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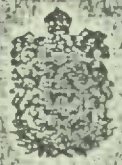
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**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**STATISTICS**  
**GENERAL MANUFACTURES BRANCH**

**THE**  
**JULY**  
**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**  
**1940**

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

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment showed further, important expansion at July 1, when the improvement was above the average for that date in the experience of the years since 1920; the number added to the reported working forces was also considerably larger than at July 1 of last summer, although it was not equal to the gain from June to July in 1937 and a few earlier years of the record.

Statistics were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,159 establishments employing 1,220,791 workers; this was an increase of 36,508, or 3.1 p.c., over their June 1 staff of 1,184,283. The index (1926=100) rose from 120.9 in the preceding month, to 124.7 at July 1, 1940. This figure was the same as that for July 1, 1929, and was otherwise the highest for that date in the twenty years for which data are available. The latest index was 7.7 p.c. above that of 115.8 at the beginning of July of last summer.

Since the increase at the date under review was above normal in the experience of other years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, standing at 122.3, compared with 120.9 at June 1.

Calculated on the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years are as follows:--1940, 124.7; 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.

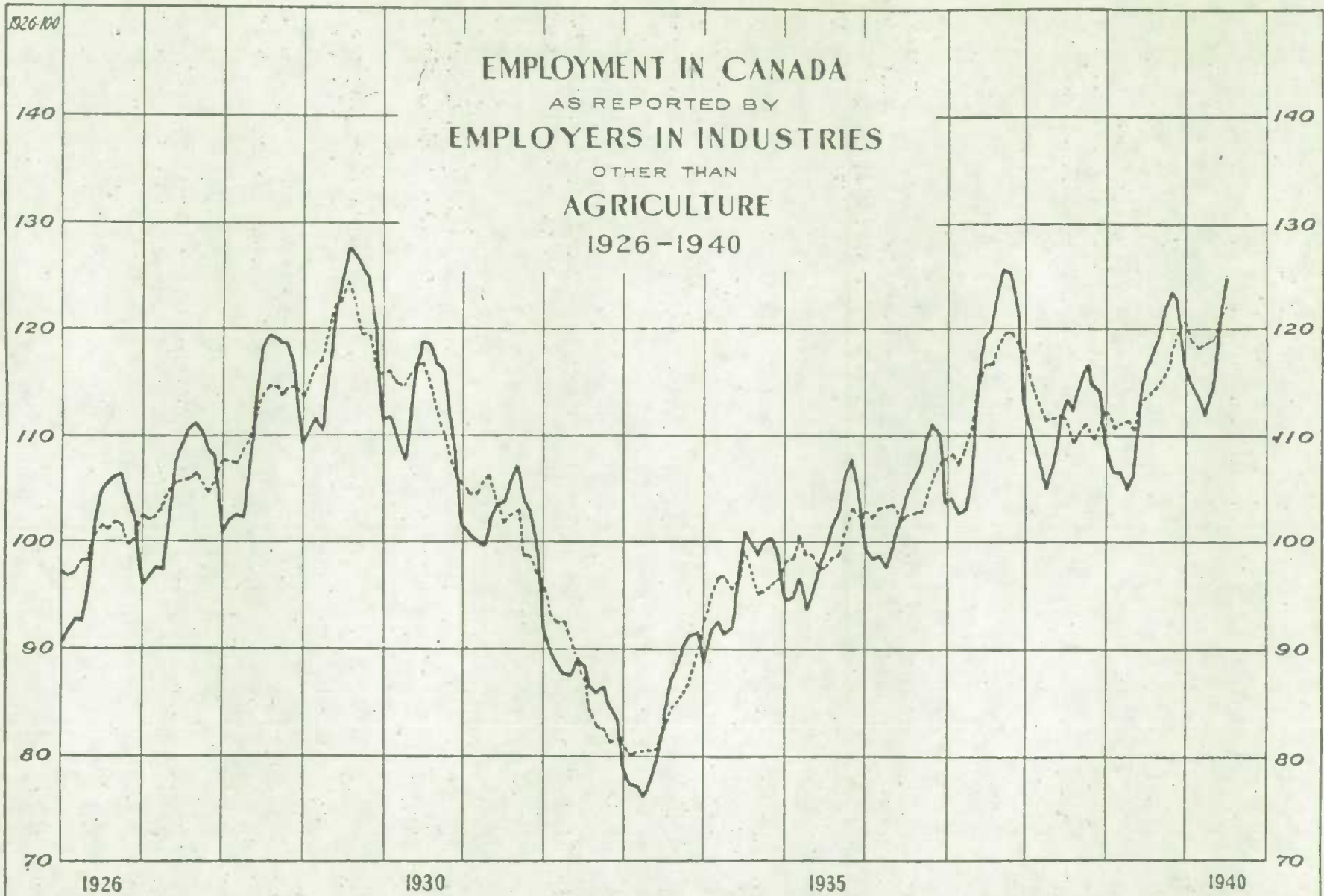
Employment in manufacturing as a whole continued to increase, bringing the index to a new high of 130.3, where it was ten points above the previous July maximum of 120.3 in 1929. There were pronounced gains over June 1, 1940, in food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel, together with smaller advances in many other branches of manufacturing. Leather and textile plants, however, reported seasonal curtailment.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services, trade and construction and maintenance showed substantial improvement, that in the last-named being greatest. The increases, except in logging, were seasonal in character; with the exception of those in mining, they were generally larger than usual for the time of year. The advance in logging was not in accordance with the custom in earlier years of the record, in sixteen of which the trend at July 1 had been downward in that industry.

An analysis of the data by industries is given in greater detail, following the text dealing with the situation in the provinces and the leading cities.



Chart 1



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



The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 11,760, and their employees had aggregated 1,126,216, an increase of approximately 26,100 over their June 1, 1939, staffs. A generally favourable movement had then been indicated in the non-manufacturing groups with the exception of logging, while manufacturing had reported a slowing-up.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

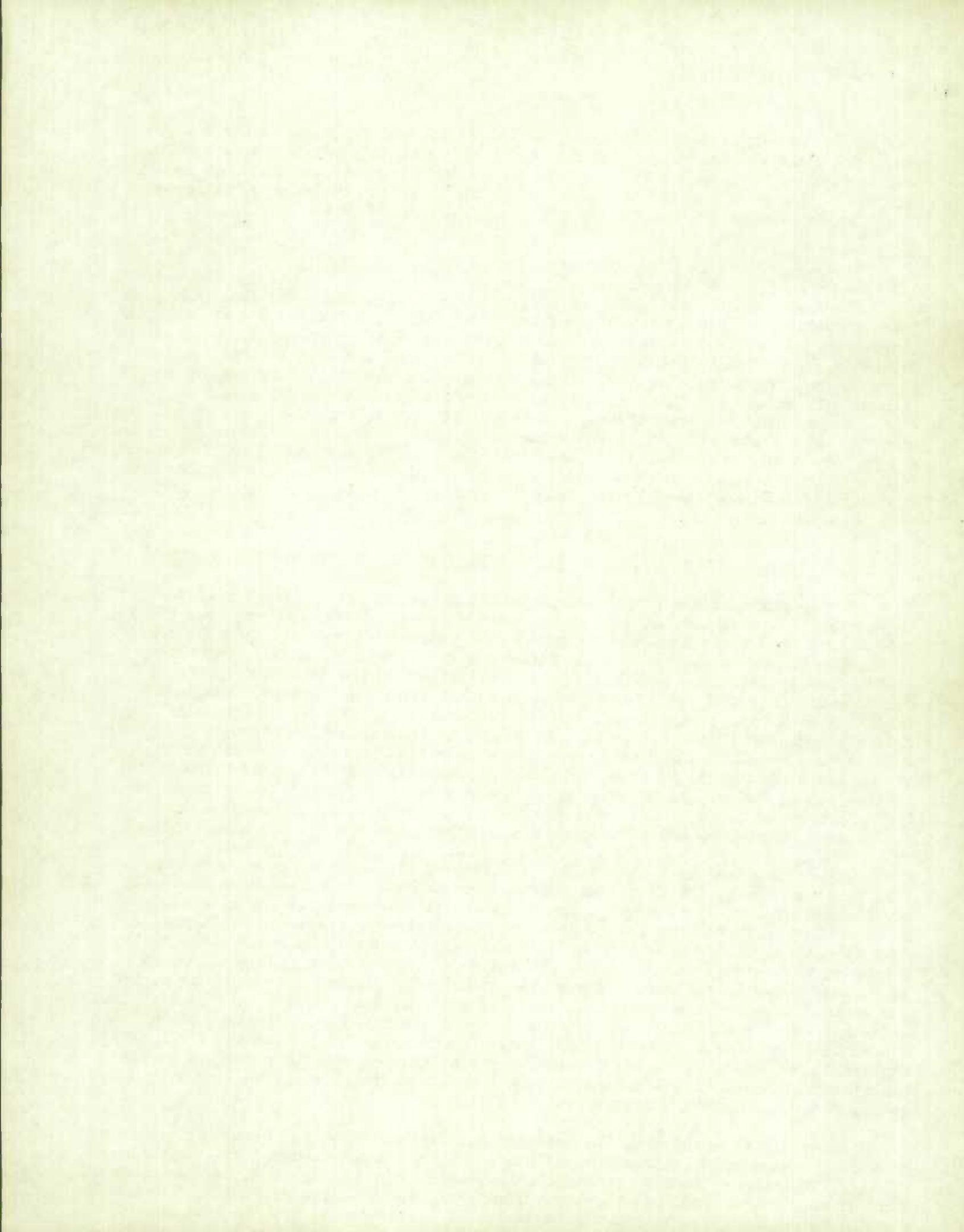
For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For July 1, 407 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 34,937 persons, compared with 33,614 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the July 1 survey of employment to 1,255,728 in 12,566 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 124.7 in the industries above enumerated to 124.4; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for June 1, the index declined from 120.9 to 120.6. The July 1, 1939, index stood at 115.8 without the figures from the financial institutions, and at 115.6 when they were included.

