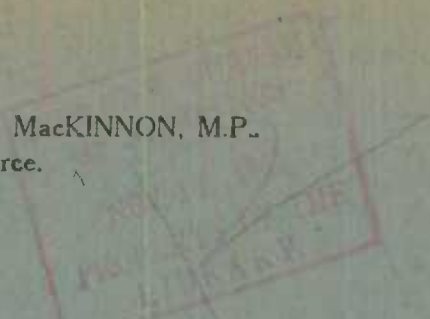


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

SEPTEMBER, 1941

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(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.



OTTAWA
November 10 1941

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

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST.

Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Continuing the upward movement which has been indicated without interruption since the opening of the year, employment at the beginning of September showed another important expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,633 establishments in eight main industrial groups. Their employees aggregated 1,627,055; this was an increase of 21,060 persons, or 1.3 p.c., over the number on their payrolls at the beginning of August. The gain was not equal to that recorded in any of the five months immediately preceding, and was also smaller than the increase indicated at Sept. 1, 1940, although it was slightly above the average for that date in the period since 1920.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index rose from 160.6 at Aug. 1 to 162.7 at the date under review, when it was 23.6 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1940, figure of 131.6, previously the maximum for the early autumn. The seasonally-adjusted index also showed a further upward movement, rising slightly from 156.3 at Aug. 1 to 156.4 at the latest date. This was the nineteenth consecutive gain. The indexes in the last two months are the highest on record.

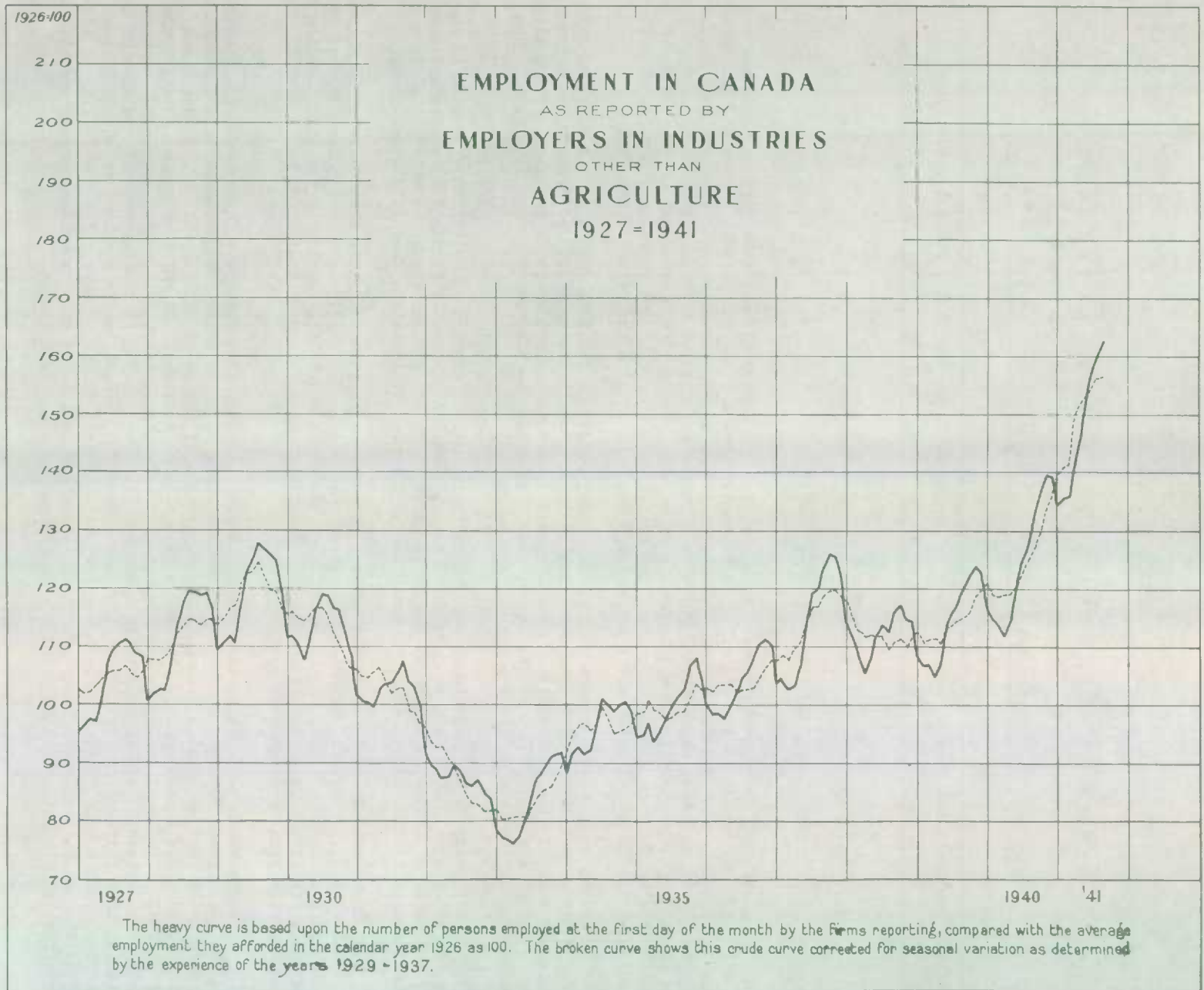
A summary of the returns on employment by industries shows further marked expansion in manufacturing, in which some 24,000 persons were added to the reported staffs. This was the largest increase at the beginning of September in any of the years since 1920; the average change in this period is a small fractional gain. The latest advance, amounting to 2.6 p.c., is therefore decidedly above normal.

The greatest additions to the working forces were in iron and steel factories, which absorbed an additional 7,750 persons, bringing the number employed by the reporting manufacturers to over 298,500, or 184 in each 1,000 of those on the payrolls of the firms furnishing returns in the eight leading industries. Vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal product plants also reported greatly heightened activity.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, communications, transportation, building and wholesale trade reported moderate improvement; many of these gains were seasonal in character, but in some cases they were below normal in the experience of the years since 1920. Construction was quieter; the loss in this group, together with a slight falling-off in services and in retail trade, was sufficient to lower employment in the non-manufacturing division as a whole, some 3,000 workers having been released in such industries since Aug. 1. The decline is contra-seasonal; in view of the existing labour situation, it is probable that demand for harvest labour resulted in the withdrawal of men from construction to work on their own or their friends' farms. However, the possibility is also suggested that the expansion in manufacturing and other industries more immediately concerned with the war effort is beginning to take place at the expense of other occupations.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail following the text dealing with the statistics of earnings, and with the employment situation in the economic areas and the leading cities. Preceding these sections is a paragraph dealing briefly with a segregation of the employment data for

Chart 1



establishments having 50 employees or over at Sept. 1, 1940, succeeded by a short discussion of the changes in industrial employment since the outbreak of hostilities.

The following are the crude indexes of employment for Sept. 1 in recent years, the figures being calculated on the 1926 average as 100:- 1941, 162.7; 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.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1940, had numbered 12,247, and their employees had aggregated 1,289,385, which was an increase of 2.9 p.c. over their Aug. 1, 1940, payrolls. The improvement then had also been widely distributed.

NUMBER EMPLOYED BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING FIFTY EMPLOYEES
AND OVER AT SEPT. 1, 1941.

An indication of the scope of the recently announced regulations respecting rates of wages and cost-of-living allowances may be obtained from the current survey of employment, the statistics for the establishments with 50 employees and over having been segregated. The totals given below include an unknown number of supervisors and other individuals whose positions and earnings place them outside the regulations of the wartime wages and cost-of-living bonus order.

Although the sample included in these surveys is unusually large, due to generally excellent co-operation from employers, it is nevertheless true that returns are not being received from all establishments coming within their purview. In any case, the number of firms in any grouping according to the number of employees will vary from month to month as a result of seasonal and other movements.

Of the 12,633 employers reporting in the eight main industrial groups^{1/}, slightly over 5,300 had a staff of 50 or more at Sept. 1; their employees numbered 1,476,364, or 90.7 p.c. of the total working force of the establishments furnishing data at the latest date.

The regulations regarding wages and allowances apply to construction firms with a minimum of 10 employees. The Bureau's minimum for inclusion in the current surveys is ordinarily 15; the contractors having between 15 and 50 persons on their staffs at Sept. 1 reported 15,275 employees, thus raising to 1,491,639 the known number of workers to whom, in the great majority of cases, the regulations will apply.

If statistics for financial institutions are added to those for the eight leading industries ordinarily coming, to a greater or lesser extent, within the scope of labour legislation, the co-operating establishments in the 50-and-over class rises to 5,500, whose employees at the beginning of September aggregated 1,529,854. This number does not include those employed by contractors in the 15 to 49 class, namely 15,275.

A COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AS AT SEPT. 1, 1939 AND 1941.

As statistics become available for the first two years of the war, a brief comparison of the employment situation at Sept. 1, 1941, with that indicated by employers at the outbreak of hostilities seems appropriate. The changes in the twenty-four months are summarized in the statistics on page 4, which emphasizes the progressive expansion in employment during this period. While there were, on the whole, fairly large advances in the first 12 months of hostilities, the forward movement has been greatly accelerated in the second year, as the mobilization of resources gains in force.

At the outbreak of war, the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion constituted 50.7 p.c. of the total employees reported by firms in all industries, a proportion which has risen to 58 p.c. of the much greater number of workers reported at Sept. 1, 1941. In the 24 months of war, the recorded number of employees in manufacturing has increased by some 345,000.

^{1/} Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and services, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry cleaning establishments.)

