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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
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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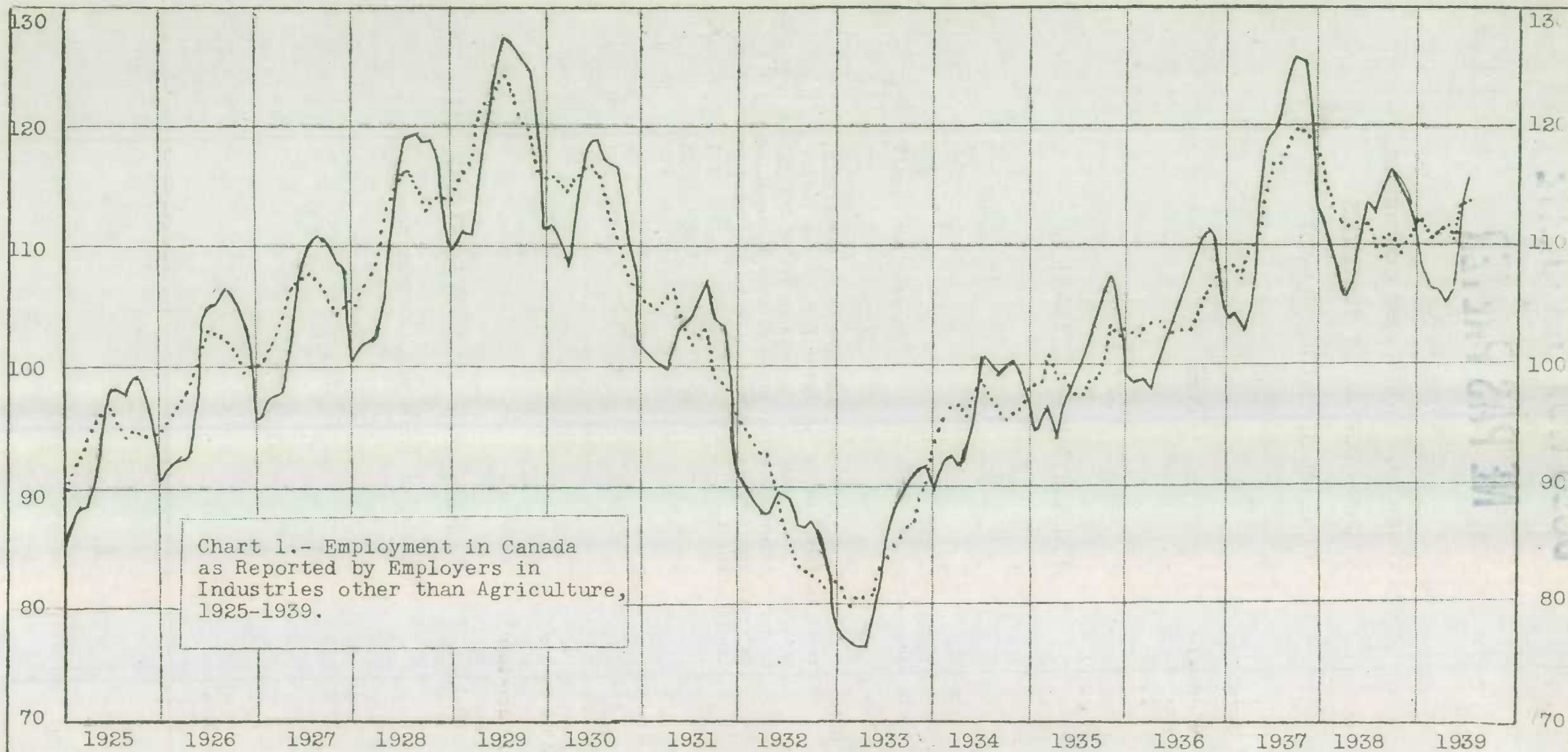
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1939

Price \$1 a year



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.

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

Issued July 28, 1939.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

- GENERAL SUMMARY -

The industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July. The reported increase in employment slightly exceeded the average gain from June 1 to July 1 in the experience of other years since 1920, and was considerably greater than that recorded at July 1 of last summer. Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,760 establishments whose employees numbered 1,126,216; this was an increase of 26,113 or 2.4 p.c. over their June 1 staff of 1,100,098. Reflecting this expansion, the index advanced from 113.1 in the preceding month, to 115.8 at July 1, 1939, when it was higher than that of 113.5 at the same date of last summer. While the level of employment reported in industrial establishments was lower than at July 1 in 1937, it was generally higher than at the same date in other years since 1930.

Since the improvement at July 1, 1939, was rather greater than usual in the experience of other years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 113.6, compared with 113.1 at June 1.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years are as follows:— 1939, 115.8; 1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a slight slowing-up at the beginning of July. There were important gains over June 1 in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. Leather, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants, however, reported curtailment. The contractions in textiles and iron and steel were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average losses recorded at July 1 in the last eighteen years.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance indicated substantial improvement, that in the last-named being greatest. The increases in mining and communications were above the average at July 1 in the years, 1921-1938; that in construction approximated the usual seasonal gain, while the additions to the payrolls reported in services, trade and transportation was rather below average, following the exceptionally large increases recorded in these industries at June 1, 1939. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging as river-driving operations were completed, but the losses were smaller than usual in the experience of past years. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 5.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 10,791, and their employees had aggregated 1,086,773, an increase of approximately 14,650 over their June 1, 1938, staffs. A generally upward movement had then been indicated in the non-manufacturing groups with the exception of logging, while manufacturing reported curtailment.

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 July 1, 416 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,135 persons, compared with 33,008 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 July 1 survey of employment to 1,159,351 in 12,176 establishments and slightly lowers the index of 115.8 in the industries above enumerated, to 115.6; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 113.1 to 112.9. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

County of _____

Know all men by these presents, that _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas, for and in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, to _____ in hand paid by _____ the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said _____ of the County of _____ State of Texas, all that certain _____

_____ containing _____ acres, more or less, as the same may appear by the plat of _____ filed for record in the County Clerk's office of the County of _____ State of Texas, on the _____ day of _____ 19____, and by these presents do covenant and warrant unto the said _____ his heirs and assigns forever, that the said _____ together with the _____

_____ and _____ thereunto in anywise appertaining, shall and lawfully shall come to the use and enjoyment of the said _____ his heirs and assigns forever, unto them and their heirs and assigns forever, together with all and singular rights and appurtenances in anywise in anywise appertaining to the said _____

_____ and _____ together with all and singular rights and appurtenances in anywise in anywise appertaining to the said _____ their heirs and assigns forever, unto them and their heirs and assigns forever, together with all and singular rights and appurtenances in anywise in anywise appertaining to the said _____

_____ their heirs and assigns forever, unto them and their heirs and assigns forever, together with all and singular rights and appurtenances in anywise in anywise appertaining to the said _____

_____ their heirs and assigns forever, unto them and their heirs and assigns forever, together with all and singular rights and appurtenances in anywise in anywise appertaining to the said _____

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

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation", are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods, and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and of persons in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, during the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

1939	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)
Jan.	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by 46,000, the estimated number in employment by 136,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has been reduced by 90,000. The May estimate of the number of wage-earners without work declined by 78,000 from April, 1929, a falling-off which greatly exceeded that of 37,000 recorded between April and May, 1938.

The following shows the figures for May in the years since 1927:-

May	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	2,724	2,329	395
1938	2,704	2,304	400
1937	2,680	2,353	327
1936	2,559	2,101	458
1935	2,518	2,009	509
1934	2,570	2,046	524
1933	2,398	1,717	681
1932	2,498	1,871	627
1931	2,573	2,133	440
1930	2,777	2,391	386
1929	2,589	2,504	85
1928	2,364	2,331	33

The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in May of other years except 1930. The number at work was higher than in May, 1938, and was also higher than in May in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in May, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from May of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any May in the period, 1931-1936, but was greater than in May, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928-1930.

1/ See Census Monograph No. II entitled "Unemployment".

STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS

Know all men by these presents that I, the undersigned, for and in behalf of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas, to-wit:

That the said original is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas, to-wit:

The following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas, to-wit:

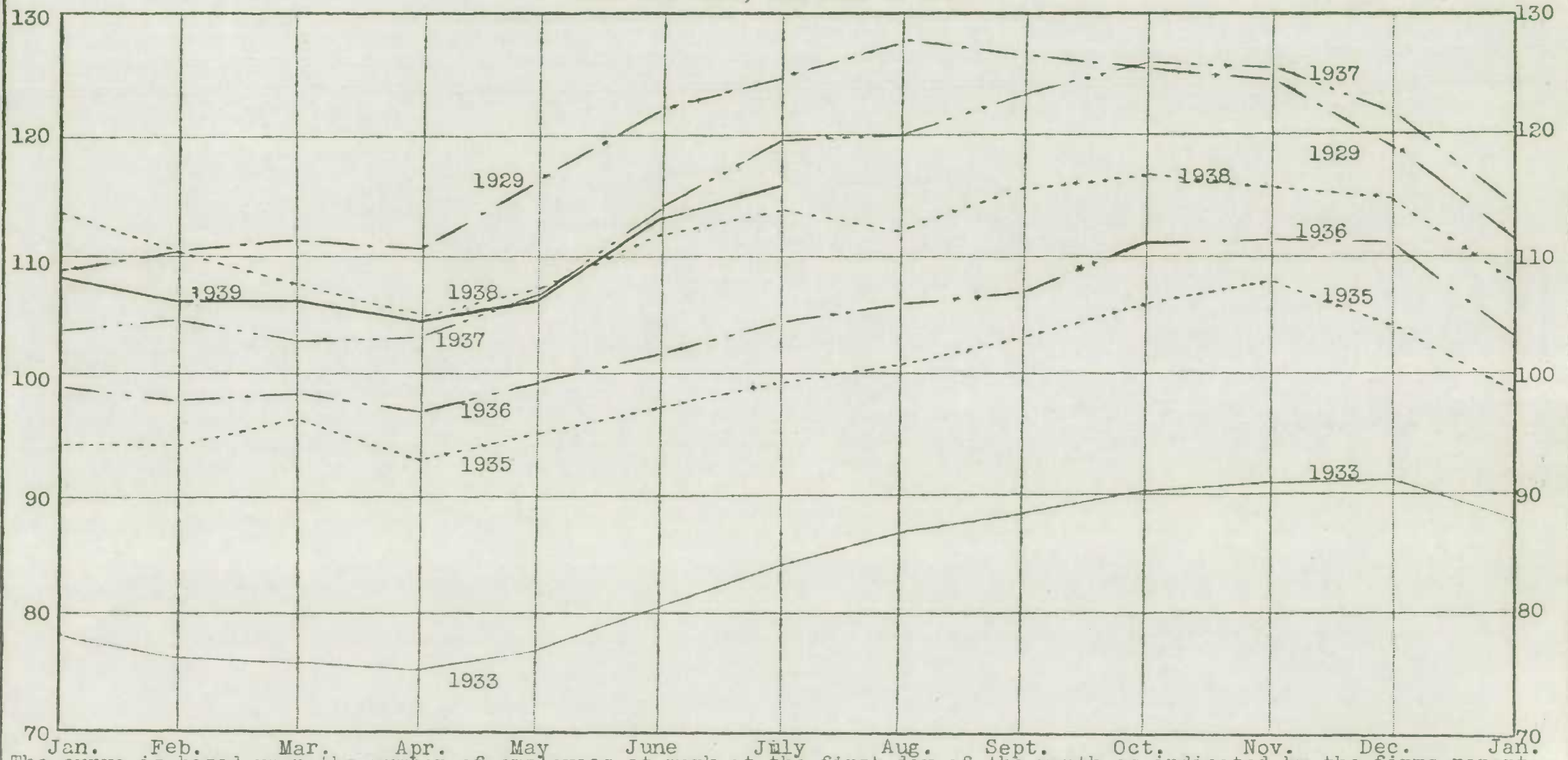
Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
1881	100,000	100,000	100,000
1882	100,000	100,000	100,000
1883	100,000	100,000	100,000
1884	100,000	100,000	100,000
1885	100,000	100,000	100,000
1886	100,000	100,000	100,000
1887	100,000	100,000	100,000
1888	100,000	100,000	100,000
1889	100,000	100,000	100,000
1890	100,000	100,000	100,000
1891	100,000	100,000	100,000
1892	100,000	100,000	100,000
1893	100,000	100,000	100,000
1894	100,000	100,000	100,000
1895	100,000	100,000	100,000
1896	100,000	100,000	100,000
1897	100,000	100,000	100,000
1898	100,000	100,000	100,000
1899	100,000	100,000	100,000
1900	100,000	100,000	100,000

The following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas, to-wit:

Year	Amount	Amount	Amount
1881	100,000	100,000	100,000
1882	100,000	100,000	100,000
1883	100,000	100,000	100,000
1884	100,000	100,000	100,000
1885	100,000	100,000	100,000
1886	100,000	100,000	100,000
1887	100,000	100,000	100,000
1888	100,000	100,000	100,000
1889	100,000	100,000	100,000
1890	100,000	100,000	100,000
1891	100,000	100,000	100,000
1892	100,000	100,000	100,000
1893	100,000	100,000	100,000
1894	100,000	100,000	100,000
1895	100,000	100,000	100,000
1896	100,000	100,000	100,000
1897	100,000	100,000	100,000
1898	100,000	100,000	100,000
1899	100,000	100,000	100,000
1900	100,000	100,000	100,000

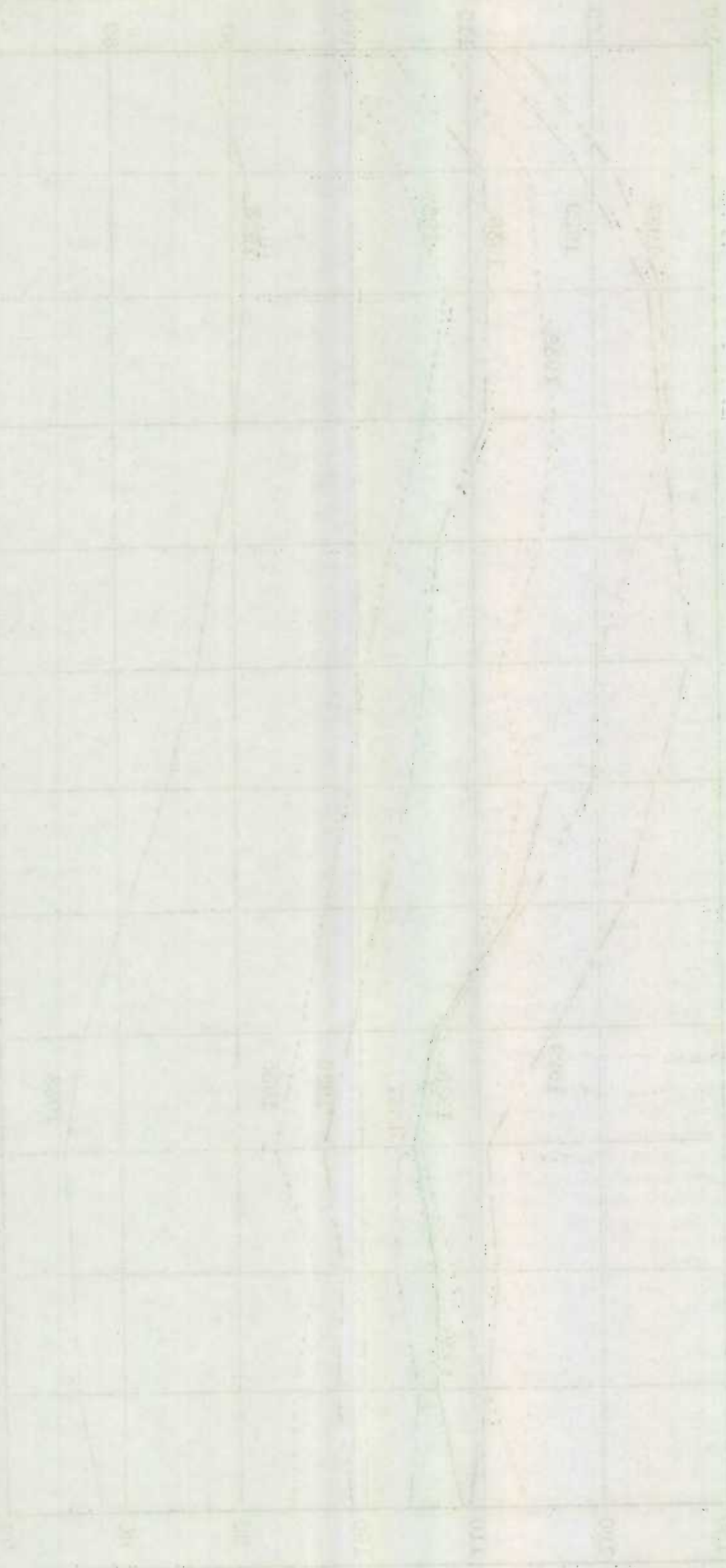
The following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas, to-wit:

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.

