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

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**THE**  
**SEPTEMBER**

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OCT 27 1940  
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**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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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
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OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, industrial employment at the beginning of September showed record expansion, the number of persons added to the reported staffs being considerably larger than in any other September in the twenty years during which the monthly surveys of employment have been made; the 12,247 establishments co-operating for the latest date employed 1,289,385 men and women, an increase of 36,168, or 2.9 p.c., over their working forces at Aug. 1, 1940.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index rose from 127.9 in the preceding month to a new all-time high of 131.6. The highest index for September in earlier years since 1920 had been 126.8 in 1929, while the figure for Sept. 1, 1939, was 119.6.

After correction for seasonal movement, the index advanced, standing at 126.5 at the date under review, as compared with 124.4 at Aug. 1; these figures were higher than the seasonally-adjusted index for any other month for which statistics have been prepared.

The following are the crude indexes for Sept. 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100:- 1940, 131.6; 1939, 119.6; 1938, 115.1; 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1 and 1927, 111.0.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually marked expansion in manufacturing, the establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by over 20,800 persons. This increase of three p.c. greatly exceeded the average advance recorded at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, being substantially larger than that reported in any other September in this period, with the exception of that of 1938, when the gain involved a smaller number of workers, but the percentage increase was fractionally higher. The index of employment in manufacturing established a new maximum at Sept. 1, when the figure was 138.4, four points higher than the previous all-time peak of Aug. 1, 1940.

The greatest improvement in manufacturing at the date under review took place in the iron and steel industries, in which the reporting plants absorbed over 5,700 additional workers, and in textiles, which showed an increase of nearly 3,900. Leather, lumber, animal and vegetable foods, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also recorded important increases.

In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal-mining, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed considerably heightened activity. The increase in construction was most extensive, and was especially

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

interesting because the average change in employment at Sept. 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, railway transportation was rather quieter.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the situation in the economic areas and the leading cities.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1939, had numbered 11,856 and their employees had aggregated 1,165,631, which was an increase of 1.8 p.c. over their Aug. 1, 1939, payrolls. The improvement then had also been widespread, extending to each of the five economic areas and to the main industrial divisions, with the exception of logging and trade.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Sept. 1, 405 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,810 persons, compared with 33,763 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 Sept. 1 survey of employment to 1,323,195 in 12,652 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 131.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 131.0; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Aug. 1, 1940, the index was lowered from 127.9 to 127.4. The September 1, 1939, index had stood at 119.6 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 119.2 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-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

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

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.

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

Month	Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
July 1928	2,469	2,442	27
1929	2,667	2,619	48
1930	2,782	2,440	342
1931	2,594	2,166	428
1932	2,463	1,820	643
1933	2,463	1,845	618
1934	2,532	2,056	476
1935	2,555	2,082	473
1936	2,585	2,174	411
1937	2,747	2,470	277
1938	2,715	2,308	407
1939	2,771	2,419	352
1940	2,872	2,634	238
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/

- 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.

The total estimated number of wage-earners increased by 29,000 between June and July; the figure for the latter, (2,872,000) was higher than in any other month for which an estimate has been made. The estimated number in employment, at 2,634,000, was also greater than in June, 1940, or any earlier month for which an estimate has been made.

The estimated number unemployed was 238,000, a decrease of 37,000 from the preceding month, and of 114,000 from July, 1939; the latest figure was the lowest for July in any year since 1929.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Saskatchewan showed a slight slowing up in industrial activity, while the situation in the other provinces continued to improve. The gains ranged from 1.5 p.c. in Ontario, to 6.5 p.c. in British Columbia, but the largest expansion was in Quebec, where the co-operating employers increased their working forces by over 16,600 persons, or 4.4 p.c. In all provinces except Saskatchewan, the employment afforded by industrial establishments was at a higher level than at Sept. 1 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 November, 1931, while in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, employment was at the peak for any month in the twenty years for which statistics are available.

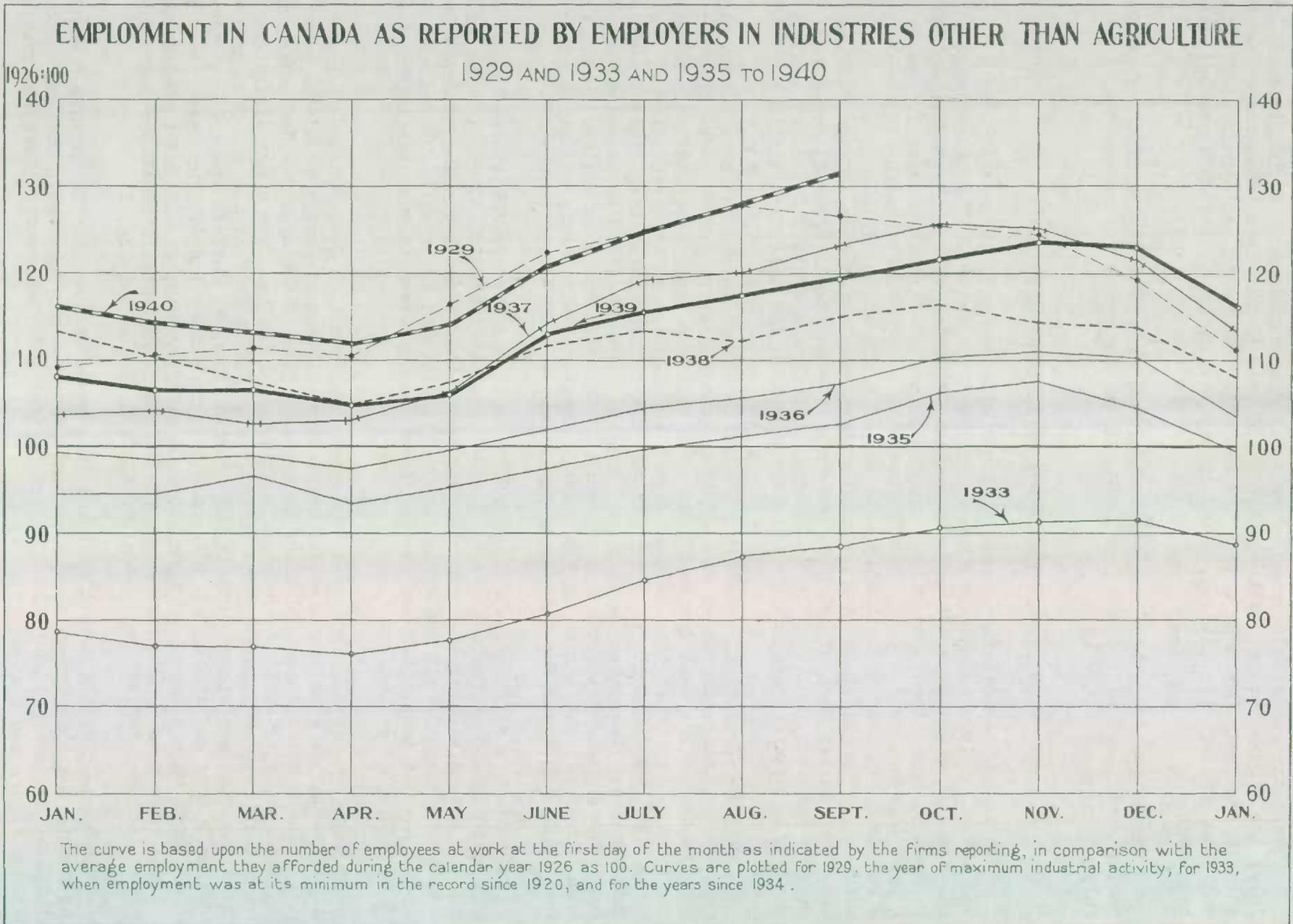
Maritime Provinces. Activity in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia showed a moderate increase, and there was a larger gain in New Brunswick. The considerable improvement in the Maritime Provinces as a unit was contra-seasonal, there being, on the average, a contraction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. Most of the expansion at the date under review took place in building, while work on the roads, in shipping, mining, communications and services recorded small advances. On the other hand, manufacturing reported curtailment, mainly in iron and steel; the losses in that group, however, were partly offset by gains in food, pulp and paper and some other divisions.

