CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE 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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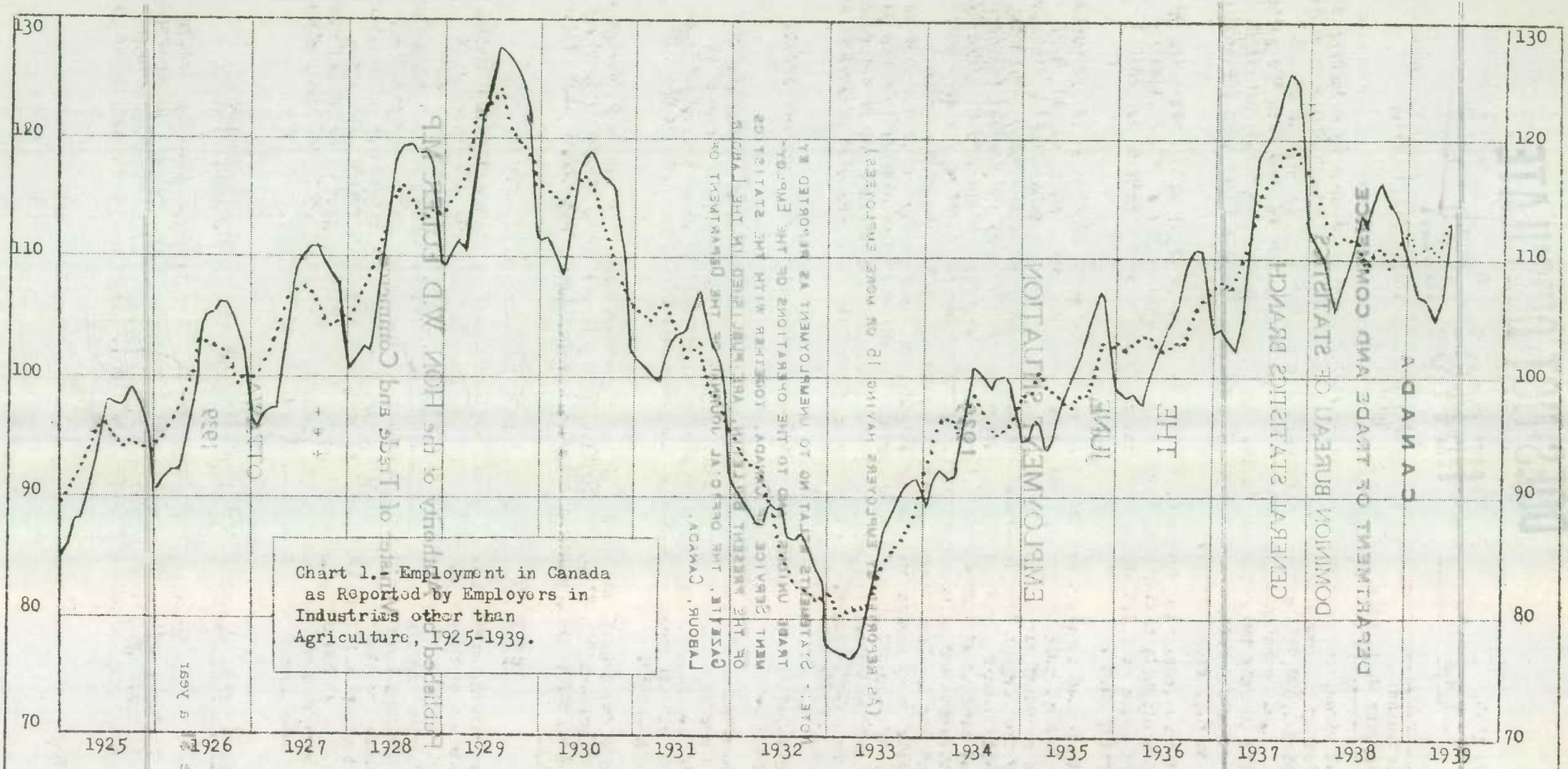

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

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

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued June 27, 1939.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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There was widespread improvement in industrial employment at June 1, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,718 establishments, whose staffs aggregated 1,098,908, compared with 1,032,068 at May 1. This gain of 66,840 persons, or 6.5 p.c., substantially exceeded the average advance at June 1 in the period, 1921-1938, while on only two occasions in the last twelve years have larger additions to payrolls been reported, viz., at June 1 in 1937 and in 1928, when there were percentage gains of 7.5 and 6.7, respectively.

The unadjusted index rose from 106.2 at May 1, 1939, to 113.1 at the beginning of June, being then slightly higher than that of 111.9 at June 1, 1938. The seasonally-corrected index, also at 113.1 at the date under review, showed a gain of 2.8 points from the preceding month.

Greatly increased activity was indicated at the beginning of June in manufacturing, especially of lumber, pulp and paper, food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel products. The movement was also decidedly favourable in the non-manufacturing division. Logging showed the largest June 1 advance recorded in the years since 1920, reflecting to a considerable extent river-driving operations in the Maritime and Central Provinces, while pulp wood cutting also showed important gains. Mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade provided work for many more persons than at May 1. The advance in most of these industries was greater-than-seasonal, notably so in transportation and logging; this was partly due to the fact that the resumption of seasonal operations in certain industries, which ordinarily takes place before May 1, had this year been delayed by the unusually cold spring, and is accordingly reflected in the June 1 return. In a number of establishments, increased employment was reported as a result of the Royal visit.

An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 5.

Improvement on a smaller scale had been indicated at June 1, 1938; the 10,632 employers then making returns had employed 1,068,620 men and women, an increase of 43,335 from May 1. This advance raised the crude index from 107.4 at May 1, 1938, to 111.9 at June 1 of that year, when it was just over one point lower than at the beginning of June, 1939.

The indexes for June 1 in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1939, 113.1; 1938, 111.9; 1937, 114.3; 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8 and 1927, 107.2.