This map shows the results of a survey of the area bounded by the lines of latitude 36° 30' N. and 37° 30' N. and longitude 100° 00' W. and 101° 00' W. The area is divided into sections of 36 square miles each. The map shows the location of the following places:



Map of the Territory of Missouri, showing the location of the following places:

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in each of the provinces, the gains ranging from not quite one p.c. in Ontario, to 7.7 p.c. in Nova Scotia. Numerically, the largest increase was in Quebec, where 8,452 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating firms. The level of employment in all provinces except New Brunswick was higher than at July 1, 1938. The index in Quebec at the latest date was also above that for July 1, 1937; in the Prairie Area, it was the same, while elsewhere employment showed a falling-off in that comparison. However, the situation generally was more favourable than at July 1 in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 832 establishments employing 85,530 men and women, as against 79,982 at June 1, 1939. This increase, (to which the three provinces in this area contributed), brought the index to 115.9 at July 1, 1939, when it was fractionally lower than at the beginning of July in 1938; the gain over the preceding month had then been much smaller. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in lumber, animal food and iron and steel plants, and in electric current production, mining, building and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, chemical factories and logging camps were slacker, the losses being largely seasonal in character.

The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	July 1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Jan. 1 1939	Dec. 1 1938	July 1 1938
P.E. Island	2.5	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	92.2	85.4	104.6
Nova Scotia	59.9	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	121.0	121.5	126.6
New Brunswick	37.6	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	88.3	92.9	95.8	97.2	105.4
Maritimes	100.0	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	109.2	109.8	116.7

The 791 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1938, had reported 85,302 workers, as compared with 81,107 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a falling-off in Quebec; increases in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and some other classes were more than offset by reductions in animal food, leather, iron and steel and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and logging released employees. The personnel of the 2,907 co-operating firms included 353,301 persons; as compared with 344,849 at June 1, this was an increase of 8,452, or 2.5 p.c. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in thirteen of the preceding eighteen years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province continued at a rather higher level than at July 1 of earlier years of the record. Standing at 124.0 at the latest date, the index was some four points higher than at July 1, 1938, when the 2,654 business enterprises making returns had employed 336,922 men and women, or some 1,700 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Further but smaller increases in employment were reported in Ontario, where the 5,140 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 455,570 employees, or 4,449 more than at June 1. The situation at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, shown improvement over the preceding month, the average change being a moderate advance; the gain noted at the date under review was not quite equal to the average, and was also smaller than that indicated in the same month in 1938, when the index was, however, fractionally lower. The expansion at July 1, 1939, took place mainly in logging, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade, while manufacturing was slacker. The largest losses in the last-named were of a seasonal character in the iron and steel and textile industries. On the other hand, additions to staffs were reported in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and many other industries.

The 4,711 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1938, had reported 445,081 workers, as compared with 438,951 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in work on the highways, but building and railway construction and maintenance, services, trade, transportation and communications also afforded more employment. Manufacturing, however, was rather quieter. Data were compiled from 1,667 firms with an aggregate staff of 134,548 persons at July 1, as against 130,630 in their last return. This gain of 3,918 men and women was not equal to the average increase at July 1 in the last

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of recommendations.

The following table shows the results of the work done during the year. It is divided into two parts: the first part shows the results of the work done during the year, and the second part shows the results of the work done during the year.

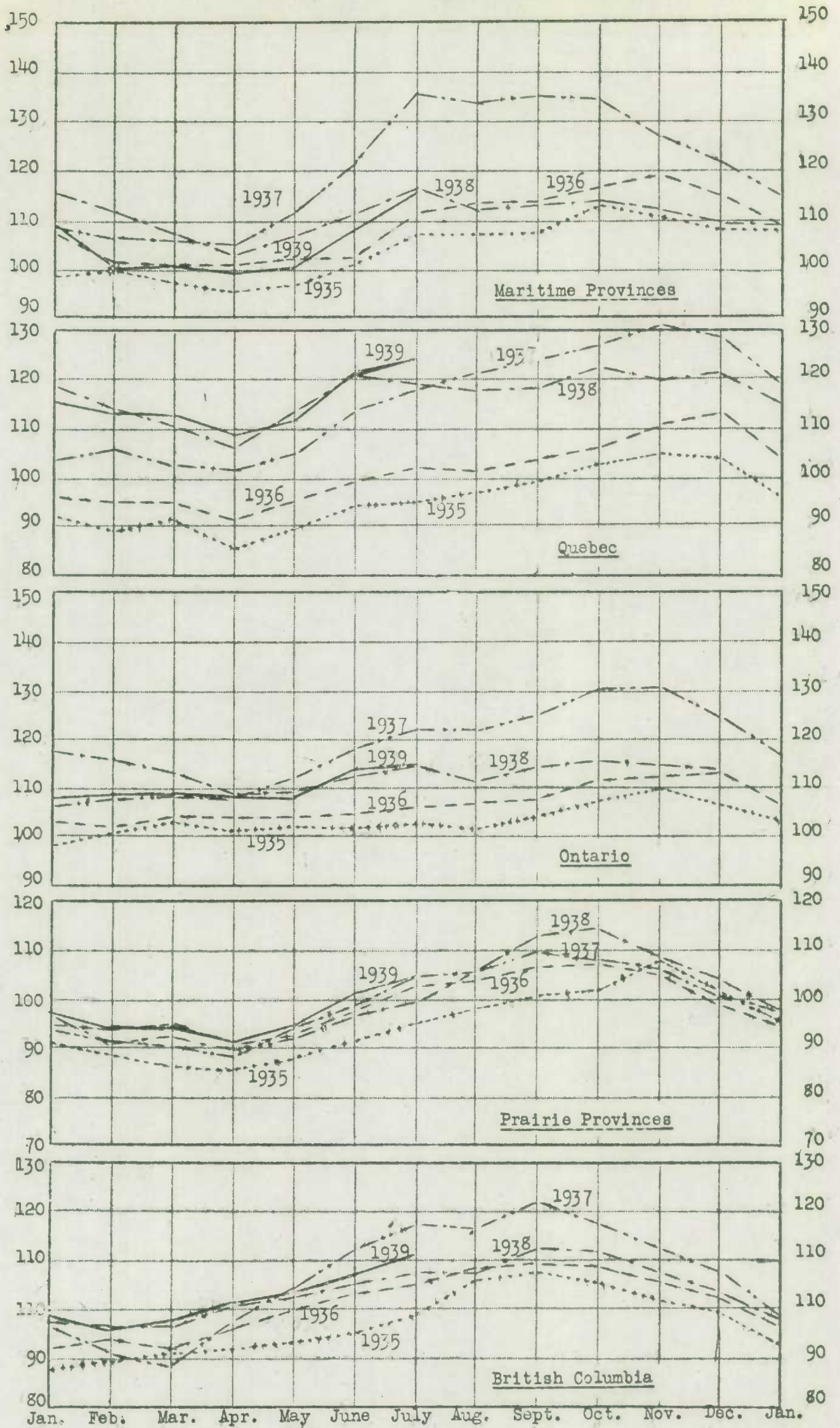
Year	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
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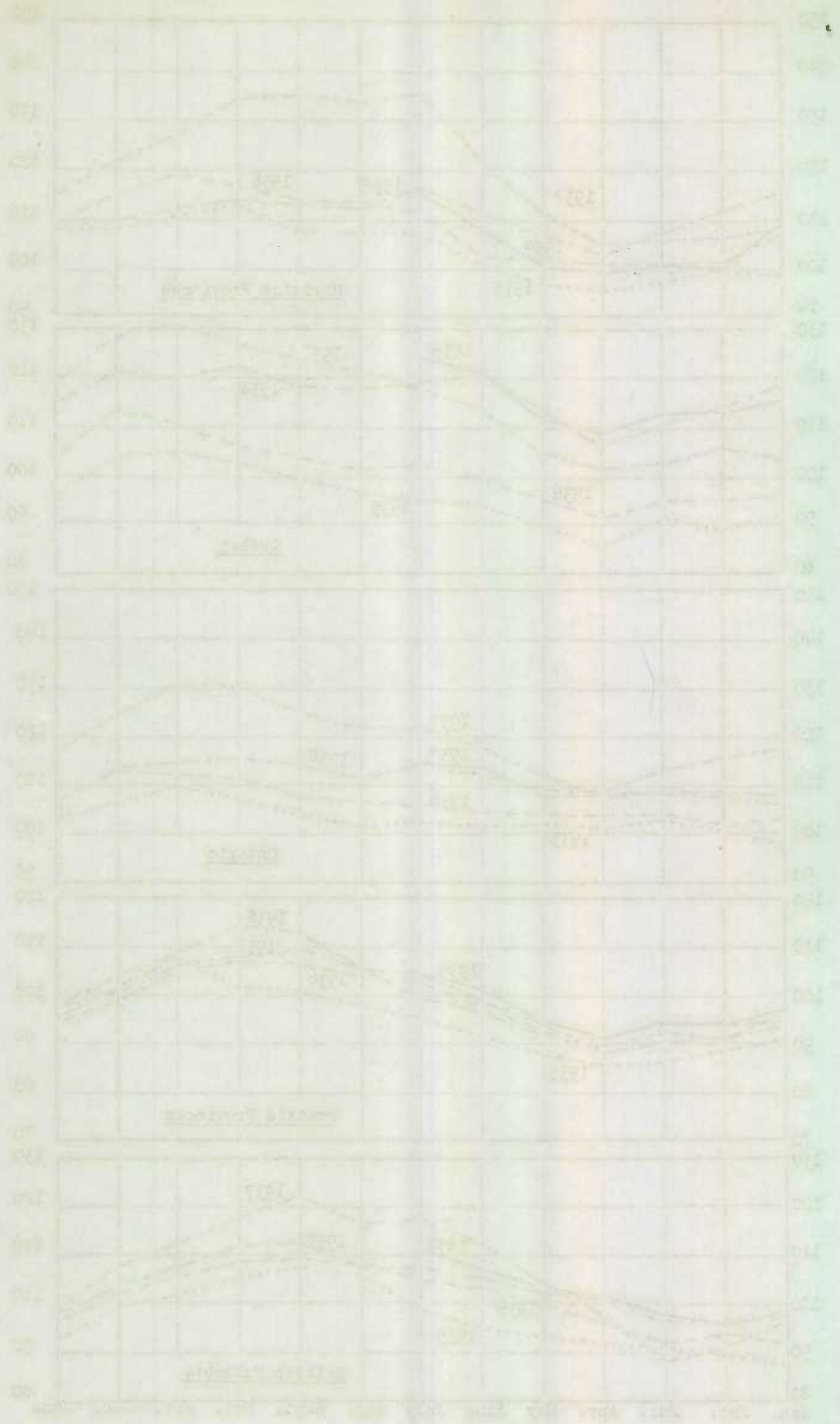
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Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1939.





