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Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH**

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**THE**

**AUGUST**

**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.



**OTTAWA**  
August 31, 1940

Price \$1 a year



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THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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- General Summary -

There was continued expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 12,214 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,252,934 persons, as compared with 1,221,316 at July 1. This increase of 31,618, or 2.6 p.c., has rarely been exceeded at mid-summer in any of the thirteen years since 1920 in which the trend at Aug. 1 has been upward, and was substantially larger than the small gain which has been the average change from July to August in the period, 1921-1939.

Based on the 1926 average employment of the reporting firms at 100, the crude index rose from 124.7 in the preceding month, to an all-time high of 127.9 at Aug. 1, 1940; the previous maximum for any month in the years for which statistics are available was the similar figure of 127.8 at Aug. 1, 1929. The latest index was 8.9 p.c. higher than that of 117.5 recorded at Aug. 1 of last summer. Since the reported increase in employment at the date under review exceeded the average at midsummer in preceding years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index also advanced, rising from 122.3 at July 1, to 124.4 at the beginning of August, 1940.

Industrially and geographically, there were widespread gains in employment at the beginning of August. For the seventh consecutive month, manufacturing showed general expansion, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high index of 134.4. This figure was 19.1 p.c. higher than the August, 1939, index of 112.8, and was 10½ p.c. above the previous midsummer maximum of 121.6 at Aug. 1 in 1929. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement indicated at the beginning of August; the gains in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, lumber, textiles, foods, pulp and paper and leather were most pronounced. In addition to the increases in personnel reported by factories, there was also an extension of working hours in a number of establishments.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging and retail trade showed seasonal curtailment, while mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and services reported improvement. The additions to the staffs in transportation, construction and services were above the average for Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920.

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

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 127.9 at the beginning of August, 1940, compared with 124.7 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude indexes have been as follows:-- 1939, 117.5; 1938, 112.1; 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9;

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

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, 1939, 11,843 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,144,685 persons, compared with 1,127,863 in the preceding month. Improvement had then been noted in manufacturing, and in certain non-manufacturing industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

For some months, statistics of employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. For Aug. 1, 406 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,746 persons, compared with 33,742 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 1,286,680 in 12,620 establishments, and slightly lowers the index of 127.9 in the industries above enumerated, to 127.4; when the statistics of the co-operating financial organizations were included in the general figures for July 1, the index was lowered from 124.7 to 124.2. The Aug. 1, 1939, index had stood at 117.5 without the figures from financial institutions, and at 117.2 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.

\* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment".

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. Since 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 June in the period, 1928-1939.

Estimates of the Total Number of Wage-Earners, of Those in Employment and of Those Unemployed, as at June 30 in the Years since 1927, and Monthly in 1940.

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)
June, 1928	2,453	2,409	44
June, 1929	2,600	2,556	44
June, 1930	2,823	2,442	381
June, 1931	2,569	2,132	437
June, 1932	2,487	1,863	624
June, 1933	2,432	1,790	642
June, 1934	2,543	2,080	463
June, 1935	2,538	2,048	490
June, 1936	2,580	2,154	426
June, 1937	2,747	2,453	294
June, 1938	2,725	2,338	387
June, 1939	2,754	2,385	369
Jan. 1940	2,732 1/	2,355 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/
June	2,843 1/	2,568 2/	275 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.

There was an important increase in the total number of estimated wage-earners between May and June, the figure rising by 49,000 to 2,845,000 in the latter month; the estimate was higher than in any other June for which computations have been made. The estimate of the number in employment also showed a pronounced gain at June 30, 1940, when it was 2,568,000, compared with 2,489,000 in the preceding month. This was a higher figure for June than in any other year for which estimates have been made.

The latest estimated number of unemployed was 275,000, a decline of 30,000 from May, 1940, and of 94,000 from June, 1939, while the June, 1940, figure was also smaller than in that month in any other year since 1929.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported in each of the provinces. The largest numbers added to the payrolls were in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, industrial activity generally was greater than at Aug. 1, 1939. In the Maritime Provinces as a unit, employment was at a higher level than at midsummer in any year since 1930, except 1937; in the Prairie Area, the favourable comparison goes back to 1931, and in British Columbia, to 1929. Employment in Quebec and Ontario was brisker than in any other summer in the twenty years for which statistics are available. In Ontario, indeed, the Aug. 1 index was the highest recorded in any month in the years since 1920.