Employment as Indicated by Employers at Sept. 1, 1941,
as Compared with Sept. 1, 1940 and Sept. 1, 1939.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Sept. 1 1939	Index Numbers (1926=100)		Change from Sept. 1, 1939 at	
		Sept. 1 1940	Sept. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1940	Sept. 1 1941
				(Decrease indicated by minus sign)	
				p.c.	p.c.
<u>(a) Provinces</u>					
Maritime Provinces	116.4	127.3	164.0	9.4	40.9
Prince Edward Island	111.6	117.0	130.2	4.8	16.7
Nova Scotia	125.6	136.7	181.9	8.8	44.8
New Brunswick	105.3	116.4	143.7	10.5	36.5
Quebec	128.5	136.4	169.8	6.1	32.1
Ontario	116.2	134.8	169.2	16.0	45.6
Prairie Provinces	114.0	117.0	136.1	2.6	19.4
Manitoba	104.2	109.1	130.5	4.7	25.2
Saskatchewan	128.9	119.3	132.2	- 7.4	2.6
Alberta	119.2	127.8	147.5	7.2	23.7
British Columbia	116.6	126.7	149.8	8.7	28.5
CANADA	119.6	113.6	162.7	10.0	36.0
<u>(b) Cities</u>					
Montreal	109.3	117.8	151.6	7.8	38.7
Quebec City	127.8	138.9	186.2	8.7	45.7
Toronto	110.5	128.5	159.5	16.3	44.3
Ottawa	108.6	124.4	156.8	14.5	44.4
Hamilton	101.8	129.6	170.7	27.3	67.7
Windsor	115.2	169.1	244.4	46.8	112.2
Winnipeg	98.2	105.6	129.6	7.5	32.0
Vancouver	117.2	128.9	159.4	10.0	36.0
<u>(c) Industries</u>					
Manufacturing	115.3	138.4	181.5	20.0	57.4
Durable Goods	100.4	133.8	198.7	33.3	97.9
Non-Durable Goods	126.6	141.9	168.3	12.1	32.9
Non-Manufacturing Industries	124.3	124.0	142.4	- 0.2	14.6
Logging	60.3	126.8	139.6	110.3	131.5
Mining	168.0	170.2	181.6	1.3	8.1
Communications	87.3	92.1	102.0	5.5	16.8
Transportation	90.0	94.6	105.9	5.1	17.7
Construction	152.2	121.1	153.9	-20.4	1.1
Services	151.7	157.1	183.9	3.6	21.2
Trade	134.9	142.9	157.5	5.9	16.8
EIGHTY LEADING INDUSTRIES	119.6	161.6	162.7	10.0	36.0

while the index has advanced by over 57 p.c. Meanwhile, employment in the non-manufacturing industries has gained by rather less than 15 p.c. Of the latter advance, a considerable proportion is due to activity in building and transportation, in both cases closely associated with the war effort.

Even more impressive than the expansion in manufacturing as a whole in the first 24 months of war, has been that indicated in the production of durable goods^{1/}, in which 460,800 employees were reported by the firms co-operating at Sept. 1, 1941; this was a gain of practically 98 p.c. since Sept. 1, 1939. The index then stood at 100.4, while the latest figure is 198.7. The iron and steel industries in particular have shown extremely noteworthy increases, the index having risen from 94.1 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 220.8 at the same date in the present year, or by 134.6 p.c.; the number now employed in iron and steel plants is more than double that in any other class of manufacturing. Employment in the production of electrical apparatus has risen by 70 p.c. in the last two years, and that of non-ferrous metal products by 85 p.c.

In the non-durable class, the expansion, though on a considerably smaller scale, has nevertheless been large, judged by pre-war standards. From 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, the figure has risen to 168.3 at Sept. 1, 1941, or by practically 33 p.c. Within this category there have been widespread and important gains, of which the greatest has taken place in chemicals, mainly to supply war needs. Employment in such plants has risen by 136.9 p.c., the index, at Sept. 1, 1941, being 383.5. Possibly a clearer picture of the changes in employment in the consumers' goods group as a result of the war is conveyed if the figures for chemicals are eliminated; in this case, the index for the non-durable goods would be 158.0, an increase of 26 p.c. over the similarly constructed index of 125.0 at Sept. 1, 1939.

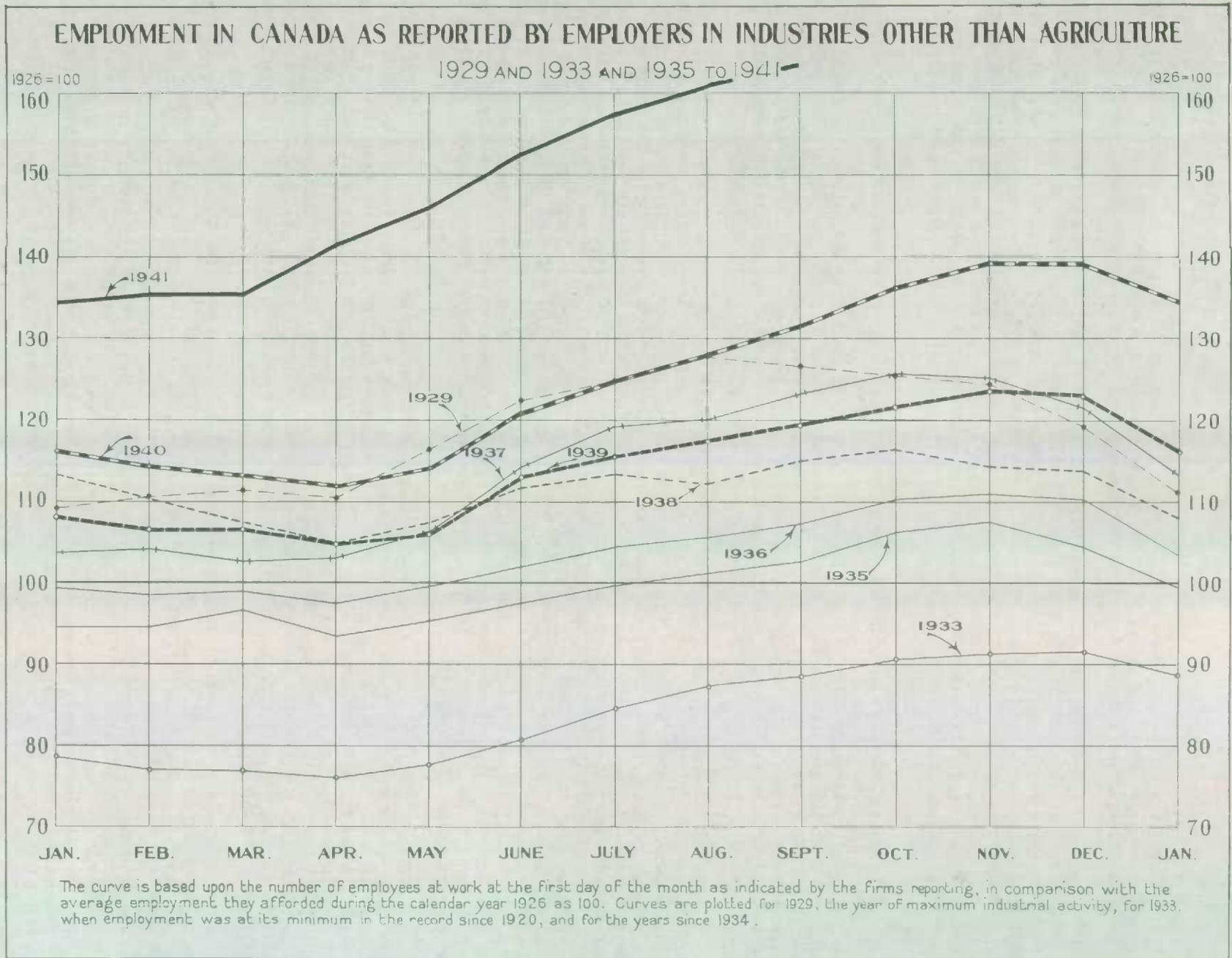
In the non-manufacturing industries as a whole, there was no general change in the first year of war; logging was decidedly more active and mining, communications, transportation, services and trade showed generally moderate increases, but there was a decline in construction; this was largely due to curtailment in highway construction and maintenance in accordance with the policy of the various Governments to conserve resources by postponing all but essential work for the post-war period. In the second year of war, however, there was a general increase of some 15 p.c. in the non-manufacturing class, to which the various divisions contributed to a greater or less extent. The advance in construction as a whole in the two years has been very slight, due, as already explained, to a slackening of road work; building, however, has been decidedly busier. The employment recently afforded in the latter has been largely in connection with the war effort, to meet the requirements of the expanding armed forces and to house war industries, many other classes of building construction having been curtailed as a result of the existing situation. Transportation showed a substantial gain, amounting to some 18 p.c. The improvement in trade is due, in the main, to the general increase in consumers' purchasing power resulting from the growing volume of employment.

Each of the provinces has reported a considerable increase in the number at work, the smallest gain being in Saskatchewan, where heightened activity in manufacturing, transportation and other industries has been largely offset by a contraction in highway work. The expansion as indicated in these general indexes for the provinces has been particularly outstanding in Ontario, where much of the heavy industry in the Dominion is situated; that in Quebec is also impressive, and would appear even more so were it not that the large programme of road work underway in 1939, has since been considerably curtailed. In manufacturing, however, the increase in Quebec is proportionately rather greater, the index for such industries having risen by approximately 62 p.c., as compared with the gain of 60 p.c. in Ontario during the first 24 months of war.

Employment in the eight leading centres as a whole is more active than in any previous period, the index having advanced by 44³/₈ p.c. since the outbreak of hostilities. This increase exceeds that of 36 p.c. reported generally in the Dominion. Nevertheless, an all-industries index for the cities as a

1/ The following industries are included in the "durable goods" class of manufactures; iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The remaining manufacturing industries are included in the "non-durable goods" group. Central electric stations are excluded from the manufacturing industries in making this division, in conformity with the practice in other branches of the Bureau.