eighteen years, although it exceeded that noted at the beginning of July last summer. The index, at 104.0 at the date under review, was a few points higher than that of 99.8 at July 1, 1938, when the 1,512 co-operating establishments reported 127,076 employees, as compared with 123,512 at June 1, 1938. The following are the employment indexes in each of the provinces in this area in recent months:

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	July 1, 1939	July 1, 1939	June 1, 1939	May 1, 1939	Apr. 1, 1939	Mar. 1, 1939	Feb. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1939	Dec. 1, 1938	July 1, 1938
Manitoba	45.3	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.8	95.4	96.5
Saskatchewan	21.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	99.2	114.1	102.9
Alberta	33.2	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	107.8	108.9	102.9
Prairies	100.0	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	97.1	103.5	99.8

British Columbia. - Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a total working force of 97,267 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,214 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 93,516 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of food, lumber and pulp and paper products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1939, and logging, mining and transportation also reported improvement. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance showed curtailment, while little general change took place in services and trade. The employment situation was more favourable than at the same date in 1938, and activity was also at a higher level than at July 1 in the years, 1936-1931. The 1,123 concerns reporting for July 1, 1938, had employed 92,392 men and women, an increase of 2,494 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Six of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was downward in Montreal and Windsor. The largest gains were in Vancouver. Except in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, employment in these cities was more active than at July 1, 1938.

Montreal. - Employment in Montreal showed a moderate falling-off, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, textile and iron and steel plants reported the largest contractions. On the other hand, building and road construction and wholesale trade recorded improvement. A combined working force of 167,666 men and women was indicated by the 1,694 co-operating employers, who had 168,371 workers at June 1. A greater decrease had been noted at July 1, 1938, when 1,530 firms had reported a staff of 162,089; the index then was rather lower, standing at 106.4, as compared with 108.3 at the latest date.

Quebec. - An upward movement was evident in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 213 establishments with 17,862 employees, compared with 17,423 in the preceding month. Employment in construction and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1938, although a larger increase in personnel had then been indicated by the 183 firms furnishing data, whose payrolls had aggregated 14,832.

Toronto. - There was continued but moderate improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, building construction and wholesale trade were somewhat brisker. The trend was downward, however, in retail trade, services, and, within the manufacturing division, in textiles. The 1,748 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 398 workers to 140,477 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,606 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 1,082 persons, to 134,634; the July 1, 1938, index stood at 107.4, compared with 109.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa. - Statistics were received from 228 establishments with 15,134 men and women on their paylists, or 242 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in construction. A much smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1938, when 200 firms had reported 14,685 employees. Employment then was quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton. - There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 361 workers were added to the forces of the 330 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 34,410 at the beginning of July, 1939. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in the textile division, and building, services and trade also reported moderately increased activity. For July 1 of last year, 298 returns were tabulated, showing a combined labour force of 35,185, compared with 34,134 at June 1, 1938; activity was then at a higher level than at the latest date.

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In Windsor, a decline of 3,011 was recorded in the staffs of the 197 co-operating employers, who had 15,853 persons in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but the textile and some other divisions were also rather dull. The index was considerably lower than at July 1, 1938, when a smaller contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 188 firms then furnishing data had included 17,590 employees.

Winnipeg.-- Communications, transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change occurred in other industries. An aggregate working force of 40,952 men and women was reported by the 521 firms making returns; this was a gain of 801 over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index of employment then was fractionally higher than that of 94.3 at the latest date. The 494 reports tabulated for July 1, 1938, had shown a combined staff of 40,913.

Vancouver.-- The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to information from 518 establishments employing 37,544 persons, as against 36,621 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing and transportation being most pronounced; within the former, the largest additions to the payroll were in food and lumber factories. Expansion on a greater scale had been recorded by the 467 concerns co-operating at the beginning of July last year, whose employees had numbered 36,128. The index then, however, was 1.6 points lower than that of 112.6 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Employment in manufacturing showed little general change at July 1, when 569,948 employees were reported by the 6,410 co-operating manufacturers, a falling-off of 352 from the preceding month. The index stood at 111.3, compared with 111.4 at June 1, 1939, and with 111.3 at the beginning of July in 1938; the latest index was several points lower than the July 1, 1937, figure of 119.0, but was generally higher than at that date in any earlier year since 1930, when it also stood at 111.3.

The movement at the first of July has been downward in eight of the eighteen years for which data are available; however, improvement over June 1 was recorded at July 1 in the remaining years since 1920, and the average change from June to July in this period has been a very slight increase. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the date under review therefore slightly declined, standing at 109.0 at July 1, compared with 109.3 at the first of June.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1939, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power groups, with smaller gains in the fur, musical instrument, rubber, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. The greatest losses were those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel divisions, in both of which the decreases were unusually large for the time of year.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:- 1939, 111.3; 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1938, had numbered 6,180, and their employees had aggregated 569,570, which was a decline of 2,551 from the preceding month.

Logging.-- There was a moderate reduction in employment in logging, 521 men being released from the staffs of the 364 reporting firms, who employed 27,900 at July 1. The contraction took place mainly in New Brunswick and Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia heightened activity was shown. A decrease had also been recorded at the same date in 1938, when the index was about nine points lower.

Mining.-- Returns were tabulated from 450 mine operators with 76,147 employees, as compared with 74,456 in their last report. The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded considerably more employment, while little general change took place in collieries. The mining index stood at 164.1, compared with 154.5 at the beginning of July, 1938; the increase over the preceding month had then been on a much smaller scale.

Transportation.-- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring; 507 employers reported a combined working force of 106,153 persons, as against 104,876 at June 1. Activity in the transportation division was rather greater than at July 1, 1938, although the additions to staffs then indicated had exceeded those noted at the date under review.

