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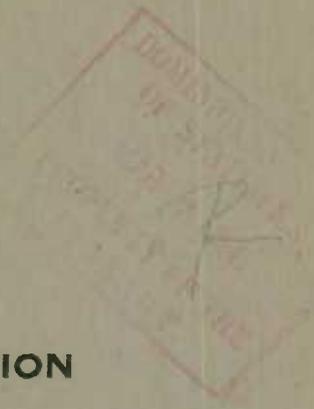
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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**  
**FEBRUARY**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1941**



(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 FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

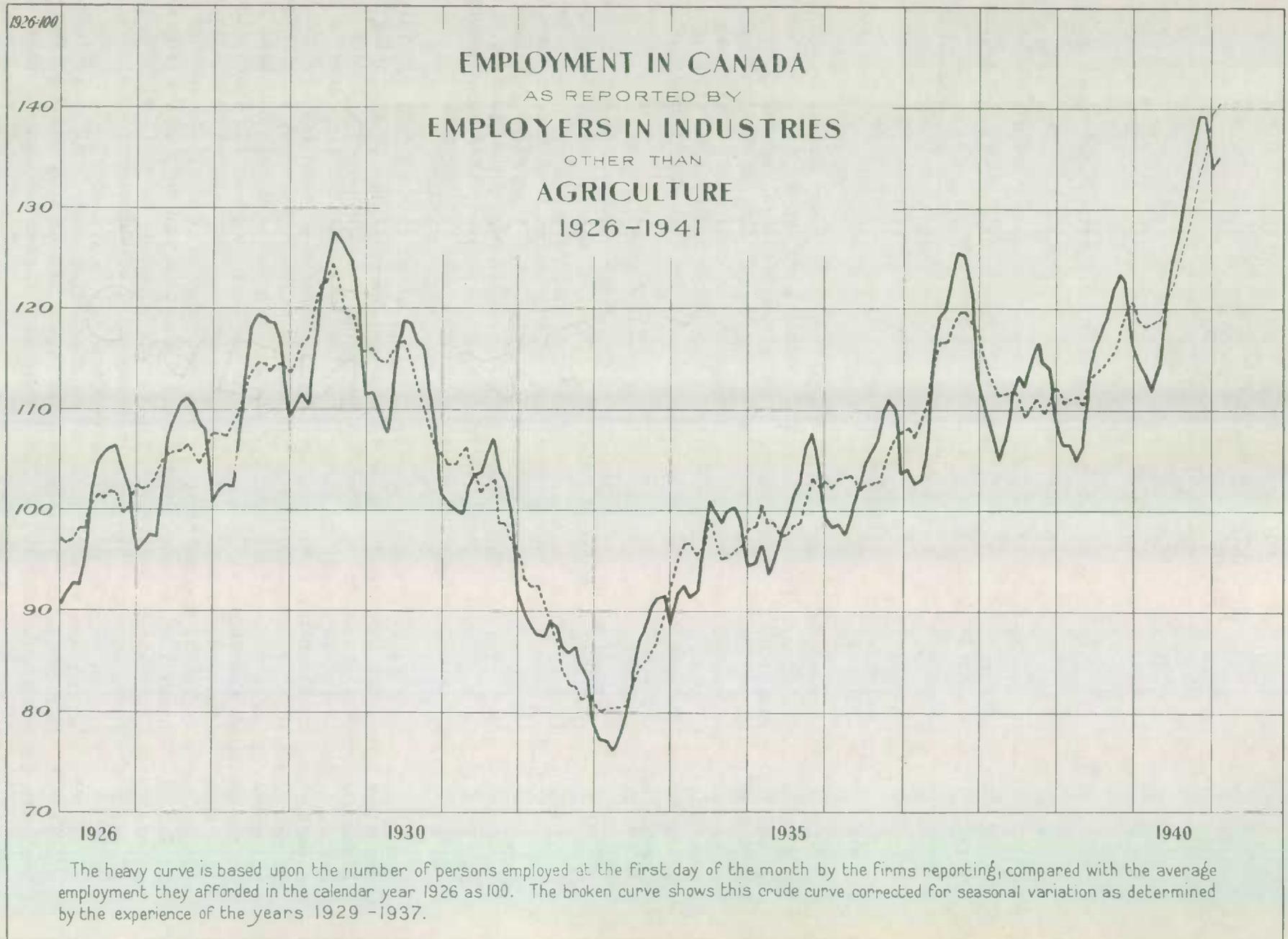
Industrial employment at the beginning of February showed an upward movement, which compared favourably with the decline reported at Feb. 1 in each of the last three years; over a longer period of observation, however, activity at that date has shown little change, on the average, from Jan. 1. Accordingly, the increase in the unadjusted index of employment at the date under review was accompanied by an advance in the seasonally corrected index; the latter has risen uninterruptedly since March, 1940, establishing in the last nine months, successive new all-time highs.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns for Feb. 1, 1941, from 12,467 employers, whose staffs included 1,326,092 men and women, compared with 1,316,869 at Jan. 1. This increase of 9,223 persons, or 0.7 p.c., raised the crude index (1926=100) from 134.2 in the preceding month, to 135.2 at Feb. 1, as compared with 114.4 at that date in 1940, the previous high figure for February in the years since 1920. The seasonally-corrected figure advanced from 139.4 at Jan. 1, to 140.5 at the beginning of February; as already indicated, this was the highest adjusted index for any month of the record of more than twenty years.

An analysis of the returns by industry shows that at Feb. 1, 1941, there was marked seasonal improvement in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 25,204 workers, or 3.4 p.c., as compared with Jan. 1. This gain was decidedly larger than that shown at the same date in any recent year, considerably exceeding the normal increase between January and February in the experience of other winters of the record. The improvement is particularly noteworthy in that it provided work for many more operatives than had been laid off in the seasonal recession at Jan. 1; this is the first time in the years since 1920 that such a situation has been indicated, the average increase at Feb. 1 in the twenty preceding years amounting to rather less than 49 p.c. of the average decline at Jan. 1. In the last decade, indeed, the discrepancy in this comparison has been even greater, only about two-fifths of the average number laid off at the opening of the year having been reinstated by the beginning of February.

The increase in employment in manufacturing raised the index to 147.4, the highest on record; the previous maximum figure was that of 144.7 at Dec. 1, 1940. The seasonally-adjusted figure, at 153.0, was also higher than in any other month for which statistics are available.

Chart 1



The most pronounced expansion at the beginning of February was in iron and steel, the co-operating plants reporting 13,861 more employees than in the preceding month. Textile, chemical, lumber, leather, tobacco and many other lines also showed decided gains. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in food and beverage factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation and railway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while the movement was unfavourable in the other groups. There were particularly large losses in trade, following the exceptionally great activity over the holiday season; nearly 13,500 persons were released, the decline of 8.6 p.c. rather exceeding the average contraction at mid-winter in the years since 1920. Logging, communications, building and highway construction and maintenance and services also reported reductions in personnel; with the exception of those in logging, these declines were unusually small for the time of year.

A fuller analysis of the situation as reported in the different industrial divisions is given following the text dealing with conditions in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities.