Statistics were received from 859 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 94,585 workers at Sept. 1, 1940, compared with 92,520 in the preceding month. A much smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 829 employers furnishing data had reported 85,972 persons on their payrolls. The index then was nearly eleven points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 127.3.

Quebec. Greatly increased employment was noted in Quebec, the expansion largely exceeding the usual seasonal up-swing at the first of September in the years since 1920. There were pronounced gains in logging, manufacturing and construction and maintenance, with smaller advances in transportation and some other divisions. General improvement was shown in manufacturing; that in textiles was most marked, but there was also heightened activity in leather, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and other plants. Fur factories, on the other hand, were slacker, and among the non-manufacturing groups, mining also reported a small reduction. The working forces of the 3,077 establishments co-operating in Quebec included 390,973 employees, as against 374,362 at Aug. 1.

Employment at the latest date was in greater volume than in any other month in the twenty years during which the current surveys have been made, the index standing at 136.4, as compared with 128.5 at the beginning of September, 1939; the previous maximum figure was that of 131.5 at Nov. 1, 1939.

Chart 2



Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,943 firms employing 366,824 men and women, compared with 360,718 in the preceding month.

Ontario. In Ontario, 5,305 businessmen reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 530,414 at the first of August, to 538,252 at Sept. 1. Rather greater expansion had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then, at 116.2, was many points lower than the latest figure of 134.8.

Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance, over 10,400 persons being taken on in such establishments; there was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1940, in the iron and steel group, together with smaller gains in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other classes, while the working forces of lumber mills slightly declined. In some of these industries, the increases were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, trade, building construction, hotels and restaurants and local transportation showed heightened activity, while logging, highway and railway construction and maintenance and steam railway operation reduced their personnel.

The 5,184 employers co-operating at the same date in 1939 had reported a working force of 461,854 persons, as compared with 453,840 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces. Further important advances, on the whole, were indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; there was a slowing-down in Saskatchewan, but decided improvement was shown in Manitoba and Alberta. The general index, at 117.0, was three points above that of Sept. 1, 1939; it was also higher than in any other month since late in 1931. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,718 firms with 153,223 employees, as compared with 150,382 in the preceding month. This increase of 1.9 p.c. substantially exceeded the average gain at Sept. 1 in earlier years for which information is on record, although it was on a smaller scale than at that date in 1939.