Communications.-- There was a further improvement in communications, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 22,985 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 22,386 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was brisker. A larger gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, and the index in this division was then slightly higher.

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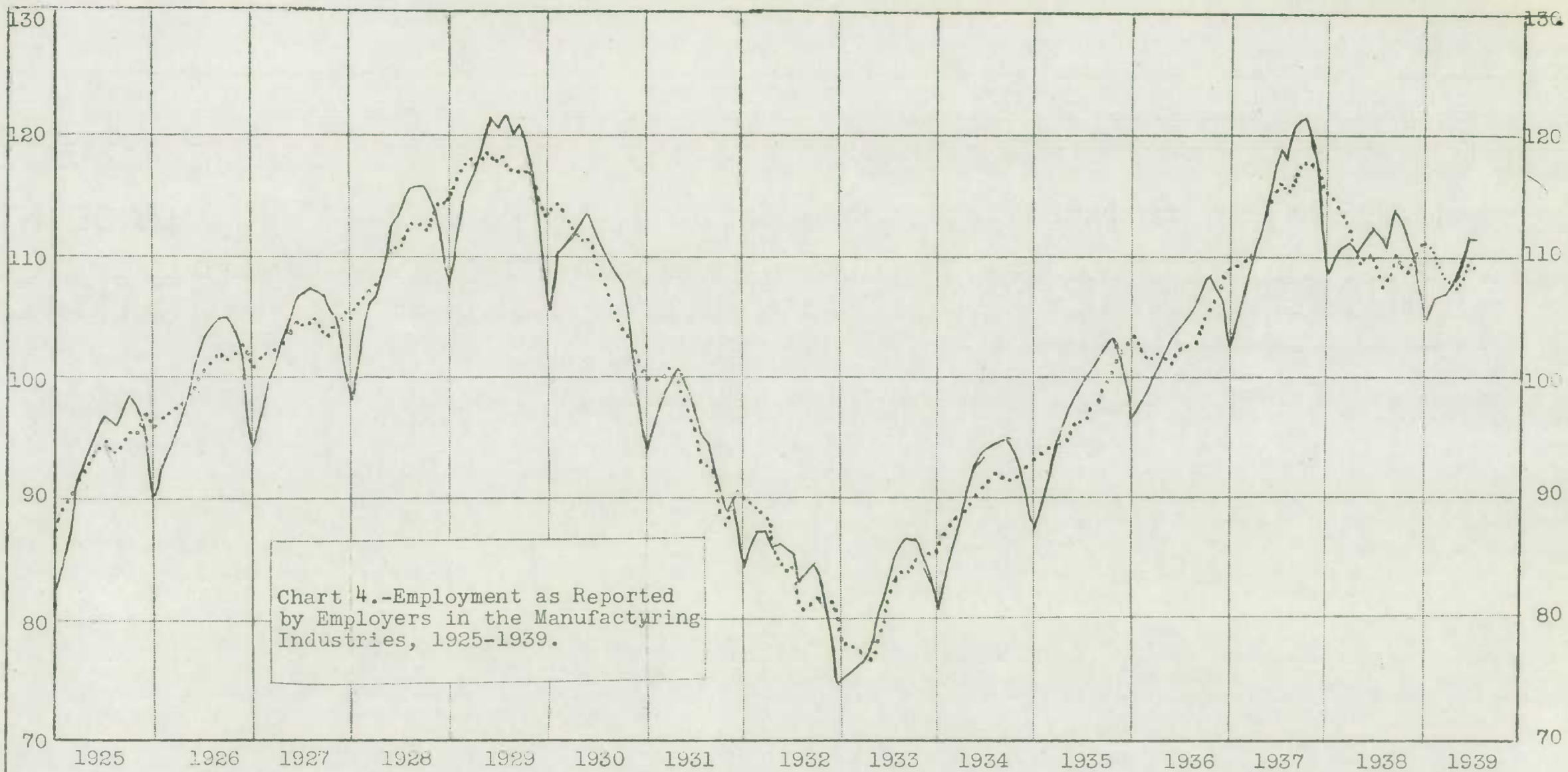
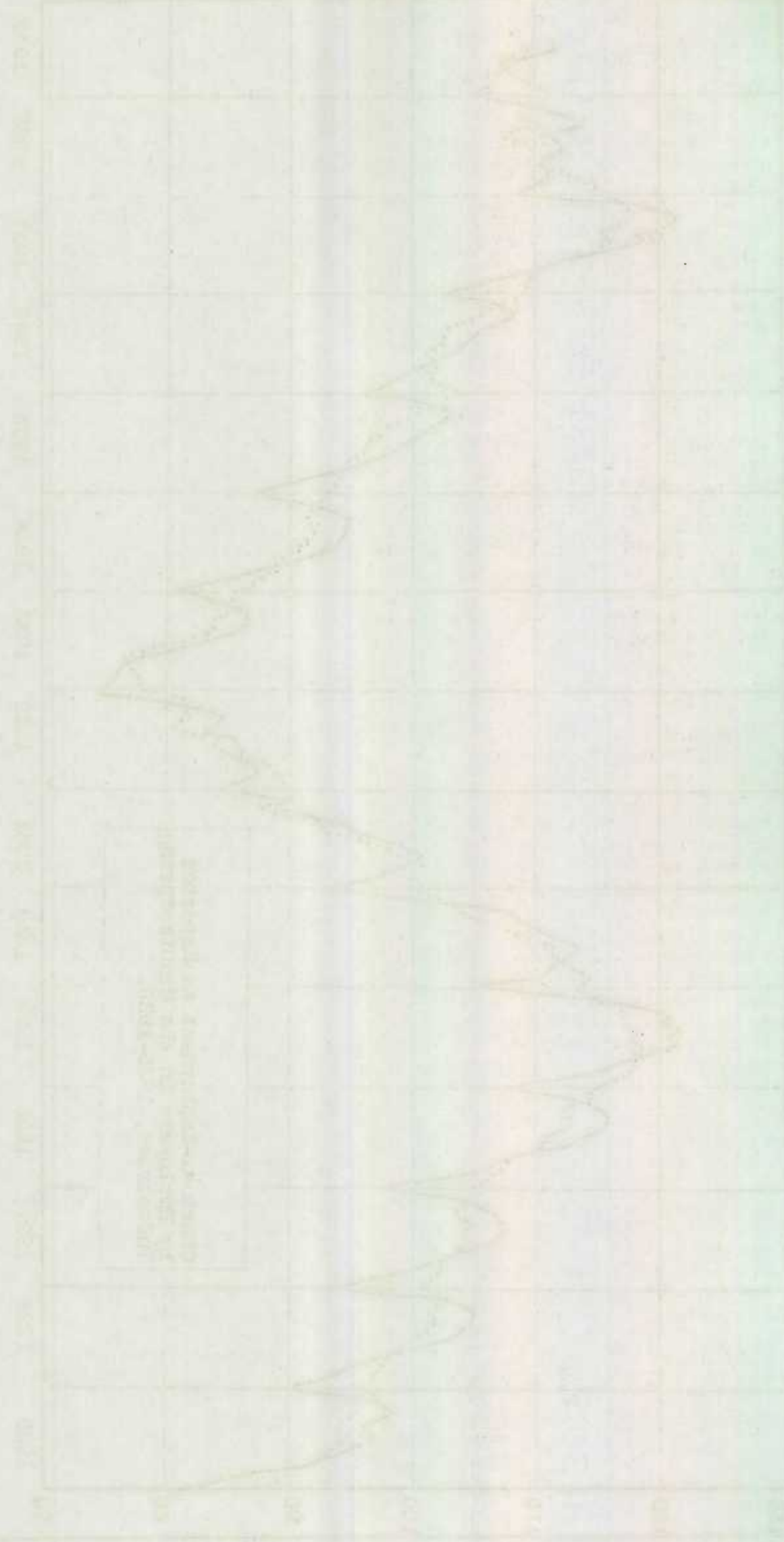


Chart 4.-Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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.

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Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked increases were registered in construction. Data were received from 1,297 contractors whose employees aggregated 160,562, or 21,476 more than in the preceding month. In highway construction, over 16,500 additional men were reported by the co-operating employers, while there were also substantial gains in building and railway construction and maintenance work. Employment in construction as a whole was more active than at the beginning of July of last year, when much smaller increases had been indicated.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 593 employers with 32,537 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,255 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which, following unusually pronounced improvement at June 1, 1939, was on a smaller scale than that noted at July 1, 1938; the index then, however, was slightly lower than at the latest date.