#### 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; those living on income; those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation"; employers and persons working on their own account 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.

It should be noted that the information available does not permit allowance to be made in these calculations for enlistments in the armed forces since the outbreak of war. Thus the estimates of the total number of wage-earners include some enlisted men who were unemployed wage-earners prior to enlistment. The estimates of wage-earners in employment are entirely exclusive of enlisted men, but the estimates of





unemployed wage-earners include a considerable number of previously unemployed wage-earners who have now enlisted. So, if enlisted men are not included as wage-earners, there is in these figures an overstatement of the total number of wage-earners and also a corresponding overstatement of the number of unemployed wage-earners. Accordingly, the estimates of unemployment in recent months are exaggerated by the number of enlisted wage-earners who were without jobs when they joined the active forces. Such factors as unrecorded emigration within the last year or two may have an effect on figures based on the Census, which is now nine years away; no adjustment can be made for these factors.

The following table shows in thousands, the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed in recent months, together with figures for May in the period, 1928-1939.

There was an important increase in the total number of estimated wage-earners between April and May, the figure rising by 74,000 to 2,794,000 in the latter month; the estimate was higher than in any other May for which computations have been made. The estimate of the number in employment also showed a pronounced gain at May 31, 1940, when it was 2,489,000, compared with 2,353,000 in the preceding month. This was a higher figure for May than in any other year except 1929; the estimate for that month was 2,504,000.

The latest estimated number of unemployed was 305,000, a decline of 62,000 from April, 1940, and of 90,000 from May, 1939, while the May, 1940, figure was also smaller than in that month in any other year since 1929.

Estimates of the Total Number of Wage-Earners, of Those in Employment and of Those Unemployed, as at May 31 in the Years since 1927, and Monthly in 1940.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)</u>
May, 1928	2,364	2,331	33
May, 1929	2,589	2,504	85
May, 1930	2,777	2,391	386
May, 1931	2,573	2,133	440
May, 1932	2,498	1,871	627
May, 1933	2,398	1,717	681
May, 1934	2,570	2,046	524
May, 1935	2,518	2,009	509
May, 1936	2,559	2,101	458
May, 1937	2,680	2,353	327
May, 1938	2,704	2,304	400
May, 1939	2,724	2,329	395
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,555 2/	377 3/
Feb.	2,725 1/	2,338 2/	387 3/
Mar.	2,695 1/	2,304 2/	391 3/
Apr.	2,720 1/	2,353 2/	367 3/
May	2,794 1/	2,489 2/	305 3/

1/ Includes enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.  
 2/ Exclusive of enlisted men.      3/ Including a considerable number of enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.



EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend continued generally upward throughout the Dominion, the provincial gains in employment ranging from 2.3 p.c. in Ontario and 2.6 p.c. in British Columbia, to 6.1 p.c. in Alberta and 7.1 p.c. in New Brunswick. Numerically, the largest increase was in Ontario, where 11,820 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating firms. The volume of employment in each of the five economic areas was greater than at July 1, 1939. The indexes in Quebec and Ontario were at their peaks for the beginning of July in the twenty years of the record. In the Prairie Provinces, the favourable comparison goes back to 1930; in the Maritimes, employment at the latest date was brisker than in any other July in the period since 1920, with the exception of that in 1937, while in British Columbia, the index numbers for July 1 in 1937 and 1929, only, were higher.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 855 establishments employing 91,996 men and women, as against 86,809 in the preceding month. This increase, (to which the three provinces in this area contributed), brought the Maritimes' index to 124.0 at July 1, 1940; it was then some eight points higher than at the beginning of July in 1939, when the gain over the preceding month had been rather larger. Highway construction and logging reported the greatest expansion in operations at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in trade, services, communications and mining. Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in food, lumber, pulp and paper, leather and some other classes being slightly more than offset by losses in chemical, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and textile factories; the losses were largely seasonal in character.

The 832 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for July 1, 1939, had reported 85,530 workers, as compared with 79,982 in the preceding month.

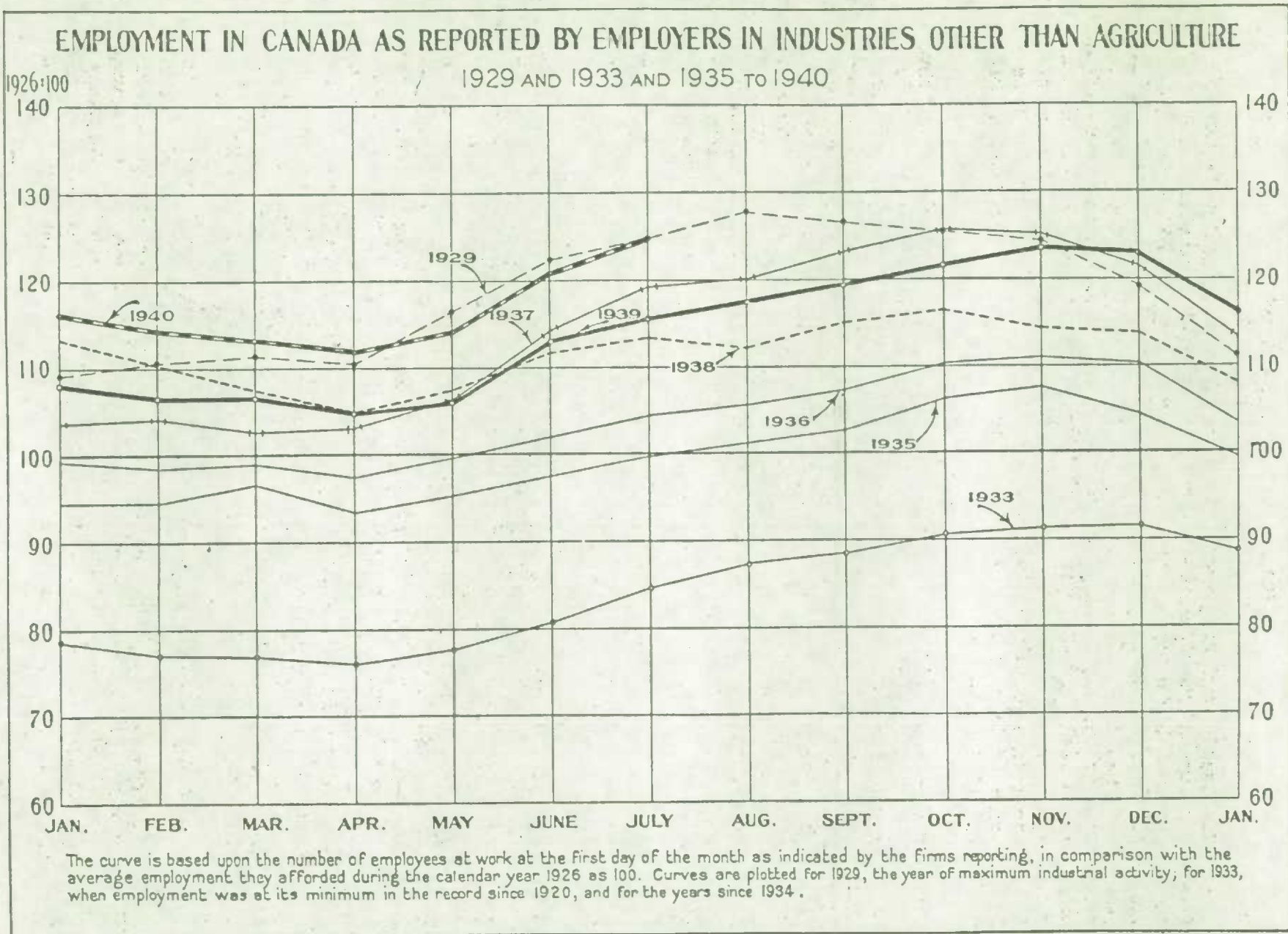
Quebec.- Manufacturing showed greater activity in Quebec, there being increases in lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other classes; on the other hand, leather and textile plants were seasonally slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance reported considerably heightened employment, and there were smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade. The personnel of the 3,041 co-operating firms included 362,696 men and women; as compared with 352,198 at June 1, this was an increase of 10,498 workers, or three p.c. The advance was seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in fourteen of the preceding nineteen years for which data are available. Industrial activity in that province was at a higher level than at July 1 of earlier summers of the record. Standing at 126.6 at the latest date, the index was 2.6 points above that at July 1, 1939, when the 2,907 business enterprises making returns had employed 353,301 persons, or some 8,450 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Further but smaller increases in personnel were indicated in Ontario, where the 5,278 establishments whose statistics were tabulated reported 517,370 employees, or 11,820 more than at June 1. The movement at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, been upward, the average change being a moderate advance; the gain at the date under review was decidedly larger than the average, and also exceeded that recorded in the same month of last summer. The latest index was higher than in any other July for which data have been tabulated.