For Feb. 1, 1940, 11,857 establishments had furnished employment returns, showing an aggregate working force of 1,117,761 persons; the latest index was 18.2 p.c. higher than that of 114.4 at Feb. 1, 1940.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1941, 135.2; 1940, 114.4; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0 and 1927, 96.6.

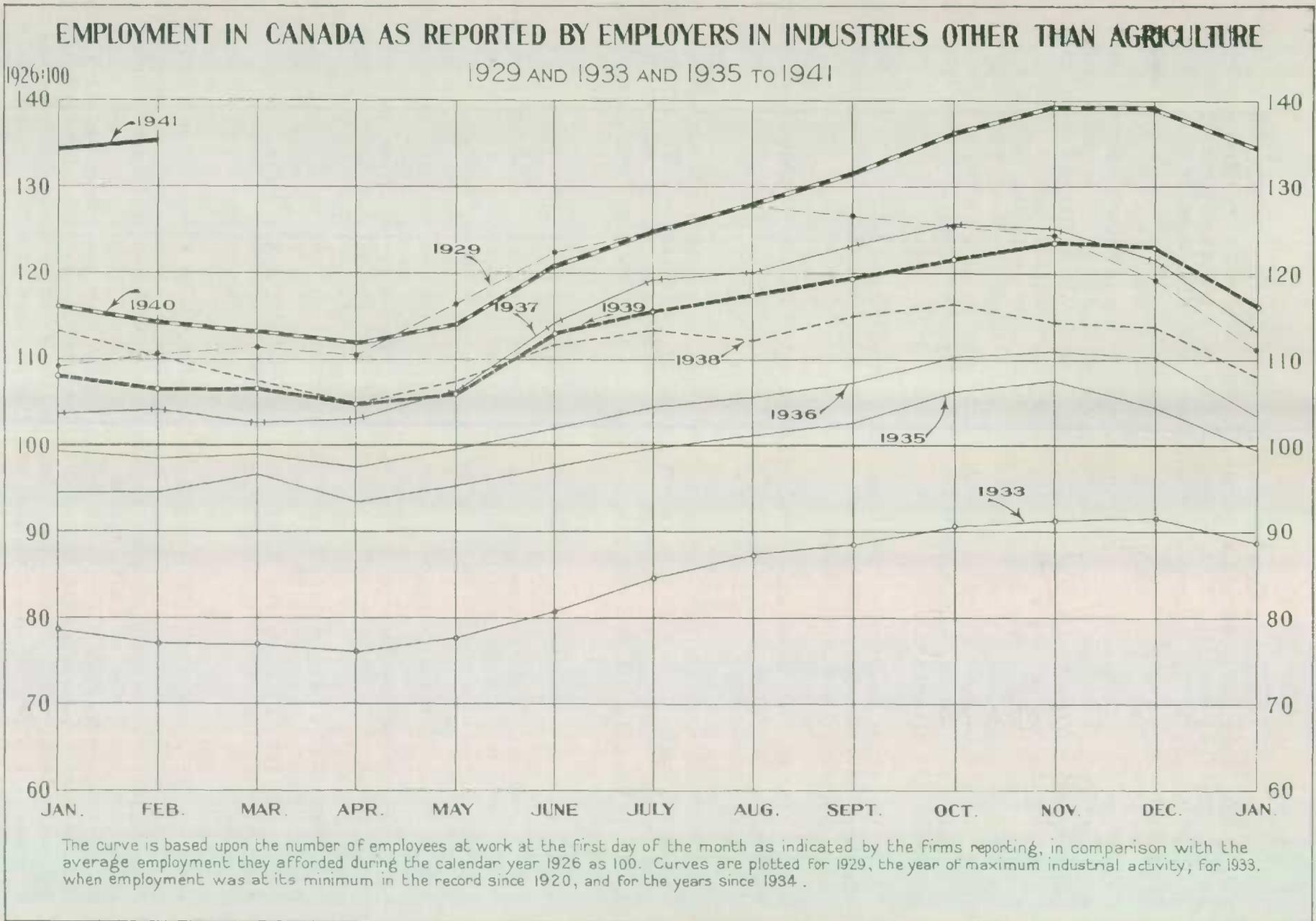
#### EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies, stock exchange firms and insurance companies. At the beginning of February, 893 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 58,421 persons, compared with 58,232 in the preceding month; the index was 112.8. The addition of the figures for financial institutions to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Feb. 1 survey of employment to 1,384,513 in 13,360 establishments, and lowers the general index of 135.2 for the eight industries just mentioned, to 134.0; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Jan. 1, the index was lowered from 134.2 to 133.1. The comparable figure for Feb. 1, 1940, was 114.4; this coincided with the general index for the eight leading industries enumerated above.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions were recorded in Quebec and the three Prairie Provinces; the change in Quebec was very slight, while the losses in the Prairie area rather exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. On the other hand, the trend in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia was decidedly favourable, the increases being above the average; those in the Maritime area, indeed, were contra-seasonal. Activity in all provinces was greater than at Feb. 1 of last year; in four of the five economic areas the situation was also more favourable than in any other

Chart 2



winter for which data are available, the exception being the Prairie area, where the latest index was slightly lower than that for Feb. 1, 1929, but was otherwise the highest on record.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces as a whole has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the years since 1920, the average loss in employment being nearly two p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present winter, however, activity showed a substantial increase, 3,854 persons having been taken on since their last report by the 886 reporting employers, whose staffs aggregated 100,665. There were gains in each of the provinces in this area, those in Nova Scotia being largest.

Building and highway construction and trade in the Maritime Provinces as a whole reported curtailment. Coal-mining, logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, were brisker; the greatest improvement was in the last two, and was seasonal in character. In manufacturing, the iron and steel and lumber divisions showed the most pronounced gains.

A moderate loss had been indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 824 firms had reported 87,706 employees, or 331 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1940. The index was then many points lower than that of 135.2 at the date under review; this figure, which is the highest ever recorded for February, has, indeed, rarely been exceeded in any month in the years since 1920.

Quebec.- Employment showed little general change in Quebec at the beginning of February, the working forces of the 3,114 co-operating establishments aggregating 399,645, as against 400,233 at Jan. 1, 1941. This decrease of 0.1 p.c. was the smallest reported at Feb. 1 in any of the nine years of the record in which the trend at that date has been downward; the average <sup>change</sup> at mid-winter has, however, been a very slight increase, so that the loss at the latest date, like that indicated at Feb. 1 in each of the last three years, is contra-seasonal. In spite of this falling-off, employment at the date under review was at a higher level than in any other February for which information is available; the latest index was 139.4, compared with 116.0 at Feb. 1, 1940, the previous maximum for that date.

There was considerable improvement in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1941, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, tobacco and chemical factories also showed gains; on the other hand, food and rubber works were moderately slacker. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character. The declines in bush work were particularly marked.

For Feb. 1, 1940, the 2,939 firms making returns had employed 331,926 men and women, or 13,416 fewer than in the preceding month.

