CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1939

(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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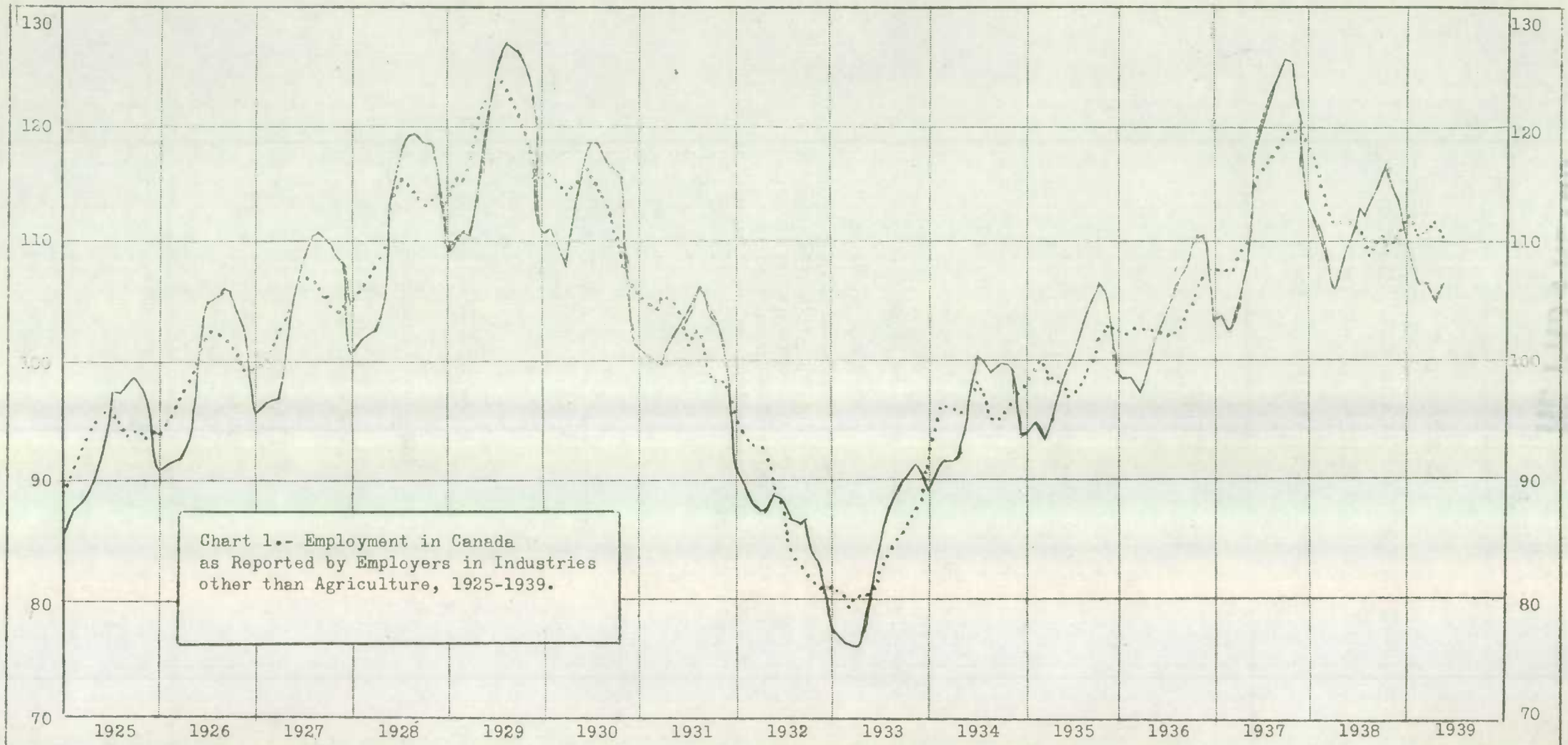

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with 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.

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OTTAWA - CANADA

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THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

- GENERAL SUMMARY -

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,607 firms showed an increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,030,718 persons, or 12,149 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 104.9 at April 1 to 106.2 at the date under review, when it was about a point lower than at May 1, 1938; practically the same as at May 1, 1937, it was higher than at that date in any other year since 1930. The general industrial expansion reported at the beginning of May, 1939, was not so pronounced as usual for the time of year, partly owing to the lateness of the spring in many sections of the country. The index when corrected for seasonal influences, therefore declined, falling fractionally from 111.1 in the preceding month, to 110.3 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8.

Manufacturing as a whole reported moderate seasonal improvement at the date under review, mainly in food, lumber and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the leather and tobacco divisions released employees. Logging and coal-mining also showed considerable curtailment of a seasonal character, while communications, services, trade, transportation and construction afforded decidedly more employment. The gain in communications and services approximated the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record; that in trade was unusually large, while the increases in the remaining industries were rather less than average; in some cases, this was due to the retarding effect of the late spring.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1938, shows that the 10,551 firms then co-operating had employed 1,024,702 persons, as compared with 1,001,202 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had been reported in services, trade, transportation and construction.