The expansion at the date under review took place mainly in construction, manufacturing and transportation, but logging, communications, services and trade were also busier. Mining, on the other hand, was slacker. The largest gains in manufacturing were in the lumber, vegetable food, iron and steel, electrical



Chart 2





apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries, while seasonal curtailment was shown in leather and textile factories.

The 5,140 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1939, had a staff of 455,570, as compared with 451,121 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance and transportation, but manufacturing, mining, communications, services and trade also afforded more employment. Data were compiled from 1,710 firms with an aggregate working force of 147,022 persons at July 1, as against 140,575 in their last return. This gain of 6,447 men and women exceeded the average increase at July 1 in the earlier years of the record, and was also larger than that noted at the beginning of July last summer. The index, at 112.4 at the date under review, was the highest for July in any year since 1930, being considerably above that of 104.0 at July 1, 1939, when the 1,667 co-operating establishments reported 134,548 employees, as compared with 130,630 at June 1, 1939.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a staff of 101,702 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,274 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 99,151 employees at the beginning of June. Manufacturing was seasonally busier, particularly in the food, lumber and iron and steel divisions; transportation, construction and trade also reported improvement, and there were slight gains in mining, communications and services. On the other hand, logging showed curtailment, as compared with June 1, 1940, a number of camps closing as a result of the fire hazard. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1939, or any other summer of the record except those of 1929 and 1937, when the indexes were 118.2 and 117.1, respectively, as compared with 114.8 at the latest date, and 111.0 at July 1, 1939. The 1,214 establishments furnishing data for the beginning of July last year had employed 97,267 men and women, an increase of 3,751 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.

Seven of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was seasonally downward in Windsor. The largest gains were in Toronto and Vancouver. Except in Quebec, (where there was practically no general change in the twelve-month comparison), employment in each of these metropolitan areas was more active than at July 1, 1939. In Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg, the indexes were higher than at that date in any other year since 1930; in Toronto and Hamilton, the favourable comparison goes back to 1929, while the Vancouver figure was at its maximum for any month in the years for which statistics are available for the cities.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal reported considerable improvement, mainly in transportation and building. Manufacturing, however, showed a slowing-up, largely as a result of seasonal dullness in textile factories; leather production was also quieter, but iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, and lumber plants indicated substantial gains. A combined working force of 177,994 men and women was recorded by the 1,789 co-operating employers, who had 176,787 workers at June 1. A decrease had been noted at July 1, 1939, when 1,694 firms had a staff of 167,666; the index then was lower, standing at 108.3, as compared with 114.5 at the latest date.



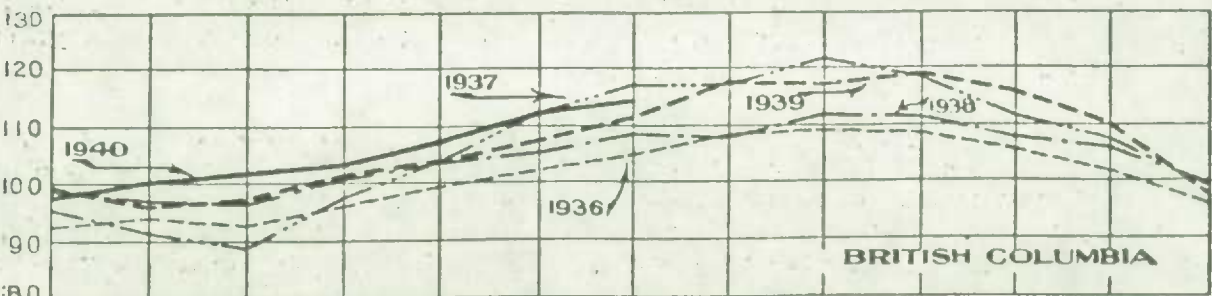
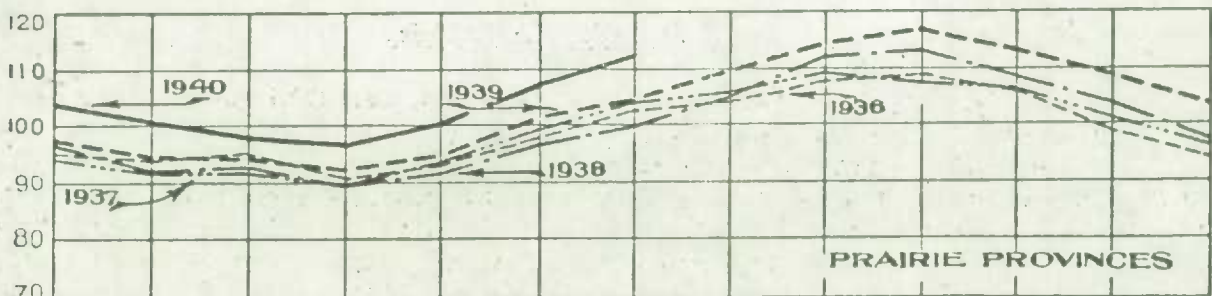
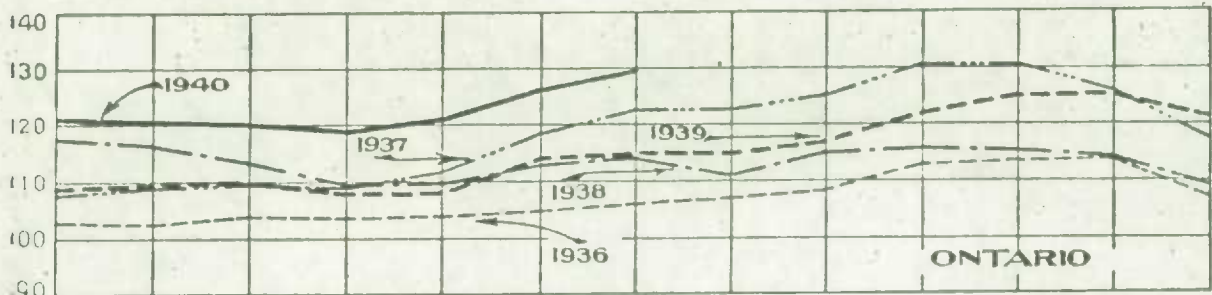
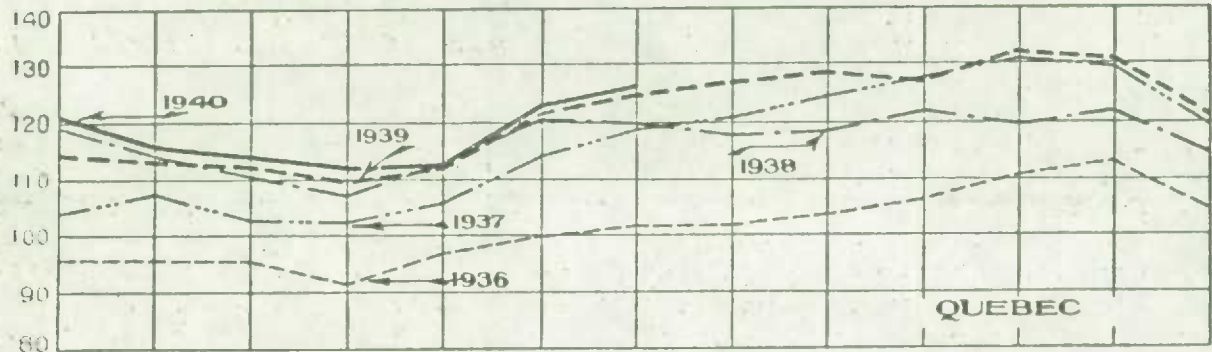
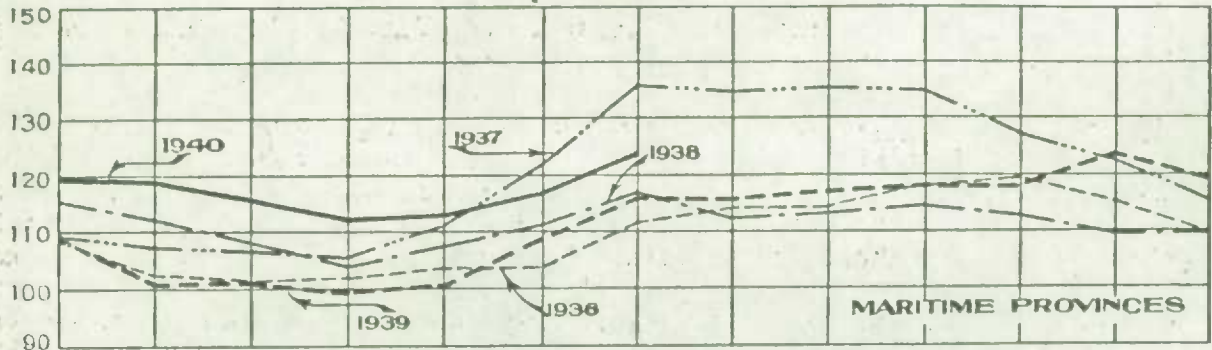


Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1936-1940

1926=100



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN.



Quebec.- An upward movement was evident in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 214 establishments with 17,670 employees, compared with 17,427 in the preceding month. Employment in construction and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was practically the same as at the beginning of July last summer, although the increase in personnel had then been larger.

Toronto.- There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when manufacturing, transportation, building construction and trade were brisker. The largest gains were in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel. Textile factories, on the other hand, were slacker. The 1,810 employers making returns enlarged their staffs by 1,957 workers to 156,868 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,748 co-operating business concerns had increased their labour forces by 398 persons, to 140,477; the July 1, 1939, index had stood at 109.4, compared with 121.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 236 establishments with 16,830 men and women on their paylists, or 837 more than in the preceding month. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing and construction. A decidedly smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1939, when 228 firms had reported 15,134 employees. Employment then was much quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 622 workers were added to the forces of the 354 employers furnishing information, bringing them to 40,540 at the beginning of July, 1940. Manufacturing showed continued improvement, notably in the food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, and trade also reported moderately increased activity. Construction, however, was not so active. For July 1 of last year, 350 returns were tabulated, showing a combined staff of 34,410, compared with 34,049 at June 1, 1939; activity was then at a lower level than at the latest date, when the index was at its maximum for any month in the years since 1929.

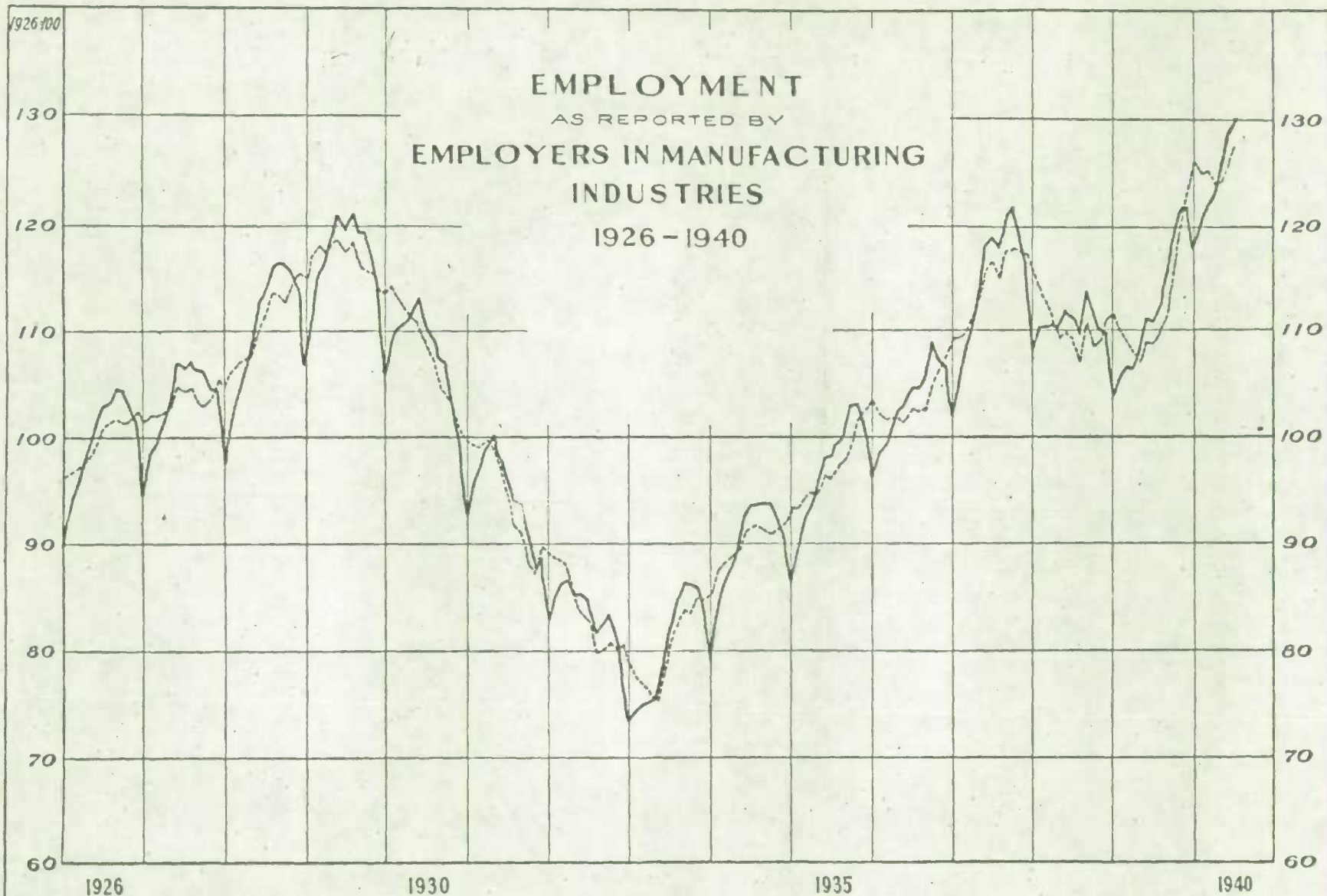
In Windsor, a seasonal decline of 2,301 persons was recorded in the payrolls of the 194 co-operating employers, who had 19,820 in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but the textile and some other divisions were also rather dull. The index, at 143.4, was considerably higher than at July 1, 1939, when a larger contraction had been indicated. The personnel of the 197 firms then furnishing data had included 15,853 employees.

Winnipeg.- Transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change took place in other industries. An aggregate working force of 44,342 men and women was reported by the 537 firms making returns; this was a gain of 826 over their June 1 staffs. The improvement noted at the beginning of July last summer had involved a similar number of workers, but the index of employment then was seven points lower than that of 101.3 at the latest date. The 521 statements tabulated for July 1, 1939, had shown a combined payroll of 40,952.