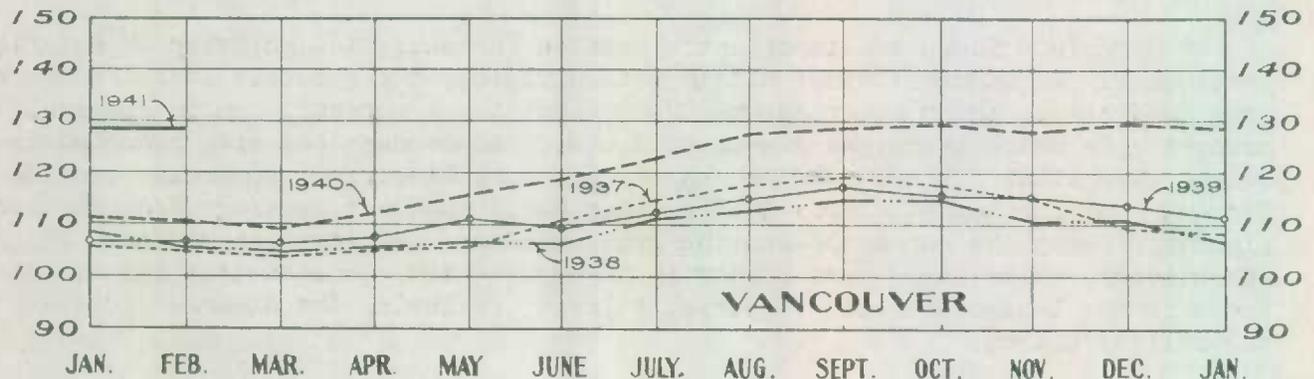
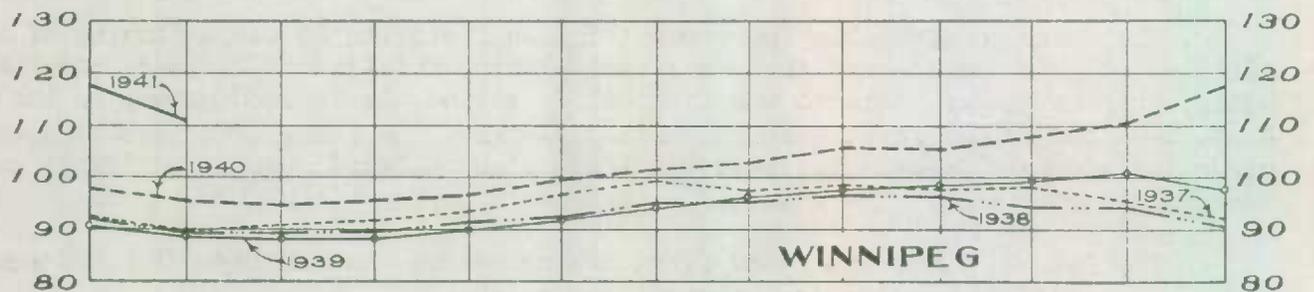
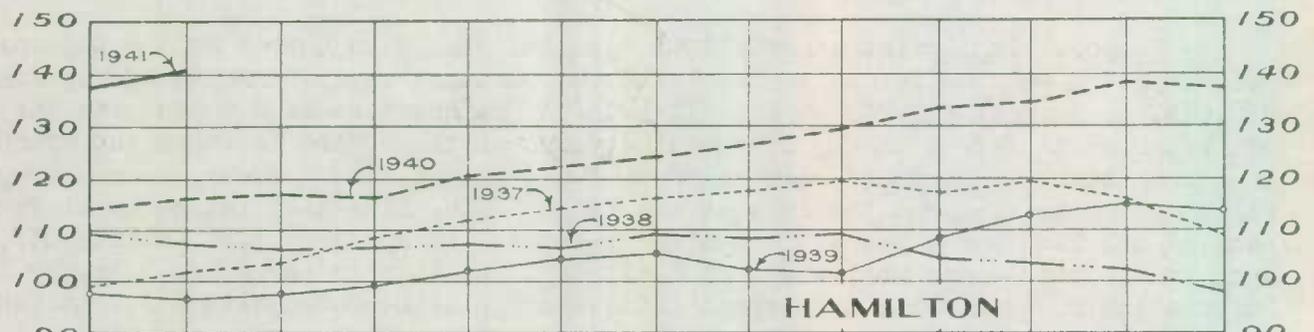
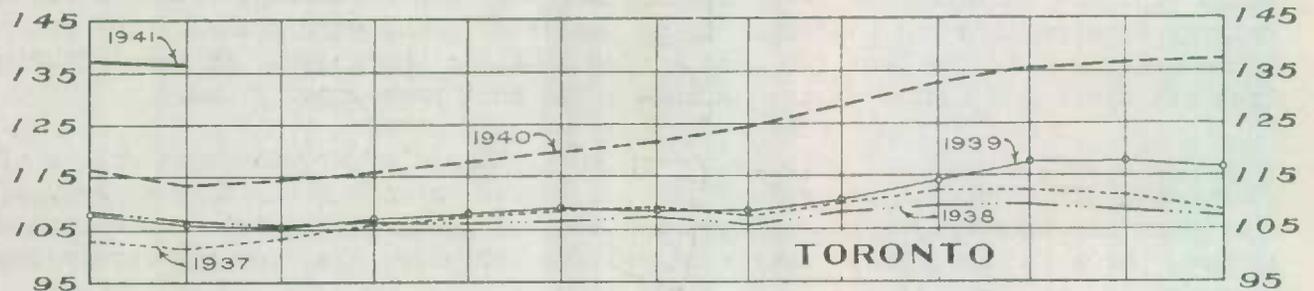
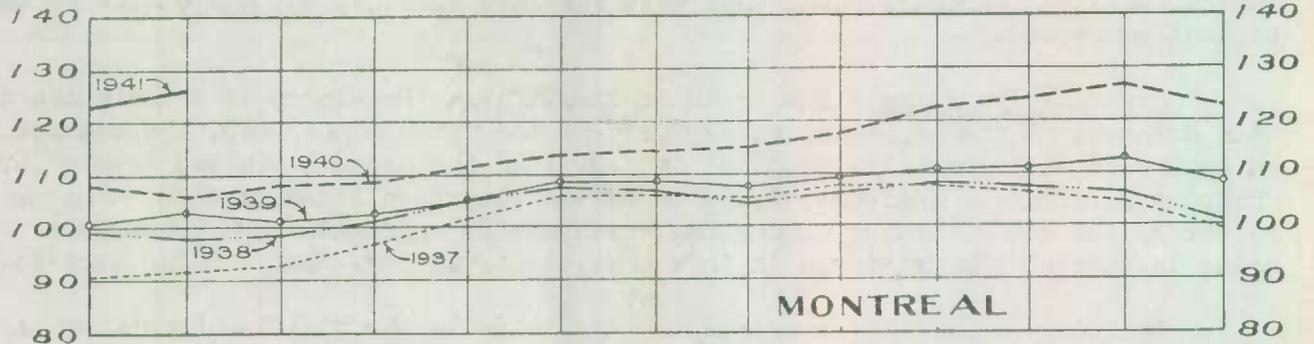
Ontario.- There was important expansion in industrial activity in Ontario, particularly in manufacturing; within this division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel, which absorbed over 7,600 additional workers, and in chemical products, in which there was a gain of 3,000. Improvement was also recorded in tobacco, textile, rubber, pulp and paper, leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing. On the other hand, food and beverage factories were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining and services reported heightened activity, while there were losses in transportation, construction and retail trade, those in the last-named being especially large, following the abnormal activity over the holiday season.

