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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE

AUGUST

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1939

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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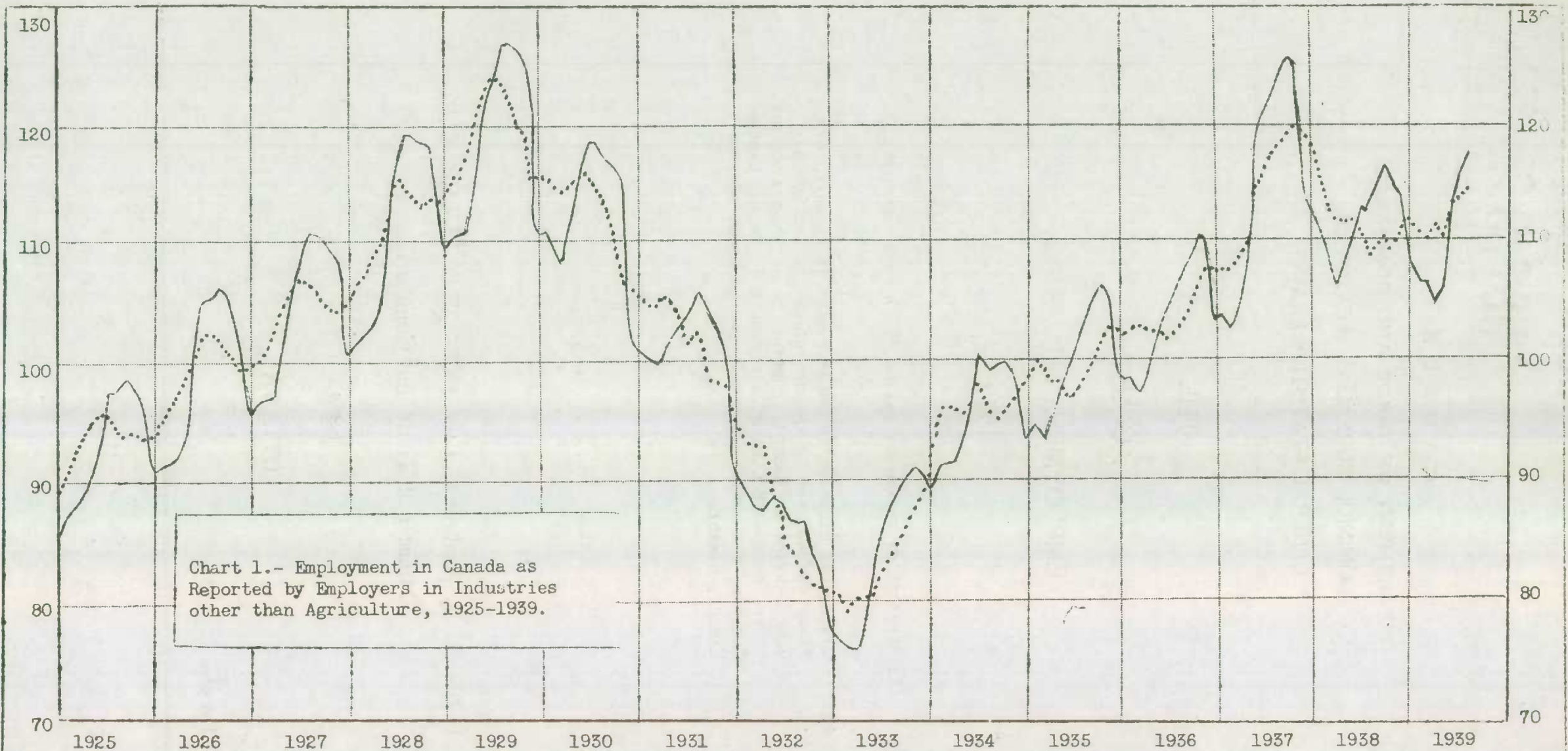


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

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

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

Issued Aug. 30, 1939.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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- General Summary -

There was a further improvement in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,843 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,144,685 persons, as compared with 1,127,863 at July 1. The experience of the years, 1921-1938, shows that employment has usually, though not invariably, gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date was therefore seasonal, but was considerably greater than the average gain recorded at midsummer in the last eighteen years. The crude index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 115.8 in the preceding month to 117.5 at Aug. 1, 1939, when it was several points higher than that of 112.1 at the beginning of August of last summer. While the latest figure was lower than the Aug. 1, 1937, index of 120.0, it was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930.

Since the reported increase in employment exceeded the average at midsummer in preceding years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced, rising from 113.6 at July 1, to 114.3 at the beginning of August, 1939.

Generally heightened activity was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, mining, communications, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, shipping and stevedoring and logging were slacker; the losses in trade and logging were seasonal, but exceeded the average contraction at midsummer in preceding years of the record. In manufacturing, there was curtailment of a seasonal character in iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather and many other groups.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 5.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 117.5 at the beginning of August, 1939, compared with 115.8 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude index has been as follows:- 1938, 112.1; 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3 and 1927, 110.5.

For Aug. 1, 1938, 10,829 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,073,302 persons, or 13,964 fewer than in the preceding month. The loss then had occurred mainly in manufacturing and logging.

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 Aug. 1, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,148 persons, compared with 33,107 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 Aug. 1 survey of employment to 1,177,833 in 12,256 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 117.5 in the industries above enumerated, to 117.2; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations are included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 115.8 to 115.6. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