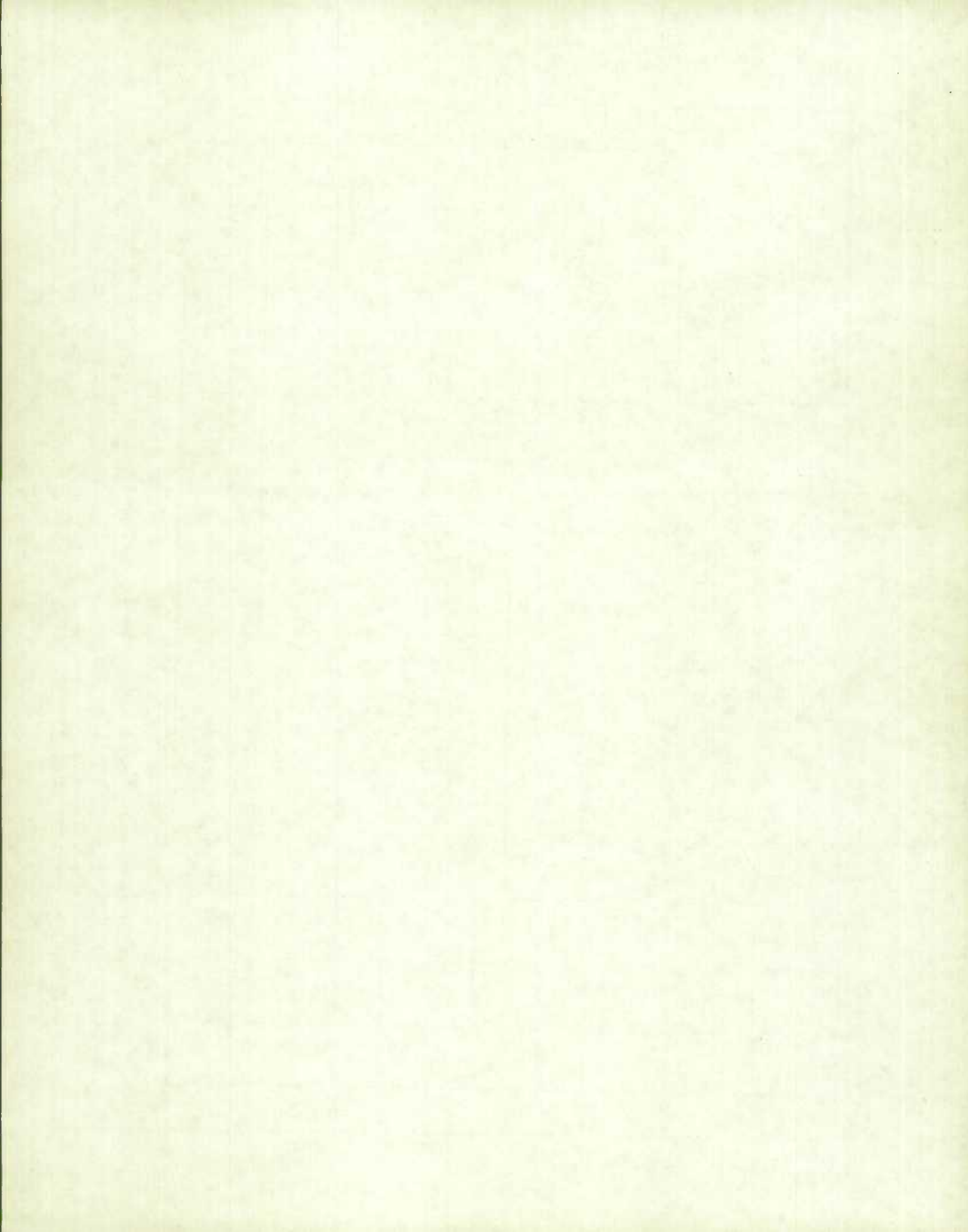
Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was favourable, according to statistics from 553 establishments employing 41,683 persons, as against 40,212 in the preceding month. There were increases in all industrial groups, those in manufacturing, transportation and construction being most pronounced; within the first-named, the largest additions to the payrolls were made in food and iron and steel factories. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded by the 518 concerns co-operating at the beginning of July last year, whose employees had numbered 37,544. The index then, however, was over ten points lower than that of 122.9 at the latest date; this was the highest figure indicated in any month for which information is



Chart 4



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



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

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed continued expansion at July 1, when a staff of 670,123 men and women was reported by the 6,697 co-operating establishments, whose employees in the preceding month had numbered 664,512. This increase of 5,611 workers, which was considerably larger than usual for the time of year, raised the index (1926=100) from 129.2 at June 1, 1940, to a new all-time high of 130.3 at the date under review. The previous maximum for July was in 1929, when the figure had been 120.3, while the index for July of last summer had stood at 111.3.

The movement at the beginning of July had been downward in nine and upward in ten of the nineteen preceding years for which data are available, the average change from June to July in this period being a very slight advance. Since the improvement at the date under review exceeded this average gain, the seasonally-adjusted index also showed an increase, rising from 126.7 at June 1, to 127.7 at the first of July. Like the crude index, the seasonally-corrected figure was the highest on record in any month for which statistics are available, in a period of nearly twenty years.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1940, shows pronounced expansion in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal groups, with smaller gains in a number of other divisions. The exceptions to the generally upward movement were leather, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products. The losses in the first two of these were seasonal, while the general increase in iron and steel was contrary to the usual movement at July 1 in the experience of the years since 1920.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing have been as follows:- 1940, 130.3; 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, 111.5; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1939, had numbered 6,410 and their employees had aggregated 569,948, as compared with 570,330 in the preceding month.

Logging.- There was an important increase in employment in logging, 4,789 men being added to the staffs of the 389 reporting firms, who employed 35,266 at July 1. The improvement took place mainly in New Brunswick and Quebec, while curtailment was recorded in British Columbia, partly owing to the closing of camps during the season of acute danger from fires. A moderate decrease had been recorded at the same date in 1939, when the index was about twenty-six points lower; the latest figure was higher than that for the same month in previous years of the record, except 1937.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 416 mine operators with 77,941 employees, as compared with 77,713 in their last report. The extraction of metallic ores and of coal afforded rather less employment, while that of other non-metallic minerals reported improvement. The mining index stood at 167.2, compared with 164.1 at the beginning of July, 1939; the increase over the preceding month had then been on a much larger scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in stevedoring; 537 employers reported a combined working force of 114,126 persons, as against 110,029 at June 1. Activity in the transportation division was greater than at July 1 in 1939 or any other year since 1931. The additions to staffs indicated at that date of last summer had been much smaller than





those at July 1, 1940.

Communications.-- There was a further improvement in communications, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 23,885 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 23,260 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was brisker. A similar gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, but the index in this division was then over three points lower.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Marked increases were again recorded in construction. Data were received from 1,321 contractors whose employees aggregated 127,232, or 17,600 more than in the preceding month. In highway construction, some 10,200 additional men were reported on the staffs of 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 not so active as at the beginning of July of last year, when much larger increases had been indicated; the falling-off in this comparison took place in the road division, building and railway work both showing considerable improvement as compared with July of last summer.

Services.-- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 600 employers with 32,995 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,515 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on about the same scale as that noted at July 1, 1939; the index then, however, was slightly lower than at the latest date.

Trade.-- Wholesale and retail trade both reported greater activity; the general gain greatly exceeded the average increase from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920, being also larger than that reported at July 1 last summer. Statements were tabulated from 2,113 establishments having 138,623 employees, as against 136,544 at the beginning of June, 1940. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at its maximum for July in the years since 1920.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Unemployment showed a further decrease between Apr. 15 and May 20, 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 6.1 at May 20, as compared with 6.7 at Apr. 15, 1940, and 10.2 at May 15, 1939. The number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain declined from the preceding month by 91,873, to 880,822 at May 20, 1940, when the figure was smaller by 611,460 than at May 15, 1939.

The largest reductions in unemployment were in construction, the distributive trades, hotels and boarding house service, agriculture, local government service, coal-mining, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, metal goods manufacture, engineering and road transport. On the other hand, unemployment increased in dock and harbour service, paper manufacture, the linen industry



It should be noted that in addition to unemployed persons absorbed into the industries engaged on war work, there is a steady flow of transfer into those industries from less essential industries, which is not reflected by the reduction in the total numbers unemployed. The recorded reductions in unemployment therefore are not an adequate measure of the changes in employment in the industries engaged upon war work.

Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 17, 1940, numbered 766,845, a decline of 113,987 from the preceding month; the latest figure was lower by about 500,000 than that of June, 1939.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The United States Department of Labor reports that the return of approximately 235,000 workers to jobs in non-agricultural industries between May and June raised the level of employment to the highest point reached this year, and resulted in an increase of more than 900,000 workers over June, 1939. Gains were reported in all major fields of non-agricultural employment, except mining. A significant feature of the situation was the contra-seasonal advance of about 50,000 in employment in factories from May to June. Greater-than-seasonal, or contra-seasonal gains in many lines of manufacturing, particularly the war materials industries, offset the seasonal losses reported in automobiles, cotton goods, women's clothing, and other industries showing declines. In the war materials industries, aircraft firms continued to expand operations, nearly twice as many workers being employed as in June, 1939, while engine, shipbuilding and machine tool plants also reported further substantial gains. Based on the 1923-25 average as 100, the index of factory employment in June, 1940, at 99.7, was 6.7 p.c. above the level of a year ago and the June payroll index was 13.2 p.c. above that of June, 1939.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a contra-seasonal 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 88.8, ten p.c. above the level of June, 1939. The food, mineral, leather and chemical industries reported gains that were larger than usual for the time of year. Metals and machinery and pulp and paper plants also showed important expansion, of a contra-seasonal character.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,762 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 253,851 persons during the week including or ending nearest June 15, 1940, a decline of 1,159 employees, or 0.4 p.c. from the corresponding week in May. The loss was seasonal, but was smaller than the average between May and June in the preceding fifteen years. The number of wage-earners employed in manufacturing in June, 1940, was greater by 1.9 p.c. than in June, 1939.

Illinois.- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,633 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments show an advance of 0.7 p.c. in employment between May and June, 1940, while there was an increase of 7.2 p.c. over June, 1939. The index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) was 82.0 in June, 1940, as compared with 76.5 in the same month of last year.



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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Princo Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alb erta	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
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
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	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	111.0	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	139.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.8	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	98.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	105.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	93.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1940.

100.0	7.6	.2	4.4	3.0	29.7	42.4	12.0	5.5	2.6	3.9	8.3
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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.

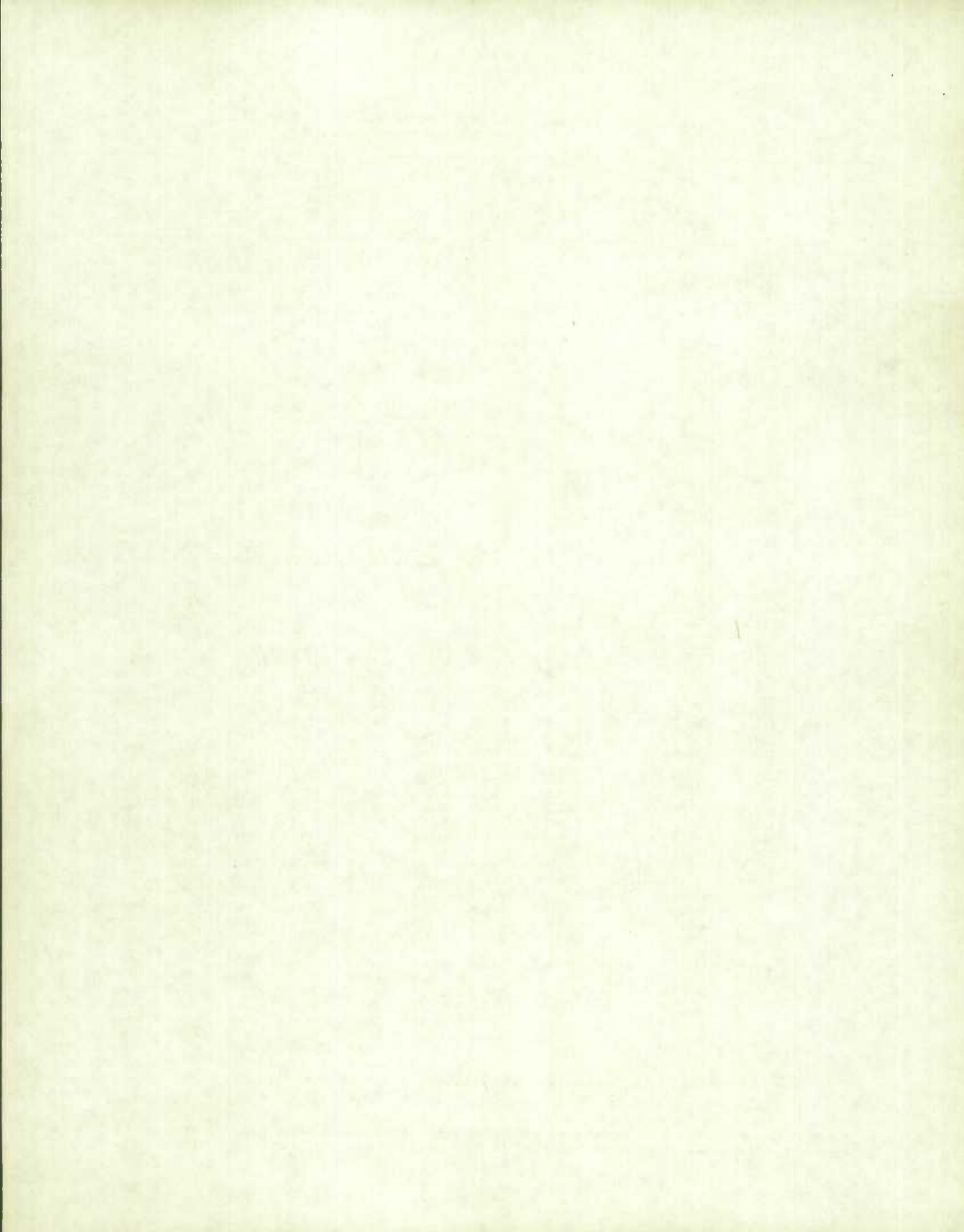


TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
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	85.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	85.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	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	110.2	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	105.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1940.

14.6      1.4      12.8      1.4      3.3      1.6      3.6      3.4

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





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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	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	85.3	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
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
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
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1940.