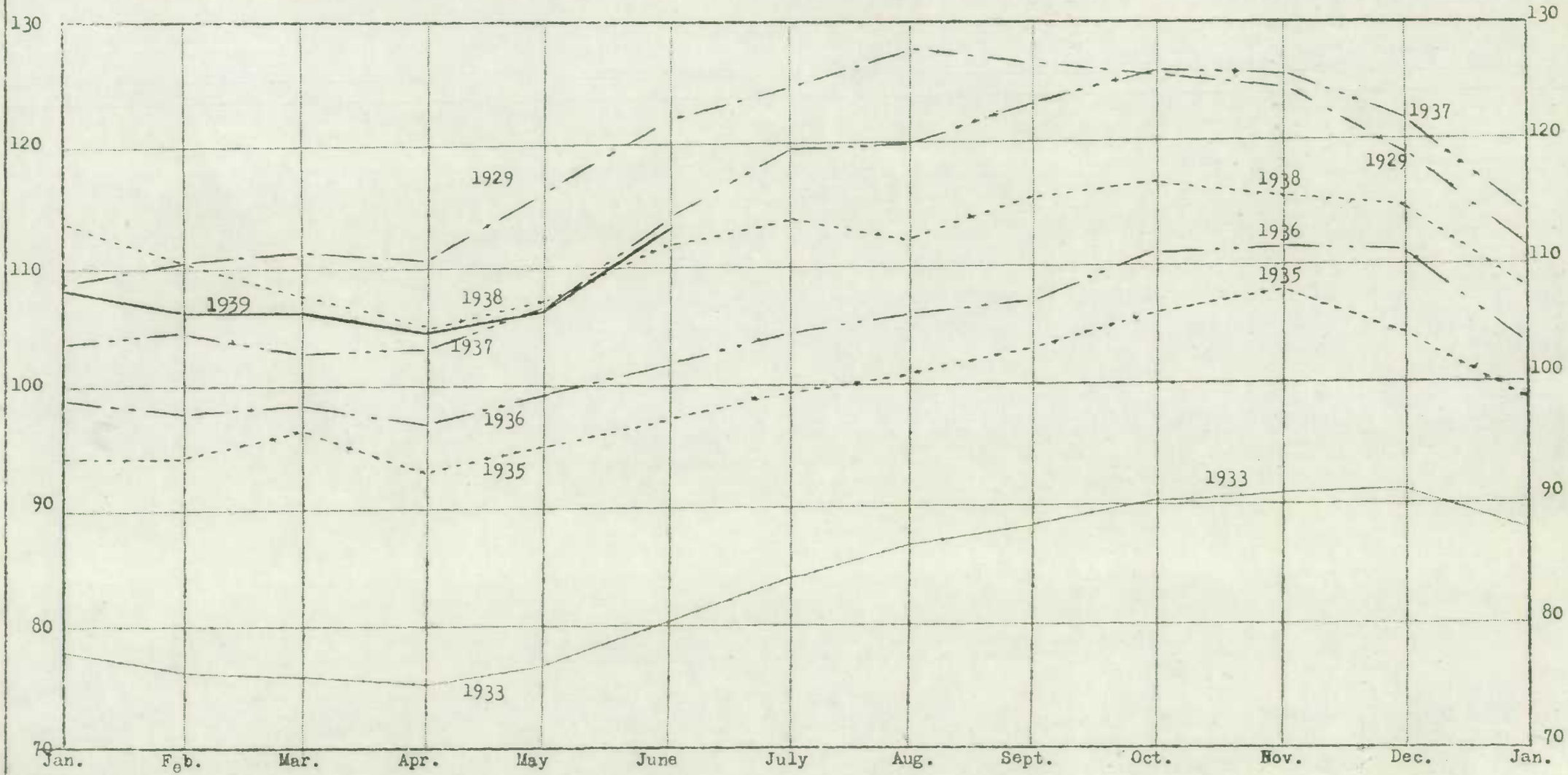
EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For June 1, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 32,972 persons, compared with 33,085 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 June 1 survey of employment to 1,131,880 in 12,131 establishments and slightly lowers the index of 113.1 in the industries above enumerated, to 112.9; when the data of employment in financial organizations are added to the general figures for May 1, the index rises from 106.2 to 106.3; comparable data for 1938 are not available.

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

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates 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

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.

in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job.

The latest estimates (for April) show that the number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in April of other years. The number at work was also higher than in any April in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937 or 1938, being also lower than in April, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed an increase over April in either 1937 or 1938, but the number without work was smaller than in any April in the period, 1932-1936. The estimated number of jobless decreased by 21,000 from March, 1939, a decline which exceeded that of 19,000 recorded between March and April, 1938.

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

April	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	2,659	2,186	473
1938	2,649	2,212	437
1937	2,595	2,188	407
1936	2,532	2,048	484
1935	2,497	1,960	537
1934	2,526	1,955	571
1933	2,357	1,657	700
1932	2,472	1,837	635
1931	2,483	2,103	380
1930	2,562	2,288	274
1929	2,516	2,383	133
1928	2,237	2,188	49

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in each of the provinces; firms in Quebec and Ontario employed the greatest number of extra workers, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 3.2 in British Columbia to 8.5 in Quebec, and 12.2 p.c. in New Brunswick. Except in the Maritime Provinces as a unit, industrial activity was at a somewhat higher level at June 1 than at the same date in 1938, but generally was rather quieter than at the beginning of June 1937.

Maritime Provinces.- Important increases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to statistics received from 833 employers in the Maritime Provinces with a combined working force of 79,998 persons, as compared with 73,937 at May 1. This gain considerably exceeded the average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also substantially larger than that which took place at June 1, 1938; the index of employment then, however, was rather higher than at the latest date. Manufacturing reported decided expansion, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and animal food divisions; logging, mining, trade and construction also afforded more employment, the advance in the last-named being greatest. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:

Provinces	Relative Weight June 1 1939	Index Numbers (1926=100). June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	June 1 1938
P.E.I.	2.3	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	95.0	82.0
Nova Scotia	59.5	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	123.6	122.5
New Brunswick	38.2	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	100.3	98.6
Maritimes	100.0	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	112.6	110.9