Chart 2



unit continues below the general figure for Canada.

In the centres for which data are segregated, the growth has ranged from that of 32 p.c. in Winnipeg, to 67.7 p.c. in Hamilton and 112.2 p.c. in Windsor. In six of these eight cities, the expansion has been greater than that in the Dominion as a whole. This development is to be expected in view of the concentration of manufacturing in the larger centres. Thus, at the beginning of September, 50.1 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing in Canada were in the eight leading cities. This proportion exceeds that of 46.7 p.c. indicated in September of 1939.

In addition to the large numbers of workers absorbed by industry in the first 24 months of war (the co-operating firms alone having enlarged their personnel by some 431,000), there has also been very considerable transfer of wage-earners and other persons into the armed forces.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the sixth tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present bulletin. The figures are subject to correction. The note at the foot of page 9 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

The 1,627,055 men and women employed at Sept. 1 by the 12,633 firms furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were paid \$42,285,225 for services they rendered in the final week in August. In their last returns, these establishments had indicated a staff of 1,605,995 employees, whose earnings in the period of observation in July had amounted to \$41,249,335. Thus, a gain of 1.3 p.c. in the number of workers was accompanied by an advance of 2.5 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls, with the result that there was a further increase in the average per capita earnings, which rose from \$25.68 in the last week in July to \$25.99 in the same period in August.

The last bulletin on employment and payrolls stated that the earnings of the 1,605,580 employees reported by the establishments whose returns were then tabulated had amounted to \$41,330,624 in the last week in July, a per capita average of \$25.74. There were some revisions in the figures for most of the provinces, cities and industries, due to the correction of errors in the reported information which became apparent only by comparison with the statistics for the pay periods in the succeeding month.

The table on the opposite page contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a fair^{ly} comprehensive list of industries, including figures for financial institutions, available for the Dominion for the first time. The statistics of earnings must in all cases be regarded as preliminary.

A brief review of the data for the leading industries shows that the 943,868 employees of the co-operating manufacturers were paid \$24,707,321 for their services in the last week in August. The same firms had employed 919,795 persons at the beginning of August, and had disbursed \$23,962,788 in earnings. The increase of 2.6 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 3.1 p.c. in their aggregate earnings. The per capita average accordingly also showed a gain, rising from \$26.05 in the last week in July to \$26.18 in the last week in August.

Largely as a result of seasonal factors, the growth in the number of employees and in the payrolls reported by producers of non-durable goods ^{1/}at the first of September was greater than that in the production of durable goods; the former, with an increase of 3.4 p.c. in employment, showed a 4.2 p.c. advance in the earnings distributed, while in the durable goods group ^{1/}, an increase of two p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by a gain of 2.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

The production of durable goods accounted for approximately 28 p.c. of those reported in the eight leading industries, while the earnings of such persons constituted more than 31 p.c. of the total amount disbursed in earnings by the co-operating establishments in the last week in August.

1/ See footnote on page 5.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Sept. 1 and at Aug. 1, 1941, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Earnings of these Employees in One Week in August and One Week in July.

(The payroll figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Reported for One Week in		Average Per Capita Earnings in One Week in	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	August	July	August	July
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	122,762	122,827	2,781,953	2,720,901	22.66	22.15
Prince Edward Island	2,529	2,614	55,020	54,305	21.76	20.77
Nova Scotia	73,439	74,416	1,698,086	1,671,975	23.12	22.47
New Brunswick	46,794	45,797	1,028,847	994,621	21.99	21.72
Quebec	495,220	488,620	12,066,667	11,620,517	24.37	23.78
Ontario	686,429	675,567	18,695,999	18,340,954	27.24	27.15
Prairie Provinces	184,243	183,524	4,912,242	4,844,166	26.66	26.40
Manitoba	85,583	85,865	2,285,049	2,297,026	26.70	26.75
Saskatchewan	36,651	37,203	942,339	936,298	25.71	25.17
Alberta	62,009	60,456	1,684,854	1,610,842	27.17	26.64
British Columbia	138,401	135,457	3,828,364	3,722,797	27.66	27.48
CANADA	1,627,055	1,605,995	42,285,225	41,249,335	25.99	25.68
(b) Cities						
Montreal	229,674	225,003	5,848,133	5,640,708	25.46	25.07
Quebec City	25,821	24,835	555,955	515,870	21.53	20.77
Toronto	204,647	200,779	5,484,467	5,367,906	26.80	26.74
Ottawa	20,660	20,683	482,115	485,365	23.34	23.47
Hamilton	55,702	54,819	1,577,540	1,520,867	28.32	27.74
Windsor	33,208	31,393	1,184,660	1,187,507	35.67	37.83
Winnipeg	54,027	53,614	1,349,717	1,366,489	24.98	25.49
Vancouver	56,175	54,847	1,512,834	1,456,429	26.93	26.55
(c) Industries						
Manufacturing	943,868	919,795	24,707,321	23,962,788	26.18	26.05
Durable Goods	460,797	451,950	13,179,165	12,870,257	28.60	28.48
Non-Durable Goods	463,311	448,170	10,913,192	10,476,227	23.55	23.38
Electric Light and Power	19,759	19,675	614,964	616,304	31.12	31.32
Logging	41,421	39,410	788,353	783,859	19.03	19.89
Mining	85,385	83,735	2,734,667	2,636,600	32.61	31.49
Communications	27,259	27,149	720,586	719,452	26.43	26.50
Transportation	133,440	132,344	4,373,938	4,227,266	32.78	31.94
Construction and Maintenance	193,331	201,824	4,498,882	4,580,677	23.27	22.70
Services	40,978	40,997	654,107	641,242	15.96	15.64
Trade	161,373	160,741	3,757,371	3,697,451	23.28	23.00
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,627,055	1,605,995	42,285,225	41,249,335	25.99	25.68

The per capita average in the heavy industries was above the all-industries, or the total manufacturing figure, the relatively high rates of wages therein being supplemented by much overtime work.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were those in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, mainly petroleum products; those in the iron and steel and printing and publishing industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

The lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather, textile and vegetable food groups, most of which employ a considerable proportion of females; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of the employees therein, the women workers tending, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must also be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in an industry. An illustration of this is found in the fruit and vegetable canneries, where the work, depending upon the supply of the foods to be processed, is irregular and the earnings are consequently below the average.

In logging, there was a considerable increase in the number of employees reported, accompanied by a much smaller gain in the aggregate earnings; it is probable that many of the additional workers were not employed throughout the pay period for which information was furnished. The per capita average showed a decline, falling from \$19.89 in the last week in July, to \$19.03 in the last week in August. It must again be mentioned that the figures of earnings given in this review make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of bushmen.

Note - The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire, and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration for which they are paid. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As previously stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes the greatest danger to the comparability of the present and the former statistics of employment.

Employment in mining showed greatest activity, and there was a relatively large increase in the aggregate earnings, probably due to seasonal causes, particularly in the case of coal-miners. The statistics showed that 85,385 persons were paid \$2,784,667 for their services in the last week in August, a per capita figure of \$32.61. The average per employee in the last week in July had been \$31.49.

In communications, there was an increase of 0.4 p.c. in the number employed, and the payrolls disbursed were higher by 0.2 p.c., resulting in a decline of seven cents in the per capita earnings, which were given as \$26.43 in the latest period of observation.

The transportation industries reported at Sept. 1 an aggregate working force of 133,440 men and women, whose earnings in the one week amounted to \$4,373,938. These figures were higher by 0.8 p.c. and 3.5 p.c., respectively, than in the preceding report. There was accordingly a further increase in the average earnings of the individual, which were \$32.78 in the last week in August, as compared with \$31.94 in the same period in July. All three branches of transportation shared in the increase in employment, and also in the higher payrolls disbursed.

Construction, on the whole, was quieter, there being a decline of 4.2 p.c. in the number of workers, while the earnings showed a reduction of 1.8 p.c. There was a curtailment of work on the highways and in the railway construction and maintenance group, but building showed a further advance. Since the earnings reported in building generally exceed those in either of the other two classes of construction, these differences in trends resulted in a considerable increase in the per capita earnings in the group as a whole; these rose from \$22.70 in the last week in July to \$23.27 in the period of observation in August.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported an insignificant falling-off in the number of their employees, but the earnings were higher, possibly due to rather greater regularity in employment. Accordingly, the per capita earnings showed a moderate increase, from \$15.64 in July, to \$15.96 in the last week in August. These averages are lower than those in any other group, partly because of the employment of a considerable proportion of female and part-time workers in services; further, the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging which is frequently a part of the remuneration of the staffs of hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for over 60 p.c. of those employed by the establishments co-operating in the service industry.

In trade, there was a moderate gain in the number of employees and a rather larger rise in the aggregate payroll distributed; the former was higher by 0.4 p.c., and the latter by 1.6 p.c. The reported per capita earnings therefore showed an increase, being \$23.28 in the last week in August, as compared with \$23.00 in the last week in July.

The present report shows, for the first time, statistics of earnings in financial organizations, in which 63,202 persons were reported to have earned \$1,803,496 in the last week in August, a per capita average of \$28.54. The inclusion of the figures for financial organizations raises the per capita average for the Dominion from \$25.99 to \$26.08. The statistics for the provinces and the eight leading cities do not yet include the employees and the earnings in the financial group, but later on the provincial and city distribution of these employees and the earnings in such industries will be shown.