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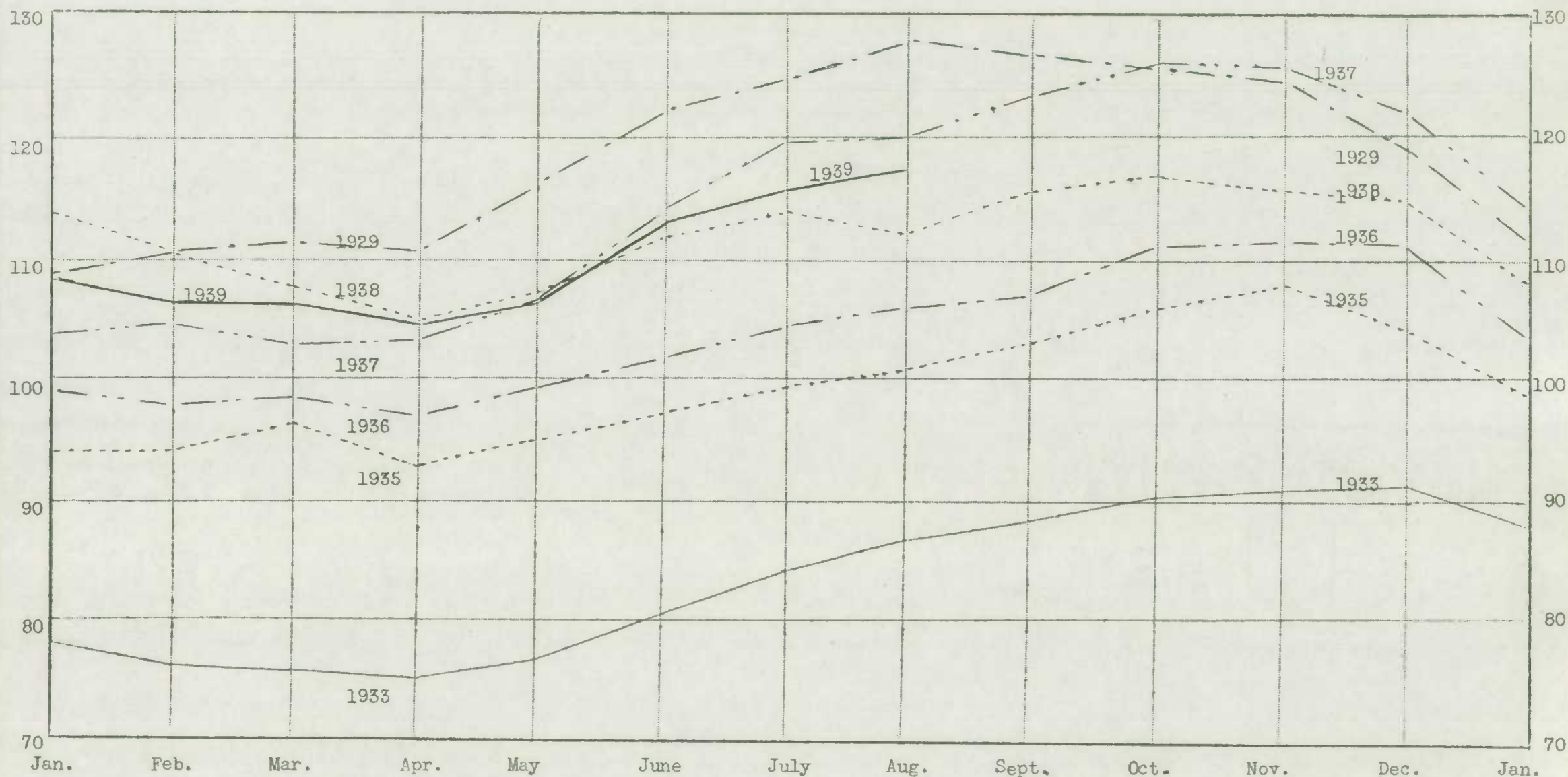
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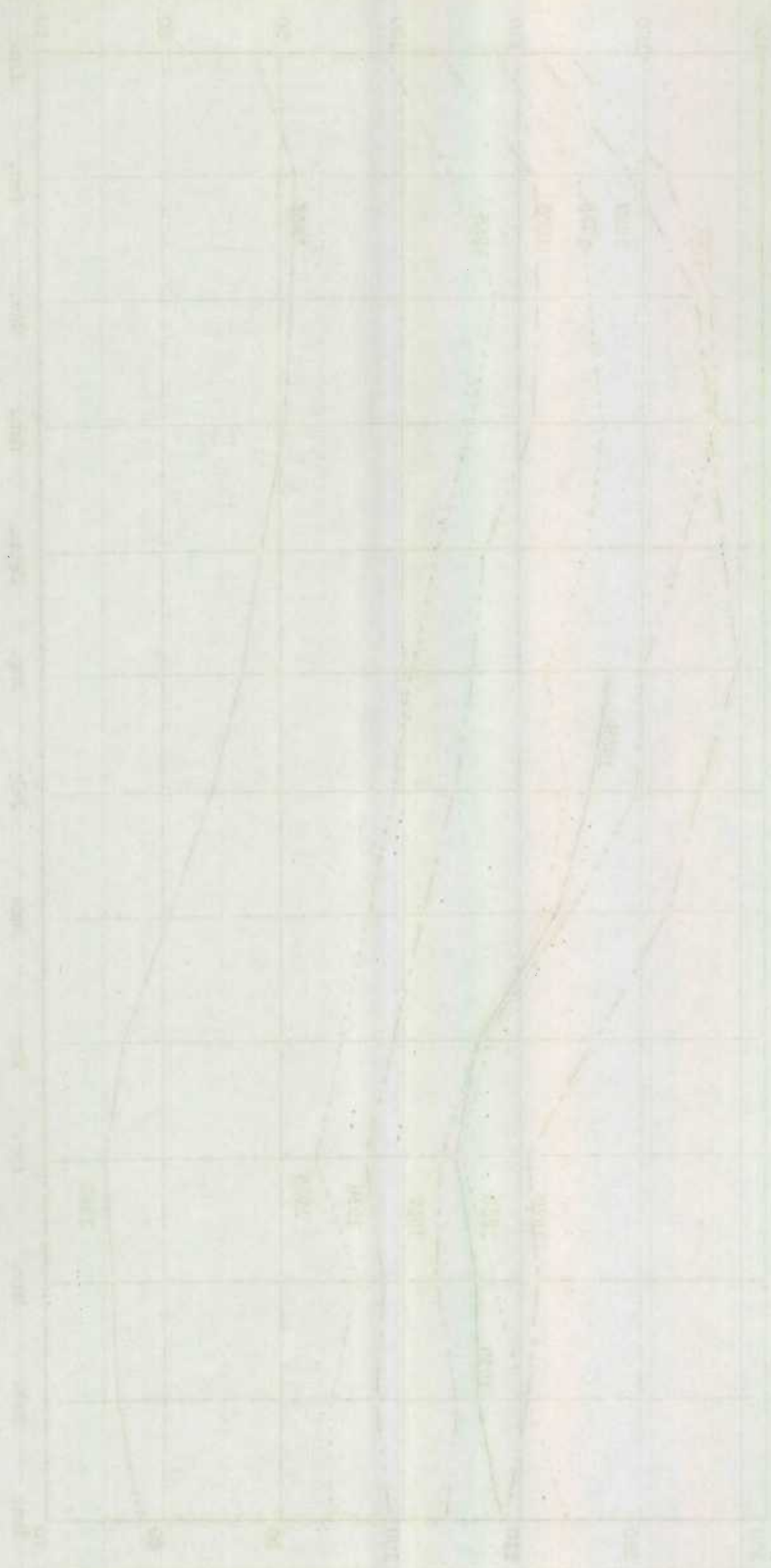
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



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.



Topographic map showing contour lines and elevation data.

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

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates 1/ 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 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:-

Month	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. 1939	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
June	2,754	2,385	369

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 76,000, the estimated number in employment by 192,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has fallen by approximately 116,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 26,000 from May, 1929, a falling-off which greatly exceeded that of 13,000 recorded between May and June, 1938.

The following shows the estimates for June in the years since 1927:-

June	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	2,754	2,385	369
1938	2,725	2,338	387
1937	2,747	2,453	294
1936	2,580	2,154	426
1935	2,538	2,048	490
1934	2,543	2,080	463
1933	2,432	1,790	642
1932	2,487	1,863	624
1931	2,569	2,132	437
1930	2,823	2,442	381
1929	2,600	2,556	44
1928	2,453	2,409	44

1/ See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".