The 790 firms reporting for June 1, 1938, had employed 81,019 workers, or 2,633 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.- Improvement was indicated in practically all industrial groups in Quebec; logging and construction recorded especially pronounced increases in personnel, but there were also important additions to payrolls in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in mining, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, food, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion, but the trend was also upward in the tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral industries. On the other hand, seasonal curtailment was shown in textiles, this being the only exception to the generally favourable movement in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 2,897 firms employing 344,477 workers at June 1, 1939, or 26,956 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June in the years, 1921-1938, and was also larger than that noted at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,570, had reported 335,996 employees, as compared with 314,230 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was considerable expansion in operations in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1939, together with smaller increases in employment in communications, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber and food divisions showed the largest additions to the payrolls, but there was also improvement in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, beverage, electrical appliances, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, and other groups; on the other hand, leather and textile works were somewhat slacker. The staffs of the 5,115 co-operating establishments aggregated 450,932 at the latest date; as compared with 428,419 at May 1, this was an increase of 22,513 employees, an advance that was much greater-than-average in the experience of past years. The general index of employment stood at 113.6 at June 1, as compared with 107.9 at May 1, 1939, and 112.5 at the beginning of June in 1938, when the general gain had been on a decidedly smaller scale. A combined working force of 438,579 persons was reported by the 4,668 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing, services and trade showed important improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while mining and communications recorded slight betterment , and logging was seasonally slacker. In the group of factory employment, there was an upward movement in food, lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power, but iron and steel afforded less employment than at May 1. The 1,672 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 130,576 employees, as against 122,152 in the preceding month; while the situation improved at June 1 in each of the provinces in the Prairie Area, the largest gains were in Alberta. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1938, when the 1,502 establishments making returns had employed 123,479 workers, compared with 116,463 at May 1; employment was then at a lower level. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months are given below (1926=100).-

Provinces	Relative Weight June 1, 1939	Index numbers (1926=100). June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	June 1 1938
Manitoba	45.3	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	89.2	91.8	95.4	97.6	100.1	93.7
Saskatchewan	21.6	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	132.2	142.0	100.2
Alberta	33.1	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	103.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	100.1
Prairies	100.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	108.1	113.2	97.0

British Columbia.- An aggregate staff of 92,925 was reported by the 1,201 co-operating employers, who had 90,039 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of May. This increase approximated the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was much larger than that noted at the same date in 1938. The index of employment then was slightly lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 106.6. Manufacturing recorded improvement, that in lumber and animal food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1938, statements had been received from 1,102 employers of 89,547 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was favourable in six of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showed improvement, while there were moderate losses in Windsor and Vancouver. Employment in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver was rather brisker than at the same

date of last year, but the indexes in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg were lower; the falling-off in the index for the last-named was fractional.

Montreal.- Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,685 co-operating firms employed 168,215 persons, or 6,475 more than at May 1. Manufacturing showed a large increase, most of which occurred in food, tobacco and iron and steel factories; on the other hand, the textile division was seasonally quiet. Transportation and construction were also busier, while other industries reported little general change. The index, at 108.7, was slightly higher than in June, 1938, when a smaller percentage advance had been recorded in the 1,474 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 161,781.

Quebec.- There was another rise in industrial activity in Quebec City; manufacturing, construction and services reported an upward movement, but transportation showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 213 employers having 17,423 workers, as against 17,222 in the preceding month. No general change had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was many points lower; an aggregate of 179 firms had then reported a staff of 13,899.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,740 business houses in Toronto with 140,075 employees, compared with 138,122 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker, there being moderate gains in food, clay, glass and stone, chemical, electrical apparatus, mineral product and some other groups, while iron and steel and textiles were slacker. Transportation, construction and services afforded more employment, and there was also a slight gain in trade. The general index was 2½ points higher than at June 1, 1938, when statistics from 1,596 establishments indicated a combined staff of 133,470, or 367 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.- Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber division; construction and services also showed some improvement. A total working force of 15,048 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1939, by the 228 co-operating firms, who had had 14,582 on their payrolls in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 200 establishments had reported 14,008 workers, a gain of over 400 from their May 1 forces, while the index was then 3.5 points lower than that of 109.8 at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further increase in Hamilton, where data were tabulated from 328 employers who had 34,049 persons on their paylists, or 716 more than at the beginning of May. This advance compared favourably with the reduction indicated at June 1, 1938, although employment was then at a rather higher level. Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation and construction, the gains in the first-named taking place mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone divisions, while textile factories were not so active. The 297 concerns reporting for June 1, 1938, had employed 34,118 workers, or 177 fewer than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 106.6, compared with 104.6 at June 1, 1939.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal contraction at June 1, for which statistics were received from 198 firms with 18,864 employees, a decrease of 597 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the textile and iron and steel industries; construction reported some slight improvement, while other groups showed little general change. At the corresponding date of last summer, a decline had also been indicated by the 187 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 19,943; employment then was more active than at the latest date, when the index stood at 136.4.

Winnipeg.- A personnel of 40,116 men and women was reported by the 521 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 39,064 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing, but construction, services, transportation and trade also afforded more employment. The general increase was much larger than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 488 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 39,892 persons, as against 39,354 in the preceding month. The index then, however, stood at 92.8, compared with 92.4 at June 1, 1939.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, building construction and transportation recorded moderate losses in Vancouver, while communications, road construction and maintenance and services were brisker. Statements were tabulated from 521 firms with 36,547 workers, as compared with 36,667 at May 1, 1939. A small increase had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 459 establishments with 34,625 persons on their staffs, or 138 more than in the preceding month. Employment then, however, was in rather less volume, the index being 3½ points lower than that of 109.9 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