Trade.- Wholesale and retail trade both reported greater activity, but the general gain was not equal to the average increase from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920, nor was it so large as that reported at July 1, 1938. Statements were tabulated from 2,053 establishments having 129,984 employees, as against 129,318 at the beginning of June, 1939. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at a rather higher level than at the beginning of July of last year.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further improvement between Apr. 17 and May 15, which extended to nearly every industry, 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 10.6 at May 15, 1939, as compared with 11.6 at Apr. 17, 1939, and 12.8 at May 16, 1938. It was provisionally estimated that at May 15, 1939, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain was approximately 12,667,000. This was 156,000 more than at Apr. 17, 1939, and on a comparable basis, about 440,000 more than at May 16, 1938. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 15, 1939, numbered 1,349,579, a decline of almost 150,000 from the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to information received by the United States Department of Labor, approximately 180,000 more workers were employed in non-agricultural industries in May than in April, this increase being due in part to the return of some 80,000 bituminous coal miners to jobs between mid-April and mid-May, following the settlement of wage agreements. A substantial employment gain was also registered in construction and in certain other non-manufacturing industries. Factory employment, on the other hand, showed a slightly greater-than-seasonal decline in May, the loss being 1.2 p.c., or 90,000 workers. There was a reported reduction of more than 36,000 workers in the automobile industry, due to labour differences. The May employment index (90.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was eight p.c. higher than the corresponding index of last year, while the payroll index (84.4) was 15.8 p.c. higher. The durable goods group of industries as a whole showed an employment decline of 1.1 p.c. from April to May, while the non-durable goods group reported a curtailment of 1.3 p.c. Compared with May of last year, employment in the durable goods group shows a gain of 10.9 p.c. and payrolls of 23.8 p.c. In the non-durable goods industries, the gains over the year interval were 5.7 p.c. and 8.8 p.c., respectively.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.4 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 80.7, 13 p.c. above the level of June, 1938.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,813 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 260,317 persons during the week including or ending nearest June 15, 1939, a decline of 1,946 employees, or 0.7 p.c. from the corresponding week in May. The loss was seasonal in character, but was smaller than the average between May and June in the preceding fourteen years.

Illinois.- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,889 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises show an advance of 0.4 p.c. in employment between April and May; the index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) was 76.3 in May, 1939, as compared with 73.1 in May, 1938.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
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
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1939.
100.0 7.6 31.4 40.5 11.9 8.6

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.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
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	146.3	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6

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

14.9	1.6	12.5	1.3	3.1	1.4	3.6	3.3
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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.

STATE OF TEXAS,
COUNTY OF _____

No.	Name	Address	City	County	State	Occupation	Age	Sex	Color	Marital Status	Education	Religion	Political Party	Other
1	John Doe	123 Main St	Houston	Harris	Texas	Teacher	35	M	W	Married	High School	Methodist	Democrat	
2	Jane Smith	456 Oak St	Dallas	Dallas	Texas	Nurse	28	F	W	Single	College	Baptist	Republican	
3	Robert Johnson	789 Elm St	Austin	Cook	Texas	Engineer	42	M	W	Married	University	Presbyterian	Democrat	
4	Mary White	101 Pine St	San Antonio	Bexar	Texas	Homemaker	55	F	W	Married	Elementary	Catholic	Democrat	
5	James Brown	202 Cedar St	Fort Worth	Tarrant	Texas	Businessman	60	M	W	Married	High School	Methodist	Republican	
6	Elizabeth Green	303 Birch St	El Paso	El Paso	Texas	Librarian	40	F	W	Married	College	Episcopal	Democrat	
7	William Black	404 Maple St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Farmer	50	M	W	Married	High School	Baptist	Republican	
8	Anna Gray	505 Walnut St	Phoenix	Maricopa	Texas	Retailer	30	F	W	Single	College	Catholic	Democrat	
9	Charles King	606 Chestnut St	Memphis	Shelby	Texas	Writer	45	M	W	Married	University	Methodist	Democrat	
10	Patricia Lee	707 Spruce St	Portland	Clatsop	Texas	Artist	25	F	W	Single	College	Quaker	Democrat	
11	George Hall	808 Ash St	San Jose	San Jose	Texas	Engineer	58	M	W	Married	University	Methodist	Republican	
12	Barbara Young	909 Hickory St	San Francisco	San Francisco	Texas	Teacher	38	F	W	Married	College	Catholic	Democrat	
13	Richard Allen	1010 Poplar St	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Texas	Businessman	65	M	W	Married	High School	Methodist	Republican	
14	Susan Wright	1111 Magnolia St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Homemaker	48	F	W	Married	College	Baptist	Democrat	
15	Edward Davis	1212 Olive St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Engineer	52	M	W	Married	University	Methodist	Republican	
16	Carol Miller	1313 Birch St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Teacher	32	F	W	Married	College	Catholic	Democrat	
17	Frank Wilson	1414 Elm St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Businessman	68	M	W	Married	High School	Methodist	Republican	
18	Michelle Moore	1515 Maple St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Homemaker	42	F	W	Married	College	Baptist	Democrat	
19	Robert Taylor	1616 Oak St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Engineer	55	M	W	Married	University	Methodist	Republican	
20	Linda Baker	1717 Pine St	San Diego	San Diego	Texas	Teacher	35	F	W	Married	College	Catholic	Democrat	

I, _____, County Clerk of the County of _____, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as filed in my office on this _____ day of _____, 19____.

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

All		Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Const.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1927		109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928		117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929		124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930		118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931		103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932		88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933		84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934		101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935		99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
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
July 1		115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1939.
100.0 50.6 2.5 6.8 2.0 9.4 14.3 2.9 11.5

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 1. SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(1960-1969)

Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
1960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1963	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1964	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1965	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1966	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, "Employment, Hours, and Wages in Manufacturing Industries, 1960-1969" (Washington, D.C., 1970).

