paper	4.8	150.1	155.4	145.8	158.1	156.9	144.5	134.0
Textile products	4.7	110.4	103.7	75.4	85.3	85.9	87.5	83.6
Iron and steel	12.8	134.1	132.5	92.0	116.3	116.3	111.0	97.8
Other manufactures	10.5	115.8	110.4	88.9	92.4	94.2	82.6	77.8
Logging	6.5	246.0	364.5	153.5	247.7	275.2	145.9	185.3
Mining	19.5	111.1	111.9	110.1	112.6	108.3	104.4	103.3
Communications	2.1	83.2	91.3	85.6	86.0	82.9	81.3	78.1
Transportation	14.5	108.0	103.8	95.5	102.6	102.4	99.0	97.9
Construction	9.1	84.8	87.1	95.5	89.0	73.1	103.6	95.0
Services	1.8	176.5	173.6	165.5	164.3	156.3	148.9	148.0
Trade	9.2	133.0	132.3	124.5	122.3	120.4	112.7	107.1
<u>Maritimes-</u> All Industries	100.0	116.0	118.4	101.2	108.3	106.6	101.7	98.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	63.9	126.4	123.0	108.5	112.5	107.8	101.4	93.0
Lumber products	2.7	79.9	86.4	76.4	81.0	74.1	68.4	66.8
Pulp and paper	7.7	105.7	105.1	99.0	96.8	96.9	88.7	83.3
Textile products	19.5	159.4	151.1	133.6	139.6	135.8	124.8	115.5
Iron and steel	11.0	108.4	101.8	80.8	93.7	89.0	82.8	70.5
Other manufactures	23.0	131.4	130.3	117.2	117.0	110.1	107.4	99.6
Logging	6.6	244.3	347.6	126.9	308.4	312.2	207.4	258.6
Mining	3.9	286.6	287.1	260.7	233.9	222.6	153.6	123.5
Communications	1.6	75.7	75.7	73.8	74.5	74.2	70.3	70.1
Transportation	7.4	72.1	72.1	74.7	69.3	68.1	69.2	70.7
Construction	5.1	41.7	45.7	137.1	72.1	40.5	49.7	52.3
Services	2.4	115.3	114.6	112.6	112.9	103.4	97.5	96.6
Trade	9.1	145.4	144.7	138.4	133.9	134.3	127.3	123.3
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries	100.0	114.3	116.0	112.8	110.1	102.5	95.1	91.3
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	64.8	124.4	122.9	109.6	112.9	110.9	101.3	95.1
Lumber products	3.1	67.4	65.1	60.4	63.8	65.4	61.3	59.2
Pulp and paper	6.4	112.6	112.7	106.9	104.5	103.4	97.4	93.0
Textile products	10.8	128.3	124.2	109.6	112.9	116.3	111.9	107.5
Iron and steel	18.7	127.7	125.4	106.0	115.3	111.5	95.9	90.4
Other manufactures	25.8	137.6	137.7	125.4	125.8	121.5	112.5	103.1
Logging	3.1	160.4	199.1	101.1	231.8	192.5	159.1	156.9
Mining	5.8	284.1	286.6	262.6	245.4	230.1	201.1	171.4
Communications	1.8	77.9	77.4	76.1	79.4	78.0	74.0	73.8
Transportation	5.9	76.3	76.7	71.6	73.1	73.2	72.7	67.7
Construction	5.1	65.7	65.7	81.9	79.0	58.6	91.3	147.8
Services	2.5	156.4	155.5	151.9	152.3	141.6	145.0	137.6
Trade	11.0	140.9	141.9	134.8	132.8	132.7	127.3	125.2
<u>Ontario -</u> All Industries	100.0	120.0	120.2	109.1	113.7	108.9	103.8	103.5
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	31.9	108.8	109.8	100.3	102.2	100.7	95.0	88.1
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.2	96.1	99.7	105.1	100.8	83.9	75.3	72.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	99.3	103.0	98.8	94.1	93.8	90.9	84.8
Textile products	2.8	155.7	150.5	128.2	130.4	135.5	115.2	108.2
Iron and steel	10.4	84.2	84.8	76.6	84.3	80.7	78.1	72.3
Other manufactures	13.5	136.4	137.9	124.3	122.4	125.5	118.2	109.0
Logging	2.9	220.2	202.2	172.4	190.0	157.1	147.6	195.4
Mining	8.8	129.9	131.8	131.2	120.9	118.8	116.0	110.8