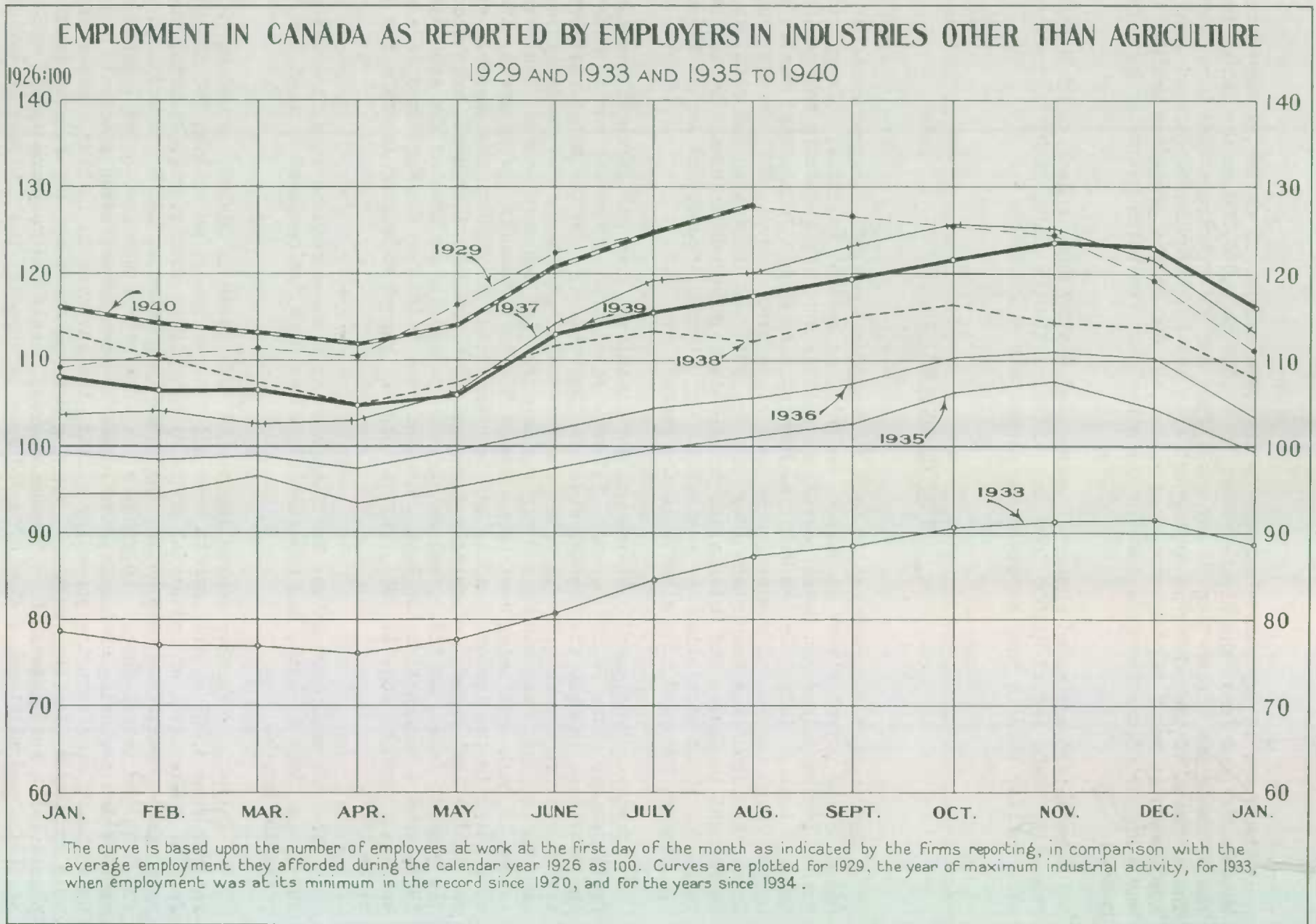
Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 863 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 92,527 persons, 343 more than in the preceding month; each of the provinces in this area showed moderate improvement. On the whole, manufacturing, transportation and services reported increased activity, while the tendency was downward in logging, coal-mining and highway construction and maintenance, the seasonal losses in bush-work being most pronounced. Within the manufacturing group, there were gains in the lumber, textile and iron and steel divisions; the greatest expansion was in the last-named. Vegetable food factories, on the other hand, were slacker. The general index, at 124.5, was nearly nine points higher than at the same date in 1939, when a 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 859 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the survey for Aug. 1, 1939, had reported 85,329 workers, as compared with 85,556 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Further marked improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 3,062 establishments with 374,294 employees, as against 362,825 at July 1. The level of industrial activity was higher than at Aug. 1, 1939, when gains on a smaller scale had been noted; the index then stood at 126.4, as compared with 130.6 at the latest date. Logging, mining and retail trade recorded lowered employment at the beginning of August, the losses to some extent being seasonal. On the other hand, manufacturing generally gained, the advances in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants being most extensive. Transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction and maintenance also afforded more employment; the increase in building was greatest.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,935 employers had reported 360,469 workers, as compared with 353,549 in the preceding month.

Chart 2





Ontario.- Industrial employment in Ontario continued to expand, the 5,286 co-operating firms having enlarged their personnel by 12,895 men and women, to 550,341 at Aug. 1. The average change at midsummer in the years since 1920 has been a small decline, so that the advance at the latest date is contra-seasonal. Pronounced additions to staffs were reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction, together with smaller gains in mining, communications and hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing division, there were marked increases in food, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals; the trend was also upward in leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and other groups. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging and retail trade.

Employment at Aug. 1, 1939, had shown a moderate decline from the preceding month, and the index number then was many points lower, standing at 114.2, as compared with 132.8 at the latest date. The returns tabulated for the beginning of August of last year numbered 5,173, and the reported staffs had aggregated 453,709.

Prairie Provinces.- Further improvement was indicated in this area; the 1,718 establishments furnishing data had 150,325 workers, as compared with 147,125 at the beginning of July. Alberta recorded the greatest expansion. There were gains in the Prairie Provinces in services, mining, manufacturing and building and highway construction, those in the construction division being most extensive. Within the factory group, the largest increases were in lumber, food and textile plants, while there was a slackening in iron and steel works. Railway operation, railway construction and maintenance and retail trade also released some employees. The general index of employment was several points higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, standing at 114.9, compared with 109.4 at the same date in 1939, when a total of 1,669 firms had reported 142,555 persons in their employ, compared with 135,596 at July 1, 1939.

British Columbia.- The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was decidedly favourable, continuing the upward movement in evidence since Feb. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed considerably heightened activity, and there were also gains in mining, communications, trade, construction and services. Logging was rather quieter, but the losses were much smaller than usual in the experience of the last few years. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains were in food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel. Returns were compiled from 1,285 firms employing 105,454 men and women, 3,718 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the index stood at 117.0, compared with 119.0 at the latest date. The 1,227 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1939, had reported 102,623 workers on their payrolls.