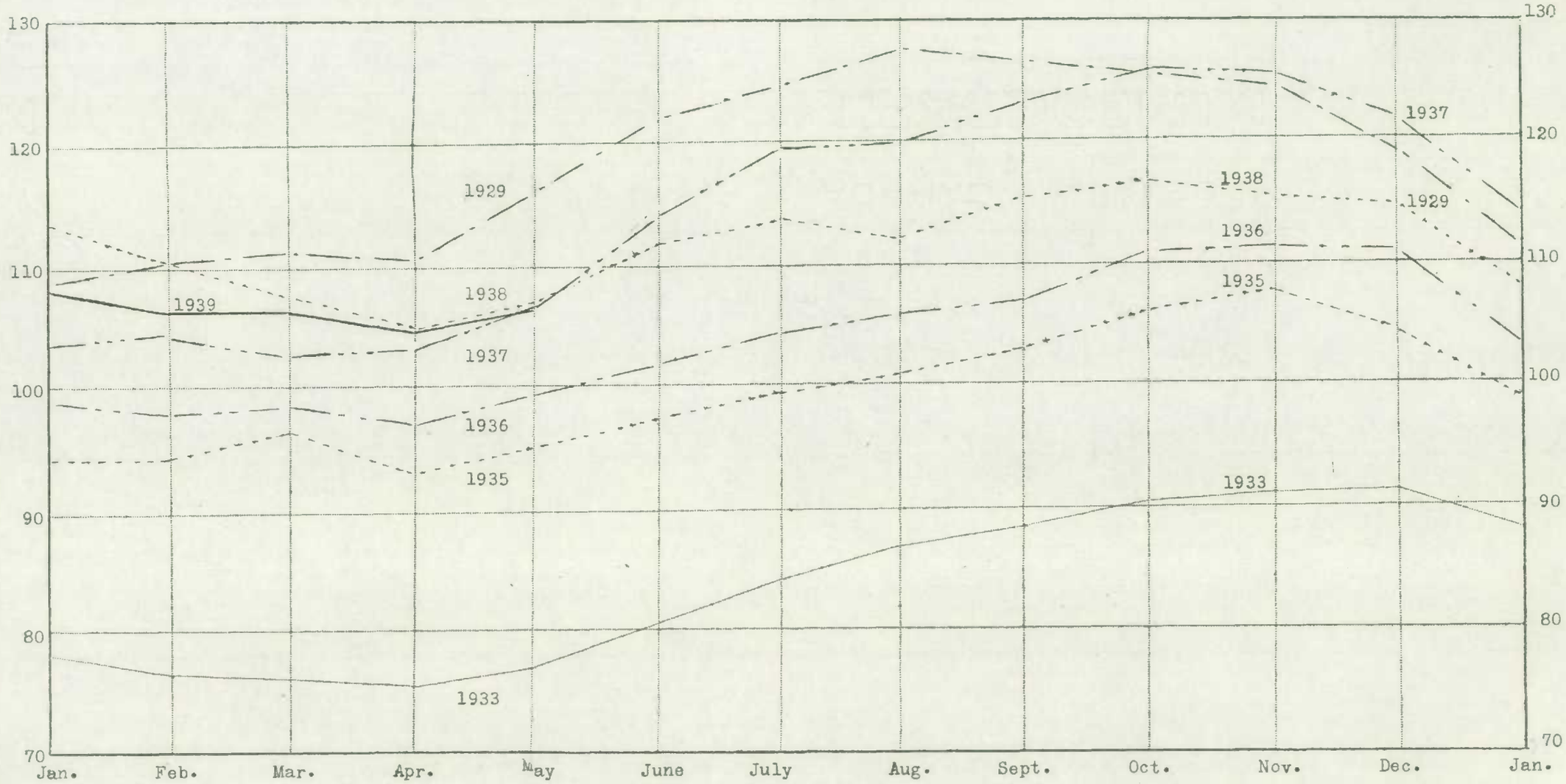
EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For May 1, 414 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,043 persons, compared with 33,053 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, service and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the May 1 survey of employment to 1,063,761, and slightly raises the index of 106.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 106.3; when the data of employment in financial organizations are added to the general figures for April 1, the index was increased from 104.9 to 105.0; comparable data for 1938 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OR WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimated are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a position.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

The latest estimates (for March) show that the number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in March was greater than in that month in other years. The number in employment was higher than in any March of the period, 1931-1937, but was slightly lower than in the same month of 1938, being also lower than in March, 1930 or 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed an increase over March in either 1937 or 1938, but the number without work was smaller than in any March in the period, 1932-1396. The estimated number of unemployed increased by 3,000 from February, 1939; this increase was considerably smaller than that of 20,000 recorded between February and March, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for March, 1939, together with the figures for that month in recent years:-

March	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (In thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (In thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (In thousands)
1939	2,655	2,161	494
1938	2,619	2,163	456
1937	2,570	2,120	450
1936	2,500	2,005	495
1935	2,473	1,924	549
1934	2,527	1,938	589
1933	2,330	1,622	708
1932	2,452	1,839	613
1931	2,441	2,053	388
1930	2,496	2,214	282
1929	2,373	2,264	109
1928	2,171	2,095	76

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in New Brunswick, Quebec and the four Western Provinces, but small losses were indicatedin Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Ontario. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the level of employment was rather higher than at May 1, 1938; in Quebec and Ontario, the indexes were lower by one point and two points, respectively, while in the Maritime Provinces as a unit there was a more pronounced falling-off in that comparison.

Maritime Provinces.- The advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces generally was not equal to the average gain recorded at May 1 in the years since 1920. Eight hundred and twenty-two firms reported 73,872 employees, or 311 more than at April 1, 1939. Activity was seasonally curtailed in logging camps and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly brisker, mainly in the lumber, textile, iron and steel, fish-preserving and chemical divisions. Construction also showed considerable improvement. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight May 1, 1939	Index Numbers (1926=100) May 1 1939	April 1 1939	March 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	May 1 1938
P.E. Island	2.2	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	106.6	72.6
Nova Scotia	60.9	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	116.5
New Brunswick	36.9	84.1	82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	102.8	98.3
Maritimes	100.0	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	114.5	107.3

The 762 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate payroll of 78,210 persons, being greater by 2,618 than at April 1, 1938. The index then stood at 107.3, compared with 100.2 at May 1, 1939.

Quebec.- An upward movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,857 employers of 317,373 men and women, as against 311,228 in the preceding month; this increase of 6,145 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1938, being also less-than-average in the experience of the last eighteen years. Improvement on the whole took place in manufacturing; there were additions to staffs in lumber, food, iron and steel and some other

plants, while leather and textile factories were quieter. Logging camps continued to make seasonal reductions in their personnel, and the railway construction and maintenance group was slacker. On the other hand, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade afforded more employment, the gains in transportation and construction being most pronounced. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,540 firms had reported 314,201 employees, or 14,469 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 112.6, or one point higher than at the date under review.