Note: All figures are in thousands of persons unless otherwise indicated. The total number of persons employed in manufacturing industries is shown in the first column. The number of persons employed in each of the 20 manufacturing industries is shown in the remaining columns. The number of persons employed in each of the 20 manufacturing industries is shown in the remaining columns.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	50.6	111.3	111.4	111.8	119.0	104.7	98.5	93.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	143.2	139.0	139.0	142.3	134.4	125.7	132.7
Fur and products	.8	108.0	102.5	97.7	105.1	97.1	96.8	89.4
Leather and products	2.0	108.5	110.1	103.4	113.6	106.0	102.3	95.4
Boots and shoes	1.3	110.9	112.1	106.9	115.4	106.3	105.5	99.7
Lumber and products	4.4	93.1	88.3	89.9	99.4	86.8	80.8	74.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	88.7	80.4	84.6	94.8	81.3	75.8	68.1
Furniture	.6	81.7	83.8	81.6	89.3	81.3	73.3	72.5
Other lumber products	1.1	116.6	117.2	113.6	121.9	108.2	102.4	97.1
Musical instruments	.1	51.2	42.1	52.8	56.4	44.7	35.1	33.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	119.1	112.2	120.9	119.4	112.7	103.3	107.0
Pulp and paper products	6.1	110.4	108.2	106.7	113.7	102.4	96.6	95.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	100.1	96.4	97.5	110.5	95.0	87.8	88.9
Paper products	.9	130.3	123.0	130.9	135.4	120.6	108.8	105.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	116.8	116.5	110.4	110.3	105.8	104.2	101.9
Rubber products	1.2	108.5	107.2	97.8	109.2	97.3	91.8	95.0
Textile products	8.9	115.5	119.4	116.0	126.0	115.9	110.4	107.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	121.4	123.8	124.1	140.3	131.1	125.3	122.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	94.8	94.7	95.4	105.4	94.5	87.5	90.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	126.3	126.3	125.9	141.7	135.4	130.4	114.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.6	356.6	427.6	425.5	523.1	507.8	502.8	481.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.5	121.3	118.9	127.6	122.3	118.8	118.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	109.5	116.0	112.3	118.3	104.4	98.5	93.3
Other textile products	.9	105.8	113.5	98.6	103.1	95.7	89.7	90.2
Tobacco	.7	96.8	96.0	97.4	100.2	93.6	106.3	99.7
Beverages	.8	175.3	171.8	174.7	154.1	137.9	129.5	123.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	159.1	161.8	155.6	154.6	139.5	132.0	121.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	97.4	94.0	94.9	101.5	87.9	81.2	75.6
Electric light and power	1.5	134.0	126.9	134.2	124.0	118.3	113.5	109.5
Electrical apparatus	1.6	131.0	129.1	138.0	149.2	128.4	110.6	103.1
Iron and steel products	10.9	93.7	98.1	100.0	111.1	89.3	83.4	74.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	126.5	129.9	124.8	142.8	104.6	100.7	85.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	112.5	115.7	122.1	133.2	105.6	91.2	80.5
Agricultural implements	.4	53.0	56.2	57.4	76.6	63.1	59.6	42.5
Land vehicles	4.5	83.8	91.9	92.3	102.6	86.4	82.7	75.1
Automobiles and parts	1.4	108.6	143.3	132.7	160.3	124.2	131.0	105.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.8	71.3	84.4	82.2	64.1	58.5	51.9
Heating appliances	.4	127.4	126.4	131.2	133.0	108.2	98.3	85.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	109.1	106.4	123.6	130.0	87.5	76.1	63.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	103.9	102.4	100.4	123.4	92.2	91.3	84.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	102.2	101.6	99.6	111.9	90.3	81.8	76.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	156.4	155.5	156.2	161.3	135.1	122.6	111.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	160.5	157.7	160.0	155.5	142.2	138.1	137.3
Miscellaneous	.5	144.2	144.5	147.0	144.8	132.3	123.8	116.0
LOGGING	2.5	95.3	97.1	86.1	125.0	93.4	82.2	86.3
MINING	6.8	164.1	160.5	154.5	153.6	134.1	121.5	107.0
Coal	2.0	82.5	82.4	85.1	83.3	83.6	81.9	78.7
Metallic ores	3.9	349.8	342.7	318.4	312.9	258.0	223.2	179.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	151.2	139.7	137.3	146.3	115.1	101.7	93.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	86.0	83.8	87.2	88.0	82.4	80.8	80.1
Telegraphs	.5	98.7	94.8	100.9	99.9	94.7	92.4	89.3
Telephones	1.5	82.6	80.8	83.4	84.7	79.1	77.7	77.7
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	87.6	86.5	86.3	89.4	87.1	82.7	82.6
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.9	125.1	121.5	120.1	117.5	114.2	112.0
Steam railways	5.3	75.0	74.1	73.4	78.1	76.0	72.5	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	93.9	91.9	98.6	100.6	98.7	89.9	89.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.3	133.1	115.3	124.9	128.5	97.4	101.1	140.6
Building	2.4	62.5	53.8	60.9	69.6	51.3	57.3	52.2
Highway	9.2	270.7	227.6	250.7	232.7	147.7	170.2	310.0
Railway	2.7	76.2	73.1	71.6	89.9	97.5	81.5	73.0
SERVICES	2.9	147.6	141.8	146.1	137.5	131.7	123.6	119.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	146.0	136.6	143.9	134.6	128.7	122.2	121.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	150.5	150.9	149.6	144.3	136.7	126.0	117.5
TRADE	11.5	137.4	136.6	133.3	133.4	127.3	122.1	119.1
Retail	8.7	143.4	143.1	139.4	140.6	134.4	128.9	126.5
Wholesale	2.8	121.3	119.5	118.9	117.1	111.0	106.4	102.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	115.8	113.1	113.5	119.1	104.6	99.5	101.0

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1932	June 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934
Maritime-All Manufacturing	35.4	112.6	109.3	109.5	121.1	104.2	101.7	99.9
Provinces Lumber products	5.1	97.1	83.0	91.6	112.9	99.7	97.0	96.5
Pulp and paper	5.2	160.5	159.9	153.5	180.7	156.1	138.2	156.1
Textile products	3.7	86.2	86.1	76.7	22.9	83.4	83.7	89.0
Iron and steel	11.3	117.3	114.1	114.1	126.0	101.5	100.4	91.4
Other manufactures	10.1	111.9	112.2	115.4	113.9	101.9	101.9	96.9
Logging	2.9	111.7	140.6	82.6	192.4	89.7	123.2	139.7
Mining	19.7	113.1	111.5	113.4	109.9	107.3	100.8	96.6
Communications	2.3	90.4	89.4	96.9	94.7	93.1	88.0	85.4
Transportation	8.3	61.6	61.7	62.3	68.4	63.8	62.0	61.8
Construction	19.7	182.3	132.6	204.7	298.6	197.4	177.0	138.8
Services	2.2	215.5	177.4	215.2	212.7	201.2	186.4	176.0
Trade	9.5	136.9	134.1	133.5	128.9	121.8	115.8	113.6
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	115.9	108.4	116.7	135.8	111.7	106.7	100.4
Quebec All Manufacturing	52.5	112.6	113.3	114.4	120.2	105.0	98.1	95.3
Lumber products	3.1	99.5	93.7	104.0	109.6	97.7	90.7	93.3
Pulp and paper	7.1	105.5	102.8	105.4	111.2	97.4	92.1	92.4
Textile products	14.6	129.1	133.7	130.2	138.9	125.4	116.4	113.6
Iron and steel	7.6	81.2	85.6	91.2	103.0	81.9	71.8	67.9
Other manufactures	20.1	124.8	123.3	122.3	122.9	108.9	104.6	100.5
Logging	2.5	100.0	118.9	118.1	187.4	137.3	105.7	128.0
Mining	3.7	287.4	272.9	254.5	256.3	184.6	150.8	136.0
Communications	1.5	76.9	75.6	76.2	78.7	71.5	72.0	72.3
Transportation	8.3	87.8	89.9	90.0	88.9	88.7	85.5	85.8
Construction	20.8	186.0	158.9	147.8	99.9	69.7	68.4	71.4
Services	2.5	128.0	123.8	132.1	120.7	114.4	110.3	103.8
Trade	8.2	143.8	143.1	143.4	139.7	136.3	125.8	129.7
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	124.0	121.0	119.9	118.0	101.6	94.8	94.1
Ontario All Manufacturing	59.9	110.9	111.7	111.2	119.7	104.8	99.0	92.8
Lumber products	3.8	81.0	78.9	77.2	88.7	76.8	73.0	69.6
Pulp and Paper	6.5	110.3	108.5	105.2	110.1	101.2	96.7	94.5
Textile products	9.1	104.0	107.6	105.2	115.5	109.5	106.7	102.9
Iron and steel	15.5	101.8	108.2	107.1	120.2	94.3	89.2	76.5
Other manufactures	25.0	128.6	125.4	127.3	132.0	119.6	111.1	107.3
Logging	1.7	81.2	68.1	77.3	79.8	79.3	60.5	58.4
Mining	6.1	288.6	285.2	251.8	254.3	217.5	188.6	153.9
Communications	2.7	79.4	78.2	81.7	83.0	76.8	75.8	76.2
Transportation	6.8	84.2	82.7	84.1	88.5	83.9	79.7	81.3
Construction	8.5	104.5	94.2	112.8	135.6	89.8	111.9	243.3
Services	2.7	165.3	162.8	164.3	153.1	150.2	146.3	141.7
Trade	11.6	144.4	143.5	138.9	140.8	133.7	132.1	128.0
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	114.7	113.6	114.0	122.2	106.2	102.7	109.9
Prairie All Manufacturing	29.6	105.5	105.8	105.6	111.8	102.7	96.8	89.6
Provinces Lumber products	2.3	105.5	110.2	102.9	111.5	94.6	94.3	89.8
Pulp and paper	3.0	102.8	104.5	96.6	96.5	92.2	87.8	82.4
Textile products	2.1	127.1	133.3	118.9	139.9	118.4	116.2	114.3
Iron and steel	8.8	74.5	74.6	81.6	86.7	79.9	76.7	70.5
Other manufactures	13.4	140.9	139.0	136.3	143.0	133.2	121.8	111.8
Logging	.4	33.0	33.6	14.9	13.4	10.8	52.1	43.2
Mining	6.4	98.9	100.0	99.4	97.0	94.2	92.0	83.0
Communications	2.8	97.0	88.7	97.6	93.3	92.4	89.6	87.3
Transportation	19.5	96.6	94.4	89.7	93.8	93.6	87.7	86.0
Construction	16.7	95.8	84.4	86.9	96.4	106.8	99.5	110.0
Services	4.0	141.8	129.9	137.3	130.1	123.2	105.0	106.0
Trade	20.6	120.7	120.3	117.2	117.5	112.9	107.5	102.3
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	104.0	101.0	99.8	104.0	101.9	96.3	94.1
British All Manufacturing	40.2	114.0	107.8	112.9	114.8	105.4	96.6	93.8
Columbia Lumber products	14.2	103.5	96.2	95.8	101.5	88.4	78.1	58.3
Pulp and paper	5.2	112.9	107.0	103.3	123.6	113.5	103.2	97.6
Textile products	1.0	111.8	119.8	122.4	126.8	114.9	105.5	102.7
Iron and steel	3.2	82.5	85.4	92.7	86.2	71.9	68.6	65.3
Other manufactures	16.6	136.8	127.7	141.3	134.6	131.7	123.3	141.4
Logging	8.8	117.5	109.8	75.0	110.7	77.5	77.2	67.1
Mining	9.9	113.0	106.3	117.9	114.4	96.8	93.2	79.6
Communications	3.3	116.7	115.5	114.5	115.8	108.9	104.0	99.8
Transportation	12.5	101.8	94.6	98.2	104.1	100.9	93.9	90.3
Construction	8.9	78.0	81.5	97.7	132.0	116.3	121.4	115.6
Services	4.1	134.6	133.8	121.9	118.3	109.3	98.2	98.4
Trade	12.3	137.0	137.4	129.9	135.3	124.6	116.6	109.0
B.C. All Industries	100.0	111.0	106.6	108.0	117.1	104.8	99.5	94.1