The payrolls reported in all provinces except Manitoba, were higher in the last week of August than in the corresponding period in July. In Manitoba, there was a moderate falling-off in employment, together with a slightly larger loss in the aggregate earnings; the per capita earnings therefore declined, falling from \$26.75 in the final week in July to \$26.70 in the last week in August. In all other provinces, the aggregate and per capita earnings showed increases. The gain of 4.6 p.c. in the total payroll distributed by the firms co-operating in Alberta was proportionately the largest, while the greatest increases in the money disbursed were reported in Quebec and Ontario, where they amounted to \$446,150 and \$355,045, respectively.

As previously stated, the differences in the ^{average} earnings in the various provinces and cities largely result from the industrial and the sex distributions of the persons whose earnings are aggregated to give the provincial and city figures. For example, the concentration of heavy industries in certain centres in Ontario, and of plants producing consumers' goods in the cities in Quebec, accounts to a considerable extent for the differences in the per capita earnings in the two provinces, and in the cities therein. These points will be further emphasized when statistics are published in some detail for the provinces and the cities.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver there were also increases in the payrolls disbursed. These five centres accordingly showed higher average earnings in the last week in August than in the same period in July. In Windsor and Winnipeg, on the other hand, the earnings were lower, despite the larger numbers on the payrolls; the losses in aggregate and average earnings were due in the main to a difference in the time worked by employees in the more highly paid classes, partly resulting from shortage of materials occasioned by industrial disputes.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed a slowing-up in employment; in the first three provinces, this took place in the non-manufacturing industries, offsetting improvement in manufacturing. In Saskatchewan, however, the trend was also downward in manufacturing. Continued expansion was indicated in the remaining provinces, mainly in manufacturing. The general gains ranged from 1.4 p.c. in Quebec to 2.6 p.c. in Alberta, while the largest increase, amounting to 10,862 workers, or 1.6 p.c., was reported in Ontario.

In all provinces the employment afforded by industrial establishments was at a higher level than at Sept. 1 of last autumn. In the last two months, industrial activity in four of the five economic areas - the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia - has been greater than in any preceding month in the record of 21 years; in the Prairie Area, the index of employment is higher than in any other month since the late summer of 1929.

Maritime Provinces.- Activity decreased in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but gained in New Brunswick, with the result that there was a slight decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. This was seasonal in the experience of the years since 1920, although the trend at Sept. 1 in the more recent years of this period has been upward. At the beginning of September, 1940, a substantial gain had been indicated; the volume of employment then, however, was considerably less than at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided improvement, particularly in the iron and steel divisions, while there were smaller increases in pulp and paper and edible plant products. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade showed curtailment.

Statistics were received from 900 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 122,762 workers at Sept. 1, 1941, compared with 122,827 in the preceding month. A large increase had been indicated at the beginning of September of last year, when the 859 employers furnishing data had reported 94,585 persons on their payrolls. The index then was nearly 37 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 164.1.

Quebec.- The trend in Quebec continued upward; the improvement exceeded the usual seasonal gain at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920, but was not so pronounced as that noted at the same date in 1940. There were important gains in transportation, logging and manufacturing, with smaller advances in mining and services. Trade showed little general change, while construction released employees. The loss in the latter was in work on the roads, there being an upward movement in building and also in railway construction and maintenance. Within the manufacturing division, the largest additions to the payrolls were in iron and steel, in which over 2,500 accessions to the working forces were reported. Textile, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, rubber and leather plants also afforded more

employment; animal and vegetable food and lumber factories, on the other hand, were slacker.

The working force of the 3,159 establishments co-operating in Quebec included 495,220 employees, as against 488,620 at Aug. 1. Employment at the latest date was in greater volume than in any other month in the nearly twenty-one years during which the current surveys have been made. The index stood at 169.9, as compared with 136.4 at the beginning of September, 1940, when statements had been tabulated from 3,077 firms employing 390,973 men and women, compared with 374,362 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In Ontario, 5,469 businessmen reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 675,567 at the first of August to 686,429 at Sept. 1. This increase of 10,862 persons, or 1.6 p.c., has only twice been exceeded at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. The gain was decidedly larger than that indicated at the same date last year; the index then, at 134.8, was many points lower than the latest figure of 169.2, the maximum to date.

Manufacturing recorded a further substantial advance, almost 12,800 persons being taken on in such establishments. There was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1941, in the iron and steel and vegetable food group, together with smaller gains in the pulp and paper, textile, rubber, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other classes, while the working forces of animal food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants slightly declined. In some of these industries, the increases were seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, transportation and hotel and restaurants showed heightened activity. Building, mining, communications and trade reported little general change, while in highway and railway construction and maintenance, there were considerable reductions in personnel.

The 5,305 employers co-operating at Sept. 1 in 1940 had a working force of 538,252 men and women, as compared with 530,414 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Further moderate advances, on the whole, were indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; there was a slowing-down in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but decided improvement was shown in Alberta. The general index, at 136.1, was over 19 points above that of Sept. 1, 1940; it was also higher than in any other month since September, 1929.

Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,781 firms with 184,243 employees, as compared with 183,524 in the preceding month. This increase of 0.4 p.c. was not equal to that reported at the same date in 1940, being also rather less than the average gain at the beginning of September in earlier years for which information is on record.

Manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade afforded more employment; the increases in manufacturing, which were particularly large, took place mainly in the chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, services and construction and maintenance were slacker.

For Sept. 1, 1940, 1,718 establishments had reported a staff of 153,223 persons, a gain of 1.9 p.c. over the preceding month.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed continued expansion at Sept. 1; the improvement, which was above-average for the season of the year, resulted in the establishment of a new high index. This stood at 149.8, being 18.2 p.c. higher than the Sept. 1, 1940, figure of 126.7. Transportation and construction reported a falling-off, but in other industries the trend was upward. There were slight gains in mining, communications and services; those in trade and logging were larger, although they were still on a moderate scale, while manufacturing establishments reported considerable improvement, that in lumber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and food factories being most extensive.

The working forces of the 1,324 employers furnishing data in British Columbia rose from 135,457 in the preceding month, to 138,401 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,288 firms had made returns, showing an aggregate staff

of 112,352. The index then stood at 126.7, many points below the latest figure of 149.8.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

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 little general change was indicated in Ottawa. The staffs reported by employers in all these cities were decidedly larger than at Sept. 1, 1940; industrial employment was also more active than in any other month of the record, except in Ottawa, where the index was fractionally lower than at Aug. 1, 1941, but was otherwise at the peak.

Montreal.-- Employment in Montreal increased substantially at the beginning of September, 4,671 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,833 co-operating firms, who employed 229,674. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and textile products, but vegetable food, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other factories were also busier. Among the non-manufacturing industries, shipping, services and trade showed heightened activity, while there was a falling-off in construction.

A similar advance, on the whole, had been made at Sept. 1, 1940, when data were received from 1,797 employers of 183,489 men and women; the index was then nearly 34 points lower. The latest figure, (151.6), was the highest in the record.

Quebec.-- A further gain was indicated in Quebec, according to 219 establishments having 25,821 workers, as compared with 24,835 in the preceding month. The index, at 186.2, was many points above the Sept. 1, 1940, figure of 138.9, previously the maximum for that date. Manufacturing showed an important increase at the beginning of September, mainly in chemical and iron and steel plants. Moderate improvement was reported in transportation and construction, while trade was quieter.

A smaller advance had been reported by the 216 concerns making returns for the beginning of September last year, when their staffs had aggregated 19,302.

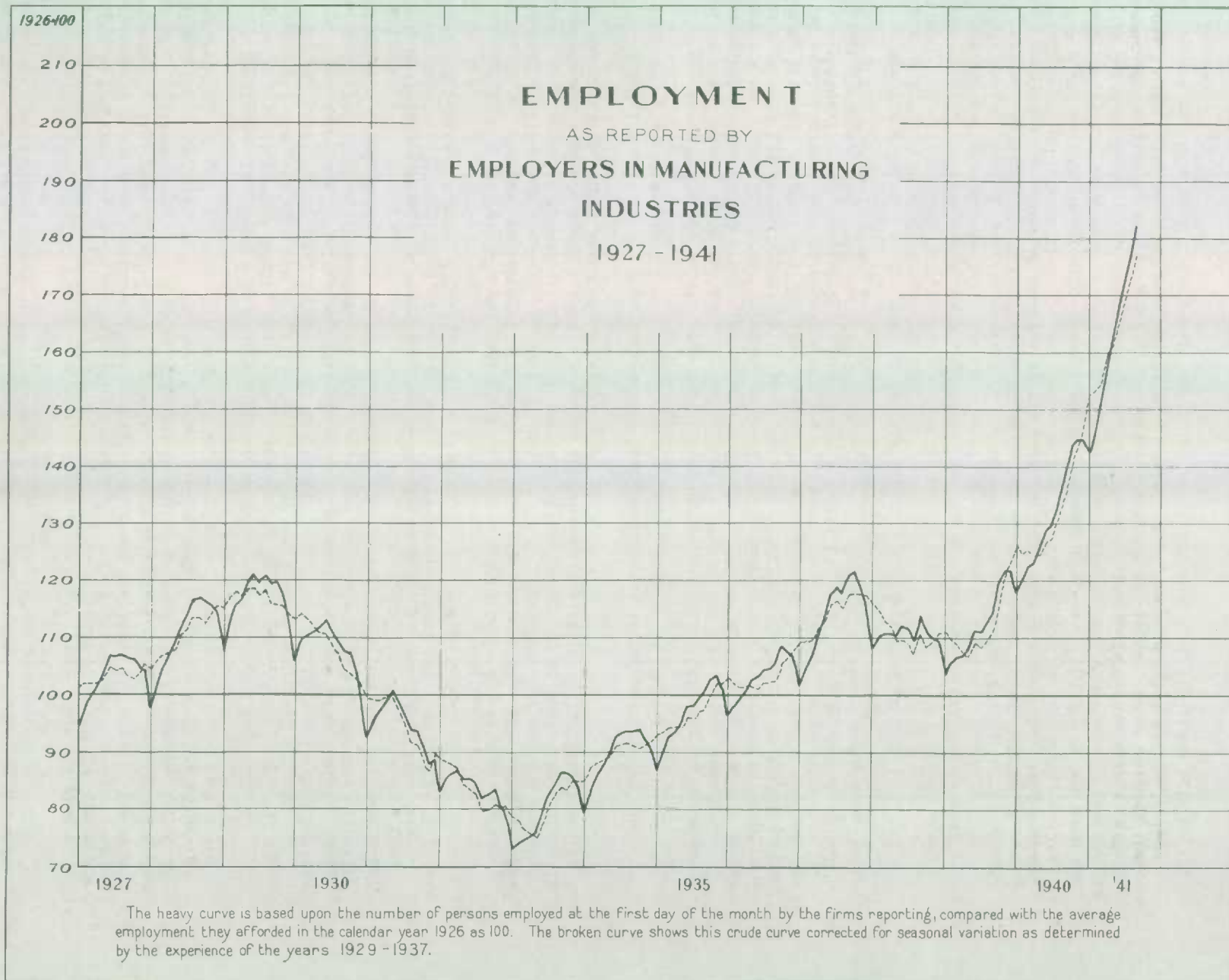
Toronto.-- There was substantial improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles and iron and steel, while leather, vegetable food, printing and publishing, chemical, electrical apparatus and other divisions also showed an upward movement. Trade was rather more active; construction was quieter, while little general change was noted in other non-manufacturing industries. Statements were received from 1,888 employers of 204,647 men and women, a number greater by 3,868 than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a larger scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was, however, decidedly below its present level; the Sept. 1, 1941, index of 159.5 was the highest yet indicated in these surveys of employment.