The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in June of other years except 1930. The number at work was higher than in June, 1938, and was also higher than in June in the years, 1931-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in June, 1928-1930. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from June of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any June in the period, 1930-1936, but was greater than in June, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928 and 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, while there were reductions in personnel in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The largest numbers were added to the payrolls in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Quebec. The situation generally was more favourable than at the same date of last summer. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces as a unit, the index number was also higher than at Aug. 1, 1937; in British Columbia it was practically the same, while elsewhere employment was not so active. The volume of employment at the latest date was generally greater than at midsummer in any of the five or six years immediately preceding.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 839 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 85,329 persons, 227 fewer than in the preceding month. The reduction took place in Nova Scotia, the movement in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick being favourable. Mining, logging and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction reported improvement. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in the iron and steel, lumber and fish-canning divisions; fruit and vegetable canneries, on the other hand, were busier. The general index, at 115.6, was three points higher than at the same date in 1938, when a much greater contraction had been indicated; the index for the Maritimes as a unit was lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, but was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1930. The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Aug. 1, 1938, and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100)								
	Aug. 1 : 1939	Aug. 1 : 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1939	Aug. 1 : 1938	Aug. 1 1937	
P.E. Island	2.5	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	83.8	79.2	99.2	82.5	
Nova Scotia	57.5	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	112.6	107.8	118.3	131.5	
New Brunswick	40.0	105.4	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	83.3	92.9	106.6	140.8	
Maritimes	100.0	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	101.2	100.5	112.6	134.3	

The 786 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for Aug. 1, 1938, had reported 82,391 workers, as compared with 85,362 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Further marked improvement was reported in Quebec, according to returns from 2,935 establishments with 360,469 employees, as against 353,549 at July 1. The level of industrial activity was higher than at Aug. 1, 1938, when curtailment had been noted; the index then stood at 117.8, as compared with 126.4 at the latest date. Logging, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, food, tobacco and electric light and power plants being most pronounced. Building and railway construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade also afforded more employment; the increase in building was largest.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,672 employers had reported 331,407 workers, as compared with 337,223 at July 1.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in Ontario showed a slight falling-off at Aug. 1, when the 5,173 co-operating firms had 453,709 employees, or 2,068 fewer than at July 1. The average change at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920 has been a small decline, so that the shrinkage at the latest date is seasonal, the percentage reduction approximating the average at midsummer. There was expansion in mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at the beginning of August, but the trend was downward in trade, logging and manufacturing. The only large losses in the last-named were in iron and steel, while heightened activity was noted in leather, clay, glass and stone, mineral product and some other industries. Employment at Aug. 1, 1938, had shown a much greater decline from the preceding month, and the index number then was three points lower, standing at 111.2, as compared with 114.2 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 4,720, and reported staffs



had aggregated 434,305.

Prairie Provinces.- The situation in the Prairie Provinces continued to improve; the 1,669 establishments furnishing data had 142,555 workers, as compared with 135,596 at the beginning of July. Saskatchewan recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in services, mining, manufacturing and building and highway construction, those on roadwork being most extensive. Within the factory group, there was general recovery, that in iron and steel plants being most marked. On the other hand, railway operation and railway construction and maintenance released workers. The index of employment was several points higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, standing at 109.4, compared with 104.9 at the same date in 1938, when a total of 1,523 firms had reported 133,557 persons in their employ, compared with 127,131 at July 1, 1938. The following table shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Aug. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers(1926 =100)							
	Aug.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Mar.1 1939	Feb.1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937
Manitoba	43.7	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	88.9	89.6	89.2	97.3	99.0
Saskatchewan	23.3	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	96.9	96.0	116.1	118.8
Alberta	33.0	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	99.6	99.9	109.2	107.1
Prairies	100.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	94.3	93.9	104.9	105.6

British Columbia.- The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since February. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction showed heightened activity; logging operations were considerably curtailed, partly owing to the fire hazard, while the changes in other industries were slight. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains were those of a seasonal nature in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Lumber and other classes were also busier. Returns were compiled from 1,227 firms employing 102,623 men and women, 5,238 more than in the preceding month. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then stood at 107.1, compared with 117.0 at the latest date. The 1,127 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1938, had reported 91,547 workers on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Quebec City there was little general change, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor curtailment was indicated. Except in Hamilton, the level of industrial activity in each of these centres was higher than at Aug. 1, 1938.