Ontario.- There was a slight falling-off in industrial activity in Ontario, where the trend at May 1 in past years has usually been upward. Improvement was noted in manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance and trade, while there were contractions in logging, steam railway operation and highway work. In the manufacturing group, considerable gains were reported in lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric light and power, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and some other classes, but textile and tobacco factories recorded declines. The working forces of the 5,076 co-operating establishments included 427,463 persons, compared with 427,675 at April 1. Employment at May 1, 1938, had shown a moderate advance, and the index was then two points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 107.9. The 4,645 employers from which information was tabulated for the same date in 1938 had reported a combined staff of 428,351.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction; in the group of factory employment, a substantial part of the increase took place in the food, textile, and oil-refining, divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,669 firms in the Prairie Provinces, whose employees increased from 118,493 at the beginning of April, to 122,072 at May 1. This advance was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1938, but was rather smaller than the average gain noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 94.5, was slightly higher than that of 91.5 at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,506 establishments with 116,450 employees. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the recent months are given below:

Provinces	Relative Weight May 1, 1939	Index Numbers (1926=100). May 1 1939	April 1 1939	March 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	May 1 1938
Manitoba	45.9	90.7	88.9	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	90.3
Saskatchewan	21.6	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	89.2
Alberta	32.5	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	95.0
Prairies	100.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	91.5

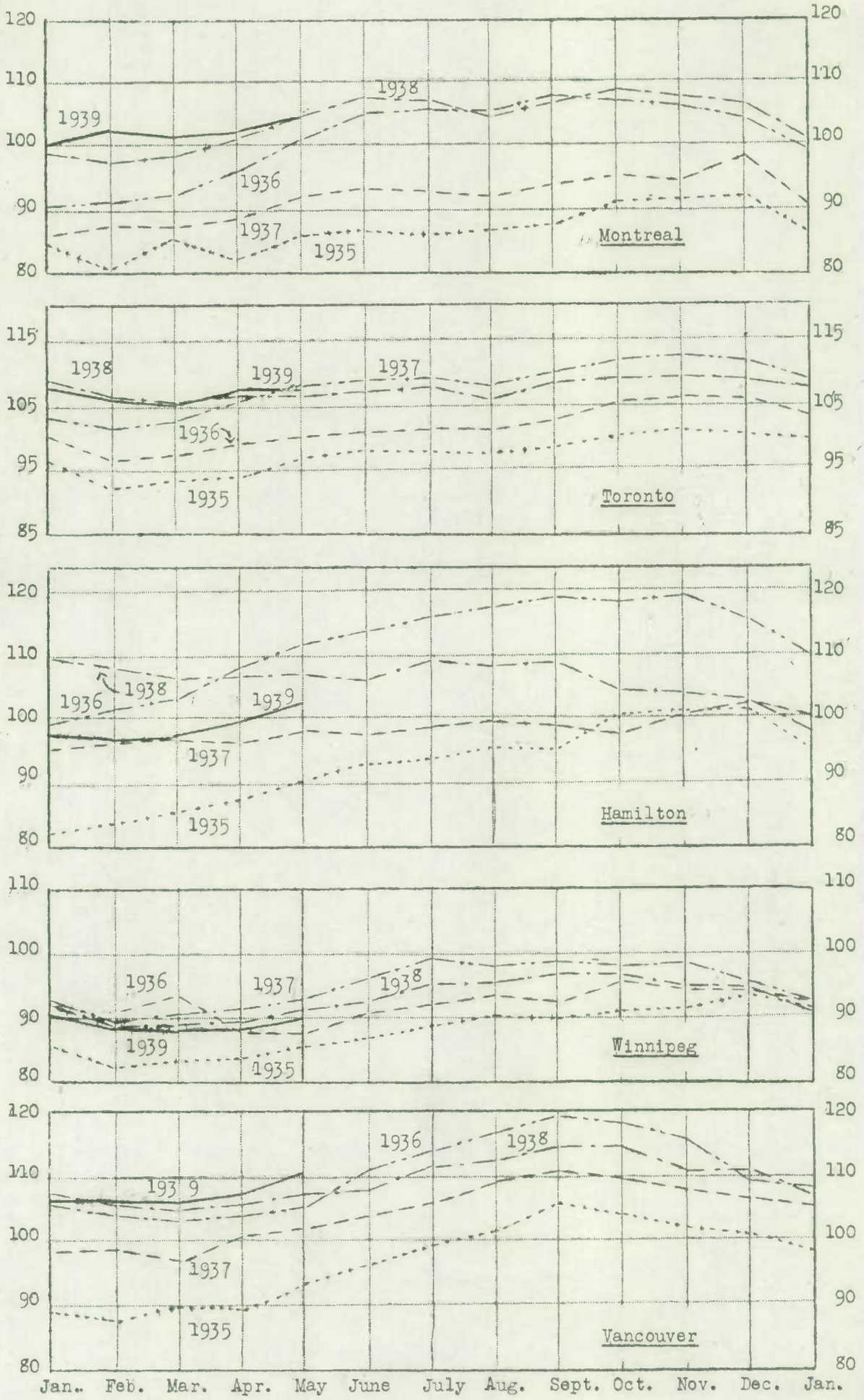
British Columbia.- The situation in British Columbia showed a betterment, which however, was on a scale below the average at May 1 in the experience of the last eighteen years. The latest index stood at 103.3, compared with 102.8 at May 1, 1938, and 103.4 at May 1, 1937; these indexes are higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 89,938 persons was reported by the 1,183 employers furnishing data, who had 87,612 on their staffs at April 1, 1939. Logging, transportation, railway construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity; within the last-named, the greatest gains were made by lumber and food factories. On the other hand, mining and highway construction and maintenance were quieter. For May 1, 1938, 1,098 employers had reported 87,490 workers, as compared with 85,229 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was indicated in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made: firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported greater activity, while a moderate decline took place in Ottawa. The largest gains were in Montreal. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver; in Montreal, the index was the same, while in the remaining centres the situation at May 1, 1939, was not so favourable as at that date in 1938.

Chart 3. - Employment in Leading Cities, 1935 - 1939.



Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,674 co-operating employers reported 161,646 persons on their payrolls, compared with 158,092 at April 1; that this increase was not equal to the average gain at the beginning of May in preceding years for which statistics are available was partly owing to the adverse effect of the late spring. The level of employment indicated was the same as at May 1, 1938, when the industrial expansion reported by 1,459 establishments had been more pronounced; they then employed 157,510 men and women.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 17,223 employees, as against 16,568 at April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, but construction was also somewhat more active, while manufacturing was quieter. The general increase involved more workers than that recorded at the corresponding date in 1938, when the index was many points lower. The 179 employers furnishing data had then had 13,887 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto; within the last-named, iron and steel plants showed most improvement. According to information furnished by 1,731 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 137,683 persons, as compared with 135,931 at April 1. This increase was much larger than that indicated at May 1 of last year, but approximated the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in slightly greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,581 establishments employing 132,737 assistants, or 414 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 106.3, compared with 107.6 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and trade showed moderate improvement in Ottawa, but construction was not so active; 226 employers reported payrolls aggregating 14,532, compared with 14,658 in the preceding month. Although the general tendency in this city was downward at the beginning of May, the index, at 106.4, was over three points higher than at the same date of last spring. Two hundred firms had then made returns, showing staffs numbering 13,581, or 219 more than at April 1, 1938.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 33,251 was employed by the 327 co-operating establishments, as against 32,241 at April 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation and construction also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a lower level than in the same month of last year, despite the fact that a smaller advance had then been recorded by 297 reporting employers, whose personnel included 34,282 men and women.

Windsor.- The movement in Windsor was favourable. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 198 firms with 19,461 workers, compared with 19,232 in the preceding month. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, construction and trade. Additions to their payrolls had been indicated by the 187 industries reporting at May 1, 1938, when they employed 20,329 persons. Employment was then at a rather higher level, the index standing at 148.9, as compared with 140.8 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 513 co-operating employers had a staff of 39,033, compared with 38,316 at April 1. Employment was not quite so active as at the same date of last year, when a rather larger advance had been noted in the 490 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 39,353 men and women.

Vancouver.- The number employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, mainly in food factories; trade, services, transportation and communications were also rather brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The gains in trade were largest. According to data received from 515 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 36,627 persons, compared with 35,719 at April 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of May, 1938, when a smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 460 co-operating businesmen, whose employees had numbered 34,312.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

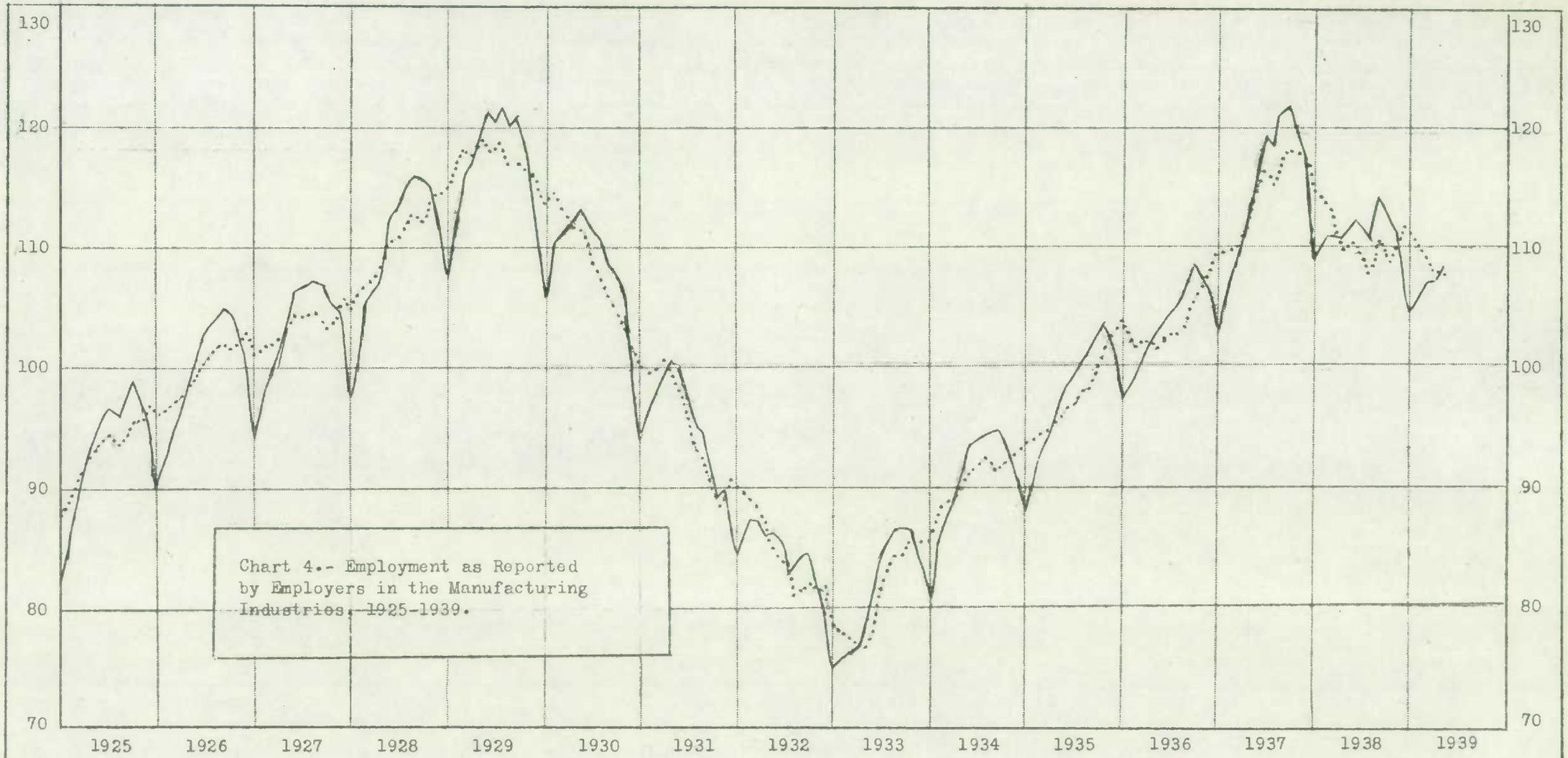


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a moderate improvement in manufacturing at May 1, when 6,329 establishments reported a staff of 553,579 persons, compared with 547,016 in the preceding month. Factory employment has usually increased at May 1 in the experience of past years, the average gain being rather greater than that recorded at the latest date. While the crude index showed a rise from 107.1 at April 1 to 108.4 at the beginning of May, the seasonally-adjusted index declined slightly from 108.0 at the former to 107.6 at the latter date.