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

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Remarks
1900	Jan	1	...	...	...
1900	Jan	2	...	...	...
1900	Jan	3	...	...	...
1900	Jan	4	...	...	...
1900	Jan	5	...	...	...
1900	Jan	6	...	...	...
1900	Jan	7	...	...	...
1900	Jan	8	...	...	...
1900	Jan	9	...	...	...
1900	Jan	10	...	...	...
1900	Jan	11	...	...	...
1900	Jan	12	...	...	...
1900	Jan	13	...	...	...
1900	Jan	14	...	...	...
1900	Jan	15	...	...	...
1900	Jan	16	...	...	...
1900	Jan	17	...	...	...
1900	Jan	18	...	...	...
1900	Jan	19	...	...	...
1900	Jan	20	...	...	...
1900	Jan	21	...	...	...
1900	Jan	22	...	...	...
1900	Jan	23	...	...	...
1900	Jan	24	...	...	...
1900	Jan	25	...	...	...
1900	Jan	26	...	...	...
1900	Jan	27	...	...	...
1900	Jan	28	...	...	...
1900	Jan	29	...	...	...
1900	Jan	30	...	...	...
1900	Jan	31	...	...	...

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.0	105.3	107.9	106.4	110.4	96.2	89.3	87.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	128.0	128.6	124.0	109.7	113.7	107.1	104.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	115.2	116.0	108.6	106.5	102.3	99.6	101.3
Textiles	14.0	113.1	121.2	115.2	117.0	101.9	96.0	93.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.6	119.5	117.7	121.7	110.0	105.6	108.2	107.3
Iron and steel	12.3	81.5	85.5	89.9	101.0	80.0	68.2	65.5
Other manufactures	20.2	110.3	109.7	107.0	114.8	99.2	92.8	91.0
Communications	2.3	64.9	64.5	64.9	66.2	62.4	63.6	64.4
Transportation	3.6	96.1	99.5	96.0	98.8	95.8	95.1	93.4
Construction	11.2	117.8	104.3	98.1	69.0	50.7	38.1	51.0
Trade	14.0	137.9	137.4	135.8	133.1	129.1	119.7	122.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.3	108.7	106.4	105.5	93.5	86.8	86.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	48.5	107.2	104.7	109.3	109.0	97.0	97.0	95.0
Leather products	13.4	95.1	92.2	95.8	102.4	104.5	102.6	99.8
Other manufactures	35.1	112.7	110.3	115.0	111.9	93.6	94.5	92.7
Transportation	9.9	97.6	97.2	97.9	90.6	91.4	95.4	97.9
Construction	21.2	329.6	314.3	98.5	98.7	73.3	130.3	100.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.4	124.2	109.1	106.4	94.5	99.0	96.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	107.5	107.2	105.6	107.8	99.3	93.8	89.9
Plant products - edible	5.6	116.2	116.7	114.1	115.4	108.4	101.8	105.1
Printing and publishing	9.3	129.9	125.4	123.8	126.1	116.8	112.7	108.1
Textiles	9.9	85.6	90.4	87.6	91.3	86.4	85.2	84.5
Iron and steel	10.4	98.2	96.4	95.3	100.1	81.8	75.8	69.3
Other manufactures	26.9	113.8	112.8	111.9	112.2	106.7	99.3	93.9
Communications	2.6	68.2	67.4	67.8	68.1	64.5	65.5	68.4
Transportation	5.8	100.1	99.4	102.7	102.1	93.7	92.8	92.3
Construction	2.5	60.2	56.0	66.6	71.6	60.7	65.5	57.9
Trade	22.3	131.7	132.0	127.4	132.1	125.2	124.1	120.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.4	109.2	107.4	109.5	101.4	97.7	94.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.0	100.7	101.4	97.6	104.7	99.4	93.6	91.1
Lumber products	5.5	71.3	71.4	51.4	68.1	64.2	62.3	75.8
Pulp and paper	15.1	94.6	98.1	92.7	98.8	94.0	90.7	89.4
Other manufactures	24.4	116.2	114.2	117.8	122.1	116.2	107.1	97.9
Construction	14.2	142.6	118.4	123.0	150.3	144.2	161.3	136.5
Trade	22.1	140.8	143.0	139.9	134.9	134.9	121.3	115.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.8	109.8	106.8	114.9	110.0	106.2	102.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.5	105.6	104.5	111.2	118.7	98.1	92.0	84.8
Textiles	15.9	85.3	82.5	87.9	94.5	89.5	88.1	87.9
Electrical apparatus	9.4	105.7	104.7	122.0	130.6	104.1	93.4	86.3
Iron and steel	32.4	109.8	109.7	116.5	121.9	92.5	82.5	70.6
Other manufactures	23.8	117.9	117.4	120.3	131.3	111.5	109.1	102.5
Construction	2.7	58.0	56.1	56.3	52.9	49.7	52.8	60.2
Trade	10.4	134.3	131.5	137.8	131.2	129.8	123.5	119.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	105.7	104.6	109.9	116.3	99.4	93.9	87.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.8	121.2	149.2	138.2	159.3	119.2	121.9	105.6
Iron and steel	57.9	110.0	144.4	130.6	160.7	113.0	121.8	100.0
Other manufactures	24.9	153.6	165.4	163.7	153.9	141.9	122.5	126.1
Construction	2.4	40.8	40.8	49.0	89.9	34.6	26.3	32.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	114.7	136.4	128.8	149.8	113.0	113.4	100.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	43.2	98.6	97.5	99.5	108.5	98.7	94.0	86.9
Animal products - edible	6.0	136.5	134.3	132.4	145.5	129.8	130.2	120.4
Printing and publishing	5.8	106.3	107.8	99.6	100.8	96.6	95.5	105.1
Textiles	5.6	128.9	136.0	132.2	145.7	132.0	122.5	88.8
Iron and steel	16.1	71.8	69.7	77.7	89.0	79.3	74.1	120.4
Other manufactures	14.7	119.5	116.9	116.0	121.5	112.4	107.3	75.4
Transportation	9.7	79.0	76.2	81.0	85.9	78.5	78.7	76.7
Construction	2.7	39.0	32.6	55.8	40.3	46.3	52.6	36.0
Trade	31.1	102.6	102.1	99.5	101.0	97.2	93.1	87.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.3	92.4	95.2	99.2	92.7	89.1	82.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	119.0	116.0	117.1	116.9	106.8	101.6	88.8
Lumber products	9.6	90.7	86.0	82.9	88.3	75.6	78.4	53.7
Other manufactures	29.9	132.2	129.8	132.7	130.0	121.0	112.3	104.8
Communications	7.2	115.3	114.7	113.0	112.3	107.3	103.5	99.8
Transportation	16.6	105.0	97.6	105.6	106.5	107.7	98.0	98.2
Construction	4.4	43.1	42.8	61.5	80.4	67.6	64.1	35.7
Services	7.6	135.8	133.9	118.2	118.0	105.5	96.4	97.4
Trade	24.7	140.4	139.8	132.4	140.4	128.1	121.7	112.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.6	109.9	111.0	114.8	106.0	99.9	89.8

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

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