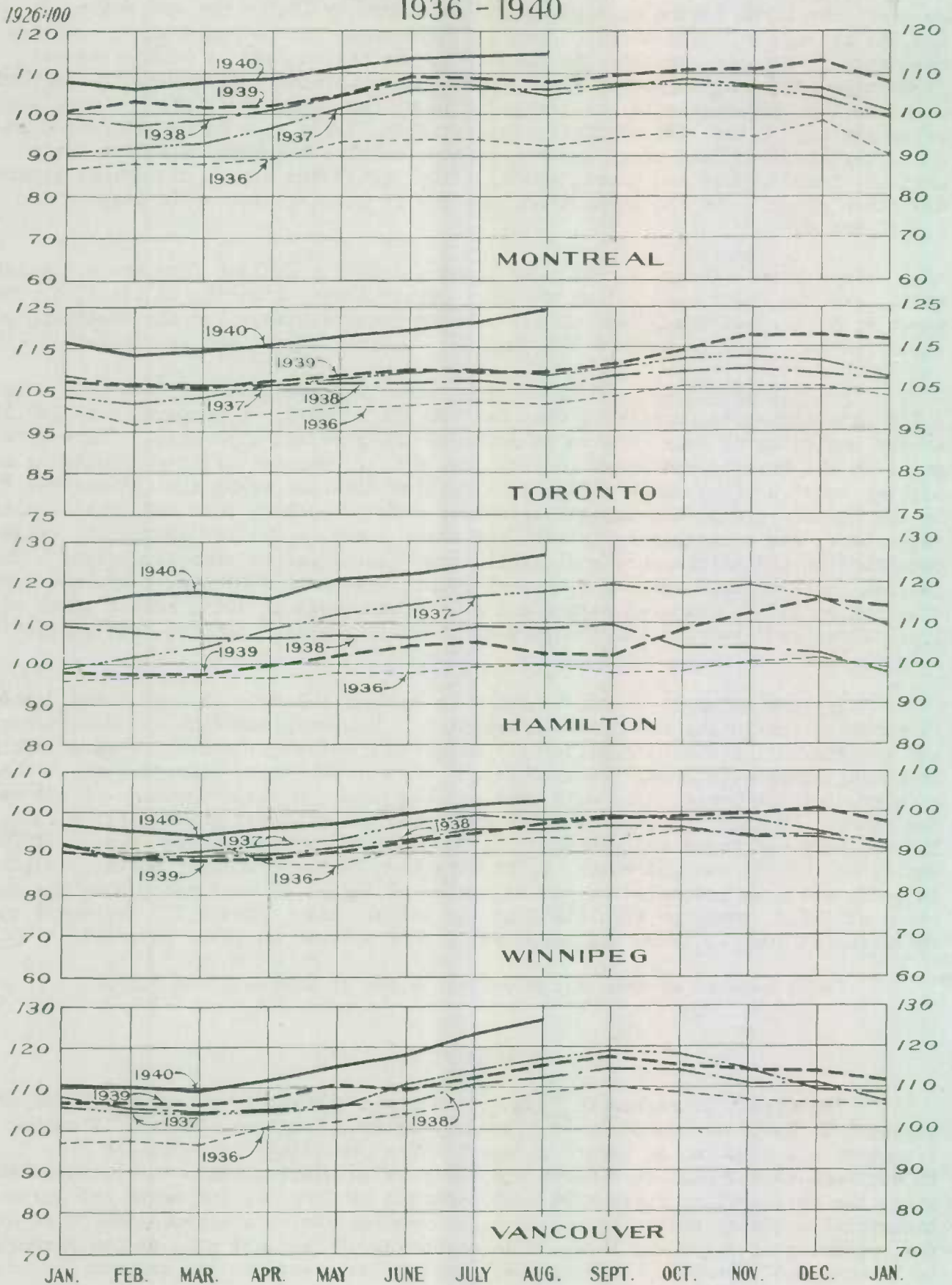
Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated: Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver all reported an upward movement. The percentage gains ranged from 0.5 p.c. in Montreal to 4.1 p.c. in Windsor and 5.9 p.c. in Quebec, while the persons taken on by the co-operating firms were most numerous in Toronto, Vancouver and Quebec. Industrial activity generally in the eight centres was at a higher level than at the beginning of August in 1939, or in any other of the last nine or ten summers; in Toronto and Vancouver, indeed, the latest indexes were at the maximum for August in the years for which statistics are available.

Chart 3

# EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES 1936 - 1940



Montreal.— Employment in Montreal showed its sixth successive increase, the 1,787 co-operating firms reporting a combined payroll of 178,933 men and women at Aug. 1, as compared with 177,960 at July 1. Construction and maintenance and trade showed contractions, while manufacturing and transportation were brisker. Within the former, iron and steel works were seasonally dull, but gains were recorded in leather, textile, food, beverage, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other plants. A decrease had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1939, by the 1,707 establishments furnishing data whose employees had aggregated 166,710; the index was then over seven points lower than at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other August of the record except that in 1929.

Quebec.— Large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction, services and manufacturing. In the last-named, leather, chemical and iron and steel works showed most improvement. Statements were received from 216 concerns having 18,749 persons on their payrolls, compared with 17,697 in the preceding month. Information received for Aug. 1 of last summer from 213 employers of 17,795 workers had indicated a moderate falling-off in employment from the preceding month, and the index was then eight points lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.— There was a further expansion in industrial activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,811 firms employing 161,156 persons, or 3,809 more than at the beginning of July. The gain was largely contra-seasonal, curtailment having been noted at Aug. 1 in fifteen of the eighteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available. As a result of the important increases in staffs recently reported, employment at the beginning of August was at its maximum for any month in the period, 1922-1939. Manufacturing showed substantial improvement as compared with July 1, 1940, most divisions contributing to the gain, which, however, was especially pronounced in textile, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and transportation also released some help, while construction afforded more employment. For Aug. 1, 1939, 1,756 concerns had reported a combined working force of 139,451 men and women, a loss of 1,141 from July 1 of last summer. The index then, at 108.6, was many points lower than that of 124.4 at the beginning of August in the present year.

Ottawa.— Employment in Ottawa advanced, 281 persons being added to the staffs of the 236 co-operating employers, who had 17,111 workers at Aug. 1. There were general gains in manufacturing, particularly in pulp and paper and iron and steel, while trade and construction were quieter. A decline had been noted at the beginning of August, when a generally lower level of employment had been reflected in the information furnished by 230 establishments, whose payrolls had included 14,925 employees.

Hamilton.— Further improvement was shown in Hamilton, where 333 firms reported 41,389 men and women on their paylists, as against 40,540 in their last return. Manufacturing operations considerably increased, mainly in the iron and steel divisions, while food factories were somewhat slacker. Employment was more active than in any other month since the end of 1929. A reduction had been recorded by the 329 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1939, whose staffs had aggregated 33,234; the index was then 102.1, compared with 126.8 at the date under review.