The firms furnishing information for the beginning of September of last year had numbered 1,819, and their employees, 166,533.

Ottawa.-- Little general change was noted in Ottawa, there was a decline in construction, while manufacturing, trade and services were rather brisker. The 243 establishments making returns reported 20,660 workers, compared with 20,683 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1940, a larger decrease had been indicated by the 238 co-operating employers, who had provided jobs for 16,878 workers; the index was then many points lower.

Hamilton.-- Manufacturing showed further important expansion, chiefly in the iron and steel division. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and trade were quieter, while other groups showed little change on the whole. Three hundred and forty concerns in Hamilton had 55,702 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 54,819 at Aug. 1. A slightly greater advance had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial employment was at a much lower level, according to information from 335 firms with 42,301 employees.

Chart 3



Windsor.- Heightened activity was reported in Windsor, where the 200 establishments making returns had 33,208 men and women on their staffs, as against 31,393 in the preceding month. Food and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, the gain in the last-named being substantial. Construction was also busier, while the changes in other non-manufacturing industries were slight.

The increase noted at the same date of last year had been larger, but the general index was then many points lower; a personnel of 23,386 had been indicated by the 193 employers furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1940.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed its sixth successive advance; this took place mainly in manufacturing, notably of chemical products, and in trade. Construction, however, released a considerable number of men. Little general change was shown in the other industrial divisions. An aggregate staff of 54,027 men and women was reported by the 555 co-operating establishments, which had employed 53,614 in the preceding month. A greater increase had been indicated at the same date in 1940 by the 536 firms whose statements were received, and whose employees had numbered 46,221; the latest index of 129.6 was the highest on record.

Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 584 employers of 56,175 persons, as against 54,847 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger staffs, chiefly in vegetable food and iron and steel, the changes in other classes being slight. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction and trade were busier, while transportation was rather quieter.

A smaller increase had been indicated by the 559 establishments co-operating at Sept. 1, 1940, when they had 43,788 workers. The latest index, of 159.4, was the maximum so far recorded in the period for which data are available for Vancouver; this figure was over 30 p.c. higher than that of 128.9 at Sept. 1 of last year, previously the high index for September in the period of observation.

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 6,958 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 919,795 at Aug. 1, to 943,867 at the date under review. This increase of 24,072 persons, or 2.6 p.c. was decidedly larger than usual for the time of year. The number of employees added to the working forces was not exceeded in any earlier September for which information is available, although the percentage gain was fractionally less than at Sept. 1 in either 1940 or 1938.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index rose to a new all-time maximum of 181.5. In the preceding month, the figure was 176.9, while at Sept. 1, 1940, it had been 138.4. The pre-war peak index for September was 121.2, in 1937.

Reflecting the greater-than-average increase at the latest date, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further advance, rising from 173.0 at Aug. 1, to 176.4 at the beginning of September. These two figures, like the corresponding unadjusted indexes, are the highest on record.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows a particularly noteworthy contra-seasonal increase in iron and steel, most branches of which were decidedly busier; the greatest gains took place in the crude, rolled and forged, general machinery, railway locomotive and car, automobile, aeroplane and fire arm groups. The general increase of 7,750 workers, or 2.7 p.c., in this division raised the index to the new all-time peak of 220.8 at Sept. 1, 1941. Vegetable food, textile and chemical factories also showed unusually large advances for the time of year. Increases which were rather smaller than those in the foregoing, but were nevertheless substantial, were reported in the leather,

rubber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions. On the other hand, a falling-off was noted in animal food, lumber and clay, glass and stone factories. The trend in factory employment was favourable in all provinces except Saskatchewan; the gains of 12,742 employees reported in Ontario and of 5,522 in Quebec were 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:- 1941, 181.5; 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, 1940, 6,743 manufacturing establishments had reported 712,177 men and women on their staffs, compared with 691,348 in the preceding month; this was a gain of 20,839 workers, or three p.c., over Aug. 1, 1940.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed seasonal expansion at the beginning of September, according to the 404 firms making returns, whose employees aggregated 41,421, compared with 39,410 in their last return. The increase took place mainly in Quebec, with smaller advances in Ontario and British Columbia. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly larger than at the same date in 1940, or any other autumn of the record except that in 1937.

Mining.- Coal-mining afforded considerably more employment and there were small additions to the personnel of other non-metallic mineral mines, while the extraction of metallic ores showed a very slight decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 1,650 in the staffs of the 415 operators furnishing data; they had 85,385 workers at Sept. 1. Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was over eleven points lower.

Communications.- Further moderate gain was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 27,259 persons, as compared with 27,149 in the preceding month. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was rather brisker, being at a slightly higher level than in any other month in the period since 1931.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry again increased, improvement being reported in steam railway operation, in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. A combined working force of 133,440 men and women was indicated by the 552 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing statistics in this group, as against 132,344 at Aug. 1. The expansion is not equal to the average at Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. Nevertheless, the latest index is higher than at the same date of last autumn, or of any other year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building construction reported heightened activity, while work on the roads and in the track departments of the railways decreased. The payrolls of the 1,426 contractors whose returns were tabulated included 193,331 employees, or 8,493 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of the last six years, the decline at Sept. 1 is contra-seasonal; prior to 1935, however, the trend at that date had been almost uninterruptedly downward, the losses probably being associated with harvesting operations. A considerable advance had been noted in the same month of last autumn, but the index was then over thirty points lower than that of 153.9 at the latest date; this is the highest figure for September in any year since 1931.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed little general change; 613 employers had 40,978 men and women on their staffs, compared with 40,997 at Aug. 1. This slight decline is contrary to the usual trend at the beginning of September in the years since 1920. However, the index of employment was at the maximum for the early autumn in the last twenty-one years.

Trade.- Retail trade reported a slackening, while wholesale houses showed heightened activity. On the whole, merchandizing establishments afforded more employment, the 2,204 returns tabulated indicating an increase of 632 employees. The reported staffs aggregated 161,373. Activity was at a higher level than at Sept. 1, 1940, although a much larger gain in the personnel had then been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1938 in certain of the leading industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", the number of wholly unemployed persons in Great Britain at Aug. 11 was 219,771, of whom 98,737 were men, 17,390 were boys under eighteen, 82,208 were women and 21,436 were girls under eighteen. At July 14, the total number unemployed was practically the same, being 219,577, of whom 102,010 were men and 88,852 were women, the remainder being boys and girls under eighteen. The number wholly unemployed at Aug. 12, 1940, was 613,156, of whom 303,979 were men and 235,192 were women. The number temporarily stopped at Aug. 11, 1941, was 37,950, of whom 15,131 were men and 21,255 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; the total temporarily stopped at July 14, was 46,027, while the corresponding figure in August, 1940, was 154,380. In addition, 12,568 casual workers were registered as unemployed in August of the present year; of these, 11,958 were men. In the preceding month, the total of unemployed casual workers had been 11,676, and at August 12, 1940, such persons had numbered 31,916.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to a report recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there was in September a further increase in manufacturing in the United States. The increase of approximately 218,000 workers was, however, of slightly less than the usual seasonal proportions, due to a tapering off of the expansion in heavy metals and machine industries. Silk and rayon goods and hosiery showed substantial dislocations, while the increase in the automobile industry was less than usual, in accordance with the effort to conserve raw materials vital to the defence programme.

The number employed in civil non-agricultural employment in September was estimated at 40,065,000, an increase of approximately 439,000 over August. This was the sixth consecutive month in which employment exceeded any previous level. During the last year, there have been substantial gains in employment in all major industrial groups. The largest of these was in manufacturing, in which some 1,907,000 workers have been added to the working forces since September, 1940. Construction, trade, transportation and public utilities and various governmental services also showed substantial increases, while the armed forces were rapidly expanding.