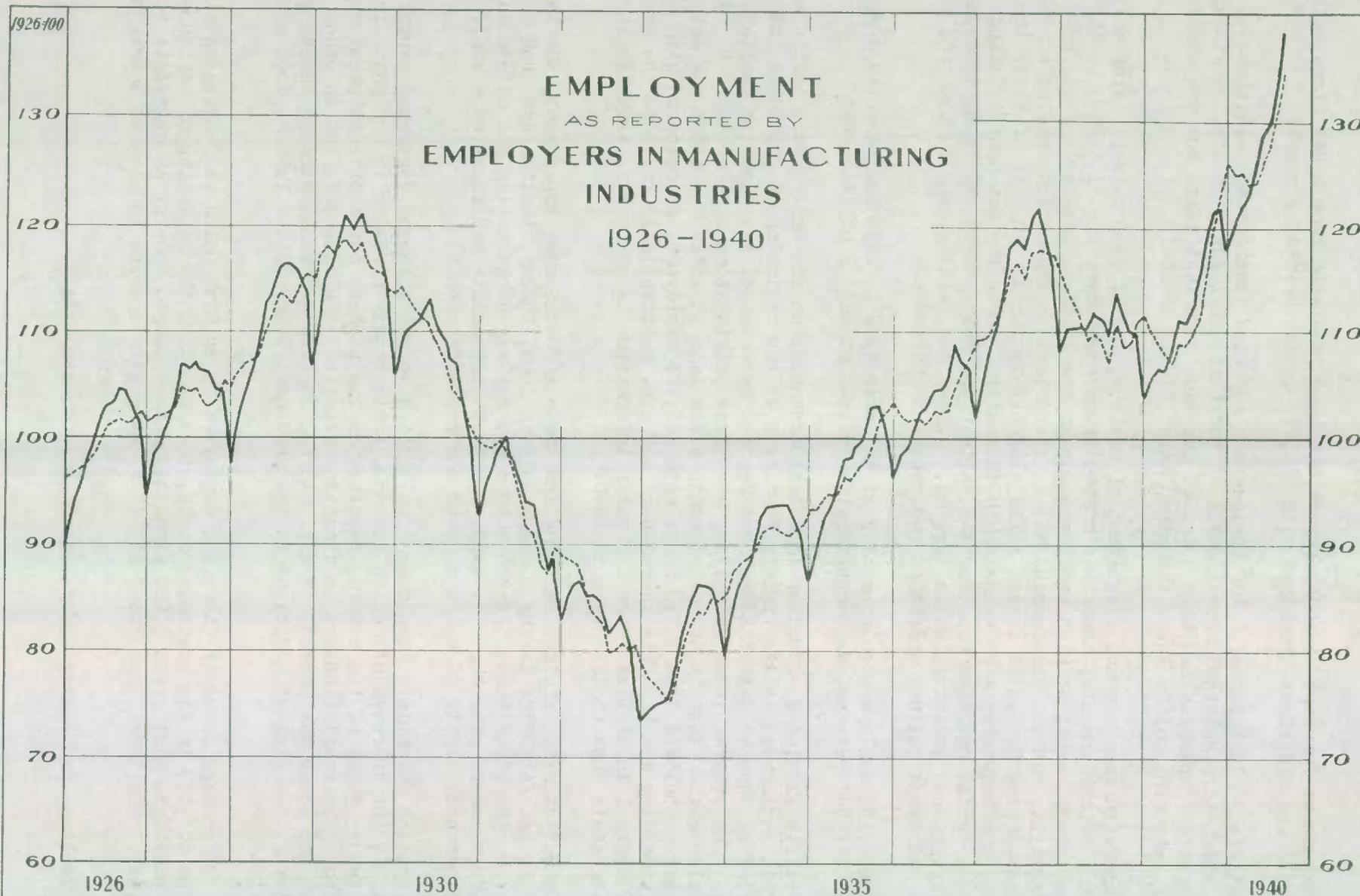
Manufacturing, mining, building and trade afforded more employment, the increases in manufacturing taking place mainly in food, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, transportation and railway construction and maintenance work were slacker. For Sept. 1, 1939, 1,674 establishments had reported a staff of 148,534 persons, a gain of 4.1 p.c. over the preceding month.

British Columbia. Employment in British Columbia showed continued expansion at Sept. 1; the improvement, which was on a scale rarely exceeded in any month in the nearly twenty years of the record, resulted in the highest level of employment ever indicated. Transportation and construction reported a falling-off, but in other industries the trend was upward. Trade, mining, logging and manufacturing showed greater activity, the largest additions to the personnel being in the lumber, food and metal divisions.

The working force of the 1,288 employers in British Columbia furnishing data rose from 105,539 in the preceding month, to 112,352 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,226 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff of 102,447. The index then stood at 116.6, many points below the latest index, which was 126.7.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

Chart 3



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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since Aug. 1, while moderate curtailment was indicated in Ottawa. The staffs reports by employers in all these cities were decidedly larger than at Sept. 1, 1939. In Ottawa, industrial employment was more active than in any other month since October, 1931, except Aug. 1, 1940; in Winnipeg, the latest index was higher than at any date in the years since 1930; in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the Sept. 1, 1940, indexes for Quebec, Toronto and Vancouver were at the peak for the period in which statistics are available.

Montreal. Employment in Montreal increased substantially at the beginning of September, 4,536 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,797 co-operating firms, who employed 183,489. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly of textile products, but tobacco, leather, musical instrument, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, shipping, building and road construction showed heightened activity, while little general change took place in other industrial divisions. A smaller advance, on the whole, had been made at Sept. 1, 1939, when data were received from 1,711 employers of 169,423 men and women; the index was then 8½ points lower. The latest figure of 117.8 was the highest indicated in any month since November, 1929.