Windsor.— The trend of employment in Windsor was upward, the gain being contra-seasonal. Statistics were received from 195 firms employing 20,631 workers, or 811 more than at July 1. Beverage and some other classes showed rather less activity, while automobile and other iron and steel works afforded more employment, and construction was also brisker. A decrease from the preceding month had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1939, and the index then was considerably lower than at the date

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

under review; a payroll of 15,500 men and women was reported by the 197 employers furnishing information at midsummer of last year.

Winnipeg.— Further improvement was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 538 firms who had 45,005 employees, as compared with 44,342 at the beginning of July. An upward movement was noted in manufacturing, (mainly in the textile, food and iron and steel divisions), and transportation and construction were also somewhat busier. A large gain had been indicated at the same date of last year, when 524 establishments had reported 42,078 workers. Activity was then slightly lower than at the date under review, when it was higher than in any other month since the end of 1930.

Vancouver.— In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment; the largest gains were in manufacturing, and within that group, in the food and iron and steel products. Returns were compiled from 557 employers with 43,175 persons on their staffs, as compared with 41,683 in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1939, by the 520 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 38,403; the index number then, at 115.1, was decidedly below that of 127.3 at the latest date. This was the highest figure recorded in any month in the period for which statistics are available.

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, 6,724 of which reported 691,231 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 670,172 at July 1; this was an increase of 21,059 employees, or 3.1 p.c. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index of employment advanced to a new, all-time maximum of 134.4 at Aug. 1; in the preceding month, the figure had been 130.3, (then the highest to date), while at Aug. 1, 1939, the index was 112.8. The latest figure was higher by 19.1 p.c. than at midsummer of last year, and was 10.5 p.c. above the Aug. 1, 1929, index of 121.6, the previous maximum for that date in the years since 1920. In some cases, an extension of working hours was also reported, mainly in response to war needs.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the period, 1921-1939, showed practically no change from July 1, declines in eight of these years just about offsetting the increases recorded in the remaining eleven Augusts. After correction for seasonal movement, the index at the latest date therefore advanced, rising from 127.7 at July 1, 1940, to 131.4 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years: 1940, 134.4; 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. (The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.)

Improvement was indicated at the date under review in practically all industrial groups, the expansion in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions being particularly pronounced; central electric stations were also decidedly busier. The gain in iron and steel, which was contra-seasonal, provided work for over 5,500 additional workers, and following the uninterrupted increases reported since the opening of the year,

resulted in a greater volume of employment in these industries than in any other month for which statistics are available, with the exception of three months in the early part of 1929. The upward movement in textiles was also contrary to the usual trend of midsummer in the years since 1920.

For Aug. 1, 1939, returns had been compiled from 6,460 manufacturers with 577,746 employees; in the preceding month, they had 570,430 persons on their payrolls.

Logging. Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging, and the fire hazard in British Columbia also caused the closing of some camps. The percentage reduction was below the average for August, while the number laid-off was considerably smaller than at Aug. 1 in either 1939 or 1938. Statements for the date under review were tabulated from 382 firms, employing 33,148 men, or 2,718 fewer than in the preceding month. The index stood at 112.2, compared with 73.5 at the beginning of August of last year; exceeded by that recorded at Aug. 1, 1937, the latest figure is otherwise the highest for midsummer in the years since 1920.

Mining. Moderate increases were indicated in the extraction of coal and of other non-metallic minerals, while the metallic ore group was rather quieter; an aggregate working force of 78,363 persons was reported by the 417 co-operating mine operators, who had 77,941 employees at July 1. A larger gain had been noted in mining at the same date last year. The index, then standing at 165.6, was slightly below the Aug. 1, 1940, figure of 168.1.

Communications. There was further improvement in communications at Aug. 1, when the companies and branches whose statistics were received had 24,292 workers in their employ, as against 23,885 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed gains. The number engaged in this group was rather larger than at the beginning of August of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

Transportation. Employment in all branches of transportation advanced moderately, there being greater activity in the local and steam railway divisions and in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were tabulated from 537 employers, whose payrolls were enlarged from 114,126 men and women at July 1, to 115,544 at the date under review. This increase was seasonal in character, but was larger than usual in the experience of other years of the record. The index was considerably higher than at Aug. 1, 1939, when a slight decline had been noted in the transportation division.

Construction and Maintenance. Further important expansion was indicated in this group, building and highway construction and maintenance showing substantial improvement, while there was a downward movement in such work on the railroads. The general gain in construction considerably exceeded the average advance recorded at midsummer in the last nineteen years, but was not equal to that noted at Aug. 1, 1939. A combined working force of 138,622 was employed at Aug. 1, 1940, by the 1,345 contractors furnishing data, who had a personnel of 127,492 at July 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in less volume than at the beginning of August in 1939, due to a falling-off in work on the highways, while that in the building and railway divisions was considerably more active.

Services. The staffs of hotels and restaurants were enlarged as the tourist season progressed, and laundries and dry-cleaning works were also rather busier; 600 firms in the service classification employed 34,367 men and women, or 1,372 more than at the beginning of July. The index was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Trade. Employment in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal falling-off in retail trade; the 2,123 trading establishments reporting had 137,367 persons on their staffs, as compared with 138,839 in the preceding month. A seasonal decrease had also been recorded in the trade group at the beginning of August of last year; the index was then a few points below that of 141.4 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, unemployment at June 17 showed a further reduction, the number of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain falling by 113,987 since May 20. The total of 766,835 registered at June 17, 1940, was 582,744 less than the figure for June 12, 1939. Among the workers, aged 16 to 64, insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 5.2 at June 17, 1940, as compared with 6.1 p.c. at May 20, 1940, and 9.3 at June 12, 1939.

Recent press despatches state that between June 17 and July 15, the number of registered unemployed in Great Britain rose by 68,000 to 835,000, as compared with 1,256,000 at July 10, 1939. The increase from the preceding month was seasonal, but was larger than usual. This was due partly to the entry of Italy into the war, and the collapse of France in June, factors which led to an abrupt cessation of exports to those countries; production for the home market has also been curtailed in a number of consumption goods industries, such as clothing, furniture and carpet manufacturers.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, more than 130,000 additional workers were employed in non agricultural industries between June 15 and July 15. The July estimate of 35,600,000 workers in such industries is the maximum reached this year, and is about one million greater than in July, 1939.