Chart 5

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES

1937-1941

1926=100



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN.

Data were received from 5,375 establishments in Ontario, employing 573,711 persons at the date under review, as compared with 564,258 at the beginning of January. This advance of 9,453 workers, or 1.7 p.c., was seasonal, approximating the average gain from January to February in the experience of the years since 1920. The movement had, however, been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 5,189 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 478,409; the index then stood at 120.2, as compared with 143.4 at the latest date. The latter figure indicates a higher level of industrial activity than in any other month of the record.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in this area has almost invariably declined at Feb. 1 in the twenty-one winters for which data are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,780 firms co-operating in the Prairie Provinces reduced their forces by 5,233 persons, to 147,292. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, mining, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked.

The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1941, rather exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also larger than that noted at midwinter of 1940. Standing at 112.2 at the date under review, the index was higher than at Feb. 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1929; the figure for February of last winter was 100.8. Statistics had then been tabulated from 1,701 establishments, whose working forces were reduced from 134,940 in the preceding month to 131,632 at Feb. 1.

British Columbia.— There was a considerable increase in employment in British Columbia at the date under review. Retail trade, transportation and highway construction and maintenance reported reduced activity, but mining, logging, building and manufacturing were more active; the gains in the last-named took place mainly in lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. The working forces of the 1,302 reporting employers aggregated 104,779, an increase of 1,737 employees, or 1.7 p.c., as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general advance in staffs exceeded the moderate gain that has been the average change from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the period since 1920, while the latest index, at 118.0, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For Feb. 1, 1940, 1,204 firms had furnished information showing that they employed 88,088 men and women, compared with 85,961 at Jan. 1; although that increase was larger than that at the date under review, the index was then eighteen points lower, standing at 100.0.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was upward in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor; in Quebec and Vancouver practically no general change was indicated, while firms in Toronto and Winnipeg showed losses in employment. Industrial activity in each of these centres was at a decidedly higher level than at the same date of last winter, or of any other year of the record.

Montreal.— Manufactures showed pronounced recovery, on the whole, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while leather and many other factories were also busier. Construction afforded more employment. On the other hand, transportation

and trade reported reduced employment, the losses being seasonal. Data were received from 1,816 employers with 196,285 workers, or 5,069 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the nineteen years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated, but the latest increase was exceptionally large for the time of year. The index stood at 126.0, compared with 105.7 at the beginning of February in 1940, when contra-seasonal curtailment had been indicated; the 1,729 co-operating establishments had then employed 164,259 men and women.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 218 firms in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their personnel from 20,102 at Jan. 1, to 20,081 at Feb. 1, the index falling slightly from 144.3 at the former to 144.1 at the latter date. There was improvement in manufacturing; local transportation and construction were also rather busier, while trade and services were seasonally slack. The general index was many points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a larger decrease had been indicated in the 209 returns received; these had shown an aggregate staff of 14,893.

Toronto.- There were pronounced seasonal losses in retail trade in Toronto, and construction was quieter; on the other hand, increases were reported in transportation, services and manufacturing, those in the <sup>last</sup> ~~named~~ taking place mainly in iron and steel and other heavy industries, and in textile and printing and publishing works. On the whole, there was a decline of 778 in the employees of the 1,846 co-operating firms, who had 177,587 workers. This reduction was decidedly less-than-average for midwinter in other years of the record, being also smaller than that indicated at the beginning of February, 1940, when the index of employment was many points below the figure of 136.5 at the date under review. The 1,768 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a working force of 146,499.

Ottawa.- There was a seasonal contraction in retail trade in Ottawa, but manufacturing and construction and maintenance were brisker, the increases in the former being mainly in iron and steel and pulp and paper. Two hundred and forty-one establishments reported 18,132 workers, or 294 more than at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 132.7, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of February, 1940, when a slight falling-off had been indicated by the 227 co-operating firms, who then had 14,775 employees.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, bringing employment to the highest level yet reached in these surveys. The gain took place chiefly in manufacturing and more particularly, in iron and steel, while trading establishments released employees, following the active season over the holidays. Statistics were tabulated from 336 employers with a staff of 45,880 men and women, compared with 44,766 in the preceding month. The index, at 140.6, was many points above that of 116.6 at Feb. 1 of a year ago; an increase had also been reported by 332 firms then furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 38,024 persons.

Windsor.- Automobile and other iron and steel factories in Windsor were decidedly busier; trade and construction were rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 197 reporting establishments employed 27,896 workers, as against 26,810 at Jan. 1. The volume of employment was greater than in any other month for which information is available. A force of 20,549 had been indicated by the 194 employers making returns for Feb. 1, 1940, when the index stood at 148.6, compared with 201.2 at the latest date.

Winnipeg.- As has almost invariably been the case at Feb. 1, employment in Winnipeg declined at the date under review, the loss taking place mainly in trade. Manufacturing, however, was more active, iron and steel, textile and other factories reporting improvement, of which that in the first-named was most pronounced. Returns were compiled from 546 concerns with a personnel of 48,217, compared with 51,451 in the preceding month. Industrial activity was greater than at Feb. 1 of last year, although smaller losses in personnel had then been recorded by the 532 co-operating establishments; these had employed 41,831 persons.

Vancouver.- The situation in Vancouver showed little general change. Manufacturing was brisker, the gains in employment in lumber, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel being largest; construction was also rather brisker, while transportation, communications and trade were not so active. The 577 firms furnishing statistics had a staff of 43,873, as against 43,858 at Jan. 1. The index, at 128.8, was many points higher than at the same date in 1940, when 523 employers had 36,955 men and women on their payrolls.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows for recent months the course of employment in certain centres, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