The unadjusted index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Considerable increases were noted at May 1, 1939, in lumber, iron and steel, animal and vegetable foods, Chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also recorded heightened employment. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, textile and tobacco divisions showed curtailment. The losses in the textile and tobacco industries were seasonal; those in the former were below the average indicated at May 1 in the last eighteen years, while those in the latter were on much the same scale as in recent springs.

For May 1, 1938, information had been received from 6,082 factories employing 562,733 persons, a contra-seasonal decrease of 1,126 from their April 1 payrolls. The most marked losses had then occurred in the pulp and paper, iron and steel, textile and tobacco divisions.

Logging.- Seasonal declines that exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920 were recorded in logging; there were increases in British Columbia, but curtailment on a large scale was noted in the remaining areas. The 399 co-operating firms employed 14,898 men, or 3,768 fewer than at the beginning of April. The index, at 51.0, was much lower than at May 1 in 1938, or any other year since 1933.

Mining.- Returns were received from 440 mine operators with 72,280 persons in their employ, as against 73,095 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slacker, but improvement was indicated in the extraction of metallic ores and in quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines. Employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year for which statistics have been compiled.

Communications.- A moderate increase was indicated in both telephones and telegraphs; the index in communications was fractionally lower than at the same date of last year, when no general change had taken place. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 21,909 persons, compared with 21,686 in the month before.

Transportation.- The street railway, cartage and storage, and shipping and stevedoring divisions afforded seasonally increased employment, but steam railway operation was rather slacker. The general advance in transportation was not equal to the average at May 1 in the last eighteen years. A combined working force of 98,466 employees was registered by the 504 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 95,989 at April 1. The index stood at 81.4, as compared with 83.9 at the beginning of May, 1938.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in work on the railways being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 3,313 persons in the staffs of the 1,238 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 113,505. This gain was smaller than the average at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1938; however, the index at the latest date, (viz., 94.2), was higher than at May 1 in 1938, 1937, 1936 or 1935.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants, while hotels and restaurants reported little change on the whole. Statements were received from 587 firms in these industries, with 29,316 workers, as against 28,911 in their last report. Employment was in slightly greater volume than at the beginning of May of 1938 and earlier years of the record.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group considerably exceeded the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; this was probably due in part to the fact that the date of the inquiry fell at the week-end. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,024, enlarged their forces by

3,751 persons to 126,765 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in other years for which data are available.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed further improvement of a general character in March, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12.3 at March 13, 1939, as compared with 13.4 at February 13, 1939, and 12.7 at March 14, 1938. It was estimated that at March 13 the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,403,000. This was 181,000 more than at February 13, 1939, and on a comparable basis, about 180,000 more than at March 14, 1938. Recent press despatches state that the registered unemployed numbered 1,644,394 at April 17, a decline of 82,535 from March 15, This April figure was 103,370 below April 4, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

There was a further rise in nonagricultural employment in March, according to the United States Department of Labor. Seasonal expandion in manufacturing and retail trade accounted largely for the increase of approximately 200,000 workers, which was slightly smaller than the usual seasonal increase from February to March. About 360,000 more workers were employed in nonagricultural industries in March, 1939, than in the corresponding month of last year. These figures do not include employees in Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Approximately 50,000 factory wage earners returned to jobs in March. This number was somewhat smaller than usual at this season of the year. In retail trade, the increase of approximately 80,000 employees was slightly in excess of the average February-March gain. Private building contractors reported a substantial seasonal gain in employment, while highway and street work was curtailed. Dyeing and cleaning establishments enlarged their forces to handle increased spring volume. Slight gains in employment were reported by utility companies, hotels, laundries and insurance firms. Class 1 railroads reported an increase of 6,179 workers.

With the exception of a seasonal decline of nearly 13,000 employees in wholesale trade and of 3,000 workers in coal mines, the employment losses between February and March were small. Brokerage firms decreased their forces by 2.7 p.c., and small declines were reported in metal mining and crude petroleum producing.

The increase of 0.7 p.c. or 50,000 wage earners in the manufacturing industries was accompanied by a rise of 1.6 p.c., or $2,800,000 in weekly payrolls. These gains were somewhat smaller than the usual average increases of one p.c. in employment and 1.8 p.c. in payrolls for March. The March gains raised the indexes of factory employment and payrolls to the highest levels recorded since the latter months of 1937. The March, 1939, employment index (91.3 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) was 4.1 p.c. above the level of March of last year and the factory payroll index (86.8 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) was 12.6 p.c. higher. The gains in factory employment and payrolls were general, 61 of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics showing more employment and larger payrolls in March than in February. Employment in the durable goods group of industries increased one p.c. and wage payments rose 1.9 p.c., while in the nondurable goods group of industries employment increased 0.5 p.c. and payrolls 1.4 p.c. The durable goods employment index in March, 1939, (83.4 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) stood at the highest level since December, 1937, while the nondurable goods employment index (98.9) was somewhat lower than in the late summer and autumn of last year.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor in a preliminary report, states that there was a decrease of 0.8 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between March 15 and April 15; the reduction approximated the usual seasonal loss at the time of year. The largest declines were in the leather and clothing industries.

Massachusetts.- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in April, but as compared with the same month of 1938, there was a gain of 9.1 p.c.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was higher by one p.c. in March than in February, the gain being greater than seasonal. The index of employment, at 76.2 in March, 1939, was practically the same as that of 76.3 in March, 1938, (average, 1925-1927=100).