Communications	2.6	87.5	87.8	86.2	85.4	84.4	84.0	86.0
Transportation	19.5	92.4	94.3	87.7	85.8	87.1	86.9	82.3
Construction	8.8	48.0	54.0	53.4	49.6	48.6	74.4	62.2
Services	3.5	116.5	115.5	111.5	104.4	102.0	101.4	89.6
Trade	22.0	117.9	121.0	112.9	109.3	110.1	117.6	102.1
<u>Prairies-</u> All Industries	100.0	98.5	100.8	94.3	92.2	91.3	95.1	87.2
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	42.3	109.9	106.2	101.1	100.5	93.7	86.1	81.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	14.7	97.5	94.9	84.5	83.9	76.0	70.5	62.9
Pulp and paper	6.0	120.2	117.7	104.1	113.2	120.8	107.2	100.5
Textile products	1.3	137.2	129.7	131.2	128.9	126.2	114.7	103.5
Iron and steel	3.6	85.3	81.7	85.0	89.0	80.0	68.4	64.4
Other manufactures	16.7	126.4	121.1	121.4	115.8	105.4	99.4	100.4
Logging	7.5	93.3	80.0	69.0	69.2	36.5	61.5	64.7
Mining	10.3	107.9	107.9	109.7	108.4	98.2	87.1	88.7
Communications	3.3	107.1	107.6	106.1	105.7	101.8	98.8	98.1
Transportation	11.9	88.7	90.0	91.3	86.1	91.7	86.3	84.8
Construction	7.7	61.4	61.2	69.4	74.8	68.8	122.4	134.1
Services	3.9	118.3	118.2	115.0	108.3	101.2	98.5	94.3
Trade	13.1	133.1	138.8	128.1	129.6	128.3	118.5	113.4
<u>B.C. -</u> All Industries	100.0	101.8	100.0	96.7	96.2	89.2	92.4	91.9

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1940	Feb.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937	Mar.1 1936	Mar.1 1935
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	68.1	119.6	116.2	102.5	106.5	101.1	95.9	88.1
Plant products - edible	4.2	123.7	124.0	114.0	112.5	97.6	100.2	100.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	115.6	115.7	113.2	107.0	105.7	102.3	100.0
Textiles	17.4	141.3	129.8	118.2	120.4	113.3	101.8	96.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	121.4	122.5	111.8	114.1	107.7	131.1	118.3
Iron and steel	15.9	106.1	101.8	79.6	91.5	87.0	80.6	66.7
Other manufactures	21.3	115.8	116.3	104.5	106.8	102.8	94.8	88.3
Communications	2.3	65.9	65.2	63.2	64.1	64.1	62.1	62.8
Transportation	7.0	76.8	76.1	81.2	72.5	72.4	75.2	84.6
Construction	4.5	46.8	44.8	89.6	56.9	36.8	34.1	56.5
Trade	14.5	141.3	140.2	133.4	126.7	126.7	121.0	115.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.1	105.7	101.4	98.5	92.6	87.5	86.3
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	65.6	119.3	115.3	103.3	106.4	99.8	98.1	95.3
Leather products	16.7	100.4	102.2	101.0	102.9	105.1	109.0	107.2
Other manufactures	48.9	127.5	121.3	104.4	107.9	97.4	93.1	89.9
Transportation	7.9	81.9	88.5	102.5	84.8	79.9	87.9	92.6
Construction	3.9	50.9	55.7	269.0	77.4	56.7	87.0	89.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	108.7	107.1	117.9	99.7	92.7	93.3	94.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.4	116.8	115.4	105.3	106.0	102.9	95.8	91.3
Plant products - edible	5.6	121.8	122.6	113.2	109.6	108.0	103.5	100.0
Printing and publishing	8.9	132.0	134.3	126.5	125.5	122.0	115.7	109.7
Textiles	11.5	104.6	100.4	91.5	92.7	95.3	89.3	88.9
Iron and steel	11.8	116.1	111.4	96.8	100.7	93.5	81.6	76.3
Other manufactures	26.6	117.5	117.3	107.9	108.3	104.1	98.1	92.2