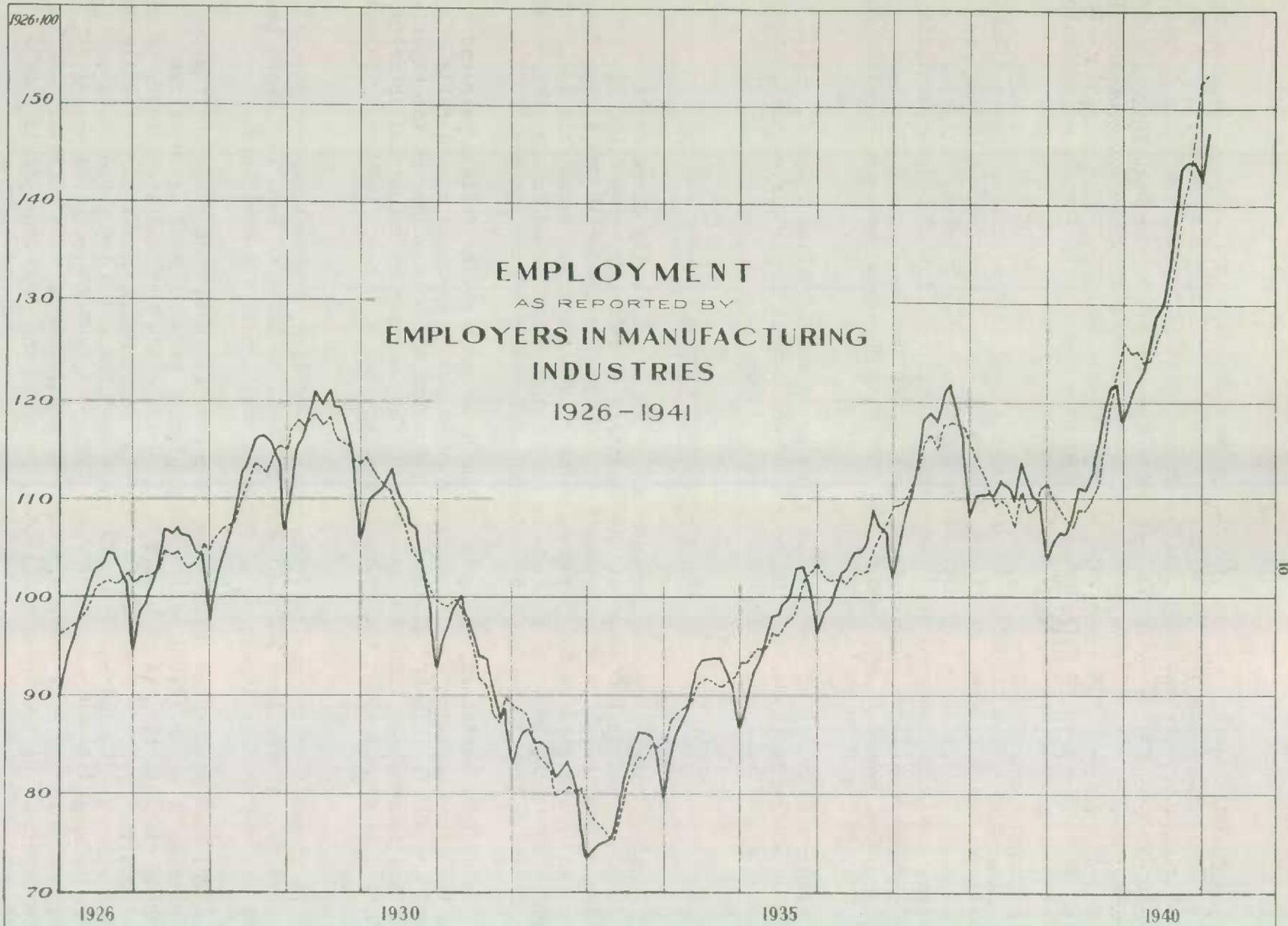
Manufacturing.- Seasonal improvement on an exceptionally large scale was noted in employment in factories at the beginning of February, when 6,830 co-operating manufacturers reported a staff of 759,030, compared with 733,826 at Jan. 1. This was an increase of 25,204 persons, which raised the crude index from 142.5 in the preceding month, to 147.4 at Feb. 1; it was then higher than in any other month of the record. The figure for the beginning of February a year ago was 120.5.

As already mentioned, the gain at the date under review follows year-end losses that were below normal. The number added to the payrolls considerably exceeded the number laid off at Jan. 1, a situation which is unique in the experience of the years since 1920; on the average, the increase in industrial activity at Feb. 1 has brought about the re-employment of some 49 p.c. of the number released at Jan. 1.

As a result of the greater-than-normal expansion, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 152.0 at Jan. 1, 1941, to 153.0 at Feb. 1. These two figures are higher than in any other month for which data are available.

The most pronounced improvement over Jan. 1, 1941, took place in iron and steel plants, in which 13,861 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing statistics; this gain of 6.5 p.c. raised the iron and steel index to the highest position yet reached. There were also substantial increases in textile and chemical factories, which reported additions of 3,294 and 3,186 persons, respectively. The leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other divisions of manufacturing also afforded decidedly more employment. On the other hand, food, beverage and petroleum plants showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1941, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 147.4, compared with 142.5 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years the figure has been as follows:- 1940, 120.5; 1939, 106.0; 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0;



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.

1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3 and 1927, 98.2; the 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes.

The 6,466 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 518,409 employees, as compared with 606,733 at the opening of 1940. The recovery then indicated had therefore been on a much smaller scale than that at the latest date, when the index was over 22 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1940.

Logging.- An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging; this approximated that noted at the same date in 1940. Over a period of years, however, there has been little change, on the average, between January and February. The 475 co-operating firms employed a staff of 78,808 men at Feb. 1, 1941, as compared with 81,870 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in Quebec, while the movement was favourable in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia; elsewhere the changes were rather slight. Bush work was brisker than at midwinter of 1940, or any other year of the record, except 1938.

Mining.- There was an increase in these industries at the beginning of February, due to heightened activity in the extraction of metallic ores; however, losses were reported in the coal and other non-metallic mineral divisions. The number employed in mining at Feb. 1 slightly exceeded that at the same date in any other year of the record, the index standing at 169.1, as compared with 168.4 at Feb. 1, 1940, the previous maximum. Statements for Feb. 1, 1941, were received from 416 operators with 79,305 employees, or 754 more than at the beginning of January of the present year. This gain was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920, but it was on a smaller scale than that indicated at Feb. 1 of last winter.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 23,944 persons, compared with 24,099 in the preceding month. The number employed in communications was larger than at the same date in 1940, when there had been a greater loss from January.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in street railway operation and cartage and storage, but shipping and longshore work and railway operation showed improvement. The 537 co-operating employers in the transportation group as a whole had 109,015 workers, as compared with 108,247 in the preceding month; the advance was contra-seasonal. The index stood at 89.4 at Feb. 1, 1941, the highest for midwinter in the decade; the figure for the beginning of February of last year was 83.3.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 614 in the number employed by the 1,380 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 100,401 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls; this reduction was with one exception the smallest on record for February in <sup>the</sup> nineteen years in which curtailment has been noted at midwinter. A much greater falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1940, and employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 58.1, as compared with 82.5 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants seasonally declined, but there was a minor gain in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 606 employers in the services division reported 32,876 employees, or 186 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 148.6, was much higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been shown in these industries.

Trade.- Following the unusually great activity reported in trade at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked contraction in the number employed by retailers at Feb. 1, while wholesale houses showed a small falling-off. On the whole, 15,486 persons were let out from the forces of the 2,137 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 142,713 at the date under review. This decrease, of 8.6 p.c., approximated that reported at the beginning of February in 1940, but, like the gain from which it is a reaction, it rather exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last twenty years. The index, at 147.0 at the latest date, was at its maximum for February in the years since 1920.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labor Gazette, the number of wholly unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges was 665,471 at Nov. 11, 1940, as compared with 695,864 at Oct. 14, and 1,282,277 at Nov. 13, 1939. Temporarily stopped workers numbered 171,210, compared with 178,472 in the preceding month; there was, however, an increase over the November, 1939, figure of 138,741. There were also 26,132 unemployed casual workers at Nov. 14, compared with 30,144 at Oct. 14, and 56,568 at Nov. 13, 1939.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These reports are based upon the latest official reports received.)

According to a statement issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, employment in January, 1941, was at the highest level on record for January. The report shows that 36,343,000 workers were employed in the non-agricultural industries; this was over 1,100,000 above the figure for January, 1929, and 1,868,000 greater than in January, 1940.