Employment on private and public building construction continued to rise in July; transportation and public utilities, mining and manufacturing also showed improvement, while there were seasonal declines in wholesale and retail trade, and a negligible loss was reported in the group of finance, service and miscellaneous industries.

The gain of 0.1 p.c., or about 5,000 workers in manufacturing while not pronounced, was noteworthy in that employment in factories usually declines by about 51,000 workers from June to July. This contra-seasonal increase was due in a large measure to continued expansion in the war materials industries; the improvement in aircraft, shipbuilding, machine tool, aluminum products and explosives factories was especially noted in the report for July.

Other manufacturing industries stimulated directly or indirectly by Government or war orders were iron and steel, woollen and worsted goods, shoes, men's clothing and cotton goods. The approach of peak season operations in the canning industry was reflected in the gain of 29,800 workers, which was less than the usual seasonal expansion. Larger than seasonal gains, however, were reported in slaughtering and meat packing, radios and phonographs and book and job printing.

Based on the 1923-25 average as 100, the index of employment in manufacturing at July 15 was 99.5, compared with 99.4 in June, 1940, and 93.5 in July, 1939; the latest figure for the durable goods industries was 95.5, compared with 83.0 in July of last year, while that for the non-durable goods stood at 103.3 in July, 1940, compared with 103.5 in the same period of last year.

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

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
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
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
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	110.6	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	130.5	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	96.0	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	106.5	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	103.0	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	98.0	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
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0

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

100.0	7.4	.2	4.3	2.9	29.9	42.3	12.0	5.4	2.6	4.0	8.4
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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
Aug. 1, 1936	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
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	105.5	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	105.1	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
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3

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

14.3      1.5      12.9      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	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	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
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
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	30.7	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
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4

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

100.0	55.2	2.6	6.3	1.9	9.2	11.1	2.7	11.0
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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	Aug. 1 1940	July 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936	Aug. 1 1935
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	55.2	134.4	130.3	112.8	110.0	118.1	104.9	99.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	156.6	151.6	162.0	142.1	144.7	142.5	142.3
Fur and products	.2	119.0	119.8	106.8	94.5	99.8	94.0	100.3
Leather and products	1.9	116.3	110.3	114.0	109.3	116.7	108.2	107.4
Boots and shoes	1.3	116.6	107.7	116.7	115.0	119.6	110.8	111.2
Lumber and products	4.6	106.3	102.6	93.8	90.8	98.6	87.4	82.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	103.2	98.3	89.6	86.4	93.5	83.8	78.6
Furniture	.7	94.5	91.8	81.5	81.3	90.9	83.1	76.6
Other lumber products	1.0	127.2	127.0	117.4	112.9	120.7	102.2	99.7
Musical instruments	.1	64.3	63.9	57.2	58.4	57.8	49.6	41.1
Plant products - edible	3.3	134.7	126.8	126.6	128.7	127.3	120.3	114.3
Pulp and paper products	6.0	120.5	118.7	110.5	107.3	113.8	104.3	98.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	116.5	113.5	100.7	99.1	111.7	98.3	90.3
Paper products	.9	144.7	143.2	129.8	130.7	133.5	121.4	110.4
Printing and publishing	2.3	117.6	117.0	116.5	110.1	109.9	106.4	104.8
Rubber products	1.1	110.9	108.2	107.6	97.2	109.1	98.7	88.2
Textile products	9.9	142.1	139.7	115.8	113.7	123.6	113.7	109.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	158.1	154.4	125.7	122.3	139.9	129.1	128.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	123.3	121.7	98.0	93.0	104.6	91.1	90.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.9	173.5	167.6	132.8	121.6	141.9	140.5	131.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	490.5	474.7	400.5	439.7	530.6	496.8	506.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	135.1	136.7	121.2	115.2	126.6	120.2	117.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	134.7	131.8	106.3	108.5	113.6	101.6	94.3
Other textile products	1.0	127.2	123.7	106.2	100.9	98.9	94.2	92.7
Tobacco	.7	103.3	100.0	98.0	99.7	102.1	100.9	103.3
Beverages	.8	162.6	179.7	181.5	172.8	155.7	143.8	135.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	203.5	198.5	159.0	157.2	151.9	138.3	128.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	112.8	107.3	99.9	93.8	102.1	88.4	83.6
Electric light and power	1.5	144.2	139.7	138.6	134.7	129.2	122.3	115.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	156.1	151.6	130.8	132.2	151.8	120.8	118.6
Iron and steel products	13.8	132.2	128.1	92.1	91.1	105.7	85.5	81.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	169.2	158.6	124.4	112.2	144.9	107.3	100.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	145.4	139.0	111.6	120.0	134.3	106.9	92.6
Agricultural implements	.5	82.4	80.9	51.5	58.8	73.9	61.6	59.1
Land vehicles	5.4	110.8	111.1	80.3	77.7	91.8	78.8	77.6
Automobiles and parts	1.6	139.5	144.2	94.7	86.4	125.1	99.5	109.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.9	277.2	253.8	64.7	85.8	75.8	67.4	62.5
Heating appliances	.3	125.5	122.6	131.2	132.2	128.2	112.8	99.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	159.4	150.6	110.7	121.8	134.1	90.1	76.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	141.9	131.1	104.9	94.3	116.2	93.2	87.2
Other iron and steel products	2.4	147.3	140.9	103.0	99.7	111.5	89.8	80.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	199.4	185.6	156.9	156.4	160.6	137.3	122.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	176.5	173.7	162.3	162.0	157.3	143.6	140.3
Miscellaneous	.5	151.0	150.6	146.7	145.4	143.3	133.1	119.3
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.6	112.2	121.4	73.5	59.6	124.7	85.0	79.0
<b>Mining</b>	6.3	168.1	167.2	165.6	153.6	153.7	137.9	125.2
Coal	1.9	87.3	85.8	83.5	83.9	82.3	85.4	83.6
Metallic ores	3.5	351.8	352.8	352.9	319.3	316.0	265.6	230.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	158.0	155.9	152.1	134.5	146.1	119.0	106.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.9	90.9	89.4	87.5	88.2	89.9	84.1	81.6
Telegraphs	.5	108.6	103.3	101.1	101.8	102.0	97.0	93.0
Telephones	1.4	86.1	85.6	83.7	84.4	86.6	80.7	78.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.2	94.8	93.7	87.5	86.9	89.1	88.7	85.4
Street railways and cartage	2.5	135.7	134.5	127.8	119.3	120.4	120.0	117.1
Steam railways	5.3	82.7	81.8	74.9	74.2	77.7	77.8	74.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	95.7	93.2	91.5	102.4	100.1	98.1	94.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.1	114.3	105.0	146.3	128.0	139.8	102.9	104.7
Building	3.4	97.8	79.9	76.1	64.6	76.9	57.4	60.6
Highway	5.0	162.5	152.7	297.1	261.4	266.2	152.1	119.0
Railway	2.7	85.7	86.2	76.4	66.7	84.5	103.6	80.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	155.4	149.2	149.8	143.5	141.7	135.8	127.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	154.6	145.7	150.5	141.6	143.2	137.1	129.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	156.8	155.3	148.7	146.5	142.8	134.5	125.7
<b>TRADE</b>	11.0	141.4	142.8	135.5	132.1	132.2	126.3	120.7
Retail	8.2	145.9	148.6	140.3	137.3	138.3	132.2	126.4
Wholesale	2.8	129.8	127.8	122.8	119.6	118.3	112.9	107.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	127.9	124.7	117.5	112.1	120.0	105.6	101.1