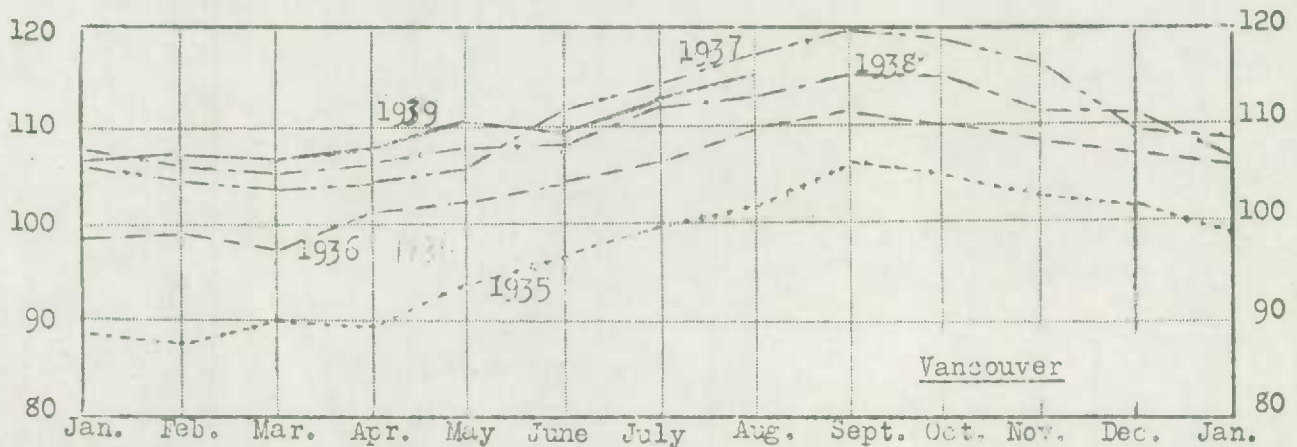
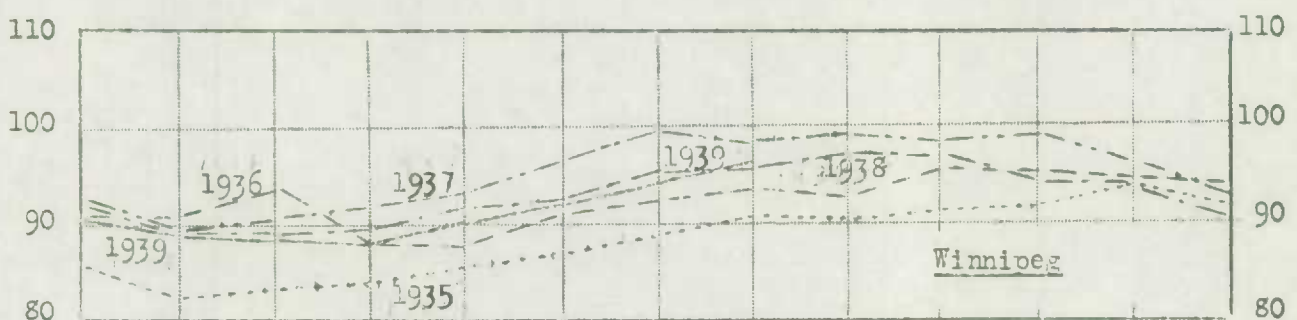
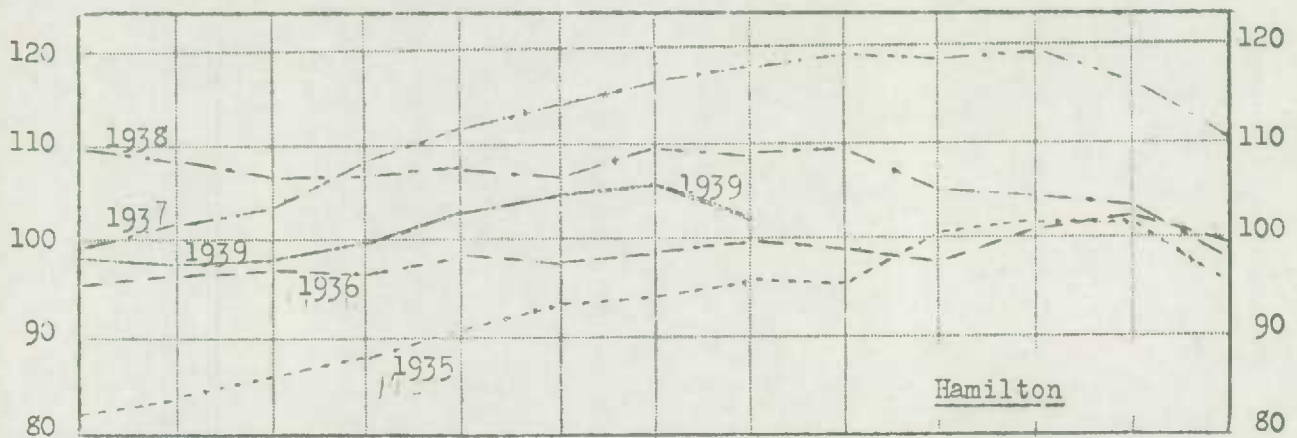
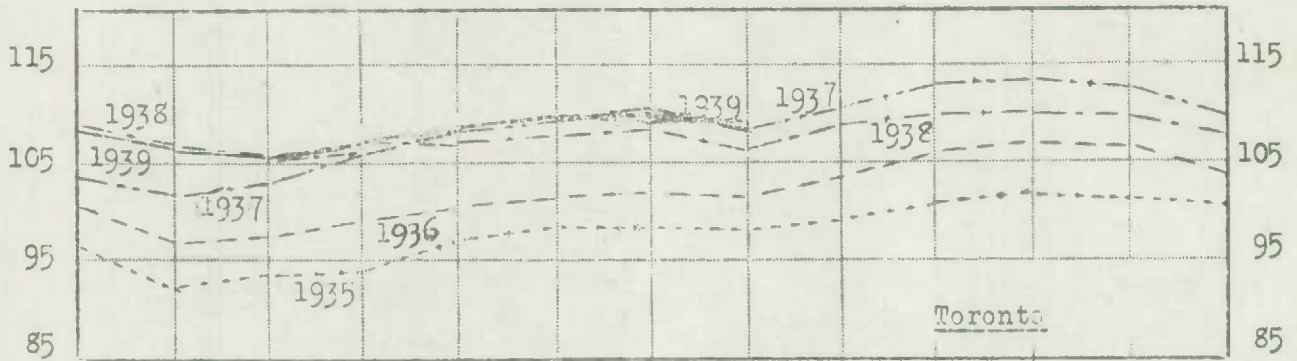
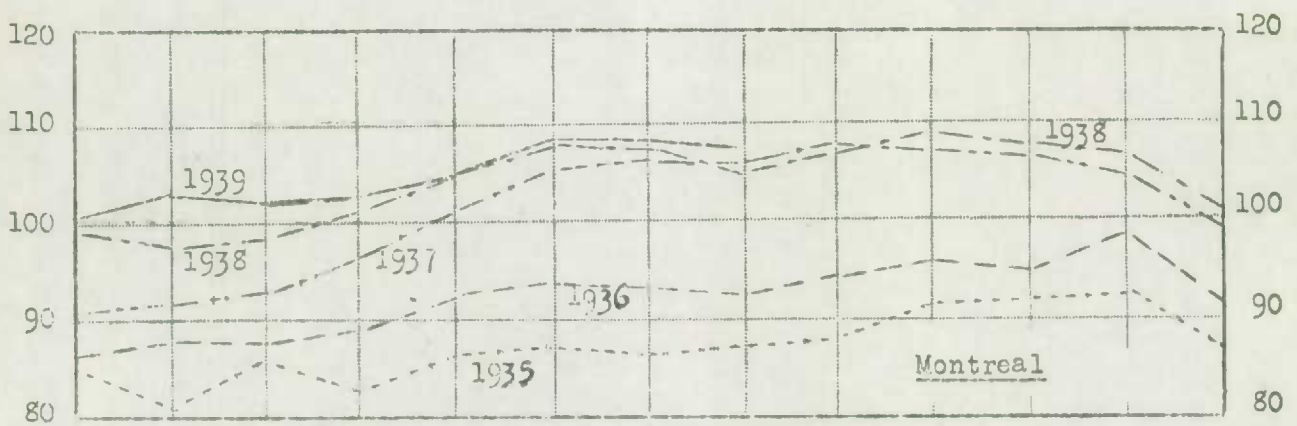
Montreal.- There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,707 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 166,710 men and women, or 1,020 fewer than at July 1. Transportation, street construction and maintenance work, services and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing and building were brisker. Within the former, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally dull, but improvement was recorded in leather, musical instrument, food, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and some other plants. The index of employment was rather higher than at Aug. 1, 1938, when a much larger decrease had been indicated by the 1,545 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 159,629.

Quebec.- A slight falling-off was reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction; services and manufacturing, however, afforded more employment. Statements were received from 213 concerns having 17,795 workers on their payrolls, compared with 17,862 in the preceding month. A moderate increase had been made at Aug. 1 of a year ago, according to information which had been tabulated from 185 employers of 14,903 workers; the index was then several points lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.- There was a curtailment in Toronto, according to data from 1,756 firms employing 139,451 persons, or 1,141 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in fourteen of the seventeen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1938, but approximated the average loss at Aug. 1 in the period, 1922-1938. The index was three points higher than at midsummer of 1938, and was also above the figure for the beginning of August in any other year since 1931. Manufacturing showed little change as compared with July 1, 1939, reductions in printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and some other factories being just about offset by gains in food, clay, glass and stone and other



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



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.



classes. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the services division also released help, while construction showed some improvement. For Aug. 1, 1938, 1,612 concerns had reported a combined working force of 132,292 men and women.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, 215 persons being released from the staffs of the 230 co-operating employers, who had 14,925 workers at Aug. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, but trade, services and construction were quieter. Although there was an advance at the beginning of August, 1938, a generally lower level of employment had then been reflected in the information furnished by 201 establishments, whose payrolls had included 14,200 employees.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was shown in Hamilton, where 329 firms reported 33,243 men and women on their pay lists, as against 34,410 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably decreased, mainly in the iron and steel division, while electrical apparatus works were somewhat busier. Employment was not so active as at the same date of last year, when a smaller loss had been recorded by the 298 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 34,677.