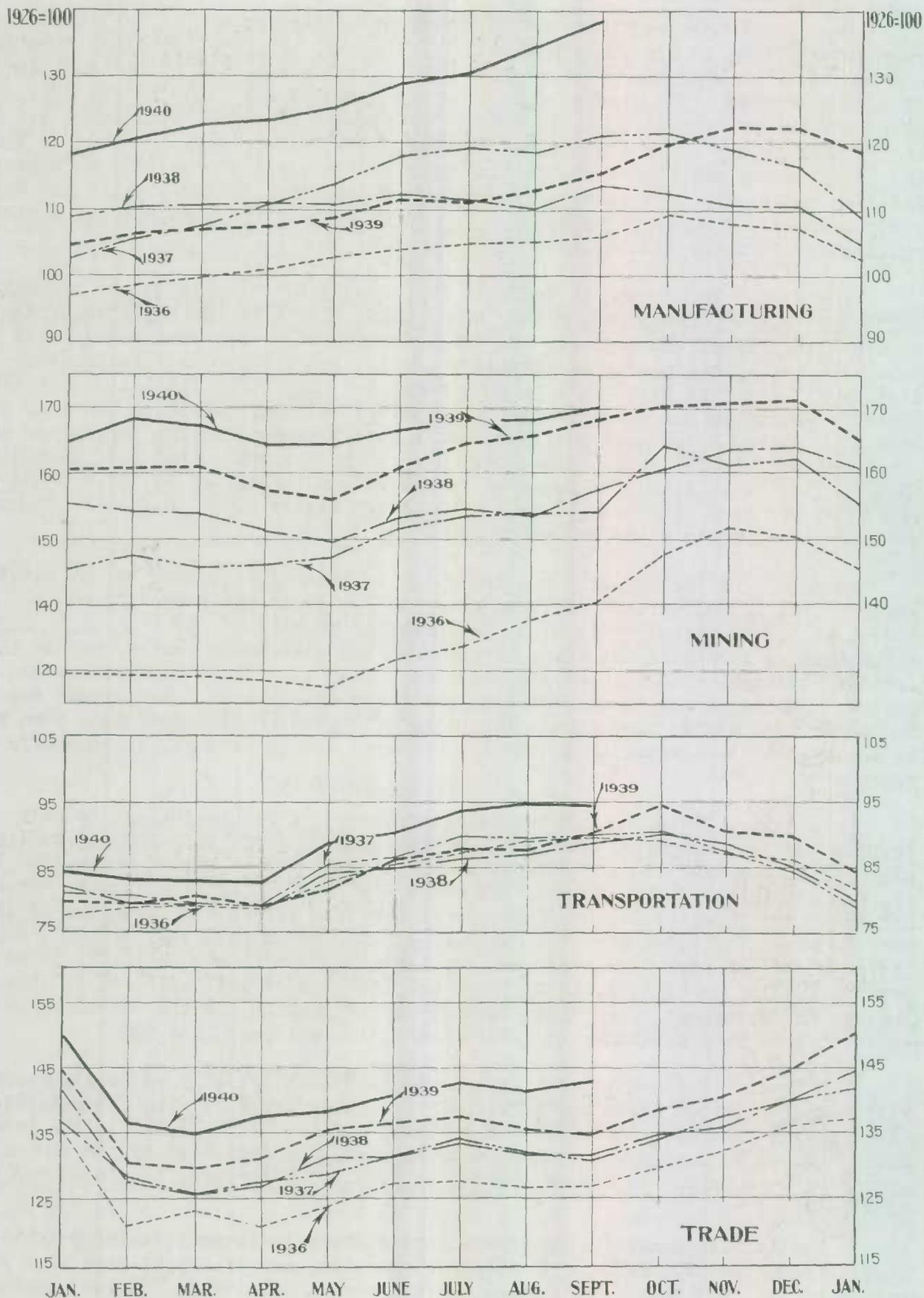
Quebec. A further gain was indicated in Quebec, according to 216 establishments having 19,302 workers, as compared with 18,749 in the preceding month. The index, at 138.9, was slightly above the previous maximum of 138.5 at Sept. 1, 1930. Manufacturing showed an important increase at the date under review, mainly in leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. Slight improvement was reported in building and trade, but transportation was quieter. Employment was decidedly more active than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 212 concerns making returns, whose staffs had aggregated 17,920.

Toronto. There was substantial improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions, while leather, food, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also showed an upward movement. Building was considerably more active, but there was little general change in other non-manufacturing industries. Statements were received from 1,819 employers of 166,533 men and women, or 5,352 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was decidedly below its present level; the Sept. 1, 1940, index was the highest yet indicated in these surveys of employment. The firms furnishing information for the beginning of September of last year had numbered 1,758, and their employees, 141,950.

Ottawa. Reduced activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, while manufacturing, trade and services were rather brisker. The 238 establishments making returns reported 16,878 workers, compared with 17,111 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1939, a similar decrease had been indicated by the 230 co-operating employers, who had provided jobs for 14,706 workers; the index was then many points lower.

Hamilton. Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, chiefly in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textiles. Building and transportation were also rather busier, but there were losses in road work and in trade. Three hundred and thirty-five concerns in Hamilton had 42,301 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 41,389 at Aug. 1. A slight decline had been indicated at the beginning of

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING INDUSTRIES 1936-1940



September of a year ago, when industrial employment had been at a much lower level, according to information from 330 firms with 33,159 employees.

Windsor.-- Heightened activity was reported in Windsor, where the 193 establishments making returns had 23,386 men and women on their staffs, as against 20,631 in preceding month. Textile, vegetable food and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, the gain in the last-named being substantial. The changes in the non-manufacturing industries were slight. A much smaller increase had been noted at the same date of last year, and the general index was then many points lower; a personnel of 15,928 had been indicated by the 197 employers furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1939.

Winnipeg.-- Employment in Winnipeg showed its fifth successive advance; manufacturing, communications, construction, services and trade recorded improvement, that in construction and trade being most pronounced; transportation, however, was not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 46,221 men and women was reported by the 536 co-operating establishments, which had employed 45,000 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date in 1939 by the 525 firms whose statements were received, and whose employees had numbered 42,842; the latest index of 105.6 was the highest recorded since November of 1930.

Vancouver.-- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 559 employers of 43,788 persons, as against 43,260 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the most pronounced gains being in the lumber and iron and steel divisions; building, shipping and retail trade were quieter, but improvement was recorded in the other non-manufacturing divisions. A rather larger increase had been indicated by the 521 establishments co-operating at Sept. 1, 1939, when they had 39,151 workers. The latest index, of 128.9, was the maximum so far recorded in the period for which data are available for Vancouver; this figure was nearly twelve points higher than that at Sept. 1 of last year.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufactures showed important expansion at Sept. 1, the 6,743 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 691,348 at Aug. 1, to 712,177 at the date under review. This increase of 20,839 persons, or three p.c., was the largest indicated in any September since the record was commenced, with the exception of September, 1938, when the percentage gain was fractionally greater, although the number of employees added to the working forces was smaller. The index rose to a new all-time maximum of 138.4 at the latest date, as compared with 134.4 at Aug. 1, 1940. At Sept. 1, 1939, it had been 115.3, while at the previous high for September, in 1929, the unadjusted figure was 119.8.

Reflecting the unusually pronounced improvement recorded at Sept. 1, 1940, the seasonally-corrected index rose from 131.4 at Aug. 1 to 134.6 at the date under review, when it, (like the crude index), was higher than in any other month in the record of almost twenty years.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large contra-seasonal increases in iron and steel, most branches of which were decidedly busier; however, the largest gains took place in the machinery, boiler, engine and tank, automobile, aeroplane, heating appliance, wire pipe, foundry and structural iron and steel groups. The general increase of 5,715 workers, or 33 p.c., reported in this division raised the index to 136.6 at Sept. 1, 1940, a figure which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded by that of 137.6 at May 1, 1929. Textile factories

also showed an advance that was much greater than usual for September in the experience of the years since 1920; in this industry, employment was at its maximum to date. Animal and vegetable food, leather, lumber, musical instrument, rubber, pulp and paper, chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products also reported decided improvement, although on a smaller scale than that in iron and steel and textiles. The trend in factory employment was favourable in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the gains of 10,409 employees reported in Ontario and of 5,352 in British Columbia being most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1940, 138.4; 1939, 115.3; 1938, 113.8; 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9 and 1927, 106.8.