The defence programme has resulted in a marked alteration in the industrial distribution of those employed in manufacturing, there now being a larger number employed in the durable than in the non-durable goods industries. In the period from September, 1940, to September, 1941, employment in the production of durable goods rose by 31.5 p.c. and that in the manufacture of non-durable goods rose by 12.9 p.c. The index number of employment, based on the 1923-1925 average as 100, reached 135.6 p.c. in September, as compared with 132.8 p.c. in August, 1941, and 111.4 p.c. in September, 1940. In the durable goods, the index was 142.3 p.c., as compared with 138.4 p.c. in August, and 108.2 p.c. in September, 1940. The index in the non-durable goods was 129.2 p.c. in September, 1940, as compared with 127.5 p.c. in August, and 114.4 p.c. in September, 1940.

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
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
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	123.9	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	135.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	133.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	133.1	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
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.5	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.5	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.0	130.2	181.9	143.7	169.8	169.2	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8

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

100.0 7.6 .2 4.5 2.9 30.4 42.2 11.3 5.3 2.2 3.8 8.5

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

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
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
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
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	166.2	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	168.0	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	170.7	244.4	129.6	159.4
	14.1	1.6	12.6	1.3	3.4	2.0	3.3	3.5

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

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.

Revised.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	86.5	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
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
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
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
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.5	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.9	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.5	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1941.									
	100.0	58.0	2.6	5.2	1.7	8.2	11.9	2.5	9.9

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 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936
MANUFACTURING	58.0	181.5	176.9	138.4	115.3	113.8	121.2	105.9
Animal products - edible	2.3	192.1	192.6	174.9	159.9	140.7	152.6	136.9
Fur and products	.2	124.3	121.7	114.3	107.8	94.6	98.3	89.2
Leather and products	1.8	142.0	140.1	119.5	116.9	113.9	119.5	112.2
Boots and shoes	1.1	134.7	133.5	119.1	119.3	118.5	122.5	114.6
Lumber and products	4.2	128.0	128.3	107.6	92.6	89.5	98.8	87.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	121.7	123.5	104.5	86.6	84.6	93.0	82.0
Furniture	.6	116.2	114.3	96.6	84.2	84.2	93.6	84.4
Other lumber products	1.0	161.9	158.8	127.8	118.8	109.4	121.2	104.9
Musical instruments	.2	92.9	93.2	75.7	59.9	58.4	58.9	53.3
Plant products - edible	3.4	172.2	150.5	140.9	143.7	157.5	152.7	133.3
Pulp and paper products	5.1	133.6	132.7	121.5	110.1	107.1	115.3	103.6
Pulp and paper	2.3	126.5	125.8	117.8	99.4	97.7	113.2	96.3
Paper products	.9	181.4	176.1	147.5	132.7	135.6	137.0	123.4
Printing and publishing	1.9	126.5	126.8	117.5	116.1	109.7	110.7	106.3
Rubber products	1.1	139.1	135.3	118.0	112.2	102.9	110.9	101.5
Textile products	8.8	163.8	160.7	146.6	119.9	119.5	127.3	118.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	176.1	175.0	158.4	127.9	127.8	141.6	133.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	132.3	131.3	121.7	98.8	94.6	102.9	93.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	189.9	189.4	174.6	133.3	127.2	148.2	145.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	591.9	592.5	504.7	423.5	483.7	545.7	514.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	144.2	144.3	136.2	121.8	119.7	126.8	124.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	161.8	155.0	144.0	114.7	116.3	120.0	110.1
Other textile products	1.0	164.9	161.5	135.4	107.9	104.0	106.9	94.3
Tobacco	.6	112.9	109.9	105.9	101.3	100.2	105.0	95.4
Beverages	.8	222.1	220.8	184.9	181.8	174.3	156.9	139.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.9	383.5	365.0	208.1	161.9	159.7	157.0	139.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	135.4	137.5	111.6	99.4	93.5	102.9	88.9
Electric light and power	1.2	155.2	154.5	146.4	142.8	136.0	131.0	124.1
Electrical apparatus	1.9	225.1	218.0	160.6	132.4	139.2	157.2	124.4
Iron and steel products	18.4	220.8	215.3	136.6	94.1	93.1	104.8	83.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	226.4	222.1	166.9	129.3	115.4	143.7	107.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	223.4	212.8	152.5	115.9	120.9	134.5	106.5
Agricultural implements	.5	104.8	106.8	79.0	45.0	51.0	72.6	45.5
Land vehicles	7.4	190.1	186.8	117.6	82.7	81.7	89.2	74.2
Automobiles and parts	2.2	247.9	245.6	163.5	101.6	103.5	108.7	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.4	494.6	472.4	258.5	61.0	75.9	74.4	56.6
Heating appliances	.3	165.0	165.4	143.3	135.1	138.7	136.2	105.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	246.8	243.4	166.9	110.5	116.1	136.1	91.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	241.8	237.6	149.4	109.2	105.5	121.0	96.7
Other iron and steel products	3.8	291.7	280.0	149.7	105.2	101.2	111.3	93.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	297.5	292.0	203.8	160.7	160.3	166.8	139.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	189.2	189.5	180.9	160.4	161.7	156.6	143.7
Miscellaneous	.6	237.7	220.5	152.2	149.1	147.2	147.2	133.0
LOGGING	2.6	139.6	132.8	126.8	60.3	58.6	143.4	82.7
MINING	5.2	181.6	178.1	170.2	168.0	157.4	159.1	140.2
Coal	1.6	94.9	89.6	91.2	87.8	88.4	89.8	85.7
Metallic ores	2.9	377.5	377.7	350.0	351.7	326.9	319.6	272.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	164.2	160.1	159.8	153.0	128.3	146.9	120.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	102.0	101.6	92.1	87.3	88.3	90.9	86.0
Telegraphs	.5	126.5	125.7	110.2	98.2	102.7	106.2	99.6
Telephones	1.2	95.4	95.1	87.2	84.3	84.3	86.7	82.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.2	105.9	105.0	94.6	90.0	88.7	89.7	89.4
Street railways	2.3	153.2	151.6	137.5	130.6	124.8	119.5	121.2
Steam railways	4.4	90.0	89.7	81.5	77.9	76.3	79.2	79.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	111.4	109.1	97.5	91.7	98.3	98.9	96.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.9	153.9	160.7	121.1	152.2	133.8	144.5	109.0
Building	4.2	158.2	155.9	116.5	80.5	71.7	81.6	60.1
Highway	4.9	203.4	224.9	166.8	309.7	262.1	278.1	161.9
Railway	2.8	104.3	106.9	82.0	77.5	76.1	82.4	109.6
SERVICES	2.5	183.9	184.0	157.1	151.7	146.7	146.6	137.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	181.5	182.3	156.9	153.7	146.5	148.7	139.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	188.1	187.0	157.4	148.3	146.9	147.4	135.6
TRADE	9.9	157.5	156.8	142.9	134.9	131.0	130.9	126.3
Retail	7.4	163.2	163.4	147.5	139.0	134.9	136.4	132.3
Wholesale	2.5	142.3	139.2	130.7	124.1	121.8	118.5	112.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	162.7	160.6	131.6	119.6	115.1	123.2	107.1