Windsor.- The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 197 firms employing 15,500 workers, or 353 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works afforded less employment, while construction showed rather greater activity. A large decline had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1938, from the preceding month, and the index then was several points lower than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 14,367 men and women was reported by the 188 employers furnishing information for Aug. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.- Further improvement was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 524 firms who had 42,078 employees, as compared with 41,123 at the beginning of July. An upward movement was noted in manufacturing, (mainly in the iron and steel division), and transportation and construction were also somewhat busier. No general change had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 496 establishments had reported 40,923 workers. Employment was then at a slightly lower level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while retail trade was rather quieter. Returns were compiled from 520 employers with 38,403 persons on their staffs, as compared with 37,603 in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1938, by the 469 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 36,544; the index number then, at 112.2, was slightly below that of 115.1 at the latest date.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Heightened activity was indicated in manufacturing establishments, 6,460 of which reported 577,746 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 570,430 at July 1. The crude index of employment stood at 112.8 at Aug. 1, compared with 111.3 in the preceding month, and with 110.0 at Aug. 1, 1938; while the latest figure was lower than at the same date in 1937, (118.1), it was higher than at midsummer in other years since 1929.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the last eighteen years has shown a small fractional decrease. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore advanced, rising from 109.0 at July 1, 1939, to 110.3 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years:-  
1939, 112.8; 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2 and 1927, 107.0.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, mineral product and other industries. The seasonal gains in food canning were most extensive. On the other hand, a considerable contraction took place in iron and steel plants, notably in automobile factories; the decline in the group as a whole was seasonal in character, approximating the average loss recorded at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920. There was, in addition, a small reduction in rubber manufacturing.

For Aug. 1, 1938, returns had been compiled from 6,194 manufacturers with 560,564 employees; in the preceding month, they had reported 569,630 persons on their payrolls.





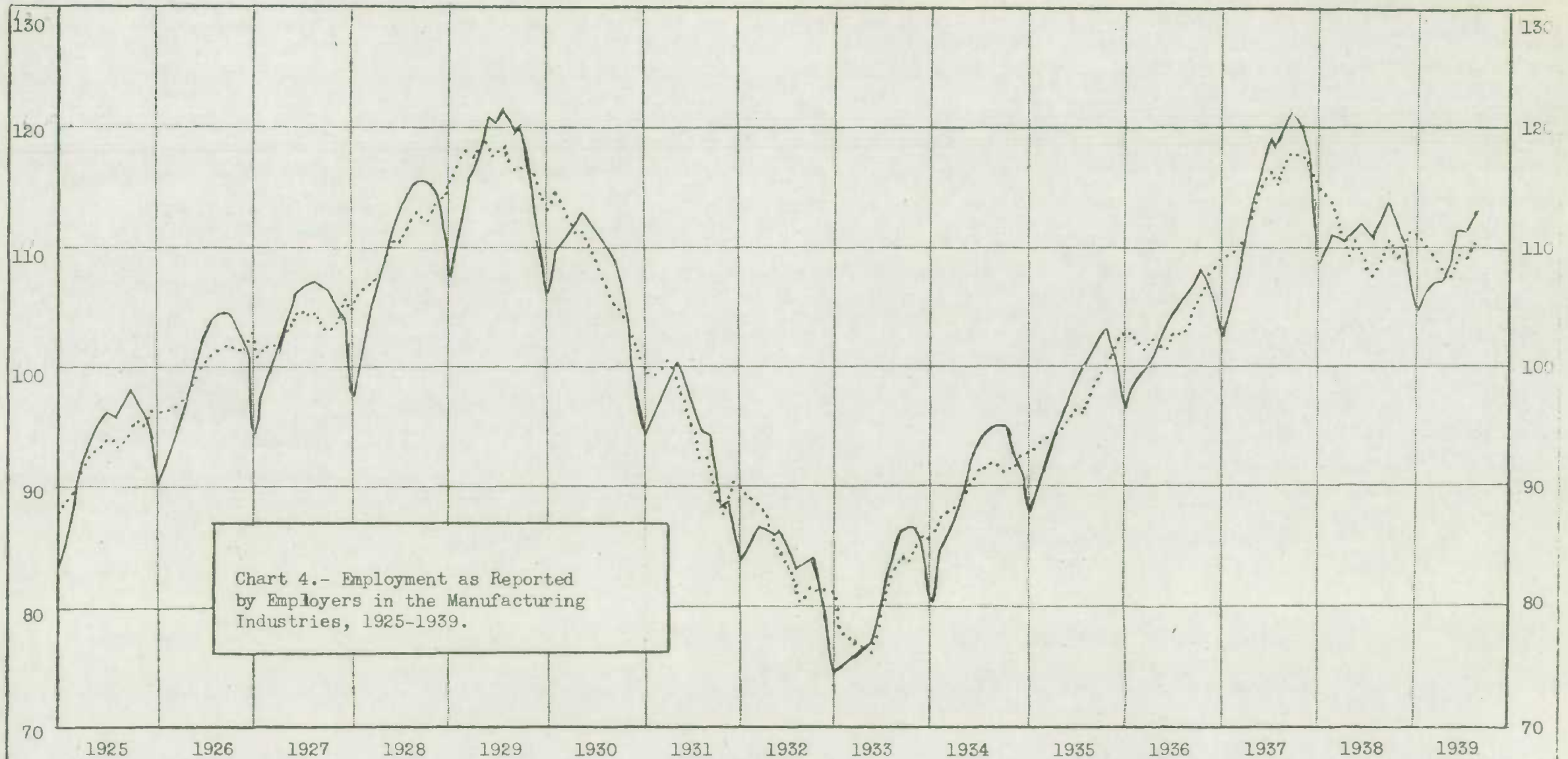


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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 last nine years.



Logging.- Seasonal dullness generally affected employment in logging, while the fire hazard in British Columbia also caused some camps to close. As a result, the general reductions in staff were larger than usual at the time of year, although they were considerably smaller than those recorded at Aug. 1, 1938. Statements for the date under review were tabulated from 359 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 21,519 men, or 6,381 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 73.5, compared with 59.6 at the beginning of August of last year.

Mining.- Moderate increases were indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, and of coal and other non-metallic minerals; an aggregate working force of 76,844 persons was employed by the 452 reporting operators, who had 76,147 employees at July 1. A contraction had been noted in mining operations at Aug. 1, 1938. The index, then standing at 153.6, was lower than the Aug. 1, 1939, figure of 165.6.