For Sept. 1, 1939, 6,457 manufacturing establishments had reported 591,113 men and women on their staffs, compared with 577,984 in the preceding month.

Logging. Employment in logging camps showed seasonal expansion at the beginning of September, according to the 380 firms making returns, whose employment aggregated 37,483, compared with 33,181 in their last return. The increase took place in Quebec and British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly larger than at the same date in 1939, or any other autumn of the record except 1937.

Mining. Coal-mining afforded considerably more employment and there was a small gain in other non-metallic minerals, while the extraction of metallic ores showed a moderate decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 972 in the staffs of the 416 operators furnishing data; they had 79,335 workers at Sept. 1. A greater advance had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was over two points lower.

Communications. Further improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 24,608 persons, as compared with 24,292 in the preceding month. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was rather brisker. Activity was at a slightly higher level than in any other month in the years since 1932.

Transportation. Employment in this industry slightly declined, additions to staffs in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring being rather more than offset by losses in steam railway operation. A combined working force of 115,305 men and women was indicated by the 533 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing statistics in this group, as against 115,544 at Aug. 1. The index was higher than at the same date of last autumn, or of any other year since 1931.

Construction and Maintenance. Building and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while work in the track departments of the railways decreased. The payrolls of the 1,365 contractors whose returns were tabulated included 146,981 employees, or 8,242 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 121.1 at the latest date, was over forty points lower than at Sept. 1, 1939, when a similar gain had been recorded. The reduction shown in the twelve months' comparison was due to a falling-off in work on the highways during the present year, employment in both building and railway construction having in recent months been more active than in the same period of last year; the index in building for September 1, 1940, indeed, was higher than in any other month since September, 1931.

Services. Employment in the service group showed continued advances; 599 employers had 34,737 men and women on their staffs, an increase of 370 over the number they reported at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago had been rather greater, but the index was then lower than that of 157.1 at the date under review.

Trade. Retail and wholesale trade generally reported increased activity, there being a gain of 1,376 in the personnel of the 2,125 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 138,759 persons. Employment was more active than at Sept. 1, 1939, when a recession from the preceding month had been noted.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain increased by over 60,000 between June 17 and July 15, following substantial reductions month by month since January last. The increase occurred among women, temporarily unemployed men and juveniles; there was a reduction in the number of men registered as wholly unemployed. The total registered at July 15, 1940, was over 420,000 less than the figure for July 10, 1939. The number of unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland constituted 5.6 p.c. of the total of insured persons aged 16 to 64, as compared with 5.2 p.c. at June 17, 1940, and 8.7 at July 10, 1939.

Recent press dispatches state that there was little change in the unemployment position between July 15 and Aug. 12. The total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges fell by 28,000 to 799,000; this figure was lower by 432,000 than in August of last year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, total non-agricultural employment in August, 1940, topped all preceding August levels since 1929, with the single exception of August, 1937. The increase of over 430,000 workers from July to August brought the number employed in the latter to nearly 36,000,000, an increase of 1,130,000 over a year ago.

The gains in employment and payrolls in manufacturing were widespread, 75 of the 90 industries surveyed reporting increased employment and 80 reporting larger payrolls. Total employment rose four p.c., indicating the return of 310,000 workers to jobs, more than double the usual seasonal gain. As in the immediately preceding months, expansion in the industries manufacturing materials for national defence continued to highlight the picture. New highs in employment were registered in shipbuilding, aircraft, engines, aluminum manufactures, machine tools and explosives.

Other industries stimulated directly or indirectly by war orders, and in which large gains were shown included steel, sawmills, foundries, men's clothing, electrical machinery and woollen and worsted goods. Canning and preserving and women's clothing factories reported seasonal gains. Factories manufacturing automobiles and automobile parts greatly expanded their forces due to the production of new models. On the other hand, meat-packing reported a larger than seasonal lay off and there was also a decline in the baking industry.

In addition to the substantial gains in factories, there were important increases in employment on Federal and private construction, in transportation and public utilities, in mining, in the various branches of government service, and in some other classes. Retail trade, finance and services, however, showed declines.

New York. A statement issued by the New York State Department of Labor shows an increase of 3.4 p.c. in employment in August as compared with July, 1940, and of 9.5 p.c. over August, 1939. Important gains from the preceding month were reported in the metal and machinery and textile industries.

Massachusetts. A statement issued by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries shows an increase of 2.9 p.c. in the number employed in August, 1940, as compared with July, in 1,744 representative manufacturing establishments, employing 271,829 persons. As compared with August, 1939, there was an increase of three p.c. in employment in factories.

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
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	-	-	-	110.5	110.5	114.4	-	-	-	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	-	-	-	115.7	119.5	127.8	-	-	-	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	-	-	-	120.5	126.9	143.3	-	-	-	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	-	-	-	113.6	113.6	129.8	-	-	-	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	-	-	-	109.8	100.7	130.0	-	-	-	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
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	115.1	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	85.3	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	115.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	103.1	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1940.