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1941	Aug.1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936
<u>Maritime</u> - All Manufacturing	35.8	161.9	155.7	130.2	108.6	102.4	123.7	103.0
<u>Provinces</u>								
Lumber products	4.0	109.9	112.7	109.4	86.5	84.0	111.7	91.5
Pulp and paper	4.4	195.0	188.0	178.7	148.8	153.4	186.9	156.5
Textile products	3.5	118.1	117.5	112.1	85.5	84.5	92.4	83.6
Iron and steel	14.2	207.4	192.6	133.3	109.8	95.3	130.9	102.6
Other manufactures	9.7	151.6	147.2	130.1	116.8	111.6	116.5	100.8
Logging	2.6	136.5	176.9	144.0	56.0	44.5	172.5	48.6
Mining	14.1	114.7	114.2	113.7	112.1	112.5	114.4	106.9
Communications	2.0	112.1	110.9	101.2	101.5	102.2	101.8	100.6
Transportation	8.3	87.8	91.2	76.7	62.8	60.0	63.5	63.7
Construction	26.8	345.2	348.2	181.8	208.6	210.0	288.0	228.9
Services	2.1	306.3	318.1	242.6	225.6	230.0	227.4	218.2
Trade	8.3	165.8	169.9	147.3	135.2	131.0	128.9	121.4
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	164.0	164.2	127.3	116.4	113.2	135.4	114.4
<u>Quebec</u>								
All Manufacturing	63.9	190.1	186.8	142.2	117.2	115.7	122.7	106.5
Lumber products	3.4	151.8	152.6	118.4	99.8	104.2	112.2	95.9
Pulp and paper	6.3	129.8	129.9	120.6	106.0	106.4	114.0	100.5
Textile products	14.9	184.5	180.8	163.0	135.3	132.7	140.9	127.8
Iron and steel	16.6	241.7	234.3	125.0	84.8	84.8	101.2	79.3
Other manufactures	22.7	195.9	193.1	151.1	131.4	127.9	128.1	112.0
Logging	3.9	218.6	195.2	211.8	87.0	76.7	240.1	133.4
Mining	2.9	309.5	304.7	290.0	288.3	255.3	267.0	204.3
Communications	1.4	95.6	95.8	82.2	78.0	77.4	79.4	73.5
Transportation	7.8	107.9	103.7	94.0	86.2	88.8	88.7	88.6
Construction	11.0	134.1	140.8	117.8	204.4	142.1	121.1	70.9
Services	2.2	158.2	156.0	135.0	130.0	129.2	137.0	121.3
Trade	6.9	163.1	164.1	148.4	141.1	138.6	138.1	133.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	169.9	167.6	136.4	128.5	118.1	124.5	103.0
<u>Ontario</u>								
All Manufacturing	66.5	181.4	176.5	137.6	113.6	114.3	120.8	105.3
Lumber products	3.3	104.1	104.3	91.0	78.6	77.3	87.5	76.5
Pulp and paper	5.2	131.0	129.6	117.9	110.1	106.6	110.8	101.0
Textile products	8.6	145.7	142.5	131.7	106.1	108.5	116.5	112.6
Iron and steel	24.0	232.1	228.4	152.1	100.3	100.1	110.1	85.8
Other manufactures	25.4	191.4	182.4	146.4	137.1	139.4	142.5	125.7
Logging	1.4	102.8	98.3	74.8	41.0	39.9	93.6	53.9
Mining	4.6	317.2	318.3	289.8	289.0	256.2	256.3	228.1
Communications	1.5	91.9	92.5	86.0	78.7	80.9	86.3	78.7
Transportation	5.5	101.7	100.8	91.3	86.3	83.5	89.0	86.7
Construction	8.5	154.3	160.8	126.9	114.4	115.0	156.0	107.1
Services	2.3	207.7	206.3	175.7	167.7	165.0	161.3	154.1
Trade	9.5	162.0	162.0	147.8	139.7	135.1	135.3	132.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	169.2	166.5	134.8	116.2	115.0	125.0	108.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>								
All Manufacturing	32.5	151.8	148.2	119.9	110.0	106.6	109.8	99.9
Lumber products	2.4	152.2	153.9	123.9	100.9	102.2	106.1	92.4
Pulp and paper	2.3	108.5	109.9	98.7	103.1	95.2	99.1	91.2
Textile products	2.4	194.7	197.3	173.2	142.3	136.3	137.5	130.8
Iron and steel	11.0	117.1	114.7	86.9	81.2	79.9	79.6	70.5
Other manufactures	14.4	203.3	194.1	156.5	144.0	138.9	146.8	135.6
Logging	.6	60.9	66.8	40.3	19.7	10.6	8.2	8.3
Mining	6.9	143.7	128.7	127.4	116.6	110.7	109.4	103.4
Communications	2.5	119.8	118.0	103.6	99.9	101.5	100.8	100.8
Transportation	17.7	116.5	115.9	105.1	104.3	102.1	95.3	98.6
Construction	17.8	129.4	139.6	112.6	126.5	132.3	121.9	129.4
Services	3.6	176.2	182.2	154.4	149.7	138.8	131.9	130.4
Trade	18.4	139.1	136.6	128.3	121.4	118.3	117.3	113.2
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	136.1	135.6	117.0	114.0	112.2	109.4	107.4
<u>British Columbia</u>								
All Manufacturing	48.7	190.2	182.6	153.3	129.7	117.8	127.3	116.2
Lumber products	14.5	147.6	146.5	121.8	109.5	96.4	100.4	94.3
Pulp and paper	5.0	153.0	151.7	132.5	114.2	97.0	121.9	114.7
Textile products	1.1	172.5	174.3	152.1	128.2	127.6	129.0	116.7
Iron and steel	10.2	308.1	293.4	164.1	80.4	86.8	89.9	77.9
Other manufactures	17.9	208.7	193.3	193.5	174.9	158.7	171.1	153.7
Logging	5.9	111.0	103.4	105.2	63.6	75.0	112.3	85.4
Mining	7.1	113.7	113.2	114.4	116.5	117.9	115.5	97.9
Communications	2.5	125.8	122.5	118.3	115.8	115.5	115.7	114.1
Transportation	10.0	105.2	109.0	100.2	105.8	102.3	107.8	104.7
Construction	10.5	120.1	123.8	80.6	99.8	106.9	117.7	104.6
Services	3.3	156.1	154.3	137.7	141.7	124.9	123.2	111.9
Trade	12.0	165.5	160.9	145.6	136.8	131.4	136.7	124.8
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	149.8	146.6	126.7	116.6	112.0	121.2	109.3

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.

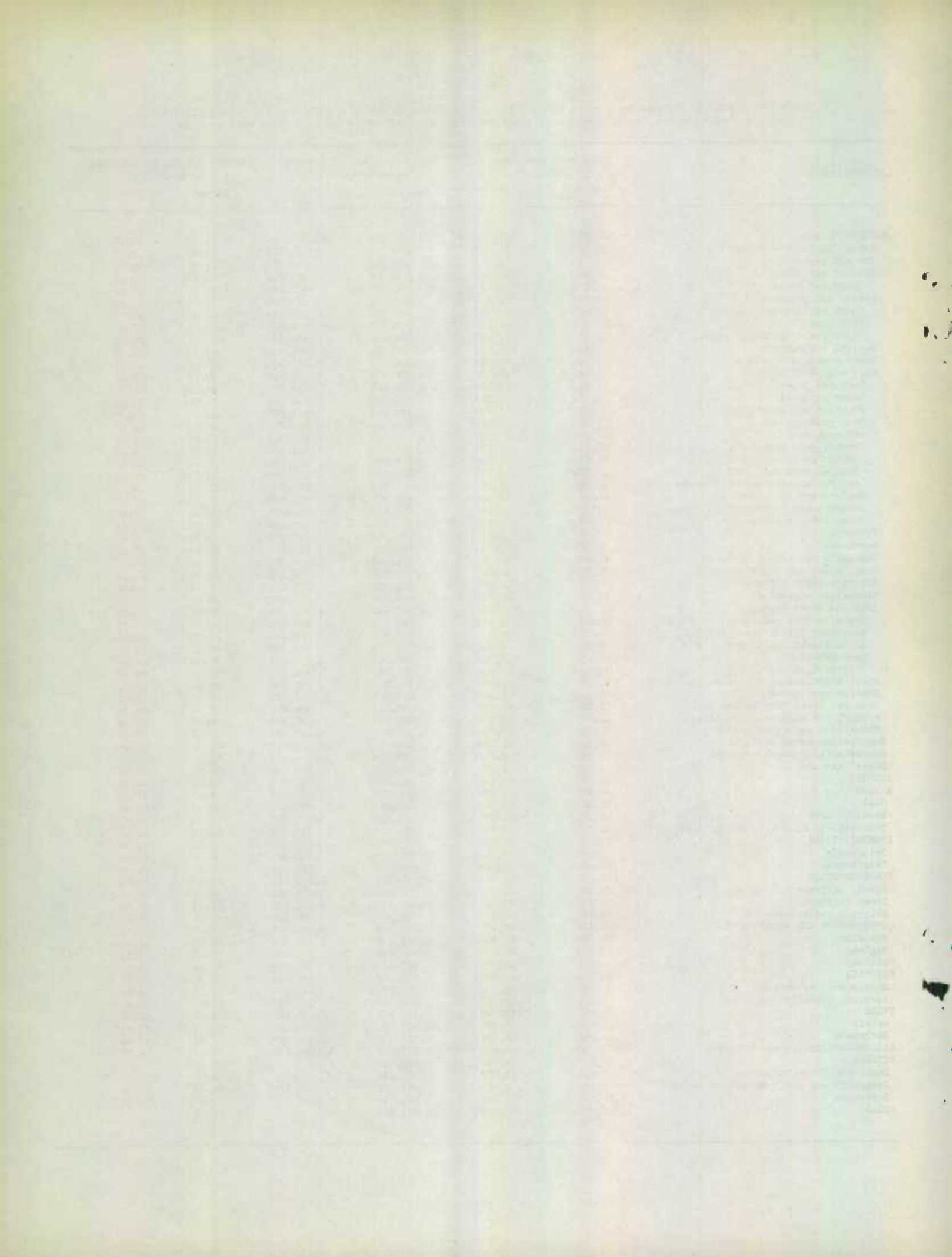
TABLE 6.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	Sept.1 1940	Sept.1 1939	Sept.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	72.7	175.0	170.6	129.0	109.2	106.5	112.2	97.5
Plant products - edible	3.8	151.1	146.9	137.7	127.6	125.4	120.2	112.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	126.0	125.2	115.8	113.6	108.5	108.3	103.4
Textiles	14.9	164.4	157.2	142.7	118.4	118.8	120.8	109.4
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	156.3	154.0	137.2	125.2	119.8	112.1	105.3
Iron and steel	23.8	219.0	214.5	119.3	83.0	82.9	97.0	76.3
Other manufactures	22.2	165.7	161.9	127.4	116.8	111.1	118.3	101.2
Communications	1.4	66.3	66.8	68.2	64.7	64.8	66.3	63.0
Transportation	6.3	119.6	114.3	100.5	93.1	95.0	96.9	97.9
Construction	4.3	61.8	65.0	55.8	110.2	105.2	78.4	48.8
Trade	11.8	154.0	153.0	143.2	135.4	131.5	130.9	126.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	151.6	148.5	117.8	109.3	106.6	107.6	94.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	69.7	216.9	207.4	149.6	109.9	107.9	110.2	99.6
Leather products	11.1	111.5	110.9	99.0	104.5	104.0	104.3	108.8
Other manufactures	58.6	264.0	250.4	171.6	112.3	109.7	112.9	95.3
Transportation	3.9	75.4	72.7	88.0	102.1	96.0	97.9	93.5
Construction	9.7	213.4	187.7	156.0	300.9	116.6	106.2	75.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	186.2	179.1	138.9	127.8	110.2	110.0	97.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	69.6	171.8	167.5	132.9	110.5	108.4	110.1	102.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	159.9	156.9	126.5	124.0	117.5	119.2	113.4
Printing and publishing	7.7	156.0	153.1	133.7	128.1	126.8	127.1	118.9
Textiles	10.1	126.6	119.3	112.4	90.8	91.8	94.8	92.0
Iron and steel	18.2	253.0	245.7	159.2	100.6	95.3	97.6	80.8
Other manufactures	27.9	165.9	163.3	131.9	116.4	115.0	116.2	109.1
Communications	1.5	71.2	71.9	71.3	68.6	67.2	68.7	65.7
Transportation	3.7	109.5	109.6	104.6	99.9	98.3	99.2	96.5
Construction	3.5	118.4	123.9	101.4	61.7	64.2	75.5	65.2
Trade	17.8	151.6	149.9	134.7	127.0	123.6	124.9	123.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	159.5	156.7	128.5	110.5	108.1	110.0	103.4
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	51.3	159.2	158.8	121.7	102.9	100.4	104.7	99.9
Lumber products	4.9	86.4	85.1	81.5	69.2	73.1	70.1	67.2
Pulp and paper	13.8	117.9	120.7	106.7	97.5	91.8	96.0	93.5
Other manufactures	32.6	219.6	217.3	148.2	119.5	116.5	123.4	115.9
Construction	11.9	162.1	176.3	132.1	117.9	136.9	146.3	154.9
Trade	20.4	170.6	166.5	148.2	136.7	134.8	128.2	126.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.8	157.0	124.4	108.6	109.0	113.7	111.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.2	179.2	175.2	133.3	101.0	110.3	122.4	96.3
Textiles	13.1	119.5	119.5	110.4	83.2	88.3	92.1	86.8
Electrical apparatus	9.2	168.2	167.1	133.7	108.7	119.2	135.5	109.2
Iron and steel	42.8	235.4	227.7	148.4	95.5	109.8	135.7	85.1
Other manufactures	19.1	157.3	153.4	132.2	122.0	127.7	125.2	115.6
Construction	3.1	113.3	117.1	74.8	75.4	66.1	54.6	48.4
Trade	7.0	146.3	150.1	136.0	132.0	131.6	129.3	126.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	170.7	168.0	129.6	101.8	109.2	119.4	97.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	88.3	271.2	256.1	188.0	121.7	129.4	135.2	110.3
Iron and steel	72.9	292.5	279.2	187.3	110.2	113.9	121.8	100.3
Other manufactures	15.4	202.0	180.6	190.4	160.4	181.6	185.1	147.1
Construction	4.0	143.5	112.4	59.3	49.1	42.3	109.6	37.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	244.4	229.3	169.1	115.2	121.1	132.2	106.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	55.7	152.4	146.1	111.0	104.1	100.0	105.0	96.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	173.9	173.9	144.0	132.0	124.5	151.5	130.2
Printing and publishing	4.7	110.0	113.2	101.9	107.0	97.3	105.6	92.8
Textiles	6.8	199.8	202.9	175.3	147.0	143.1	141.7	144.8
Iron and steel	18.2	114.9	115.3	84.9	78.6	77.1	79.8	73.2
Other manufactures	20.1	208.7	181.7	127.4	123.5	119.3	121.7	112.2
Transportation	5.5	76.4	75.2	85.0	83.6	87.5	85.9	82.8
Construction	5.3	101.5	147.1	85.3	49.7	62.6	53.5	52.0
Trade	27.4	117.7	114.6	107.9	102.9	98.6	101.3	96.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	129.6	128.6	105.6	98.2	96.5	98.8	92.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	49.2	215.3	209.1	154.7	124.1	121.7	119.6	114.4
Lumber products	10.4	139.5	140.2	119.3	96.8	87.1	88.3	86.8
Other manufactures	38.8	252.1	242.7	171.6	136.9	137.5	133.9	127.0
Communications	4.4	115.9	114.5	114.0	113.6	112.6	113.1	111.7
Transportation	9.9	85.6	86.4	100.6	110.7	105.9	115.9	111.0
Construction	8.1	117.8	112.3	57.1	55.8	77.9	98.4	65.7
Services	5.6	147.1	145.2	138.9	142.2	119.6	120.1	107.8
Trade	22.8	165.3	161.4	148.0	139.8	133.0	139.5	129.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	159.4	155.6	128.9	117.2	114.9	119.6	110.0