The largest portion of the gain during the year was in the manufacturing industries, in which 780,000 more workers were employed than in January, 1940. Employment on construction projects also was considerably above last year's level, more than 600,000 additional workers being employed. The only major group showing decreased employment in this comparison was mining, in which the loss of 8,000 workers was due to reductions in coal-mining and crude petroleum.

As compared with December, 1940, there was a decline of 956,000 in January, most of which was in retail trade, in which employment was reduced by 650,000 in January following the seasonal increase due to Christmas business. Despite this decline, employment in retail establishments remained substantially above the level of a year ago.

Continued expansion in many lines of manufacturing activity, particularly in the industries producing materials for national defence, resulted in a less-than-seasonal decline in factory employment in January. The current decrease of 0.9 p.c., or 74,000 workers, was less than half the usual December to January decline of 2.1 p.c., or nearly 200,000 workers. Factory employment and payrolls last month stood above all preceding January levels on record.

The January, 1941, index of employment for all manufacturing industries combined was 115.2, (average 1923-25=100), a gain of 9.7 p.c., as compared with a year ago. The corresponding payroll index stood at 119.8 or 20 p.c. above the level of January, 1940.

There was a gain of 0.3 p.c. in employment in the durable goods group over the month interval, and a very large expansion (17.9 p.c.) over the year interval. The January, 1941, index was 118.0.

Non-durable goods employment fell 1.9 p.c. from December, 1940, to January, 1941, but showed a gain of 2.6 p.c. between January, 1940, and January, 1941. The index for January was 112.6.

New York.- A report issued by the New York Department of Labor shows that there was no general change in employment in manufacturing in January as compared with December; on the average in the last 26 years, there has been a decline of 1.7 p.c. in this comparison. As compared with January, 1940, there was an increase of fourteen p.c. in the number employed in factories. There were increases in the metals and machinery industries and in pulp and paper, while the trend in other industries was downward.

Massachusetts.- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a less-than-seasonal decline of 0.7 p.c. in employment in manufacturing, in January, 1941, as compared with December, 1940, but as compared with January, 1940, there was an increase of 7.7 p.c. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 16.7 p.c. in the amounts paid as earnings to the persons employed by the representative establishments furnishing returns.

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
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1941.

100.0    7.6    .2    4.3    3.1    30.1    43.3    11.1    5.1    2.2    3.8    7.9

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>
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1941.

14.8	1.5	13.4	1.4	3.5	2.1	3.6	3.3
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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	Logg- ing	Mining	Comm- un- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
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	75.5	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
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1941.

100.0	57.2	5.9	6.0	1.8	8.2	7.6	2.5	10.8
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Note:-The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1941	Jan.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	57.2	147.4	142.5	120.5	106.0	110.3	105.3	98.5
Animal products - edible	2.4	159.7	162.6	132.5	122.2	122.5	118.5	108.5
Fur and products	.2	112.2	112.9	102.4	77.9	76.1	79.4	81.3
Leather and products	1.9	122.5	116.3	125.8	107.1	103.9	108.6	104.5
Boots and shoes	1.2	119.3	110.4	125.0	110.5	108.4	111.2	108.1
Lumber and products	3.8	92.8	90.0	80.0	69.8	72.0	71.3	65.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	81.6	77.7	66.3	58.8	58.0	60.0	55.3
Furniture	.7	105.2	106.2	89.2	84.3	85.7	85.3	78.7
Other lumber products	.9	122.1	120.2	117.6	93.5	105.2	95.5	88.9
Musical instruments	.1	72.2	63.9	54.6	47.4	40.3	44.6	41.9
Plant products - edible	2.9	122.7	126.3	116.0	105.1	104.7	101.2	96.4
Pulp and paper products	5.5	117.5	116.7	111.4	103.7	107.0	102.5	96.2
Pulp and paper	2.4	107.5	107.2	98.5	87.0	97.5	92.7	83.9
Paper products	.9	149.2	144.9	138.9	130.5	129.2	123.0	112.8
Printing and publishing	2.2	119.6	119.2	118.6	115.7	111.8	108.5	106.8
Rubber products	1.2	121.6	116.9	108.6	102.1	100.0	97.5	94.0
Textile products	9.9	150.5	146.8	136.5	117.5	122.8	120.8	115.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	163.5	162.7	153.2	128.0	137.5	138.7	134.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	123.7	122.5	118.8	93.7	99.9	101.2	95.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	177.0	180.1	163.1	129.2	143.8	144.8	143.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	552.6	543.0	502.9	501.6	533.7	537.4	529.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	136.8	134.0	135.9	117.4	123.1	121.7	120.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	145.0	138.1	124.6	111.4	116.2	108.8	100.8
Other textile products	1.1	150.1	145.7	122.7	103.9	98.1	101.0	92.3
Tobacco	1.0	168.8	146.9	164.0	160.2	153.3	129.5	135.7
Beverages	.8	186.7	193.8	166.7	159.4	156.1	153.9	133.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.3	252.7	227.0	178.9	155.0	153.8	140.9	133.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	106.5	106.0	84.7	70.9	79.8	73.8	64.4
Electric light and power	1.3	141.9	142.5	132.2	125.3	117.5	112.2	110.7
Electrical apparatus	1.9	182.2	179.5	139.4	125.7	142.9	125.0	115.4
Iron and steel products	17.0	170.4	160.0	113.7	94.3	104.6	97.2	89.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	189.6	181.2	153.5	118.3	130.2	124.6	113.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	183.8	172.6	124.8	112.8	128.8	114.9	95.5
Agricultural implements	.6	90.6	88.4	68.4	62.9	76.9	62.2	65.5
Land vehicles	7.0	154.2	143.7	107.6	90.0	99.5	94.9	90.3
Automobiles and parts	2.5	224.1	208.3	155.4	150.0	160.2	157.1	138.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.0	304.7	273.2	57.5	53.1	76.0	58.2	59.0
Heating appliances	.4	148.5	143.3	123.4	106.4	98.8	106.3	95.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	204.3	196.9	132.2	99.4	120.6	93.1	83.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	190.4	175.6	118.1	102.1	117.7	104.8	92.7
Other iron and steel products	3.0	190.7	181.7	121.4	97.2	101.4	97.4	85.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	228.1	219.5	165.2	151.3	154.8	143.4	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	172.9	174.7	158.4	147.3	149.7	139.3	130.3
Miscellaneous	.5	166.3	161.7	148.6	131.7	131.7	126.0	116.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.9	265.8	276.1	227.2	143.0	290.7	244.4	173.1
<b>MINING</b>	6.0	169.1	167.6	168.4	160.5	154.3	147.6	129.4
Coal	2.0	96.2	96.3	94.7	93.5	95.2	95.3	94.6
Metallic ores	3.4	349.6	340.5	354.5	333.3	307.7	283.9	228.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	124.0	131.3	123.7	116.8	114.8	111.2	93.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.8	89.6	90.2	82.7	81.2	82.9	79.8	77.2
Telegraphs	.4	99.9	101.6	93.3	89.8	91.5	88.8	84.9
Telephones	1.4	86.8	87.1	79.8	78.8	80.6	77.5	75.2
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	8.2	89.4	88.7	83.3	79.4	79.6	80.7	78.2
Street railways and cartage	2.4	135.7	136.7	126.2	119.6	110.6	115.7	113.5
Steam railways	4.9	81.2	80.2	76.2	71.6	74.3	73.1	71.6
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	66.4	65.5	60.8	63.5	64.4	70.7	63.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	7.6	82.5	83.0	58.1	89.4	71.6	57.2	74.4
Building	3.5	108.3	108.9	48.4	44.2	49.1	33.8	53.6
Highway	2.3	77.6	84.4	72.0	172.9	106.7	83.4	109.0
Railway	1.8	59.4	53.7	55.0	57.2	61.5	56.5	63.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	148.6	149.5	131.8	129.5	128.4	119.1	116.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	141.8	143.5	127.8	125.2	124.5	110.4	112.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	160.5	159.9	138.7	136.8	134.3	131.3	120.3
<b>TRADE</b>	10.8	147.0	160.8	136.4	131.0	127.9	128.4	121.6
Retail	8.1	153.1	172.1	141.9	136.3	133.4	136.2	128.0
Wholesale	2.7	130.9	131.3	121.9	118.3	115.6	110.5	106.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	135.2	134.2	114.4	106.5	110.4	104.1	98.4