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

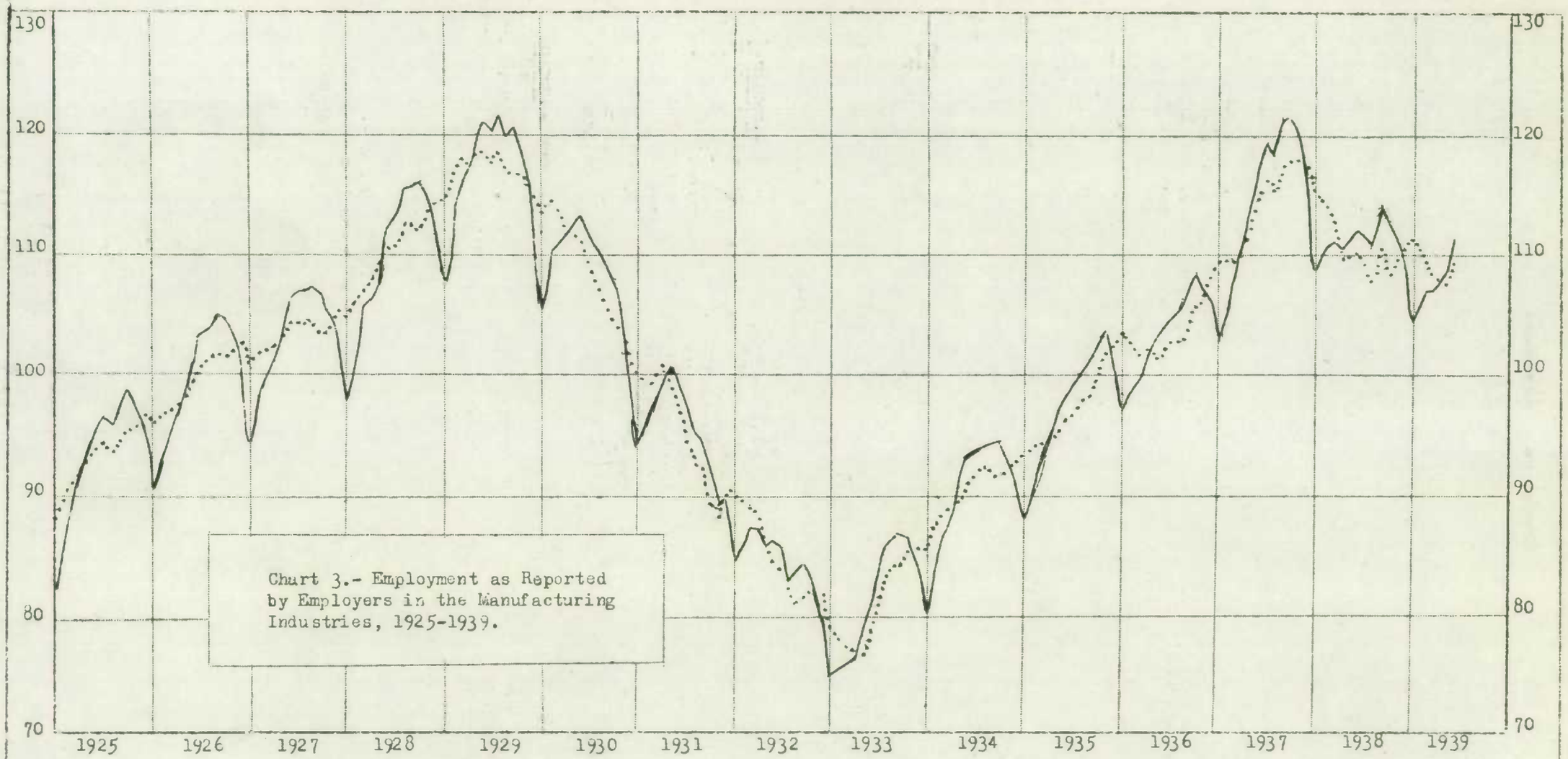


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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.- Employment in manufacturing showed very general improvement at the beginning of June. The trend at that date in other years has almost invariably been upward, but the increase recorded at June 1, 1939, considerably exceeded the average advance in the years since 1920, and was very substantially greater than that reported at June 1, 1938. The 6,386 manufacturers furnishing data enlarged their staffs from 554,072 at May 1, 1939, to 569,881 at the date under review; this gain of 15,809 persons, or 2.9 p.c., raised the crude index from 108.4 at the former date to 111.4 at June 1, when it was very slightly lower than that of 112.3 at the beginning of June in 1938. The seasonally-corrected index advanced from 107.6 at May 1 to 109.3 at June 1, 1939.

A feature of the situation at the latest date was the wide distribution of the increases recorded in factory employment. Improvement was reported in all industrial groups except leather and textiles, in which the moderately downward trends were seasonal. The most marked expansion was in lumber, food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel, but considerably heightened activity was also indicated in fur, rubber, beverage, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. Geographically, the increases were also generally distributed, the movement being decidedly favourable in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where little general change in manufacturing was indicated.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years (based on the 1926 average as 100), are as follows:- 1939, 111.4; 1938, 112.3; 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6 and 1927, 106.9.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1938, shows that the 6,133 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 571,840 employees, as compared with 562,869 in the preceding month, being an increase of 8,971, or 1.6 p.c. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other industries had shown improvement over May 1 of last year.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps substantially increased at the beginning of June, partly as a result of river-driving operations and partly reflecting greater activity in pulpwood cutting; there was marked expansion in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while curtailment was indicated in the Prairies. Returns were received from 383 firms employing 28,422 workers, or 13,509 more than in the preceding month. This gain was the largest reported at June 1 in any year since 1920. A decline had been indicated at the same date in 1938, and the index, at 93.6, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 97.1.