Communications.- There was further improvement in communications at Aug. 1, when the companies and branches whose statistics were received had 23,361 workers in their employ, as against 22,985 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed gains. The number engaged in this group was rather smaller than at the same date of last year, although a smaller increase had then been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment declined in the steam railway and shipping divisions, but street and electric railways, cartage and storage showed heightened activity. Returns were tabulated from 506 employers in the transportation division, whose payrolls were reduced from 106,151 men and women at July 1, to 106,079 at the beginning of August. This small loss was contra-seasonal in character. The index was slightly higher than at Aug. 1, 1938, despite the fact that the general trend in transportation had then been favourable.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important expansion was registered in this group, building and highway construction and maintenance showing substantial improvement, while there was a slightly upward movement in such work on the railroads. The general gain in construction considerably exceeded the average advance recorded at midsummer in the last eighteen years, being also much larger than that noted at Aug. 1, 1938. A combined working force of 176,556 persons was reported at Aug. 1, 1939, by the 1,319 contractors furnishing data, who had 160,582 employees in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at the beginning of August in 1938, and immediately preceding years since 1931.

Services.- The staffs of hotels and restaurants were enlarged as the tourist season progressed, but laundries and dry-cleaning works were rather slacker; 594 firms in the service classification employed 33,018 men and women, or 484 more than at the beginning of July. The index was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when a decline had been indicated.

Trade.- Employment in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal falling-off in retail trade; the 2,067 trading establishments reporting had 129,562 workers on their staffs, as compared with 131,134 in the preceding month. A seasonal decrease had also been recorded in the trade group at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then about three points below that of 135.5 at the latest date.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at June 12 showed further marked improvement; among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 9.7 at June 12, 1939, as compared with 10.6 at May 15, 1939, and 13.2 at June 13, 1938. The number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain was provisionally estimated at approximately 12,810,000 at June 12, 1939; this was 143,000 more than at May 15, 1939, and, on a comparable basis, about 600,000 more than at June 12, 1938. Recent press despatches state that in Great Britain, the unemployed numbered 1,256,424 at July 10, the lowest total in ten years; the figure was 93,135 less than in the preceding month, and 516,692 lower than at the same date in 1938.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment in non-agricultural industries registered a further gain of approximately 400,000 in June. Some 162,000 of this increase was due to the settlement of a dispute in the bituminous coal industry, but with this eliminated, the current gain of 234,000 workers was unusually large for the time of year. Over 1,200,000 more workers were employed in private non-agricultural activities this June than a year ago.

Increases from May to June were reported in virtually all lines of private industrial and business activity. The gains in manufacturing and trade, while not pronounced, were particularly significant in that they were contra-seasonal. The advances in manufacturing were quite general, 51 of the 87 manufacturing industries covered reporting more workers in June than in May and 57 showing larger payrolls. The June employment index for all manufacturing industries combined (90.7 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) was 11.2 p.c. above the level in the same month of 1938. The indexes in the durable and non-durable goods industries were 84.1 and 96.9, respectively, compared with 72.4 and 90.3, respectively, in June, 1938.



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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
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	105.5	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
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0

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

100.0	7.5	31.5	39.6	12.4	9.0
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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
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
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
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1939.  
14.6      1.6      12.2      1.3      2.9      1.4      3.7      3.4

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 MASSACHUSETTS

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

All Industries		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
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
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1939.  
100.0    50.5    1.9    6.7    2.0    9.3    15.4    2.9    11.3

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



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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	50.5	112.8	111.3	110.0	118.1	104.9	99.8	94.2
Animal products- edible	2.8	162.0	143.2	142.1	144.7	142.5	142.3	132.6
Fur and products	.2	106.8	108.0	94.5	99.8	94.0	100.3	83.6
Leather and products	2.1	114.0	108.5	109.3	116.7	108.2	107.4	99.3
Boots and shoes	1.4	116.7	110.9	115.0	119.6	110.8	111.2	105.3
Lumber and products	4.4	93.8	93.1	90.8	98.6	87.4	82.6	74.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	89.6	88.7	86.4	93.5	83.8	78.6	69.9
Furniture	.6	81.5	81.7	81.3	90.9	83.1	76.6	70.1
Other lumber products	1.1	117.4	116.6	112.9	120.7	102.2	99.7	94.5
Musical instruments	.1	57.2	51.2	58.4	57.8	49.6	41.1	41.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	126.6	119.1	128.7	127.3	120.3	114.3	115.6
Pulp and paper products	6.0	110.5	110.4	107.3	113.8	104.3	98.3	95.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	100.7	100.1	99.1	111.7	98.3	90.3	89.1
Paper products	.9	129.8	130.3	130.7	133.5	121.4	110.4	104.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.5	116.8	110.1	109.9	106.4	104.8	101.5
Rubber products	1.2	107.6	108.5	97.2	109.1	98.7	88.2	94.1
Textile products	8.8	115.8	115.5	113.7	123.6	113.7	109.9	106.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	125.7	121.4	122.3	139.9	129.1	128.0	123.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	98.0	94.8	93.0	104.6	91.1	90.6	90.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	132.8	126.3	121.6	141.9	140.5	131.1	120.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	400.5	386.6	439.7	530.6	496.8	506.1	478.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	121.2	121.5	115.2	126.6	120.2	117.1	114.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	106.3	109.5	108.5	113.6	101.6	94.3	90.8
Other textile products	.9	106.2	105.8	100.9	98.9	94.2	92.7	86.8
Tobacco	.7	98.0	96.8	99.7	102.1	100.9	103.3	101.2
Beverages	.8	181.5	175.3	172.8	155.7	143.8	135.4	124.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	159.0	159.1	157.2	151.9	138.3	128.7	117.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	99.9	97.4	93.8	102.1	88.4	83.6	76.6
Electric light and power	1.5	138.6	134.0	134.7	129.2	122.3	115.4	113.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	130.8	131.0	132.2	151.8	120.8	118.6	103.7
Iron and steel products	10.5	92.1	93.7	91.1	105.7	85.5	81.0	73.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	124.4	126.5	112.2	144.9	107.3	100.6	88.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	111.6	112.5	120.0	134.3	106.9	92.6	81.0
Agricultural implements	.4	51.5	53.0	58.8	73.9	61.6	59.1	39.4
Land vehicles	4.2	80.3	83.8	77.7	91.8	78.8	77.6	74.0
Automobiles and parts	1.2	94.7	108.6	86.4	125.1	99.5	109.2	99.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	64.7	62.8	85.8	75.8	67.4	62.5	47.5
Heating appliances	.4	131.2	127.4	132.2	128.2	112.8	99.6	89.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	110.7	109.1	121.8	134.1	90.1	76.3	65.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	104.9	103.9	94.3	116.2	93.2	87.2	80.1
Other iron and steel products	1.8	103.0	102.2	99.7	111.5	89.8	80.9	76.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	156.9	156.4	156.4	160.6	137.3	122.3	110.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	162.3	160.5	162.0	157.3	143.6	140.3	137.6
Miscellaneous	.5	146.7	144.2	145.4	143.3	133.1	119.3	114.8
LOGGING	1.9	73.5	95.3	59.6	124.7	85.0	79.0	84.5
MINING	6.7	165.6	164.1	153.6	153.7	137.9	125.2	110.3
Coal	2.0	83.5	82.5	83.9	82.3	85.4	83.6	81.4
Metallic ores	3.8	352.9	349.8	319.3	316.0	265.6	230.0	185.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	152.1	151.2	134.5	146.1	119.0	106.5	94.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	87.5	86.0	88.2	89.9	84.1	81.6	81.2
Telegraphs	.5	101.1	98.7	101.8	102.0	97.0	93.0	91.2
Telephones	1.5	83.7	82.6	84.4	86.6	80.7	78.6	78.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	87.5	87.6	86.9	89.1	88.7	85.4	83.6
Street railways and cartage	2.6	127.8	125.9	119.3	120.4	120.0	117.1	112.3
Steam railways	5.2	74.9	75.0	74.2	77.7	77.8	74.7	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	91.5	93.9	102.4	100.1	98.1	94.7	90.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.4	146.3	133.1	128.0	139.8	102.9	104.7	129.0
Building	2.8	76.1	62.5	64.6	76.9	57.4	60.6	56.6
Highway	9.9	297.1	270.7	261.4	266.2	152.1	119.0	266.2
Railway	2.7	76.4	76.2	66.7	84.5	103.6	80.6	75.1
SERVICES	2.9	149.8	147.6	143.5	141.7	135.8	127.9	123.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	150.5	146.0	141.6	143.2	137.1	129.4	127.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	148.7	150.5	146.5	142.8	134.5	125.7	117.7
TRADE	11.3	135.5	137.4	132.1	132.2	126.3	120.7	116.5
Retail	8.5	140.3	143.4	137.3	138.3	132.2	126.4	122.5
Wholesale	2.8	122.8	121.3	119.6	118.3	112.9	107.5	102.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	117.5	115.8	112.1	120.0	105.6	101.1	99.9