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).

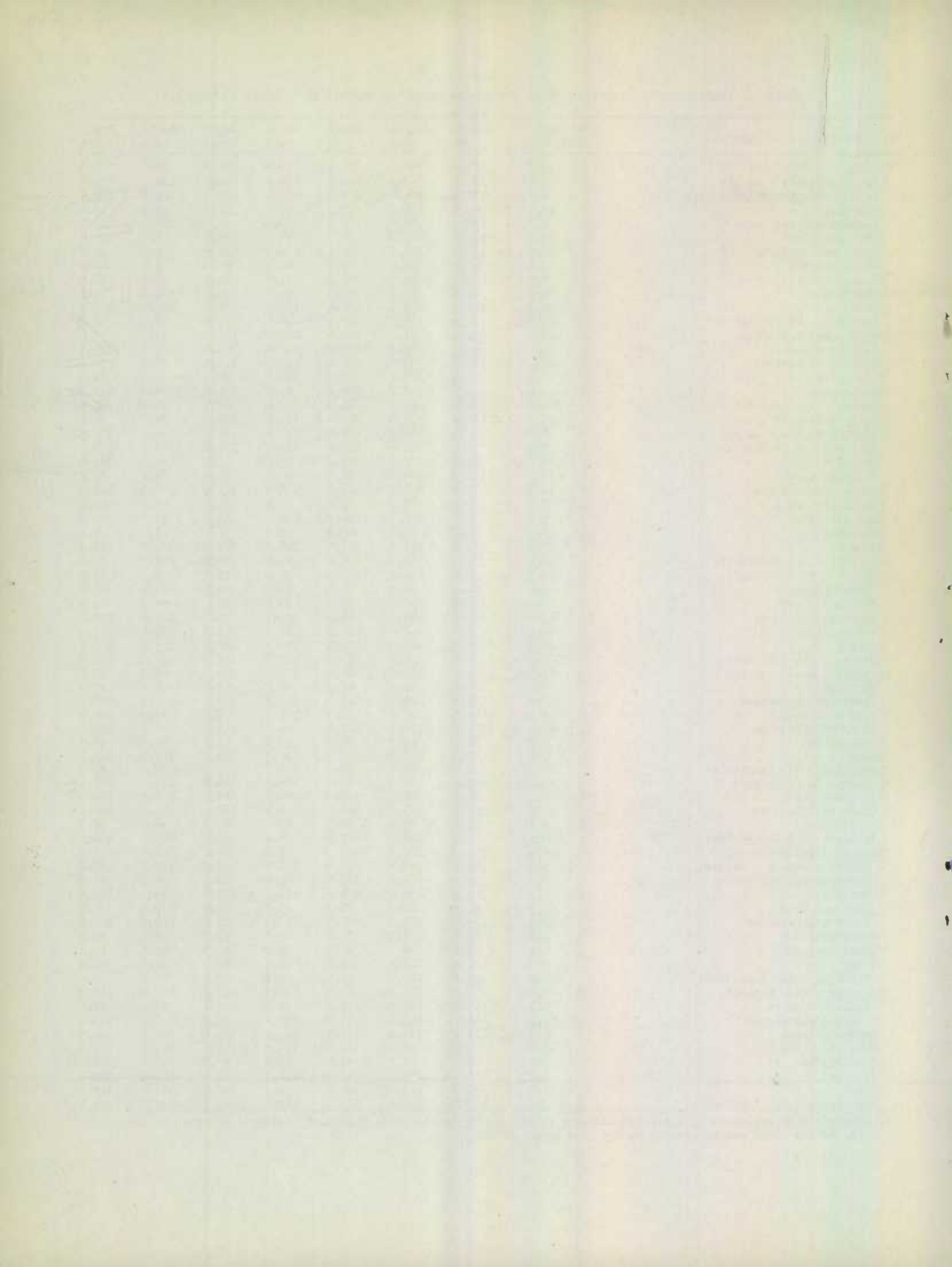
Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1940	July 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug.1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	38.7	132.7	129.8	111.5	103.7	121.1	102.0	101.0	
	Lumber products	5.3	109.4	106.9	92.8	88.3	112.9	97.7	103.4	
	Pulp and paper	5.2	173.6	172.9	159.9	162.5	185.2	155.0	140.8	
	Textile products	4.4	111.9	109.1	84.2	78.3	93.6	77.1	80.1	
	Iron and steel	13.4	149.6	142.2	115.9	98.2	125.1	102.8	99.9	
	Other manufactures	10.4	123.6	124.0	113.5	110.5	112.8	97.3	97.3	
	Logging	3.7	147.3	183.6	66.3	57.9	176.5	74.0	69.4	
	Mining	18.5	113.2	113.8	112.3	111.7	111.0	109.6	105.9	
	Communications	2.3	97.1	94.8	94.2	101.0	101.2	94.1	89.8	
	Transportation	9.4	75.2	71.3	61.6	62.1	63.0	64.1	62.9	
	Construction	15.6	155.8	157.4	193.6	196.9	292.4	219.0	180.1	
	Services	2.2	235.7	223.8	225.9	220.9	227.6	213.9	204.0	
	Trade	9.6	147.0	146.7	136.3	133.1	130.0	122.9	115.2	
	<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	100.0	124.5	124.0	115.6	112.6	134.3	113.9	106.7
	<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	61.4	139.1	134.6	115.0	114.8	120.3	104.4	99.8
		Lumber products	3.4	115.9	111.6	100.2	104.1	111.5	94.9	92.4
		Pulp and paper	7.6	120.1	118.3	105.9	106.4	112.2	100.3	94.6
		Textile products	16.9	157.7	154.8	129.5	127.1	135.5	120.4	115.8
		Iron and steel	10.9	123.3	122.7	81.0	86.6	100.7	81.4	72.0
Other manufactures		22.6	147.7	138.7	131.0	128.0	126.2	110.4	108.5	
Logging		4.0	167.6	170.0	89.9	87.2	202.6	119.4	106.6	
Mining		3.5	290.8	294.7	286.8	253.1	263.3	193.0	165.8	
Communications		1.5	81.9	81.2	77.9	77.2	78.8	72.5	72.3	
Transportation		8.3	92.1	91.4	86.8	88.9	89.0	87.6	85.9	
Construction		10.7	100.5	89.4	197.1	140.8	114.8	74.0	75.4	
Services		2.5	133.7	128.9	129.6	128.4	126.0	118.3	114.9	
Trade		8.1	148.1	151.0	142.5	140.8	138.0	132.7	125.8	
<u>Quebec - Ontario</u>		All Industries	100.0	130.6	126.6	126.4	117.8	120.8	101.3	97.2
<u>Ontario - Prairie Provinces</u>		All Manufacturing	62.8	133.4	129.5	109.8	107.5	117.5	104.3	98.5
		Lumber products	3.8	91.8	89.5	80.8	80.1	88.3	79.5	73.4
		Pulp and paper	6.0	116.2	114.7	109.9	106.2	109.3	102.8	97.9
		Textile products	9.7	128.2	126.7	104.2	102.5	114.0	110.0	106.6
		Iron and steel	18.9	143.9	137.8	97.6	95.5	112.8	87.3	84.6