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that employment was one p.c. higher in March than in February, but was one p.c. lower than in March, 1938.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept.1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.2	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept.1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept.1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1939.						
	100.0	7.2	30.8	41.5	11.8	8.7

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
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept.1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept.1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept.1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1939.								
	15.7	1.7	13.4	1.4	3.2	1.9	3.8	3.6

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept.1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept.1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	112.7	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1939.									
	100.0	53.7	1.5	7.0	2.1	9.6	11.0	2.8	12.3

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	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
Manufacturing	53.7	108.4	107.1	110.6	113.8	102.7	95.6	90.2
Animal products-edible	2.4	126.9	122.4	124.4	125.6	115.9	111.1	103.2
Fur and products	.2	94.1	95.1	94.4	97.9	91.4	84.8	76.9
Leather and products	2.2	111.1	112.7	108.5	117.8	112.7	108.8	99.9
Boots and shoes	1.5	113.1	115.1	112.7	120.1	116.5	113.4	106.7
Lumber and products	4.0	77.3	72.4	77.3	83.5	73.2	67.2	63.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	66.1	60.9	66.3	72.8	64.7	56.3	51.8
Furniture	.7	83.1	83.4	80.2	88.3	76.6	70.9	74.2
Other lumber products	1.1	108.7	100.4	109.9	113.2	97.6	98.2	90.5
Musical instruments	.1	41.6	47.2	46.7	45.9	36.6	29.0	27.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.7	104.8	107.4	103.7	102.2	92.6	92.4
Pulp and paper products	6.3	105.1	104.5	103.0	107.4	99.2	93.4	90.3
Pulp and paper	2.7	90.7	90.1	90.9	98.7	88.8	81.6	79.1
Paper products	1.0	130.3	130.2	129.5	133.0	119.1	108.0	103.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	114.9	114.0	109.8	110.1	106.0	104.1	100.8
Rubber products	1.3	105.5	105.4	100.5	104.6	96.0	91.2	92.3
Textile products	10.1	120.4	120.5	122.3	128.8	118.6	111.9	110.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	125.0	126.3	128.5	142.7	132.6	124.2	124.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	95.3	94.2	98.3	102.8	92.0	85.8	89.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	122.8	124.9	117.3	150.5	140.6	128.3	128.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	448,0	474.6	487.1	548.9	527.9	508.9	481.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	121.4	120.6	122.4	128.6	123.8	117.1	120.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	116.6	118.0	121.2	120.4	108.8	102.9	96.7
Other textile products	1.1	115.6	110.2	106.7	112.3	99.0	95.2	95.0
Tobacco	.7	91.2	110.8	101.0	101.7	108.3	94.1	100.4
Beverages	.8	163.9	164.0	162.3	154.3	139.0	130.4	119.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	159.8	156.5	166.4	154.6	140.1	130.6	125.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.2	76.8	82.4	89.7	79.7	69.4	64.1
Electric light and power	1.6	126.3	123.5	121.6	114.3	113.6	109.0	105.8
Electrical apparatus	1.6	125.5	124.5	136.8	138.7	117.3	106.0	100.5
Iron and steel products	12.4	97.3	95.8	104.5	109.4	94.1	86.0	75.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	123.8	119.1	124.5	141.0	115.2	98.7	91.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	115.0	114.0	123.2	128.3	100.9	88.7	76.3
Agricultural implements	.5	59.8	61.1	72.5	74.1	67.4	61.2	45.4
Land vehicles	5.4	92.3	90.5	99.4	103.4	94.9	89.1	79.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	148.9	147.6	151.9	164.9	154.1	154.6	116.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	66.7	67.1	82.7	79.2	63.1	69.1	51.2
Heating appliances	.4	124.0	121.6	118.5	127.1	107.0	94.3	85.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	103.2	101.3	123.2	119.0	84.1	72.1	56.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	101.1	101.3	113.5	121.3	100.6	92.7	77.2
Other iron and steel products	2.0	100.3	99.6	103.0	109.1	89.9	80.2	75.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	154.6	154.7	156.6	151.9	126.8	119.0	106.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	150.1	146.1	156.9	146.2	133.1	129.3	129.7
Miscellaneous	.5	140.3	134.3	137.2	133.7	124.7	118.7	109.4
LOGGING	1.5	51.0	64.0	97.5	86.7	88.6	93.9	80.5
MINING	7.0	155.8	157.4	149.7	147.4	127.4	116.2	103.6
Coal	2.2	82.3	87.6	85.7	84.1	84.3	82.2	80.6
Metallic ores	4.0	334.0	333.6	306.1	296.5	243.9	211.0	169.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	123.4	119.1	123.4	131.5	93.1	85.4	80.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.0	81.2	82.5	82.9	78.4	77.5	76.9
Telegraphs	.5	90.6	89.2	90.1	93.9	86.3	85.5	84.3
Telephones	1.6	79.7	79.0	80.4	79.9	76.3	75.4	75.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	81.4	79.3	83.9	85.1	82.8	80.1	78.5
Street railways and cartage	2.7	120.9	119.4	114.0	117.4	114.8	109.8	109.2
Steam railways	5.5	70.7	71.0	72.4	74.9	72.3	69.8	70.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	77.8	65.2	96.9	89.7	89.5	90.3	75.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.0	94.2	91.6	88.2	71.4	79.4	84.7	95.8
Building	1.9	46.2	43.4	46.8	45.2	55.6	47.2	42.5
Highway	6.8	182.9	182.7	160.9	106.3	124.0	154.5	192.6
Railway	2.3	60.3	55.5	61.9	65.2	62.1	58.0	59.8
SERVICES	2.8	133.2	131.4	131.9	125.2	120.4	116.4	111.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	125.6	125.7	124.1	116.1	111.8	110.9	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.3	141.2	144.2	139.6	132.3	122.7	114.3
TRADE	12.3	135.1	131.1	131.3	128.4	123.3	119.3	115.6
Retail	9.3	141.3	136.5	137.7	135.3	129.7	126.0	122.2
Wholesale	3.0	119.3	117.6	116.8	113.1	108.8	104.0	100.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	106.2	104.9	107.4	106.3	99.5	95.2	92.0