100.0	7.3	.2	4.2	2.9	30.3	41.8	11.9	5.3	2.5	4.1	8.7
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
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

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

14.2      1.5      12.9      1.3      3.3      1.8      3.6      3.4

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

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.2	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
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	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9

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

100.0      55.2      2.9      6.2      1.9      8.9      11.4      2.7      10.8

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	Sept.1 1940	Aug.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935
MANUFACTURING	55.2	138.4	134.4	115.3	113.8	121.2	105.9	100.8
Animal products - edible	2.7	174.9	156.6	159.9	140.7	152.6	136.9	134.6
Fur and products	.2	114.3	119.0	107.8	94.6	98.3	89.2	99.7
Leather and products	1.9	119.5	116.3	116.9	113.9	119.5	112.2	111.0
Boots and shoes	1.3	119.1	116.6	119.3	118.5	122.5	114.6	115.7
Lumber and products	4.5	107.6	106.3	92.6	89.5	98.8	87.1	81.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	104.5	103.2	86.6	84.6	93.0	82.0	77.5
Furniture	.7	96.6	94.5	84.2	84.2	93.6	84.4	75.9
Other lumber products	1.0	127.8	127.2	118.8	109.4	121.2	104.9	99.1
Musical instruments	.2	75.7	64.3	59.9	58.4	58.9	53.3	47.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	140.9	134.7	143.7	157.5	152.7	133.3	126.4
Pulp and paper products	5.8	121.5	120.5	110.1	107.1	115.3	103.6	98.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	117.8	116.5	99.4	97.7	113.2	96.3	89.9
Paper products	.9	147.5	144.7	132.7	135.6	137.0	123.4	113.0
Printing and publishing	2.2	117.5	117.6	116.1	109.7	110.7	106.3	104.2
Rubber products	1.1	118.0	110.9	112.2	102.9	110.9	101.5	91.2
Textile products	9.9	146.6	142.1	119.9	119.5	127.3	118.8	112.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	158.4	158.1	127.9	127.8	141.6	133.5	129.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	121.7	123.3	98.8	94.6	102.9	93.9	89.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	174.6	173.5	133.3	127.2	148.2	145.3	133.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	504.7	490.5	423.5	483.7	545.7	514.4	523.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	136.2	135.1	121.8	119.7	126.8	124.0	117.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	144.0	134.7	114.7	116.3	120.0	110.1	99.9
Other textile products	1.1	135.4	127.2	107.9	104.0	106.9	94.3	92.6
Tobacco	.7	105.9	103.3	101.3	100.2	105.0	95.4	109.0
Beverages	.8	184.9	182.6	181.8	174.3	156.9	139.2	133.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	208.1	203.5	161.9	159.7	157.0	139.3	129.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	111.6	112.8	99.4	93.5	102.9	88.9	80.6
Electric light and power	1.4	146.4	144.2	142.8	136.0	131.0	124.1	118.8
Electrical apparatus	1.7	160.6	156.1	132.4	139.2	157.2	124.4	122.3
Iron and steel products	13.9	136.6	132.2	94.1	93.1	104.8	83.1	79.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	166.9	169.2	129.3	115.4	143.7	107.4	100.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	152.5	145.4	115.9	120.9	134.5	106.5	91.8
Agricultural implements	.5	79.0	82.4	45.0	51.0	72.6	45.5	52.8
Land vehicles	5.5	117.6	110.8	82.7	81.7	89.2	74.2	75.1
Automobiles and parts	1.8	163.5	139.5	101.6	103.5	108.7	92.0	100.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	258.5	277.2	61.0	75.9	74.4	56.6	58.4
Heating appliances	.4	143.3	125.5	135.1	138.7	136.2	105.8	100.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	166.9	159.4	110.5	116.1	136.1	91.9	79.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	149.4	141.9	109.2	105.5	121.0	96.7	87.9
Other iron and steel products	2.3	149.7	147.3	105.2	101.2	111.3	93.2	83.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	203.8	199.4	160.7	160.3	166.8	139.3	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	180.9	176.5	160.4	161.7	156.5	143.7	141.6
Miscellaneous	.5	152.2	151.0	149.1	147.2	147.2	133.0	128.3
LOGGING	2.9	126.8	112.2	60.3	58.6	143.4	82.7	77.7
MINING	6.2	170.2	168.1	168.0	157.4	159.1	140.2	128.6
Coal	2.0	91.2	87.3	87.8	88.4	89.8	85.7	86.5
Metallic ores	3.4	350.0	351.6	351.7	326.9	319.6	272.7	233.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	159.8	158.0	153.0	128.3	146.9	120.5	112.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	92.1	90.9	87.3	88.3	90.9	86.0	82.1
Telegraphs	.5	110.2	108.6	98.2	102.7	106.2	99.6	94.2
Telephones	1.4	87.2	86.1	84.3	84.3	86.7	82.5	78.9
TRANSPORTATION	8.9	94.6	94.8	90.0	88.7	89.7	89.4	85.8
Street railways	2.5	137.5	135.7	130.6	124.8	119.5	121.2	118.3
Steam railways	5.0	81.5	82.7	77.9	76.3	79.2	79.0	75.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	97.5	95.7	91.7	98.3	98.9	96.1	92.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.4	121.1	114.3	152.2	133.8	144.5	109.0	110.9
Building	3.9	116.5	97.8	80.5	71.7	81.6	60.1	63.2
Highway	5.0	166.8	162.5	309.7	262.1	278.1	161.9	191.8
Railway	2.5	82.0	85.7	77.5	76.1	82.4	109.6	84.5
SERVICES	2.7	157.1	155.4	151.7	146.7	146.6	137.5	127.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	156.9	154.6	153.7	146.5	148.7	139.6	129.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	157.4	156.8	148.3	146.9	147.4	135.6	125.3
TRADE	10.8	142.9	141.4	134.9	131.0	130.9	126.3	121.8
Retail	8.0	147.5	145.9	139.0	134.9	136.4	132.3	126.8
Wholesale	2.8	130.7	129.8	124.1	121.8	118.5	112.9	110.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	131.6	127.9	119.6	115.1	123.2	107.1	102.7