	Other manufactures	24.4	143.2	138.7	129.0	126.3	132.4	121.6	113.2	
	Logging	1.5	87.6	104.7	49.2	49.9	76.7	76.6	68.7	
	Mining	5.4	293.1	292.0	290.6	251.9	254.8	224.1	192.3	
	Communications	1.8	85.5	84.1	80.2	80.8	84.7	77.1	76.6	
	Transportation	6.5	93.0	92.6	84.8	83.7	88.6	86.7	83.2	
	Construction	9.1	129.0	116.2	116.5	118.4	152.6	100.6	109.2	
	Services	2.5	174.0	168.9	164.3	163.0	156.0	152.3	145.4	
	Trade	10.4	147.3	149.3	140.9	136.2	138.0	131.5	127.5	
	<u>Ontario - Prairie Provinces</u>	All Industries	100.0	132.8	129.6	114.2	111.2	122.2	107.1	102.4
	<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	29.7	117.9	116.4	109.7	105.5	109.7	104.6	96.9
		Lumber products	2.3	119.2	111.0	108.0	108.2	110.1	94.5	94.3
		Pulp and paper	2.6	101.5	101.3	104.1	98.2	96.7	93.5	87.8
		Textile products	2.4	159.9	152.0	131.7	130.3	133.7	126.7	115.2
		Iron and steel	9.1	85.9	86.6	80.8	76.6	79.9	79.3	75.6
Other manufactures		13.3	154.4	152.6	143.5	138.7	146.5	138.0	123.3	
Logging		.4	38.8	41.2	32.8	12.3	6.0	6.8	40.3	
Mining		6.7	114.3	108.8	102.7	97.7	92.1	97.4	91.0	
Communications		2.6	100.9	98.5	99.0	101.9	99.7	100.2	90.7	
Transportation		19.1	105.6	105.5	95.9	93.9	93.5	95.4	91.5	
Construction		17.8	112.8	104.5	116.6	109.0	109.8	107.9	106.1	
Services		3.8	152.5	142.9	148.5	133.8	132.6	130.4	115.2	
Trade		19.9	124.5	125.3	120.8	118.5	117.8	114.1	108.7	
<u>Prairies - British Columbia</u>		All Industries	100.0	114.9	112.4	109.4	104.9	105.6	103.9	98.7
<u>B.C. -</u>		All Manufacturing	45.3	137.8	130.6	128.1	115.7	118.4	114.8	111.3
		Lumber products	15.2	118.4	113.4	107.0	94.5	97.8	89.4	80.9
		Pulp and paper	5.7	133.3	126.1	114.2	94.2	122.5	114.8	104.2
		Textile products	1.2	144.8	142.1	117.4	126.3	124.6	112.8	105.5
		Iron and steel	5.6	149.6	137.5	82.7	93.7	86.7	77.4	75.2
	Other manufactures	17.6	157.3	148.9	172.9	153.6	149.4	155.6	160.2	
	Logging	5.7	82.8	83.2	97.2	49.6	102.0	74.4	71.4	
	Mining	9.2	113.1	112.0	116.7	118.4	113.4	97.7	92.9	
	Communications	3.1	116.7	114.5	119.0	116.1	115.9	110.4	105.3	
	Transportation	11.7	102.4	98.1	104.0	99.9	106.4	106.5	100.1	
	Construction	8.9	83.4	81.3	88.5	96.6	121.9	104.3	127.3	
	Services	3.8	137.2	130.8	138.2	117.6	123.2	111.9	104.4	
	Trade	12.3	143.3	141.4	136.4	130.6	136.4	126.3	117.6	
	<u>B.C. -</u>	All Industries	100.0	119.0	114.8	117.0	107.1	116.9	107.9	106.8