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

Table 7. - Number of Persons Employed at Sept. 1 and Aug. 1, 1941, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of these Employees in One Week in August and one week in July.

INDUSTRIES	Number of Employees reported at -		Aggregate weekly earnings for one week in -		Average per Capita Earnings in one week in -	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	August	July	August	July
MANUFACTURING	943,868	919,795	24,707,321	23,962,768	26.18	26.05
Animal products - edible	37,872	37,978	937,110	940,848	24.74	24.77
Fur and products	3,000	2,938	76,044	72,810	25.01	24.78
Leather and products	29,151	28,761	552,918	526,313	18.97	18.30
Boots and shoes	18,502	18,340	341,027	327,166	18.43	17.84
Lumber and products	68,868	69,036	1,497,308	1,491,263	21.74	21.60
Rough and dressed lumber	43,007	43,639	964,334	969,299	22.42	22.21
Furniture	10,291	10,120	218,878	213,488	21.27	21.10
Other lumber products	15,570	15,277	314,096	308,486	20.17	20.19
Musical instruments	2,652	2,660	62,471	60,464	23.57	22.73
Plant products - edible	55,320	48,347	1,146,574	1,057,239	20.73	21.87
Pulp and paper products	83,327	82,767	2,486,919	2,443,545	29.85	29.52
Pulp and paper	38,354	38,136	1,256,268	1,216,276	32.75	31.89
Paper products	14,559	14,137	346,493	344,062	23.80	24.34
Printing and publishing	30,414	30,495	884,158	883,207	29.07	28.96
Rubber products	17,905	17,418	449,086	425,500	25.08	24.43
Textile products	143,205	140,486	2,722,666	2,597,962	19.01	18.49
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,475	53,137	1,051,723	1,012,996	19.67	19.06
Cotton yarn and cloth	26,423	26,230	500,186	479,198	18.93	18.27
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,721	11,691	240,546	237,541	20.52	20.32
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,169	11,180	221,720	210,087	19.85	18.79
Hosiery and knit goods	23,541	23,562	403,681	402,799	17.15	17.10
Garments and personal furnishings	49,395	47,346	910,830	842,958	18.44	17.80
Other textile products	16,794	16,441	356,432	339,209	21.22	20.63
Tobacco	9,318	9,070	170,937	167,671	18.34	18.49
Beverages	12,261	12,190	359,307	358,474	29.30	29.41
Chemicals and allied products	47,943	45,250	1,291,249	1,199,077	26.93	26.50
Clay, glass and stone products	15,287	15,527	379,523	379,102	24.83	24.42
Electric light and power	19,759	19,675	614,964	616,304	31.12	31.32
Electrical apparatus	31,343	30,646	886,289	859,289	28.28	27.39
Iron and steel products	298,543	290,793	9,077,903	8,888,400	30.41	30.67
Crude, rolled and forged products	28,949	28,394	862,757	858,384	29.80	30.23
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,259	22,011	720,640	667,430	30.98	30.32
Agricultural implements	8,831	9,000	250,914	254,782	28.41	28.31
Land vehicles	119,812	117,683	3,760,563	3,805,976	31.59	32.34
Automobiles and parts	35,860	35,534	1,257,071	1,303,089	35.05	36.67
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,180	21,181	715,258	673,788	32.25	31.81
Heating appliances	5,405	5,417	141,109	137,971	26.11	25.47
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	15,973	15,757	616,395	484,508	32.33	30.75
Foundry and machine shop products	12,861	12,634	353,572	337,917	27.49	26.75
Other iron and steel products	61,273	58,716	1,756,695	1,667,634	28.67	28.40
Non-ferrous metal products	44,105	43,289	1,276,671	1,211,719	28.92	27.99
Non-metallic mineral products	14,440	14,090	493,119	479,698	34.15	34.05
Miscellaneous	9,569	8,875	228,263	207,090	23.86	23.33
LOGGING	41,421	39,410	788,353	783,869	19.03	19.89
MINING	85,385	83,735	2,784,667	2,636,600	32.61	31.49
Coal	26,067	24,622	742,328	665,407	28.49	27.02
Metallic ores	48,201	48,230	1,746,571	1,686,415	36.24	34.97
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,127	10,883	295,768	284,778	26.58	26.17
COMMUNICATIONS	27,259	27,149	720,586	719,452	26.43	26.50
Telegraphs	7,259	7,213	186,842	183,209	26.74	25.40
Telephones	20,000	19,936	533,744	536,243	26.69	26.90
TRANSPORTATION	133,440	132,344	4,373,938	4,227,266	32.78	31.94
Street railways and cartage	36,864	36,482	1,068,183	1,051,685	28.98	28.83
Steam railways	71,817	71,591	2,613,727	2,524,693	36.39	35.26
Shipping and stevedoring	24,759	24,271	692,028	650,988	27.95	26.82
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	193,331	201,824	4,498,882	4,580,677	23.27	22.70
Building	68,587	67,562	1,872,666	1,867,358	27.30	27.64
Highway	79,889	88,323	1,667,047	1,736,692	20.87	19.66
Railway	44,855	45,949	959,149	976,627	21.38	21.25
SERVICES	40,978	40,997	654,107	641,242	15.96	15.64
Hotels and restaurants	25,664	25,775	380,223	370,210	14.82	14.36
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,314	15,222	273,884	271,032	17.88	17.81
TRADE	161,373	160,741	3,757,371	3,697,451	23.28	23.00
Retail	121,317	121,561	2,619,087	2,605,994	21.69	21.44
Wholesale	40,056	39,190	1,138,284	1,091,457	28.42	27.85
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,627,055	1,605,995	42,285,225	41,249,335	25.99	25.68
FINANCE	83,202	60,028	1,803,496	-	28.54	-
Banks and Trust Companies	35,886	32,703	937,245	-	26.12	-
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	1,450	1,463	46,082	45,571	31.78	31.15
Insurance	25,866	25,862	820,169	824,303	31.71	31.87
TOTAL	1,690,257	1,666,023	44,088,721	-	26.08	-



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