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	Feb. 1 1941	Jan. 1 1941	Feb. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1937	Feb. 1 1936
<b>Maritime - Manufacturing</b>	35.3	131.3	128.5	115.6	90.4	101.2	100.4	95.6
<b>Provinces - Lumber products</b>	3.9	88.6	81.9	79.5	67.5	64.7	74.1	62.4
Pulp and paper	4.4	160.5	170.4	155.4	128.9	158.3	151.8	143.0
Textile products	4.0	109.8	110.6	103.7	75.6	89.4	85.7	86.6
Iron and steel	13.3	159.8	152.5	132.5	94.2	115.2	111.0	112.7
Other manufactures	9.7	124.9	123.4	110.4	93.1	93.5	93.6	83.9
Logging	8.7	372.5	355.6	364.5	216.4	346.5	343.8	215.9
Mining	16.8	112.0	111.1	111.9	109.4	113.6	109.1	104.6
Communications	2.0	94.4	94.7	91.3	86.5	89.7	83.9	82.0
Transportation	14.1	122.5	97.2	103.8	94.3	103.3	99.0	97.4
Construction	12.2	132.4	127.2	87.1	77.8	89.7	69.8	93.1
Services	1.8	207.9	208.5	173.6	167.6	166.1	155.0	147.0
Trade	9.1	150.8	164.5	132.3	123.3	127.5	127.2	112.0
<b>Maritimes-All Industries</b>	100.0	135.2	130.0	118.4	100.5	112.3	107.5	102.2
<b>Quebec</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	61.8	149.6	145.0	123.0	107.0	111.4	104.8	98.8
Lumber products	2.6	94.7	89.3	86.4	71.3	80.7	71.4	66.1
Pulp and paper	6.8	113.8	113.2	105.1	99.5	99.6	95.4	88.4
Textile products	16.9	169.7	164.5	151.1	130.5	136.4	131.2	122.7
Iron and steel	13.4	160.4	148.8	101.8	80.1	94.3	84.7	80.1
Other manufactures	22.1	154.7	153.0	130.3	116.2	114.9	108.4	103.6
Logging	9.1	412.1	476.7	347.6	186.8	497.9	433.3	262.4
Mining	3.1	271.8	270.3	287.1	253.1	232.6	227.1	158.2
Communications	1.5	82.8	82.2	75.7	74.0	74.3	70.8	68.9
Transportation	6.7	79.2	82.4	72.1	68.9	68.9	69.9	69.5
Construction	7.6	75.7	76.9	45.7	136.0	66.3	53.6	48.2
Services	2.2	128.8	131.8	114.6	113.3	115.4	105.4	98.2
Trade	8.0	156.2	160.5	144.7	141.1	135.7	136.6	128.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	139.4	139.6	116.0	113.0	114.5	106.7	95.2
<b>Ontario</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	66.1	151.8	145.8	122.9	108.9	113.6	108.4	100.6
Lumber products	2.9	76.2	76.2	65.1	59.8	63.8	63.3	60.4
Pulp and paper	5.5	116.4	114.5	112.7	106.4	108.4	102.6	97.5
Textile products	9.4	133.3	130.7	124.2	107.5	113.3	113.3	110.6
Iron and steel	23.5	190.7	180.2	125.4	105.0	115.3	106.6	95.4
Other manufactures	24.8	158.7	151.9	137.7	125.4	126.4	120.2	111.6
Logging	3.7	227.0	226.3	199.1	138.1	271.9	217.1	172.2
Mining	5.0	291.7	284.0	286.6	262.6	245.2	232.1	195.7
Communications	1.6	85.8	86.5	77.4	76.1	80.1	77.0	73.8
Transportation	5.4	82.2	82.9	76.7	74.4	74.8	74.0	72.2
Construction	5.7	87.9	88.6	65.7	73.5	87.3	61.9	81.9
Services	2.4	175.5	173.5	155.5	153.4	153.5	142.5	143.0
Trade	10.1	154.6	170.0	141.9	137.3	134.4	134.6	125.7
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	100.0	143.4	141.1	120.2	109.2	116.2	108.4	102.4
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	32.5	126.2	123.4	109.8	100.6	100.9	100.2	94.5
Lumber products	2.5	127.7	114.3	99.7	90.1	94.8	83.4	74.7
Pulp and paper	2.6	99.5	100.4	103.0	102.5	99.1	97.4	90.1
Textile products	2.8	179.6	174.2	150.5	130.7	115.2	124.7	110.1
Iron and steel	10.6	98.5	92.7	84.8	78.1	80.2	78.9	78.3
Other manufactures	14.0	158.5	161.0	137.9	125.0	126.4	127.4	117.7
Logging	3.9	330.4	315.2	202.2	162.3	199.9	159.4	135.3
Mining	8.1	134.8	137.3	131.8	131.9	121.2	122.2	123.0
Communications	2.5	96.4	96.2	87.8	86.9	86.8	85.1	84.4
Transportation	18.2	98.3	100.7	94.3	87.6	85.4	87.8	85.9
Construction	10.8	66.9	68.7	54.0	50.6	47.0	46.2	73.0
Services	3.3	129.0	129.9	115.5	113.5	104.5	99.6	95.7
Trade	20.7	126.6	148.6	121.0	113.9	111.0	112.3	112.0
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	100.0	112.2	116.2	100.8	93.9	91.7	91.4	93.7
<b>British Columbia</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	46.7	140.4	138.6	106.2	98.1	99.1	95.7	87.7
Lumber products	14.5	111.7	110.2	94.9	81.5	78.7	81.0	74.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	133.3	129.0	117.7	94.9	115.9	117.6	107.0
Textile products	1.4	163.0	157.3	129.7	127.9	124.6	127.3	114.8
Iron and steel	7.7	201.3	180.9	81.7	87.3	86.2	79.1	68.4
Other manufactures	17.4	153.6	158.8	121.1	119.0	117.9	107.9	99.8
Logging	6.2	89.2	63.0	80.0	70.3	71.2	43.4	65.8
Mining	9.0	110.5	108.3	107.9	112.2	109.4	98.0	85.6
Communications	2.9	109.2	113.4	107.6	107.3	105.3	103.0	97.4
Transportation	10.1	88.2	89.3	90.0	91.7	88.4	98.5	84.3
Construction	8.7	80.7	80.5	61.2	68.1	75.3	66.5	128.5
Services	3.7	131.7	135.0	118.2	112.9	108.4	100.0	102.8
Trade	12.7	146.0	153.5	138.8	133.5	131.4	129.5	121.2
<b>B.C. All Industries</b>	100.0	118.0	116.0	100.0	96.2	96.4	91.3	94.1