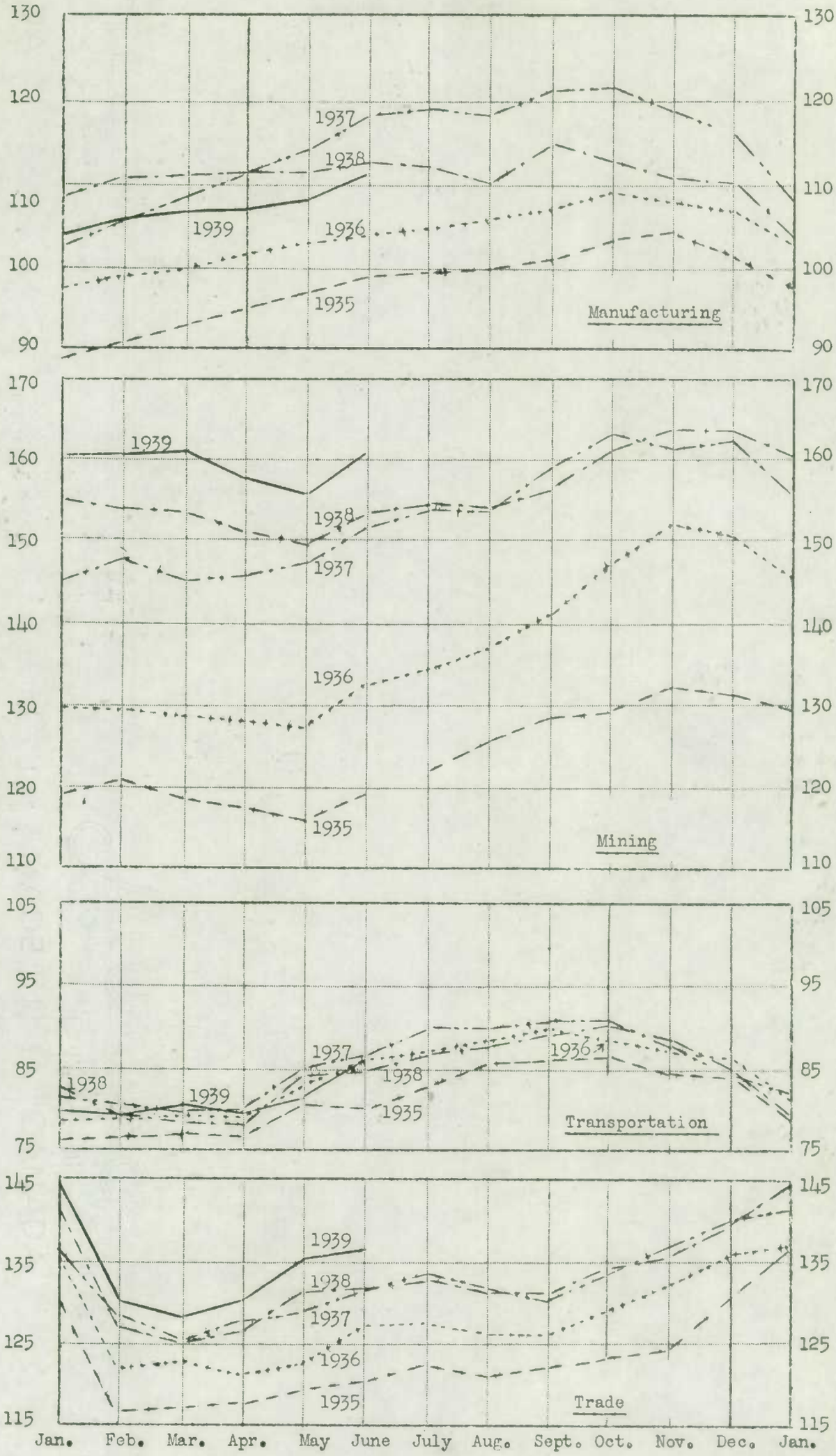
Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores and non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed considerably heightened activity, while there was also a slight gain in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 446, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 74,456, as against 72,279 in their last return. Smaller additions to staffs had been noted at the corresponding date in 1938, and employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 86 companies and branches in the communications group employed 22,386 workers, or 477 more than at May 1. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of June of last year, when a rather more pronounced increase in personnel had been recorded.

Transportation.- The trend was decidedly upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 506 firms and divisional superintendents in this group with 104,720 on their payrolls, as compared with 98,496 at May 1. The increase was the largest recorded at June 1 in any year since 1929. The index, at 86.5, was higher than that of 84.9 at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,275 employers reported a staff of 139,068 persons, as compared with 113,679 in the preceding month. This gain approximated the usual seasonal advance between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920, but was not equal to that recorded at the beginning of June, 1938. The index of employment in construction as a whole, however, was slightly higher than at June 1 in any other year since 1931, except 1934.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1939.



Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 592 firms employing 31,210 persons, as compared with 29,316 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date of last year, when the reported additions to staffs had been on a smaller scale.

Trade.- Further improvement was indicated in retail trade, while wholesalers were slightly busier. The increase on the whole was rather greater than the average percentage gain at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,044 co-operating establishments reported 128,765 employees, compared with 127,404 in the preceding month. Little general change had been shown at June 1, 1938, and the index then was somewhat lower than that of 136.6 at the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 4; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Apr. 17 showed further improvement, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 11.6 in April, compared with 12.3 at Mar. 13, 1939, and 12.7 at Apr. 4, 1938. It is estimated that the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,511,000; this was 108,000 more than at Mar. 13, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 270,000 more than at Apr. 4, 1938.

Recent press dispatches state that the registered unemployed at May 15 numbered 1,492,282, a decline of 152,112 from the April, 1939, figure of 1,644,394, while there was also a reduction from the total of 1,778,805 registered at May 16, 1938. The persons in employment numbered approximately 12,667,000, an increase of 156,000 over the preceding month, and of 440,000 from a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Department of Labor, the decline of approximately 280,000 workers in bituminous coal mining between mid-March and mid-April indicated in preliminary reports on employment, more than offset the estimated increase of over 200,000 workers in other fields of nonagricultural employment and resulted in a net loss of 76,000 workers over the month interval. With the exception of bituminous coal mining, the employment changes conformed generally to the usual April pattern. Despite the pronounced decrease in bituminous coal mining employment, there were approximately 185,000 more workers employed in nonagricultural industries in April, 1939, than in April of last year. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Retail trade establishments employed approximately 59,000 additional workers in April to handle spring trade. Increased activity was indicated in construction, dyeing and cleaning and quarries and non-metallic mines, while smaller gains were reported in metal mining, public utilities, laundries, insurance, hotels, anthracite mining and class I steam railroads.

There was a decline of 0.1 p.c. or 8,000 wage-earners, in manufacturing between March and April, while payrolls declined 2.2 p.c., or $3,600,000 per week. Typically, there is no change in employment in April as compared with March, and payrolls declined 0.8 p.c. The April employment index (91.3 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was, with but one exception, at the highest level for any month since December, 1937, and was 6.5 p.c. above the figure for the same month of 1938. Employment in the durable goods group advanced for the third consecutive month, the increase of 0.7 p.c. raising the April index to 84.1, the highest since December, 1937. In the non-durable industries, employment fell 0.9 p.c., the April index of 98.0 being below the levels reached in the latter half of 1938 and the early months of 1939.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported the usual seasonal decline in factory employment from the middle of April to the middle of May. The index, (average, 1925-27=100) stood at 80.9 in May, 1939, when there was an increase of about 11 p.c. over May, 1938.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from representative manufacturing establishments showed a seasonal decline of 1.9 p.c. in May as compared with April.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
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	102.2
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	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1939.