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	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934
<b>Maritime - All Manufacturing</b>	35.2	111.5	112.6	103.7	121.1	102.0	101.0	99.1
<b>Provinces</b>								
Lumber products	4.9	92.8	97.1	88.3	112.9	97.7	103.4	97.5
Pulp and paper	5.2	159.9	160.5	162.5	185.2	155.0	140.8	151.3
Textile products	3.6	84.2	86.2	78.3	93.6	77.1	80.1	83.6
Iron and steel	11.2	115.9	117.3	98.2	125.1	102.8	99.9	95.8
Other manufactures	10.3	113.5	111.9	110.5	112.8	97.3	97.3	93.2
Logging	1.7	66.3	111.7	57.9	176.5	74.0	69.4	124.8
Mining	19.6	112.3	113.1	111.7	111.0	109.6	105.9	98.5
Communications	2.4	94.2	90.4	101.0	101.2	94.1	89.8	87.8
Transportation	8.3	61.6	61.6	62.1	63.0	64.1	62.9	61.3
Construction	21.0	193.6	182.3	196.9	292.4	219.0	180.1	147.8
Services	2.3	225.9	215.5	220.9	227.6	213.9	204.0	193.8
Trade	9.5	136.3	136.9	133.1	130.0	122.9	115.2	111.9
<b>Maritimes-All Industries</b>	100.0	115.6	115.9	112.6	134.3	113.9	106.7	101.3
<b>Quebec</b>								
All Manufacturing	52.6	115.0	112.6	114.8	120.3	104.4	99.8	96.0
Lumber products	3.1	100.2	99.5	104.1	111.5	94.9	92.4	91.7
Pulp and paper	7.0	105.9	105.5	106.4	112.2	100.3	94.6	92.9
Textile products	14.4	129.5	129.1	127.1	135.5	120.4	115.8	112.4
Iron and steel	7.4	81.0	81.2	86.6	100.7	81.4	72.0	68.2
Other manufactures	20.7	131.0	124.8	128.0	126.2	110.4	108.5	103.3
Logging	2.2	89.9	100.0	87.2	202.6	119.4	106.6	129.1
Mining	3.6	286.8	287.4	253.1	263.3	193.0	165.8	134.9
Communications	1.5	77.9	76.9	77.2	78.8	72.5	72.3	72.5
Transportation	8.0	86.8	87.8	88.9	89.0	87.6	85.9	85.4
Construction	21.7	197.1	186.0	140.8	114.8	74.0	75.4	75.0
Services	2.4	129.6	128.0	128.4	126.0	118.3	114.9	105.5
Trade	8.0	142.5	143.8	140.8	138.0	132.7	125.8	126.8
All Industries	100.0	126.4	124.0	117.8	120.8	101.3	97.2	94.9
<b>Ontario</b>								
All Manufacturing	60.1	109.8	110.9	107.5	117.5	104.3	98.5	92.4
Lumber products	3.9	80.8	81.0	80.1	88.3	79.5	73.4	69.0
Pulp and paper	6.6	109.9	110.3	106.2	109.3	102.8	97.9	93.9
Textile products	9.2	104.2	104.0	102.5	114.0	110.0	106.6	101.6
Iron and steel	15.1	97.6	101.8	95.5	112.8	87.3	84.6	74.7
Other manufactures	25.3	129.0	128.6	126.3	132.4	121.6	113.2	108.5
Logging	1.0	49.2	81.2	49.9	76.7	76.5	68.7	55.6
Mining	6.2	290.6	288.6	251.9	254.8	224.1	192.3	159.5
Communications	1.9	80.2	79.4	80.8	84.7	77.1	76.6	76.9
Transportation	6.9	84.8	84.2	83.7	88.6	86.7	83.2	82.6
Construction	9.6	116.5	104.5	118.4	152.6	100.6	109.2	205.7
Services	2.8	164.3	165.3	163.0	156.0	152.3	145.4	144.7
Trade	11.5	140.9	144.4	136.2	138.0	131.5	127.5	123.1
All Industries	100.0	114.2	114.7	111.2	122.2	107.1	102.4	106.0
<b>Ontario-All Industries</b>	100.0	114.2	114.7	111.2	122.2	107.1	102.4	106.0
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>								
All Manufacturing	29.0	109.7	105.5	105.5	109.7	104.6	96.9	90.0
Lumber products	2.2	108.0	105.5	108.2	110.1	94.5	94.3	88.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	104.1	102.8	98.2	96.7	93.5	87.8	82.0
Textile products	2.1	131.7	127.1	130.3	133.7	126.7	115.2	110.5
Iron and steel	9.0	80.8	74.5	76.6	79.9	79.3	75.6	71.4
Other manufactures	12.9	143.5	140.9	138.7	146.5	138.0	123.3	112.9
Logging	.4	32.8	33.0	12.3	6.0	6.8	40.3	33.3
Mining	6.3	102.7	98.9	97.7	92.1	97.4	91.0	84.9
Communications	2.7	99.0	97.0	101.9	99.7	100.2	90.7	91.0
Transportation	18.3	95.9	96.6	93.9	93.5	95.4	91.5	87.7
Construction	19.2	116.6	95.8	109.0	109.8	107.9	106.1	100.7
Services	3.9	148.5	141.8	133.8	132.6	130.4	115.2	109.2
Trade	20.2	120.8	120.7	118.5	117.8	114.1	108.7	101.6
All Industries	100.0	109.4	104.0	104.9	105.6	103.9	98.7	93.0
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.4	104.0	104.9	105.6	103.9	98.7	93.0
<b>British Columbia</b>								
All Manufacturing	42.9	128.1	114.0	115.7	118.4	114.8	111.3	99.6
Lumber products	14.0	107.0	103.5	94.5	97.8	89.4	80.9	61.5
Pulp and paper	4.9	114.2	112.9	94.2	122.5	114.8	104.2	100.6
Textile products	1.0	117.4	111.8	126.3	124.6	112.8	105.5	103.3
Iron and steel	3.1	82.7	82.5	93.7	86.7	77.4	75.2	66.2
Other manufactures	19.9	172.9	136.8	153.6	149.4	155.6	160.2	152.8
Logging	6.9	97.2	117.5	49.6	102.0	74.4	71.4	68.3
Mining	9.7	116.7	113.0	118.4	113.4	97.7	92.9	85.6
Communications	3.2	119.0	116.7	116.1	115.9	110.4	105.3	100.3
Transportation	12.1	104.0	101.8	99.9	106.4	106.5	100.1	94.3
Construction	9.6	88.5	78.0	96.6	121.9	104.3	127.3	112.6
Services	3.9	138.2	134.6	117.6	123.2	111.9	104.4	101.4
Trade	11.7	136.4	137.0	130.6	136.4	126.3	117.6	111.1
All Industries	100.0	117.0	111.0	107.1	116.9	107.9	106.8	97.6
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	100.0	117.0	111.0	107.1	116.9	107.9	106.8	97.6