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

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

Areas and Industries		1 Relative Weight	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	35.8	98.7	94.2	100.9	111.7	102.9	92.4	89.7
	Lumber products	3.8	62.9	59.7	63.0	83.4	82.4	69.8	64.6
	Pulp and paper	5.1	135.7	136.0	140.7	166.2	152.4	129.6	130.2
	Textile products	4.2	84.9	79.7	82.6	89.6	87.4	82.1	86.5
	Iron and steel	11.7	105.0	103.5	108.3	128.3	108.4	99.9	90.1
	Other manufactures	11.0	105.6	96.0	109.7	102.4	98.9	89.1	90.5
	Logging	1.8	58.5	67.0	174.8	119.0	101.9	120.6	177.5
	Mining	22.2	109.7	110.2	113.2	109.4	102.9	104.8	95.5
	Communications	2.5	86.3	86.2	87.0	85.2	83.3	78.9	78.5
	Transportation	13.1	84.0	98.0	81.6	92.0	85.0	85.0	90.4
	Construction	12.4	99.1	89.5	119.8	126.8	123.8	102.8	115.3
	Services	2.0	170.2	165.3	168.0	163.3	158.8	154.5	148.8
	Trade	10.2	127.2	125.8	127.4	122.1	114.5	110.4	107.8
Maritimes-All Industries		100.0	100.2	99.7	107.3	110.7	103.4	97.4	98.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	57.2	110.5	109.6	113.6	114.9	102.6	95.2	91.8
	Lumber products	2.9	83.8	76.0	83.1	85.7	77.0	72.7	74.7
	Pulp and paper	7.5	100.0	99.6	96.7	101.2	92.5	86.0	85.1
	Textile products	16.9	135.0	135.6	138.7	141.7	126.4	117.9	115.6
	Iron and steel	8.8	84.3	82.9	95.9	99.3	83.6	72.4	67.3
	Other manufactures	21.1	118.1	117.6	119.2	116.4	106.2	100.8	95.7
	Logging	1.0	37.3	57.9	127.6	114.8	130.8	132.4	93.9
	Mining	3.7	261.6	256.2	236.7	246.9	156.1	127.9	118.4
	Communications	1.7	74.6	74.0	74.8	74.7	70.2	69.7	69.5
	Transportation	8.1	76.5	70.2	85.6	80.3	85.0	80.1	76.2
	Construction	16.8	134.8	126.4	106.4	59.7	53.2	47.6	45.2
	Services	2.5	117.6	115.3	121.0	109.4	104.9	99.8	95.4
	Trade	9.0	142.0	139.3	141.9	134.4	132.7	125.8	127.3
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	111.6	109.4	112.6	105.2	96.4	89.7	85.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	63.4	109.3	108.4	111.4	115.7	104.6	98.0	91.2
	Lumber products	3.3	65.8	60.4	66.6	72.9	62.2	61.9	58.8
	Pulp and paper	6.8	107.3	106.1	104.8	106.7	99.4	96.0	91.1
	Textile products	10.2	108.1	108.7	108.9	118.8	113.3	108.7	108.0
	Iron and steel	17.7	108.2	106.0	113.5	119.3	101.9	94.3	79.4
	Other manufactures	25.4	121.9	122.6	124.0	124.9	115.2	106.1	101.7
	Logging	.5	23.9	35.8	58.1	49.2	53.7	64.7	62.1
	Mining	6.2	270.7	265.0	245.2	242.5	209.5	177.7	146.2
	Communications	2.0	76.9	76.5	79.3	80.4	74.8	73.9	75.2
	Transportation	6.6	76.6	72.7	80.1	82.4	75.6	74.4	72.4
	Construction	6.4	73.9	87.2	82.7	70.1	82.9	120.4	150.0
	Services	2.8	155.7	155.5	155.1	148.1	144.7	144.7	138.9
	Trade	12.1	142.5	138.2	136.9	135.4	130.6	127.5	121.9
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	107.9	108.0	109.9	111.2	103.4	101.7	98.5
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	31.5	102.3	100.2	104.9	105.8	97.4	91.4	87.3
	Lumber products	2.4	99.4	97.8	97.2	101.6	76.9	76.3	69.9
	Pulp and paper	3.2	101.6	100.8	95.3	96.1	91.5	86.0	84.3
	Textile products	2.5	133.7	127.1	134.2	141.6	126.6	114.4	116.9
	Iron and steel	9.8	75.3	76.2	84.4	83.4	78.0	74.7	72.3
	Other manufactures	13.6	131.0	125.5	129.8	131.5	122.9	113.3	105.9
	Logging	.6	40.2	93.3	54.0	37.7	68.2	91.3	71.7
	Mining	7.1	99.8	114.4	97.7	90.4	98.2	88.0	85.9
	Communications	2.8	87.5	86.3	85.9	86.6	83.2	85.0	82.6
	Transportation	19.6	88.0	87.1	84.5	89.2	86.6	82.9	82.2
	Construction	12.5	65.3	50.0	55.5	62.6	78.1	72.0	72.0
	Services	3.6	117.2	114.7	109.4	107.2	102.8	92.8	89.2
	Trade	22.3	118.3	114.0	114.5	113.4	107.7	105.6	102.0
Prairie -	All Industries	100.0	94.5	91.7	91.5	93.2	92.7	87.9	85.4
British Columbia	Manufacturing	40.0	105.4	102.6	103.7	104.8	95.4	87.4	79.8
	Lumber products	13.3	90.9	87.8	90.5	95.7	84.2	68.9	59.5
	Pulp and paper	5.1	103.3	104.3	110.4	119.5	108.2	102.3	94.1
	Textile products	1.2	130.1	129.7	128.7	130.9	123.6	109.1	98.6
	Iron and steel	3.6	84.5	83.8	89.9	86.2	77.3	67.6	64.3
	Other manufactures	16.8	127.5	122.7	118.5	113.5	107.1	107.3	101.5
	Logging	8.3	102.4	99.2	97.2	101.5	83.9	80.1	61.7
	Mining	10.1	106.6	107.4	109.8	107.0	87.6	85.7	77.5
	Communications	3.4	110.0	106.9	106.1	106.7	102.0	99.1	92.0
	Transportation	12.2	91.9	89.5	92.2	90.7	87.9	86.7	83.4
	Construction	9.2	74.8	71.5	85.4	89.7	125.3	111.1	131.6
	Services	3.9	120.6	117.2	114.0	109.2	100.1	97.1	94.4
	Trade	12.9	138.3	132.6	134.5	132.4	121.7	114.6	106.2
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	103.3	100.5	102.8	103.4	99.0	92.6	88.4