100.0	7.3	31.3	41.0	11.9	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
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
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
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1939.

15.3	1.6	12.7	1.4	3.1	1.7	3.7	3.3

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
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
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	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1939.									
	100.0	51.9	2.6	6.8	2.0	9.5	12.7	2.8	11.7

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934
MANUFACTURING	51.9	111.4	108.4	112.3	117.9	103.4	98.4	93.2
Animal products - edible	2.5	139.0	126.9	134.8	137.8	127.2	120.6	115.8
Fur and products	.2	102.5	94.1	103.6	102.5	97.2	99.0	86.5
Leather and products	2.1	110.1	111.1	105.3	117.9	109.5	108.1	99.9
Boots and shoes	1.4	112.1	113.1	109.5	120.2	110.9	112.0	105.9
Lumber and products	4.3	88.3	77.3	86.3	95.2	81.1	75.6	71.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	80.4	66.1	79.2	88.8	74.7	68.1	61.9
Furniture	.7	83.8	83.1	79.9	89.2	80.4	72.4	73.1
Other lumber products	1.1	117.2	108.7	114.2	120.1	102.2	101.6	98.2
Musical instruments	.1	42.1	41.6	45.1	55.2	36.5	27.4	30.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	112.2	107.7	111.5	112.5	107.4	98.9	98.3
Pulp and paper products	6.1	108.2	105.1	105.3	111.7	100.6	96.7	93.6
Pulp and paper	2.7	96.4	90.7	94.4	107.1	91.4	86.7	84.5
Paper products	.9	128.0	130.3	130.8	133.0	117.8	109.7	105.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	116.5	114.9	110.7	110.5	106.7	105.5	101.7
Rubber products	1.2	107.2	105.5	100.8	108.9	96.5	91.3	96.3
Textile products	9.4	119.4	120.4	119.3	128.6	116.4	112.4	109.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	123.8	125.0	126.1	143.5	128.5	127.3	125.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	94.7	95.3	97.8	105.1	89.0	90.3	91.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	126.3	122.8	124.0	149.6	136.8	127.6	125.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	427.6	448.0	432.5	541.4	513.2	512.7	491.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.3	121.4	121.2	127.4	121.2	117.9	118.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	116.0	116.6	116.5	120.3	106.8	101.0	94.2
Other textile products	1.0	113.5	115.6	104.2	110.3	102.0	94.3	96.7
Tobacco	.7	96.0	91.2	102.5	99.4	92.7	104.1	99.7
Beverages	.8	171.8	163.9	167.7	154.3	136.8	130.1	116.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	161.8	159.8	161.2	155.7	141.9	131.0	123.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	94.0	82.2	92.9	99.6	86.0	77.9	73.5
Electric light and power	1.5	126.9	126.3	128.0	119.4	113.7	111.0	107.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	129.1	125.5	136.8	143.8	123.3	108.1	103.5
Iron and steel products	11.7	98.1	97.3	104.8	111.5	90.9	86.2	77.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	129.9	123.8	130.9	144.1	104.3	104.0	92.2
Machinery(other than vehicles)	1.1	115.7	115.0	123.4	129.5	102.7	90.1	78.9
Agricultural implements	.4	56.2	59.8	67.6	75.3	65.5	61.8	47.0
Land vehicles	5.1	91.9	92.3	99.6	104.4	90.8	86.9	78.8
Automobiles and parts	1.9	143.3	148.9	152.6	165.4	139.0	145.8	117.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	71.3	66.7	84.5	83.5	61.7	64.2	61.0
Heating appliances	.4	126.4	124.0	130.3	130.0	108.3	97.4	88.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	106.4	103.2	124.2	130.4	86.2	76.0	63.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	102.4	101.1	110.5	123.4	95.5	92.9	79.7
Other iron and steel products	1.9	101.6	100.3	101.5	111.1	88.8	83.7	79.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	155.5	154.6	156.8	157.1	130.1	121.3	111.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	157.7	150.1	158.8	153.0	137.6	134.6	134.5
Miscellaneous	.5	144.5	140.3	142.3	138.8	127.9	123.5	112.5
LOGGING	2.6	97.1	51.0	93.6	109.1	94.1	96.0	75.0
MINING	6.8	160.5	155.8	153.3	151.9	132.1	119.2	106.2
Coal	2.1	82.4	82.3	85.5	83.4	83.9	83.2	79.7
Metallic ores	3.9	342.7	334.0	316.6	308.4	252.6	216.7	175.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	139.7	123.4	129.3	143.5	109.5	92.8	91.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	83.8	82.0	84.7	85.6	80.0	79.2	78.0
Telegraphs	.5	94.8	90.6	97.0	98.5	89.5	89.4	85.5
Telephones	1.5	80.8	79.7	81.4	82.1	77.5	76.5	76.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	86.5	81.4	84.9	86.7	85.4	79.9	80.3
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.1	120.9	115.6	118.1	115.8	111.3	110.4
Steam railways	5.4	74.1	70.7	73.1	76.3	74.5	70.4	71.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	91.9	77.8	97.9	93.1	95.8	83.6	83.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.7	115.3	94.2	114.5	105.2	87.0	89.5	116.7
Building	2.1	53.8	46.2	54.5	58.7	52.0	54.0	47.8
Highway	7.9	227.6	182.9	223.2	180.3	129.8	146.1	242.8
Railway	2.7	73.1	60.3	72.9	81.7	82.7	72.9	69.5
SERVICES	2.8	141.8	133.2	135.3	129.0	123.0	118.5	115.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	136.6	125.6	128.5	121.2	114.7	113.5	113.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	150.9	146.3	146.1	142.1	135.3	125.1	118.2
TRADE	11.7	136.6	135.1	131.5	131.5	127.1	119.9	116.5
Retail	8.9	143.1	141.3	137.4	138.6	134.5	126.2	123.0
Wholesale	2.8	119.5	119.3	118.0	115.4	110.0	105.5	101.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	113.1	106.2	111.9	114.3	102.0	97.6	96.6