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	Sept.1 1940	Aug.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935
<u>Maritime</u>	All Manufacturing	37.2	130.2	132.7	108.6	102.4	123.7	103.0	99.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	5.2	109.4	109.4	86.5	84.0	111.7	91.5	92.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	178.7	173.6	148.8	153.4	186.9	156.5	146.9
	Textile products	4.3	112.1	111.9	85.5	84.5	92.4	83.6	80.1
	Iron and steel	11.7	133.3	149.6	109.8	95.3	130.9	102.6	98.8
	Other manufactures	10.8	130.1	123.6	116.8	111.6	116.5	100.8	95.5
	Logging	3.5	144.0	147.3	56.0	44.5	172.5	48.6	63.6
	Mining	18.1	113.7	113.2	112.1	112.5	114.4	106.9	106.8
	Communications	2.3	101.2	97.1	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.6	92.6
	Transportation	9.4	76.7	75.2	62.8	60.0	63.5	63.7	61.3
	Construction	17.8	181.8	155.8	208.6	210.0	288.0	228.9	188.0
	Services	2.3	242.6	235.7	225.6	230.0	227.4	218.2	209.2
	Trade	9.4	147.3	147.0	135.2	131.0	128.9	121.4	118.1
<u>Maritimes</u>	All Industries	100.0	127.3	124.5	116.4	113.2	135.4	114.4	107.0
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	60.1	142.2	139.1	117.2	115.7	122.7	106.5	101.0
	Lumber products	3.3	118.4	115.9	99.8	104.2	112.2	95.9	93.8
	Pulp and paper	7.3	120.6	120.1	106.0	106.4	114.0	100.5	94.7
	Textile products	16.7	163.0	157.7	135.3	132.7	140.9	127.8	119.6
	Iron and steel	10.6	125.0	123.3	84.8	84.8	101.2	79.3	72.3
	Other manufactures	22.2	151.1	147.7	131.4	127.9	128.1	112.0	109.0
	Logging	4.8	211.8	167.6	87.0	76.7	240.1	133.4	108.3
	Mining	3.3	290.0	290.8	288.3	255.3	267.0	204.3	165.5
	Communications	1.5	82.2	81.9	78.0	77.4	79.4	73.5	72.5
	Transportation	8.1	94.0	92.1	86.2	88.8	88.7	88.6	87.3
	Construction	12.0	117.8	100.5	204.4	142.1	121.1	70.9	83.4
	Services	2.4	135.0	133.7	130.0	129.2	137.0	121.3	113.5
	Trade	7.8	148.4	148.1	141.1	138.6	138.1	133.8	126.3
<u>Quebec</u>	All Industries	100.0	136.4	130.6	128.5	118.1	124.5	103.0	99.3
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	63.8	137.6	133.4	113.6	114.3	120.8	105.3	100.1
	Lumber products	3.8	91.0	91.8	78.6	77.3	87.5	76.5	72.6
	Pulp and paper	6.0	117.9	116.2	110.1	106.6	110.8	101.0	97.1
	Textile products	9.8	131.7	128.2	106.1	108.5	116.5	112.6	107.8
	Iron and steel	19.7	152.1	143.9	100.3	100.1	110.1	85.8	82.5
	Other manufactures	24.5	146.4	143.2	137.1	139.4	142.5	125.7	119.4
	Logging	1.3	74.8	87.6	41.0	39.9	93.6	53.9	60.4
	Mining	5.2	289.8	293.1	289.0	256.2	256.3	228.1	201.1
	Communications	1.8	86.0	85.5	78.7	80.9	86.3	78.7	76.5
	Transportation	6.3	91.3	93.0	86.3	83.5	89.0	86.7	82.1
	Construction	8.8	126.9	129.0	114.4	115.0	156.0	107.1	113.4
	Services	2.5	175.7	174.0	167.7	165.0	161.3	154.1	144.8
	Trade	10.3	147.8	147.3	139.7	135.1	135.3	132.1	129.1
<u>Ontario</u>	All Industries	100.0	134.8	132.8	116.2	115.0	125.0	108.1	103.9
<u>Prairie</u>	All Manufacturing	29.6	119.9	117.9	110.0	106.6	109.8	99.9	97.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	123.9	119.2	100.9	102.2	106.1	92.4	93.0
	Pulp and paper	2.5	98.7	101.5	103.1	95.2	99.1	91.2	87.9
	Textile products	2.6	173.2	159.9	142.3	136.3	137.5	130.8	118.0
	Iron and steel	9.0	86.9	85.9	81.2	79.9	79.6	70.5	75.2
	Other manufactures	13.1	156.5	154.4	144.0	138.9	146.8	135.6	125.5
	Logging	.4	40.3	38.8	19.7	10.6	8.2	8.3	31.4
	Mining	7.3	127.4	114.3	116.6	110.7	109.4	103.4	100.3
	Communications	2.6	103.6	100.9	99.9	101.5	100.8	100.8	92.3
	Transportation	18.7	105.1	105.6	104.3	102.1	95.3	98.6	93.7
	Construction	17.4	112.6	112.8	126.5	132.3	121.9	129.4	108.9
	Services	3.8	154.4	152.5	149.7	138.8	131.9	130.4	115.7
	Trade	20.2	128.3	124.5	121.4	118.3	117.3	113.2	108.8
<u>Prairie</u>	All Industries	100.0	117.0	114.9	114.0	112.2	109.4	107.4	100.5
<u>British</u>	All Manufacturing	47.4	153.3	137.8	129.7	117.8	127.3	116.2	109.6
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.7	121.8	118.4	109.5	96.4	100.4	94.3	81.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	132.5	133.3	114.2	97.0	121.9	114.7	104.0
	Textile products	1.2	152.1	144.8	128.2	127.6	129.0	116.7	112.3
	Iron and steel	5.8	164.1	149.6	80.4	86.8	89.9	77.9	71.6
	Other manufactures	20.4	193.5	157.3	174.9	158.7	171.1	153.7	155.8
	Logging	6.9	105.2	82.8	63.6	75.0	112.3	85.4	78.1
	Mining	8.7	114.4	113.1	116.5	117.9	115.5	97.9	89.7
	Communications	2.9	118.3	116.7	115.8	115.5	115.7	114.1	105.4
	Transportation	10.7	100.2	102.4	105.8	102.3	107.8	104.7	99.2
	Construction	8.1	80.6	83.4	99.8	106.9	117.7	104.6	139.2
	Services	3.6	137.7	137.2	141.7	124.9	123.2	111.9	105.7
	Trade	11.7	145.6	143.3	136.8	131.4	136.7	124.8	119.6
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	126.7	119.0	116.6	112.0	121.2	109.3	108.0