100.0	54.9	2.9	6.4	2.0	9.3	10.4	2.7	11.4
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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	July 1 1940	June 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	54.9	130.3	129.2	111.3	111.8	119.0	104.7	98.5
Animal products - edible	2.4	151.6	148.0	143.2	139.0	142.3	134.4	125.7
Fur and products	.2	119.8	120.7	108.0	97.7	105.1	97.1	96.8
Leather and products	1.9	110.3	116.8	108.5	103.4	113.6	106.0	102.8
Boots and shoes	1.2	107.7	113.0	110.9	106.9	115.4	106.3	105.5
Lumber and products	4.6	102.6	97.5	93.1	89.9	99.4	86.8	80.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	98.3	91.6	88.7	84.6	94.8	81.3	75.8
Furniture	.7	91.8	91.6	81.7	81.6	89.3	81.8	73.3
Other lumber products	1.1	127.0	122.9	116.6	113.6	121.9	108.2	102.4
Musical instruments	.1	63.9	62.1	51.2	52.8	56.4	44.7	35.1
Plant products - edible	3.2	126.8	121.1	119.1	120.9	119.4	112.7	103.3
Pulp and paper products	6.0	118.7	117.6	110.4	106.7	113.7	102.4	96.6
Pulp and paper	2.8	113.5	110.7	100.1	97.5	110.5	95.0	87.8
Paper products	.9	143.2	141.6	130.3	130.9	135.4	120.6	108.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	117.0	118.2	116.8	110.4	110.3	105.8	104.2
Rubber products	1.1	108.2	107.5	108.5	97.8	109.2	97.3	91.8
Textile products	10.0	139.7	144.6	115.5	116.0	126.0	115.9	110.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	154.4	157.6	121.4	124.1	140.3	131.1	125.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	121.7	121.6	94.8	95.4	105.4	94.5	87.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	167.6	171.0	126.3	125.9	141.7	135.4	130.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	474.7	511.0	386.6	425.5	523.1	507.8	502.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	135.7	139.4	121.5	118.9	127.6	122.3	118.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	131.8	138.0	109.5	112.3	118.3	104.4	98.5
Other textile products	1.0	123.7	133.8	105.8	98.6	103.1	95.7	89.7
Tobacco	.7	100.0	100.3	96.8	97.4	100.2	93.6	106.3
Beverages	.8	179.7	172.9	175.3	174.7	154.1	137.9	129.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	198.5	191.4	159.1	155.6	154.6	139.5	132.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	107.3	106.0	97.4	94.9	101.5	87.9	81.2
Electric light and power	1.5	139.7	137.5	134.0	134.2	124.0	118.3	113.5
Electrical apparatus	1.7	151.6	147.3	131.0	138.0	149.2	128.4	110.6
Iron and steel products	13.8	123.1	126.4	93.7	100.0	111.1	89.3	83.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	158.6	158.3	126.5	124.8	142.8	104.6	100.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	139.0	134.0	112.5	122.1	133.2	105.6	91.2
Agricultural implements	.6	80.9	81.4	53.0	67.4	76.6	63.1	59.6
Land vehicles	5.5	111.1	115.3	83.8	92.3	102.6	86.4	82.7
Automobiles and parts	1.7	144.2	168.0	103.6	132.7	160.3	124.2	131.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	253.8	206.2	62.8	84.4	82.2	64.1	58.5
Heating appliances	.3	122.6	132.7	127.4	131.2	133.0	108.2	98.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	150.6	142.5	109.1	123.6	130.0	87.5	76.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	131.1	124.8	103.9	100.4	123.4	92.2	91.3
Other iron and steel products	2.3	140.9	132.0	102.2	99.6	111.9	90.3	81.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	185.6	180.5	156.4	156.2	161.3	135.1	122.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	173.7	172.7	160.5	160.0	155.5	142.2	138.1
Miscellaneous	.5	150.6	154.2	144.2	147.0	144.8	132.3	123.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.9	121.4	105.2	95.3	86.1	125.0	93.4	82.2
<b>MINING</b>	6.4	167.2	165.7	164.1	154.5	153.6	134.1	121.5
Coal	1.9	85.8	86.4	82.5	85.1	83.3	83.6	81.9
Metallic ores	3.6	352.8	354.9	349.8	318.4	312.9	258.0	223.2
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	155.9	145.9	151.2	137.3	146.3	115.1	101.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.0	89.4	87.1	86.0	87.2	88.0	82.4	80.8
Telegraphs	.5	103.3	98.2	98.7	100.9	99.9	94.7	92.4
Telephones	1.5	85.6	84.0	82.6	83.4	84.7	79.1	77.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.3	93.7	90.3	87.6	86.3	89.4	87.1	82.7
Street railways and cartage	2.6	134.5	133.7	125.9	121.5	120.1	117.5	114.2
Steam railways	5.3	81.8	77.5	75.0	73.4	78.1	76.0	72.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	93.2	91.1	93.9	98.6	100.6	98.7	89.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	10.4	105.0	90.5	133.1	124.9	128.5	97.4	101.1
Building	2.8	79.9	68.4	62.5	60.9	69.6	51.3	57.3
Highway	4.8	152.7	126.1	270.7	250.7	232.7	147.7	170.2
Railway	2.8	86.2	79.9	76.2	72.6	89.9	97.5	81.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	149.2	142.5	147.6	146.1	137.5	131.7	123.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	145.7	135.8	145.0	143.9	134.6	128.7	122.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	155.3	154.3	150.5	149.6	144.3	136.7	126.0
<b>TRADE</b>	11.4	142.8	140.7	137.4	133.3	133.4	127.3	122.1
Retail	8.5	148.6	146.2	143.4	139.4	140.6	134.4	128.9
Wholesale	2.9	127.8	126.7	121.3	118.9	117.1	111.0	106.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	124.7	120.9	115.8	113.5	119.1	104.6	99.5

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



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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1940	June 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	38.1	129.8	129.9	112.6	109.5	121.1	104.2	101.7	
	Lumber products	5.2	106.9	104.7	97.1	91.6	112.9	99.7	97.0	
	Pulp and paper	5.2	172.9	166.8	160.5	153.5	180.7	156.1	133.2	
	Textile products	4.3	109.1	110.1	86.2	76.7	92.9	83.4	83.7	
	Iron and steel	12.9	142.2	144.7	117.3	114.1	126.0	101.5	100.4	
	Other manufactures	10.5	124.0	124.7	111.9	115.4	113.9	101.9	101.9	
	Logging	4.6	153.6	130.7	111.7	82.6	192.4	89.7	123.2	
	Mining	18.7	113.8	113.4	113.1	113.4	109.9	107.3	100.8	
	Communications	2.2	94.8	91.8	90.4	96.9	94.7	93.1	88.0	
	Transportation	9.0	71.3	75.0	61.6	62.3	64.4	63.8	62.0	
	Construction	15.8	157.4	116.2	182.3	204.7	298.6	197.4	177.0	
	Services	2.1	223.8	195.3	215.5	215.2	212.7	201.2	186.4	
	Trade	9.5	146.7	142.7	136.9	133.5	128.9	121.8	115.8	
	All Industries	100.0	124.0	117.0	115.9	116.7	135.8	111.7	106.7	
	<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	61.3	134.6	133.9	112.6	114.4	120.2	105.0	98.1
		Lumber products	3.4	111.6	101.5	99.5	104.0	109.6	97.7	90.7
		Pulp and paper	7.8	118.3	115.9	105.5	105.4	111.2	97.4	92.1
Textile products		17.1	154.8	161.6	129.1	130.2	138.9	125.4	116.4	
Iron and steel		11.2	122.7	118.1	81.2	91.2	103.0	81.9	71.8	
Other manufactures		21.8	138.7	137.4	124.8	122.3	122.9	108.9	104.6	
Logging		4.1	170.0	119.6	100.0	118.1	187.4	137.3	105.7	
Mining		3.7	294.7	291.8	287.4	254.5	256.3	184.6	150.8	
Communications		1.6	81.2	79.3	76.9	76.2	78.7	71.5	72.0	
Transportation		8.5	91.4	87.9	87.8	90.0	88.9	88.7	85.5	
Construction		9.8	89.4	82.0	186.0	147.8	99.9	69.7	68.4	
Services		2.4	123.9	124.5	128.0	132.1	120.7	114.4	110.3	
Trade		8.6	151.0	150.3	143.8	143.4	139.7	136.3	125.8	
All Industries		100.0	126.6	123.0	124.0	119.9	118.0	101.6	94.8	
<u>Ontario</u>		All Manufacturing	62.5	129.5	123.8	110.9	111.2	119.7	104.8	99.0
		Lumber products	3.8	89.5	85.4	81.0	77.2	88.7	76.8	73.0
		Pulp and Paper	6.0	114.7	114.6	110.3	105.2	110.1	101.2	96.7
	Textile products	9.8	126.7	130.4	104.0	105.2	115.5	109.5	106.7	
	Iron and steel	18.7	137.8	137.3	101.8	107.1	120.2	94.3	89.2	
	Other manufactures	24.2	138.7	136.4	128.6	127.3	132.0	119.6	111.1	
	Logging	1.9	104.7	103.1	81.2	77.3	79.8	79.3	60.5	
	Mining	5.5	292.0	294.6	288.6	251.8	254.3	217.5	188.6	
	Communications	1.8	84.1	82.3	79.4	81.7	83.0	76.8	75.8	
	Transportation	6.7	92.6	88.4	84.2	84.1	88.5	83.9	79.7	
	Construction	8.3	116.2	97.2	104.5	112.8	135.6	89.8	111.9	
	Services	2.5	168.9	165.2	165.3	164.3	153.1	150.2	146.3	
	Trade	10.8	149.3	146.9	144.4	138.9	140.8	133.7	132.1	
	All Industries	100.0	123.6	126.6	114.7	114.0	122.2	106.2	102.7	
	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	30.0	116.4	115.3	105.5	105.6	111.8	102.7	96.8
		Lumber products	2.2	111.0	106.7	105.5	102.9	111.5	94.6	94.3
		Pulp and paper	2.7	101.3	102.2	102.8	96.6	96.5	92.2	87.8
Textile products		2.4	152.0	155.8	127.1	118.9	139.9	118.4	116.2	
Iron and steel		9.3	86.6	86.4	74.5	81.6	86.7	79.9	76.7	
Other manufactures		13.4	152.6	149.5	140.9	136.3	143.0	133.2	121.8	
Logging		.5	41.2	36.6	33.0	14.9	13.4	10.8	52.1	
Mining		6.5	108.8	105.6	98.9	99.4	97.0	94.2	92.0	
Communications		2.6	98.5	94.8	97.0	97.6	95.3	92.4	89.6	
Transportation		19.5	105.5	101.5	96.6	89.7	93.8	93.6	87.7	
Construction		16.8	104.5	89.5	95.8	86.9	96.4	106.8	99.5	
Services		3.6	142.9	127.6	141.8	137.3	130.1	123.2	105.0	
Trade		20.5	125.3	123.5	120.7	117.2	117.5	112.9	107.5	
All Industries		100.0	112.4	107.4	104.0	99.8	104.0	101.9	96.3	
<u>British Columbia</u>		All Manufacturing	44.5	130.6	124.4	114.0	112.9	114.8	105.4	96.6
		Lumber products	15.1	113.4	109.4	103.5	95.8	101.5	88.4	78.1
		Pulp and paper	5.6	126.1	127.5	112.9	103.3	123.6	113.5	103.2
	Textile products	1.2	142.1	137.8	111.8	122.4	126.8	114.9	105.5	
	Iron and steel	5.4	137.5	123.2	82.5	92.7	86.2	71.9	68.6	
	Other manufactures	17.2	148.9	140.0	136.8	141.3	134.6	131.7	123.3	
	Logging	6.0	83.2	98.4	117.5	75.0	110.7	77.5	77.2	
	Mining	9.4	112.0	111.0	113.0	117.9	114.4	96.8	93.2	
	Communications	3.1	114.5	111.2	116.7	114.5	115.8	108.9	104.0	
	Transportation	11.6	98.1	92.0	101.8	98.2	104.1	100.9	93.9	
	Construction	9.0	81.3	79.3	78.0	97.7	132.0	116.3	121.4	
	Services	3.8	130.8	128.5	134.6	121.9	118.3	109.3	98.2	
	Trade	12.6	141.4	138.0	137.0	129.9	135.3	124.6	116.6	
	All Industries	100.0	114.8	112.0	111.0	108.0	117.1	104.8	99.5	
	<u>B. C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	114.8	112.0	111.0	108.0	117.1	104.8	99.5