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1941	Jan.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937	Feb.1 1936
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	69.5	142.3	136.7	116.2	100.6	104.4	97.7	92.8
Plant products - edible	3.8	131.8	136.1	124.0	115.1	110.1	100.5	98.9
Pulp and paper chiefly printing	4.0	116.6	116.4	115.7	113.4	106.5	103.7	103.2
Textiles	15.4	146.1	138.1	129.8	113.2	114.4	108.1	98.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	137.6	137.9	122.5	109.1	110.9	109.0	122.6
Iron and steel	20.4	156.4	144.5	101.8	78.3	90.6	82.0	77.8
Other manufactures	21.4	136.6	133.7	116.3	103.2	106.4	99.6	91.8
Communications	2.1	69.8	68.3	65.2	63.5	64.3	62.9	61.4
Transportation	6.5	84.3	89.3	76.1	78.6	71.0	74.7	76.7
Construction	5.0	60.7	55.9	44.8	113.7	59.5	45.9	40.9
Trade	13.5	152.6	154.6	140.2	135.1	128.3	128.6	123.5
<u>Montreal - All Industries</u>	100.0	126.0	122.8	105.7	102.6	97.5	91.8	87.6
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	65.4	158.2	154.2	115.3	101.4	104.0	97.9	92.4
Leather products	12.2	97.7	89.2	102.2	97.4	97.6	102.2	95.9
Other manufactures	53.2	184.4	182.3	121.3	103.1	106.8	96.0	90.8
Transportation	6.2	85.8	86.8	88.5	93.6	81.2	81.7	101.1
Construction	9.4	160.3	157.3	55.7	275.7	82.2	58.4	89.6
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	144.1	144.3	107.1	117.0	97.9	91.7	92.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	67.1	144.2	140.7	115.4	105.1	105.6	100.9	94.7
Plant products - edible	4.9	129.1	129.3	122.6	110.9	112.9	108.8	106.3
Printing and publishing	7.8	139.1	135.3	134.3	129.3	127.7	123.0	117.1
Textiles	10.1	110.9	108.5	100.4	88.9	92.2	91.1	85.7
Iron and steel	16.9	195.4	185.4	111.4	96.0	100.0	90.2	79.9
Other manufactures	27.4	141.5	139.6	117.3	108.7	106.6	102.3	97.2
Communications	2.2	73.1	72.9	66.4	66.6	67.5	65.4	64.5
Transportation	4.8	104.3	102.5	95.0	92.0	94.8	92.7	88.6
Construction	2.4	69.6	74.8	52.6	47.3	59.4	47.8	49.8
Trade	19.3	143.7	159.1	132.6	127.2	124.9	124.6	119.2
<u>Toronto - All Industries</u>	100.0	136.5	137.1	113.9	105.7	106.1	101.9	96.4
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	50.1	132.7	130.7	102.2	92.2	94.5	90.1	87.9
Lumber products	3.7	56.3	55.8	49.7	45.3	45.2	35.6	39.6
Pulp and paper	15.0	112.9	106.0	102.2	95.8	96.1	90.3	90.1
Other manufactures	31.4	174.9	176.1	121.9	106.2	111.0	109.5	103.7
Construction	11.5	137.5	102.0	107.8	107.3	97.5	89.2	133.3
Trade	21.0	157.8	171.8	145.6	137.1	131.7	128.9	124.7
<u>Ottawa - All Industries</u>	100.0	132.7	130.5	109.2	103.1	101.4	98.8	99.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	84.2	145.4	139.8	120.1	97.4	110.1	102.0	96.4
Textiles	15.0	107.7	107.5	100.3	85.2	88.8	91.8	86.9
Electrical apparatus	10.3	146.8	142.0	122.0	98.2	125.5	110.5	100.7
Iron and steel	38.8	173.7	165.8	130.1	95.7	115.0	98.6	93.8
Other manufactures	20.1	137.5	130.8	123.0	110.9	115.9	112.6	107.1
Construction	3.3	94.4	94.8	50.1	45.3	39.1	49.3	50.7
Trade	8.3	142.2	154.9	131.4	124.8	130.6	125.1	120.2
<u>Hamilton - All Industries</u>	100.0	140.6	137.1	116.6	96.9	107.9	101.7	96.8
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	89.3	229.5	218.3	165.4	155.7	169.7	160.0	129.5
Iron and steel	73.9	246.9	231.6	166.5	154.1	176.3	165.6	130.9
Other manufactures	15.4	171.5	173.8	161.5	161.2	145.1	139.2	124.6
Construction	1.6	46.6	57.1	38.8	33.0	47.8	30.0	28.2
<u>Windsor - All Industries</u>	100.0	201.2	193.6	148.6	140.5	154.3	145.2	120.0
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.4	118.3	114.8	104.0	94.8	96.2	96.9	93.0
Animal products - edible	6.1	161.5	167.5	130.9	118.8	130.5	130.7	123.4
Printing and publishing	4.9	104.4	103.2	109.9	107.7	103.5	102.6	94.5
Textiles	7.0	184.6	177.0	155.6	135.2	127.9	130.5	115.2
Iron and steel	18.6	97.9	90.8	79.9	72.6	77.2	77.7	78.1
Other manufactures	12.8	122.1	122.2	116.8	107.1	104.7	105.9	101.1
Transportation	8.7	82.3	82.7	77.7	76.5	76.7	78.3	71.8
Construction	6.5	112.1	96.8	24.9	29.4	23.4	21.5	64.8
Trade	27.9	107.0	142.2	104.7	95.7	95.9	96.5	102.3
<u>Winnipeg - All Industries</u>	100.0	110.1	117.5	95.8	89.1	89.3	89.4	91.2
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	46.8	159.1	154.2	118.8	112.6	110.2	106.5	98.2
Lumber products	11.3	118.9	117.3	95.1	80.3	77.7	80.2	73.6
Other manufactures	35.5	178.5	171.9	129.9	127.3	125.0	118.4	109.3
Communications	5.9	108.6	113.6	106.8	106.0	105.5	104.6	97.3
Transportation	12.4	92.0	93.2	96.8	105.3	98.2	118.0	98.0
Construction	5.3	60.6	57.3	41.6	41.1	52.2	35.1	54.1
Services	6.4	133.0	134.6	122.4	117.2	111.8	102.9	99.9
Trade	23.2	148.3	155.9	143.7	135.0	134.8	133.7	125.5
<u>Vancouver - All Industries</u>	100.0	128.8	128.8	110.3	106.7	105.3	104.7	97.8

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



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