Communications	2.4	66.9	66.4	66.7	67.0	65.8	64.2	66.0
Transportation	5.2	94.7	95.0	91.5	92.8	92.2	90.9	85.7
Construction	1.9	47.3	52.6	46.7	54.4	46.3	54.2	45.3
Trade	21.5	132.6	132.6	125.2	123.3	125.4	121.4	120.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	114.6	113.9	105.3	105.6	103.2	97.8	94.0
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.6	104.1	102.2	91.0	93.1	90.2	89.0	86.5
Lumber products	4.0	50.0	49.7	38.1	43.8	37.0	41.9	41.0
Pulp and paper	16.8	103.1	102.2	96.6	95.1	91.0	87.7	91.5
Other manufactures	26.8	125.1	121.9	105.8	109.3	108.6	107.0	99.0
Construction	11.2	108.9	107.8	136.4	91.3	97.8	149.4	142.1
Trade	22.5	138.8	145.6	137.3	130.2	128.8	117.5	115.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.9	109.2	105.3	99.7	99.8	101.4	99.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	84.0	120.6	120.1	97.9	107.4	104.9	96.8	84.6
Textiles	17.1	101.7	100.3	85.4	87.0	90.5	88.9	85.2
Electrical apparatus	9.8	121.9	122.0	97.9	121.3	114.2	102.6	89.8
Iron and steel	34.4	129.5	130.1	94.6	110.6	103.0	93.3	71.2
Other manufactures	22.7	124.4	123.0	114.5	115.7	116.8	106.5	101.3
Construction	2.2	51.5	50.1	53.8	43.6	47.6	46.0	44.8
Trade	9.1	130.5	131.4	122.1	132.0	127.1	123.2	115.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	117.1	116.6	97.4	106.1	103.7	97.1	85.8
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	87.2	166.1	165.4	154.1	168.9	162.3	126.5	140.4
Iron and steel	67.6	167.2	166.5	152.6	174.8	168.4	126.6	147.3
Other manufactures	19.6	162.4	161.5	159.3	146.8	140.0	126.1	115.1
Construction	1.6	35.1	38.8	30.0	46.6	31.1	29.2	21.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	149.2	148.6	139.1	153.1	146.8	117.7	127.0
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	50.4	103.5	104.0	93.2	97.0	97.9	93.7	88.4
Animal products - edible	5.8	131.8	130.9	114.9	124.8	129.5	119.1	116.4
Printing and publishing	5.6	102.9	109.9	101.0	95.0	95.5	95.4	90.7
Textiles	7.1	161.6	155.6	136.1	133.6	140.5	122.5	111.8
Iron and steel	17.9	80.6	79.9	70.1	80.8	79.2	77.4	70.5
Other manufactures	14.0	114.4	116.3	109.2	104.9	106.9	103.3	102.1
Transportation	9.4	77.0	77.7	76.7	77.1	79.2	72.7	73.4
Construction	1.6	23.9	24.9	32.9	30.5	37.1	72.3	25.9
Trade	30.8	100.8	104.7	95.9	94.4	95.2	109.2	90.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.4	95.8	88.5	89.6	90.8	94.1	83.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.9	119.7	118.8	113.3	113.0	108.8	95.1	86.5
Lumber products	10.4	94.9	95.1	80.5	83.3	83.1	64.3	57.3
Other manufactures	30.5	131.3	129.9	128.2	126.5	120.5	109.2	100.0
Communications	6.8	106.2	106.8	105.9	105.5	103.4	98.6	97.6
Transportation	15.5	95.6	96.8	103.9	91.6	105.2	100.9	91.7
Construction	4.4	41.5	41.6	44.0	47.4	41.8	54.2	49.9
Services	7.1	121.9	122.4	119.5	111.7	104.2	99.3	94.5
Trade	25.2	137.1	143.7	130.6	133.0	132.9	123.8	117.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.0	110.3	106.4	104.2	103.8	96.9	90.0

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515151