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	Notes
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(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1-Relative Weight	Aug.1	July1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	60.9	106.1	105.3	104.9	109.3	94.8	89.4	86.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	130.5	128.0	124.6	114.8	106.5	108.3	109.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	113.3	115.2	107.6	109.1	101.8	102.7	100.2
Textiles	13.7	110.1	113.1	110.7	111.6	98.1	90.9	91.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	124.0	119.5	120.2	112.8	107.0	107.1	107.4
Iron and steel	12.2	80.7	82.5	84.9	96.6	79.0	68.3	65.0
Other manufactures	21.1	114.5	110.3	110.1	116.5	99.7	95.2	90.8
Communications	2.3	65.3	64.9	65.1	66.4	62.6	62.8	64.6
Transportation	8.6	95.0	96.1	93.4	98.6	96.6	98.5	92.3
Construction	10.5	109.3	117.8	96.9	75.1	48.2	38.3	54.5
Trade	13.9	136.6	137.9	132.5	130.7	126.1	120.4	119.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.6	108.3	104.7	105.2	92.2	87.2	86.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	49.8	109.6	107.2	109.7	108.2	98.7	97.6	98.0
Leather products	14.1	100.0	95.1	103.6	101.0	105.7	105.3	104.0
Other manufactures	35.7	114.0	112.7	112.5	111.4	95.5	94.1	95.2
Transportation	10.2	99.9	97.6	102.6	94.1	93.5	98.6	101.7
Construction	19.0	294.2	329.6	93.0	111.2	70.0	139.7	107.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	126.9	127.4	109.6	108.6	96.5	100.9	99.4
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	62.5	107.4	107.5	104.6	106.3	99.2	94.0	89.0
Plant products - edible	5.7	118.0	116.2	113.0	112.2	109.5	104.3	105.2
Printing and publishing	9.2	127.6	129.9	124.5	124.6	118.9	114.3	108.3
Textiles	9.9	85.2	85.6	87.0	90.9	86.0	82.5	82.4
Iron and steel	10.5	98.3	98.2	92.8	95.5	79.6	73.7	65.9
Other manufactures	27.2	114.2	113.8	110.8	111.9	106.1	101.2	94.1
Communications	2.6	68.5	68.2	68.4	69.0	64.8	65.7	68.0
Transportation	5.8	100.3	100.1	98.9	99.6	97.5	94.5	93.0
Construction	2.7	62.1	60.2	65.3	76.1	64.5	69.1	61.4
Trade	21.8	127.3	131.7	123.1	127.7	123.3	118.9	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.6	109.4	105.6	107.8	101.3	97.2	92.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.2	101.8	100.7	99.4	102.8	98.7	93.5	90.7
Lumber products	5.9	74.7	71.3	73.9	69.4	63.1	61.9	70.0
Pulp and paper	15.5	95.7	94.6	89.9	91.4	94.7	92.4	87.1
Other manufactures	24.8	116.6	116.2	115.6	123.1	114.4	106.0	100.9
Construction	13.2	130.6	142.6	127.2	147.3	136.4	147.8	154.3
Trade	22.2	139.3	140.8	136.9	128.6	123.5	115.3	108.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.2	111.8	107.7	112.7	107.4	104.3	103.4
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	80.7	100.9	105.6	109.2	120.3	98.7	93.5	85.2
Textiles	15.9	82.5	85.3	88.2	95.2	90.4	88.0	86.5
Electrical apparatus	10.3	111.6	105.7	114.8	137.3	106.1	100.3	86.7
Iron and steel	29.4	96.3	109.8	112.7	128.0	89.7	84.3	69.4
Other manufactures	25.1	120.0	117.9	121.4	126.5	116.2	109.1	107.0
Construction	3.0	62.2	58.0	56.8	53.4	44.7	53.5	61.5
Trade	10.6	132.4	134.3	136.9	131.8	130.3	123.5	116.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	102.1	105.7	108.3	117.7	99.8	95.4	87.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	82.3	117.7	121.2	108.3	140.0	121.0	113.6	105.7
Iron and steel	57.2	106.2	110.0	91.5	128.5	110.5	111.9	96.6
Other manufactures	25.1	156.4	158.6	164.4	182.6	159.4	120.1	139.5
Construction	2.7	46.3	40.8	49.1	89.8	35.6	22.1	30.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	112.1	114.7	105.2	135.0	115.1	106.6	100.7
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	48.8	102.5	98.6	98.8	104.2	98.9	93.7	87.3
Animal products - edible	5.6	130.6	136.5	131.8	149.8	132.7	129.8	121.0
Printing and publishing	5.8	109.7	106.3	102.0	102.1	96.7	91.8	87.5
Textiles	5.8	134.3	128.9	136.8	137.6	140.4	122.3	115.3
Iron and steel	17.1	78.5	71.8	73.7	79.8	77.9	74.2	69.5
Other manufactures	14.5	121.3	119.5	117.9	122.1	111.8	107.5	99.0
Transportation	9.7	81.0	79.0	84.5	89.7	80.6	80.6	76.0
Construction	2.7	40.5	39.0	56.2	37.9	45.4	65.3	49.0
Trade	30.6	102.8	102.6	98.8	100.7	98.6	94.9	87.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.5	94.3	95.2	97.6	93.8	90.6	84.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39.8	122.6	119.0	120.9	116.7	110.5	102.2	90.4
Lumber products	9.8	94.2	90.7	88.9	85.8	77.0	78.5	52.6
Other manufactures	30.0	135.9	132.2	135.4	130.8	125.7	113.1	107.8
Communications	7.2	117.3	115.3	113.0	111.8	108.9	104.5	99.8
Transportation	16.5	107.0	105.0	105.2	111.8	113.1	105.7	101.1
Construction	4.8	47.6	43.1	65.0	93.8	67.0	60.1	38.3
Services	7.5	137.5	135.8	112.1	119.5	107.5	102.4	99.2
Trade	24.2	140.0	140.4	131.5	140.2	131.4	122.6	113.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.1	112.6	112.2	117.3	109.2	101.7	91.5

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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