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	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934
Maritime Provinces	-All Manufacturing	36.8	109.3	98.7	111.9	120.5	103.3	102.2	101.2
	Lumber products	4.7	83.0	62.9	87.2	105.0	92.3	90.8	87.0
	Pulp and paper	5.5	159.9	135.7	138.5	174.0	146.8	147.8	149.9
	Textile products	3.9	86.1	84.9	80.7	92.3	83.6	82.5	88.0
	Iron and steel	11.7	114.1	105.0	126.8	129.1	100.5	104.8	95.0
	Other manufactures	11.0	112.2	105.6	115.8	115.7	106.8	99.6	105.5
	Logging	4.0	140.6	58.5	113.9	163.3	96.2	106.2	123.7
	Mining	20.8	111.5	109.7	113.8	109.1	105.0	106.1	95.4
	Communications	2.4	89.4	86.3	89.7	88.0	86.6	83.2	81.8
	Transportation	8.9	61.7	84.0	64.2	68.2	61.0	60.3	60.2
	Construction	15.3	132.6	99.1	149.0	206.1	147.5	137.6	131.1
	Services	1.9	177.4	170.2	177.4	169.1	164.8	161.6	153.6
	Trade	9.9	134.1	127.2	129.7	127.8	118.6	112.0	111.0
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	108.4	100.2	110.9	122.0	103.4	101.6	98.4
Quebec	All Manufacturing	54.1	113.3	110.5	115.2	119.3	103.7	97.9	94.4
	Lumber products	3.0	93.7	83.8	99.8	103.1	89.1	83.5	80.8
	Pulp and paper	7.1	102.8	100.0	101.7	108.0	96.1	90.3	87.9
	Textile products	15.4	133.7	135.0	135.2	141.4	124.2	119.2	116.0
	Iron and steel	8.2	85.6	84.3	95.2	102.6	82.9	73.0	68.5
	Other manufactures	20.4	123.3	118.1	121.2	121.5	107.5	103.4	100.1
	Logging	3.0	118.9	37.3	132.2	136.6	138.6	136.1	100.5
	Mining	3.6	272.9	261.6	244.8	260.0	177.3	137.8	131.9
	Communications	1.5	75.6	74.6	76.0	77.4	70.8	70.7	71.1
	Transportation	8.7	89.9	76.5	90.3	85.8	89.1	83.5	86.2
	Construction	18.3	158.9	134.8	148.9	86.3	63.8	60.2	60.1
	Services	2.4	123.8	117.6	121.5	114.0	108.0	102.9	98.8
	Trade	8.4	143.1	142.0	143.0	139.8	135.4	125.8	128.1
Quebec	-All Industries	100.0	121.0	111.6	120.4	113.6	99.8	93.8	90.9
Ontario	- All Manufacturing	61.5	111.7	109.3	112.4	118.7	104.0	99.6	93.6
	Lumber products	3.8	78.9	65.8	73.8	83.9	69.5	67.9	67.5
	Pulp and paper	6.5	108.5	107.3	106.8	109.0	99.7	97.2	94.4
	Textile products	9.6	107.6	108.1	106.4	118.4	111.1	108.3	106.0
	Iron and steel	16.8	108.2	108.2	113.1	121.0	97.0	93.2	81.1
	Other manufactures	24.8	125.4	121.9	125.7	128.8	116.8	109.9	105.0
	Logging	1.4	68.1	23.9	61.2	83.7	67.7	71.8	51.1
	Mining	6.1	285.2	270.7	253.3	249.0	215.7	184.1	150.5
	Communications	1.9	78.2	76.9	80.9	82.8	76.5	75.9	75.7
	Transportation	6.8	82.7	76.6	81.6	86.6	82.8	77.2	78.1
	Construction	7.8	94.2	73.9	97.8	112.3	83.3	99.7	190.1
	Services	2.8	162.8	155.7	157.8	148.5	146.5	146.1	141.9
	Trade	11.7	143.5	142.5	136.9	137.8	134.3	128.7	123.6
Ontario	-All Industries	100.0	113.6	107.9	112.5	118.8	104.7	101.6	104.4
Prairie Provinces	- All Manufacturing	30.5	105.8	102.3	104.8	109.8	101.0	94.9	89.5
	Lumber products	2.5	110.2	99.4	105.6	112.5	90.9	84.8	87.1
	Pulp and paper	3.1	104.5	101.6	98.4	95.9	92.3	89.4	83.9
	Textile products	2.3	133.3	133.7	129.4	143.2	124.1	114.1	114.2
	Iron and steel	9.0	74.6	75.3	79.4	85.9	79.7	76.4	71.0
	Other manufactures	13.6	139.0	131.0	133.8	137.4	127.4	118.7	110.6
	Logging	.4	33.6	40.2	26.8	20.9	17.1	73.5	52.3
	Mining	6.7	100.0	99.8	98.8	94.7	95.3	87.1	84.9
	Communications	2.6	88.1	87.5	91.9	89.9	84.7	86.2	82.6
	Transportation	19.7	94.4	88.0	87.6	92.0	90.7	84.1	83.6
	Construction	15.2	84.4	65.3	81.6	81.5	93.7	89.4	90.0
	Services	3.7	129.9	117.2	116.8	114.6	104.5	93.8	95.5
	Trade	21.2	120.3	118.3	114.2	115.8	113.0	105.5	101.5
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	101.0	94.5	97.0	99.3	97.7	92.2	89.5
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	39.6	107.8	105.4	106.8	112.8	100.3	93.0	82.4
	Lumber products	13.7	96.2	90.9	91.0	100.3	88.1	75.4	61.0
	Pulp and paper	5.1	107.0	103.3	100.6	125.0	109.1	103.4	95.6
	Textile products	1.1	119.8	130.1	126.4	131.7	125.5	109.9	97.1
	Iron and steel	3.5	85.4	84.5	93.5	86.8	71.7	70.3	66.5
	Other manufactures	16.2	127.7	127.5	129.7	129.4	118.1	115.1	106.0
	Logging	8.6	109.8	102.4	96.4	110.6	90.4	82.7	66.4
	Mining	9.7	106.3	106.6	113.6	113.5	94.3	88.2	80.9
	Communications	3.5	115.5	110.0	108.6	110.2	104.7	99.8	94.3
	Transportation	12.2	94.6	91.9	93.7	95.2	94.3	87.7	83.3
	Construction	9.8	81.5	74.8	88.7	114.7	115.7	118.9	122.4
	Services	4.2	133.8	120.6	118.3	115.0	103.6	98.1	95.7
	Trade	12.4	137.4	138.3	132.7	133.0	123.1	115.3	106.1
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	106.6	103.3	105.1	112.2	102.2	96.6	89.1