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	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.3	105.6	104.4	109.7	108.9	96.7	89.4	85.3
Plant products - edible	4.2	119.6	115.7	120.5	110.1	111.0	103.4	95.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	114.3	112.9	107.3	109.0	102.8	100.8	98.1
Textiles	15.6	121.8	121.2	125.3	121.1	105.2	100.3	95.8
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	112.2	112.7	117.9	111.1	107.5	100.2	102.6
Iron and steel	13.1	83.7	81.5	95.3	96.8	81.9	68.9	64.8
Other manufactures	20.2	106.9	106.3	107.8	110.1	97.2	91.6	86.8
Communications	2.4	64.3	63.7	65.0	64.6	62.0	62.3	63.3
Transportation	7.6	82.0	75.4	93.3	93.0	101.1	96.6	83.0
Construction	9.3	94.6	89.9	66.3	48.5	37.6	34.1	39.6
Trade	14.5	137.0	134.6	134.3	127.4	127.1	118.1	120.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.5	102.2	104.5	101.1	92.7	86.3	82.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	48.4	103.2	104.9	106.5	102.3	98.7	97.6	97.0
Leather products	13.8	94.9	103.8	101.5	101.0	108.7	109.1	106.9
Other manufactures	34.6	106.9	105.3	108.8	102.8	94.1	92.3	92.4
Transportation	12.3	116.3	80.7	91.7	89.1	89.1	93.3	103.6
Construction	19.3	290.2	281.4	97.1	64.4	91.9	97.1	94.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.8	118.1	103.8	97.6	95.8	96.7	96.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.5	106.0	105.2	105.5	106.8	98.2	94.4	89.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	112.0	113.4	109.5	112.2	106.4	96.8	100.9
Printing and publishing	9.1	125.6	124.6	123.7	124.9	117.6	112.5	106.8
Textiles	10.8	91.4	92.3	91.7	96.7	90.1	91.7	90.7
Iron and steel	10.7	98.6	95.9	97.2	97.7	84.5	81.1	66.1
Other manufactures	26.5	109.5	108.2	109.5	109.3	101.0	96.1	91.8
Communications	2.6	67.2	66.7	66.6	67.0	64.3	65.7	68.9
Transportation	5.6	94.7	92.5	97.1	96.4	93.1	87.9	89.0
Construction	2.2	51.1	47.3	56.9	58.6	56.9	53.5	58.0
Trade	22.4	131.6	128.2	126.8	128.6	123.2	120.8	118.7
Toronto - All industries	100.0	107.6	106.1	106.3	107.4	100.2	96.7	92.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.5	95.9	92.8	94.9	96.9	93.5	88.8	84.4
Lumber products	3.7	45.6	41.9	46.9	43.1	39.8	42.8	53.9
Pulp and paper	16.0	96.1	94.8	90.8	98.6	94.0	93.4	85.6
Other manufactures	25.8	113.6	109.5	115.2	114.9	112.6	102.1	94.8
Construction	11.6	112.0	145.0	108.9	115.2	163.9	145.7	160.2
Trade	23.3	143.1	138.1	133.6	131.9	129.9	118.0	112.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.4	107.3	103.0	106.6	107.7	101.3	100.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.9	102.6	99.9	108.6	114.1	97.4	88.2	81.6
Textiles	16.5	85.5	86.1	88.4	94.4	89.2	83.4	89.8
Electrical apparatus	9.3	101.3	99.4	118.1	121.0	102.6	90.7	83.3
Iron and steel	32.2	105.5	98.8	113.3	118.3	92.0	79.3	67.6
Other manufactures	23.9	114.7	114.8	116.0	123.1	110.6	104.6	94.2
Construction	2.3	47.9	42.0	50.8	49.9	48.1	60.1	53.2
Trade	10.3	132.0	128.2	136.3	124.7	125.0	119.4	112.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	102.3	99.1	107.2	111.9	98.1	90.3	83.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.3	155.0	154.0	162.8	167.3	149.3	148.1	117.8
Iron and steel	65.6	152.9	152.4	166.0	172.4	154.1	155.9	118.2
Other manufactures	20.7	162.1	159.4	152.3	148.4	131.9	119.6	116.5
Construction	1.8	37.8	31.7	46.3	50.2	36.7	26.8	18.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	140.8	139.1	148.9	152.9	136.1	133.5	109.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	94.4	93.6	99.8	101.9	94.8	91.1	87.0
Animal products - edible	5.7	122.1	117.0	126.3	131.7	118.7	119.5	108.3
Printing and publishing	5.9	103.4	104.2	97.9	98.7	95.2	94.3	91.6
Textiles	6.3	138.1	135.7	139.0	149.1	134.7	119.0	122.9
Iron and steel	16.1	68.7	69.5	82.3	83.4	76.3	72.9	70.4
Other manufactures	14.3	111.9	109.7	109.2	110.3	106.2	103.4	95.9
Transportation	9.6	74.7	75.7	75.8	81.6	72.9	70.5	71.6
Construction	2.1	29.4	24.4	31.1	29.1	29.5	37.2	20.9
Trade	31.9	100.4	96.4	96.3	97.8	92.5	92.6	88.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.0	88.3	91.6	93.5	87.3	85.5	81.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.6	117.4	115.7	109.9	109.9	104.4	91.9	85.4
Lumber products	9.0	85.0	86.1	72.4	84.7	78.6	59.1	54.4
Other manufactures	30.6	132.2	129.1	126.9	121.3	116.3	107.1	99.8
Communications	7.1	109.7	106.7	105.4	105.1	102.5	98.9	91.4
Transportation	16.1	99.5	97.9	100.0	96.4	98.8	95.4	92.0
Construction	4.7	45.0	44.8	49.5	53.2	61.0	50.9	36.6
Services	7.1	123.9	121.6	115.6	109.7	99.6	97.8	94.6
Trade	25.4	141.1	134.2	137.3	137.6	127.4	119.1	109.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.3	107.4	105.9	105.6	101.9	93.4	85.9

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.