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	Aug. 1 1940	July 1 1940	Aug. 1 1939	Aug. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1936	Aug. 1 1935
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	67.6	126.2	124.3	106.1	104.9	109.3	94.8	89.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	140.5	135.3	130.5	124.6	114.8	106.5	108.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	116.4	116.2	113.3	107.6	109.1	101.8	102.7
Textiles	15.5	134.5	133.0	110.1	110.7	111.6	98.1	90.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	134.0	128.4	124.0	120.2	112.8	107.0	107.1
Iron and steel	16.8	118.7	119.8	80.7	84.9	96.6	79.0	68.3
Other manufactures	21.6	124.7	121.1	114.5	110.1	116.5	99.7	95.2
Communications	2.3	67.9	68.0	65.3	65.1	66.4	62.6	62.8
Transportation	8.3	97.7	96.2	95.0	93.4	98.6	96.6	98.5
Construction	4.2	46.8	51.2	109.3	96.9	75.1	48.2	38.3
Trade	13.9	143.1	145.7	136.6	132.5	130.7	126.1	120.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	114.9	114.3	107.6	104.7	105.2	92.2	87.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	61.2	138.4	131.1	109.6	109.7	108.2	98.7	97.6
Leather products	12.1	90.8	79.1	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.7	105.3
Other manufactures	49.1	159.0	153.6	114.0	112.5	111.4	95.5	94.1
Transportation	.9	120.0	124.5	99.9	102.6	94.1	93.5	98.6
Construction	.9	148.3	110.7	294.2	93.0	111.2	70.0	139.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	134.9	127.3	126.9	109.6	108.6	96.5	100.9
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	65.2	127.8	123.0	107.4	104.6	106.3	99.2	94.0
Plant products - edible	5.2	124.3	122.5	118.0	113.0	112.2	109.5	104.3
Printing and publishing	8.2	131.7	131.2	127.6	124.5	124.6	118.9	114.3
Textiles	10.7	106.0	102.5	85.2	87.0	90.9	86.0	82.5
Iron and steel	14.3	150.7	139.6	98.3	92.8	95.5	79.6	73.7
Other manufactures	26.8	127.5	123.1	114.2	110.8	111.9	106.1	101.2
Communications	2.3	71.2	70.3	68.5	68.4	69.0	64.8	65.7
Transportation	5.2	103.4	105.7	100.3	98.9	99.6	97.5	94.5
Construction	3.1	83.0	69.3	62.1	65.3	76.1	64.5	69.1
Trade	20.0	134.9	137.8	127.3	123.1	127.7	123.3	118.9
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	124.4	121.4	108.6	105.6	107.8	101.3	97.2
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	47.7	120.9	116.2	101.8	99.4	102.8	98.7	93.5
Lumber products	5.6	81.8	80.0	74.7	73.9	69.4	63.1	61.9
Pulp and paper	15.1	106.9	102.7	95.7	89.9	91.4	94.7	92.4
Other manufactures	27.0	146.3	140.1	116.6	115.6	123.1	114.4	106.0
Construction	14.1	158.5	161.4	130.6	127.2	147.3	136.4	147.8
Trade	20.5	145.6	149.4	139.3	136.9	128.6	123.5	115.3
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	126.1	124.0	110.2	107.7	112.7	107.4	104.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.3	129.7	127.2	100.9	109.2	120.3	98.7	93.5
Textiles	16.6	107.1	106.5	82.5	88.2	93.2	90.4	88.0
Electrical apparatus	9.6	129.6	126.9	111.6	114.8	137.3	106.1	100.3
Iron and steel	34.5	140.8	135.2	96.3	112.7	128.0	89.7	84.3
Other manufactures	22.6	134.3	134.5	120.0	121.4	126.5	116.2	109.1
Construction	3.0	76.0	63.7	62.2	56.8	53.4	44.7	53.5
Trade	9.0	139.0	140.3	132.4	136.9	131.8	130.3	123.5
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	126.8	124.2	102.1	108.3	117.7	99.8	95.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	85.1	162.1	155.9	117.7	108.3	140.0	121.0	113.6
Iron and steel	65.1	160.9	150.8	106.2	91.5	128.5	110.5	111.9
Other manufactures	20.0	165.8	173.1	156.4	164.4	182.6	159.4	120.1
Construction	2.7	61.3	45.6	46.3	49.1	89.8	35.6	22.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	149.2	143.4	112.1	105.2	135.0	115.1	106.6
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.5	110.7	108.7	102.5	98.8	104.2	98.9	93.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	143.5	142.6	130.6	131.8	149.8	132.7	129.8
Printing and publishing	5.4	108.2	106.4	109.7	102.0	102.1	96.7	91.8
Textiles	6.7	164.6	156.2	134.3	136.8	137.6	140.4	122.3
Iron and steel	17.3	84.8	84.0	78.5	73.7	79.8	77.9	74.2
Other manufactures	14.3	127.7	125.5	121.3	117.9	122.1	111.8	107.5
Transportation	9.8	87.2	85.3	81.0	84.5	89.7	80.6	80.6
Construction	4.1	65.4	54.7	40.5	56.2	37.9	45.4	65.3
Trade	2.9	103.5	104.9	102.8	98.8	100.7	98.6	94.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	102.8	101.3	96.5	95.2	97.6	93.8	90.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	44.4	150.1	143.1	122.6	120.9	116.7	110.5	102.2
Lumber products	11.1	115.6	105.5	94.2	88.9	85.8	77.0	78.5
Other manufactures	33.3	166.7	161.2	135.9	135.4	130.8	125.7	113.1
Communications	6.2	113.1	111.8	117.3	113.0	111.8	108.9	104.5
Transportation	13.7	100.0	97.1	107.0	105.2	111.8	113.1	105.7
Construction	5.6	62.7	58.3	47.6	65.0	93.8	67.0	60.1
Services	6.7	136.2	133.8	137.5	112.1	119.5	107.5	102.4
Trade	23.4	147.5	145.0	140.0	131.5	140.2	131.4	122.6
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.3	122.9	115.1	112.2	117.3	109.2	101.7

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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