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns 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	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	June 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.2	107.9	105.6	109.2	111.8	97.2	90.2	87.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	128.6	119.6	122.4	112.4	111.6	109.6	106.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	116.0	114.3	107.5	107.6	103.6	101.6	99.1
Textiles	14.9	121.2	121.8	121.3	120.9	105.0	98.8	96.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	117.7	112.2	118.7	110.4	105.9	102.8	102.9
Iron and steel	12.8	85.5	83.7	95.3	101.1	82.2	69.4	66.6
Other manufactures	20.0	109.7	106.9	108.4	115.7	98.7	92.8	90.8
Communications	2.3	64.5	64.3	64.7	65.4	61.6	62.6	63.4
Transportation	8.9	99.5	82.0	98.4	94.6	100.1	93.7	93.1
Construction	9.9	104.3	94.6	91.0	61.9	42.6	38.3	46.0
Trade	13.9	137.4	137.0	135.1	134.4	129.1	120.3	121.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.7	104.5	107.3	105.2	93.7	87.2	86.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	48.5	104.7	103.2	105.6	106.4	98.3	96.3	98.1
Leather products	13.3	92.2	94.9	94.7	104.3	107.0	103.9	104.2
Other manufactures	35.2	110.3	106.9	110.6	107.4	94.2	92.8	95.3
Transportation	10.1	97.2	116.3	100.1	87.8	95.1	94.5	98.9
Construction	20.7	314.3	290.2	98.8	77.9	90.8	110.5	100.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	124.2	122.8	103.8	101.6	96.8	95.8	97.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	107.2	106.0	105.8	107.9	98.8	95.5	90.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	116.7	112.0	113.1	114.1	108.0	102.8	103.0
Printing and publishing	8.9	125.4	125.6	124.1	125.7	116.6	114.3	109.5
Textiles	10.5	90.4	91.4	89.1	95.9	89.3	90.1	87.8
Iron and steel	10.3	96.4	98.6	97.5	98.9	81.7	79.6	67.8
Other manufactures	26.8	112.8	109.5	110.7	111.1	104.3	98.5	93.7
Communications	2.5	67.4	67.2	66.1	67.3	64.2	66.4	68.8
Transportation	5.7	99.4	94.7	97.1	101.2	95.6	89.2	90.6
Construction	2.4	56.0	51.1	61.1	66.5	58.7	63.2	55.9
Trade	22.4	132.0	131.6	126.3	129.1	125.3	120.7	119.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.2	107.6	106.7	108.7	101.1	97.9	93.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.7	101.4	95.9	97.3	102.6	95.0	89.8	90.1
Lumber products	5.6	71.4	45.6	49.6	66.4	44.1	45.6	70.2
Pulp and paper	15.7	98.1	96.1	94.6	99.5	87.7	93.9	87.6
Other manufactures	25.4	114.2	113.6	116.5	117.8	118.7	102.9	99.3
Construction	11.9	118.4	112.0	121.5	136.0	148.3	156.1	143.7
Trade	22.6	143.0	143.1	139.0	133.8	135.2	121.7	111.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.8	106.4	106.3	111.8	108.2	103.5	102.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.6	104.5	102.6	108.2	116.1	95.9	91.2	84.5
Textiles	15.5	82.5	85.5	85.9	92.0	87.0	85.4	87.7
Electrical apparatus	9.5	104.7	101.3	120.0	126.0	103.4	93.7	87.5
Iron and steel	32.7	109.7	105.5	109.6	121.4	87.0	82.2	70.2
Other manufactures	23.9	117.4	114.7	121.4	126.5	113.9	108.9	101.5
Construction	2.6	56.1	47.9	50.6	55.6	54.1	62.7	56.1
Trade	10.2	131.5	132.0	132.0	132.0	130.6	121.3	115.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.6	102.3	106.6	114.2	97.6	93.5	86.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.7	149.2	155.0	159.9	166.6	132.5	134.7	114.5
Iron and steel	63.9	144.4	152.9	161.9	170.2	132.1	138.6	113.7
Other manufactures	21.8	165.4	162.1	153.0	153.0	134.1	120.4	117.5
Construction	2.0	40.8	37.8	54.0	57.0	31.8	26.7	20.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	136.4	140.8	146.0	153.1	123.2	123.5	107.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	97.5	94.4	99.7	105.8	98.2	93.9	87.4
Animal products - edible	6.0	134.3	122.1	127.6	137.5	121.9	128.1	115.0
Printing and publishing	6.0	107.8	103.4	101.1	98.4	96.6	97.2	91.0
Textiles	6.1	136.0	138.1	137.2	149.8	132.6	118.6	120.0
Iron and steel	15.9	69.7	68.7	78.7	87.2	80.8	75.3	68.9
Other manufactures	14.6	116.9	111.9	114.2	116.2	110.4	106.1	99.0
Transportation	9.5	76.2	74.7	77.6	82.4	74.6	72.1	73.3
Construction	2.3	32.6	29.4	42.3	36.2	40.3	37.6	25.7
Trade	31.6	102.1	100.4	96.8	99.0	97.1	92.6	88.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.4	90.0	92.8	96.5	90.9	87.0	81.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.3	116.0	117.4	111.2	117.4	106.4	97.1	86.5
Lumber products	9.2	86.0	85.0	69.8	87.3	79.7	68.7	53.5
Other manufactures	30.1	129.8	132.2	130.0	131.2	118.6	110.2	101.9
Communications	7.4	114.7	109.7	107.5	106.7	104.3	99.4	93.9
Transportation	15.8	97.6	99.5	99.0	100.5	101.2	93.7	90.1
Construction	4.5	42.8	45.0	51.4	62.4	63.7	59.8	36.1
Services	7.7	133.9	123.9	116.4	115.5	101.9	98.0	96.0
Trade	25.3	139.8	141.1	135.7	138.2	128.1	120.4	109.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.9	110.3	106.4	110.8	103.8	96.5	86.3

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.