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 at the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1940	Aug.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	67.3	129.0	126.2	109.2	106.5	112.2	97.5	91.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	137.7	140.5	127.6	125.4	120.2	112.2	104.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	115.8	116.4	113.6	108.5	108.3	103.4	103.2
Textiles	16.1	142.7	134.5	118.4	118.8	120.8	109.4	97.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	137.2	134.0	125.2	119.8	112.1	105.3	110.7
Iron and steel	16.4	119.3	118.7	83.0	82.9	97.0	76.5	69.0
Other manufactures	21.5	127.4	124.7	116.8	111.1	118.3	101.2	95.9
Communications	2.2	68.2	67.9	64.7	64.8	66.3	63.0	63.0
Transportation	8.4	100.5	97.7	93.1	95.0	96.9	97.9	99.5
Construction	4.9	55.8	46.8	110.2	105.2	78.4	48.8	40.5
Trade	13.6	143.2	143.1	135.4	131.5	130.9	126.9	121.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	117.8	114.9	109.3	106.6	107.6	94.3	88.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	64.3	149.6	138.4	109.9	107.9	110.2	99.6	99.5
Leather products	12.9	99.0	90.8	104.5	104.0	104.3	108.8	109.6
Other manufactures	51.4	171.6	159.0	112.3	109.7	112.9	95.3	94.9
Transportation	6.6	88.0	120.0	102.1	96.0	97.9	93.5	100.4
Construction	9.3	156.0	148.3	300.9	116.6	106.2	75.4	140.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	138.9	134.9	127.8	110.2	110.0	97.9	102.8
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.5	132.9	127.8	110.5	108.4	110.1	102.1	96.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	126.5	124.3	124.0	117.5	119.2	113.4	108.3
Printing and publishing	8.0	133.7	131.7	128.1	126.8	127.1	118.9	113.2
Textiles	11.0	112.4	106.0	90.8	91.8	94.8	92.0	87.9
Iron and steel	14.6	159.2	150.7	100.6	95.3	97.6	80.8	72.6
Other manufactures	26.8	131.9	127.5	116.4	115.0	116.2	109.1	103.4
Communications	2.3	71.3	71.2	68.6	67.2	68.7	65.7	65.6
Transportation	5.1	104.6	103.4	99.9	98.3	99.2	96.5	93.1
Construction	3.7	101.4	83.0	61.7	64.2	75.5	65.2	70.2
Trade	19.3	134.7	134.9	127.0	123.6	124.9	123.7	120.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	128.5	124.4	110.5	108.1	110.0	103.4	98.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	48.7	121.7	120.9	102.9	100.4	104.7	99.9	92.7
Lumber products	5.7	81.5	81.8	69.2	73.1	70.1	67.2	52.1
Pulp and paper	15.3	106.7	106.9	97.5	91.8	96.0	93.5	92.1
Other manufactures	27.7	148.2	146.3	119.5	116.5	123.4	115.9	107.7
Construction	11.9	132.1	158.5	117.9	136.9	146.3	154.9	144.2
Trade	21.1	148.2	145.6	136.7	134.8	128.2	126.2	118.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	124.4	126.1	108.6	109.0	113.7	111.2	103.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.8	133.3	129.7	101.0	110.3	122.4	96.3	93.5
Textiles	16.7	110.4	107.1	83.2	88.3	92.1	86.8	87.4
Electrical apparatus	9.7	133.7	129.6	108.7	119.2	135.5	109.2	106.2
Iron and steel	35.6	148.4	140.8	95.5	109.8	135.7	85.1	83.6
Other manufactures	21.8	132.2	134.3	122.0	127.7	125.2	115.6	108.2
Construction	2.8	74.8	76.0	75.4	66.1	54.6	48.4	50.6
Trade	8.6	136.0	139.0	132.0	131.6	129.3	126.8	123.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	129.6	126.8	101.8	109.2	119.4	97.7	95.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	87.0	188.0	162.1	121.7	129.4	135.2	110.3	111.5
Iron and steel	66.8	187.3	160.9	110.2	113.9	121.8	100.3	105.6
Other manufactures	20.2	190.4	165.8	160.4	181.6	185.1	147.1	133.1
Construction	2.3	59.3	61.3	49.1	42.3	109.6	37.5	24.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	169.1	149.2	115.2	121.1	132.2	106.9	105.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.3	111.0	110.7	104.1	100.0	105.0	96.8	94.2
Animal products - edible	5.7	144.0	143.5	132.0	124.5	151.5	130.2	127.0
Printing and publishing	4.9	101.9	108.2	107.0	97.3	105.6	92.8	92.2
Textiles	6.9	175.3	164.6	147.0	143.1	141.7	144.8	125.1
Iron and steel	16.9	84.9	84.8	78.6	77.1	79.8	73.8	74.8
Other manufactures	13.9	127.4	127.7	123.5	119.3	121.7	112.2	108.1
Transportation	9.3	85.0	87.2	83.6	87.5	85.9	82.8	78.1
Construction	5.2	85.3	65.4	49.7	62.6	53.5	52.0	66.7
Trade	29.4	107.9	103.5	102.9	98.6	101.3	96.9	93.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	105.6	102.8	98.2	96.5	98.8	92.9	90.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	45.3	154.7	150.1	124.1	121.7	119.6	114.4	105.5
Lumber products	11.3	119.3	115.6	96.8	87.1	88.3	86.8	79.2
Other manufactures	34.0	171.6	166.7	136.9	137.5	133.9	127.0	117.5
Communications	6.2	114.0	113.1	113.6	112.6	113.1	111.7	104.6
Transportation	13.6	100.6	100.0	110.7	105.9	115.9	111.0	104.6
Construction	5.0	57.1	62.7	55.8	77.9	98.4	65.7	83.3
Services	6.7	138.9	136.2	142.2	119.6	120.1	107.8	103.3
Trade	23.2	148.0	147.5	139.8	133.0	139.5	129.5	123.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	128.9	127.3	117.2	114.9	119.6	110.0	105.7

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



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