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



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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1940	June 1 1940	July 1 1939	July 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	66.9	124.3	124.7	105.3	106.4	110.4	95.2	89.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	135.3	135.3	123.0	124.0	109.7	113.7	107.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	116.2	115.0	115.2	108.6	105.5	102.3	99.6
Textiles	15.4	133.0	143.2	113.1	115.2	117.0	101.9	95.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.7	128.4	126.6	119.5	121.7	110.0	105.6	103.2
Iron and steel	17.0	119.8	114.1	81.5	89.9	101.0	80.0	63.2
Other manufactures	21.1	121.1	120.8	110.3	107.0	114.8	99.2	92.8
Communications	2.3	68.0	67.5	64.9	64.9	66.2	62.4	63.6
Transportation	8.3	96.2	92.4	96.1	96.0	93.8	95.8	95.1
Construction	4.6	51.2	45.2	117.8	98.1	69.0	50.7	38.1
Trade	14.2	145.7	145.5	137.9	135.8	133.1	129.1	119.7
<u>Montreal - All Industries</u>	100.0	114.3	113.5	108.3	106.4	105.5	93.5	86.8
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.5	131.1	129.9	107.2	109.3	109.0	97.0	97.0
Leather products	11.2	79.1	89.4	95.1	96.8	102.4	104.5	102.6
Other manufactures	50.3	153.6	147.5	112.7	115.0	111.9	93.6	94.5
Transportation	10.2	124.5	126.0	97.6	97.9	50.6	91.4	95.4
Construction	7.2	110.7	101.7	329.5	93.5	98.7	75.3	130.3
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	127.3	125.6	127.4	109.1	106.4	94.5	99.0
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.2	123.0	121.8	107.5	105.6	107.8	99.3	93.8
Plant products - edible	5.3	122.5	120.0	115.2	114.1	115.4	108.4	101.8
Printing and publishing	8.3	131.2	132.8	129.9	123.8	125.1	116.8	112.7
Textiles	10.6	102.5	107.4	85.6	87.6	91.3	86.4	85.2
Iron and steel	13.6	139.6	130.2	98.2	95.3	100.2	81.3	75.8
Other manufactures	26.4	123.1	122.0	113.8	111.9	112.2	106.7	99.3
Communications	2.4	70.3	69.3	63.2	67.8	68.1	64.5	65.5
Transportation	5.5	103.7	102.3	100.1	102.7	102.1	93.7	92.8
Construction	2.7	69.3	65.2	60.2	66.6	71.6	60.7	65.5
Trade	21.0	137.8	135.7	131.7	127.4	132.1	125.2	124.1
<u>Toronto - All Industries</u>	100.0	121.4	119.9	109.4	107.4	109.5	101.4	97.7
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	46.6	116.2	109.3	100.7	97.6	104.7	99.4	93.6
Lumber products	5.6	80.0	54.3	71.3	51.4	68.1	64.2	62.3
Pulp and paper	14.7	102.7	102.6	94.6	92.7	98.8	94.0	90.7
Other manufactures	26.3	140.1	134.8	116.2	117.8	122.1	116.2	107.1
Construction	14.6	161.4	143.1	142.6	123.0	150.3	144.2	161.3
Trade	21.4	149.4	147.5	140.8	139.9	134.9	134.9	121.3
<u>Ottawa - All Industries</u>	100.0	124.0	117.9	111.8	105.8	114.9	110.0	106.2
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.3	127.2	124.7	105.6	111.2	118.7	92.1	92.0
Textiles	16.8	106.5	103.2	85.3	87.9	94.5	89.5	83.1
Electrical apparatus	9.6	126.9	123.5	105.7	122.0	130.6	104.1	93.4
Iron and steel	33.8	135.2	133.6	109.8	116.5	121.9	92.5	82.5
Other manufactures	23.1	134.5	131.9	117.9	120.3	131.3	111.5	109.1
Construction	2.5	63.7	76.7	53.0	56.3	52.9	49.7	52.8
Trade	9.2	140.3	136.4	134.3	137.8	131.2	129.2	123.5
<u>Hamilton - All Industries</u>	100.0	124.2	122.3	105.7	109.9	116.3	99.4	93.9
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	85.2	155.9	177.5	121.2	138.2	159.3	119.2	121.9
Iron and steel	63.5	150.8	179.5	110.0	130.6	160.7	113.0	121.8
Other manufactures	21.7	173.1	170.6	158.6	163.7	153.9	141.9	122.5
Construction	2.1	45.6	44.9	40.8	49.0	89.9	34.6	25.3
<u>Windsor - All Industries</u>	100.0	143.4	160.0	114.7	123.8	149.8	113.0	113.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.3	108.7	107.1	98.6	99.5	103.5	98.7	94.0
Animal products - edible	5.8	142.6	139.7	136.5	132.4	145.5	129.8	130.2
Printing and publishing	5.4	106.4	103.3	106.3	99.6	100.8	96.5	95.5
Textiles	6.4	156.2	159.6	128.9	132.2	145.7	132.0	122.5
Iron and steel	17.4	84.0	82.3	71.8	77.7	89.0	79.3	74.1
Other manufactures	14.3	125.5	121.2	119.5	116.0	121.5	112.4	107.3
Transportation	9.8	85.3	80.7	79.0	81.0	85.9	78.5	78.7
Construction	3.5	54.7	47.8	39.0	55.8	40.3	46.3	52.6
Trade	29.8	104.9	104.2	102.6	99.5	101.0	97.2	93.1
<u>Winnipeg - All Industries</u>	100.0	101.3	99.4	94.3	95.2	99.2	92.7	89.1
<u>Manitowish - Manufacturing</u>	43.8	143.1	137.7	119.0	117.1	116.9	106.8	101.6
Lumber products	10.5	105.5	103.0	90.7	82.9	88.3	75.6	78.4
Other manufactures	33.3	161.2	151.9	132.2	132.7	130.0	121.0	112.3
Communications	6.3	111.8	111.0	115.3	113.0	112.3	107.3	103.5
Transportation	13.8	97.1	92.5	105.0	105.6	105.5	107.7	98.0
Construction	5.4	58.3	52.7	43.1	61.5	80.4	67.6	64.1
Services	6.8	133.8	130.0	135.8	118.2	116.0	105.5	95.4
Trade	23.8	145.0	142.4	140.4	132.4	140.4	123.1	121.7
<u>Manitowish - All Industries</u>	100.0	122.9	118.6	112.6	111.0	114.8	105.0	99.9

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

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