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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
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THE
JANUARY

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1938

(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.



Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1938

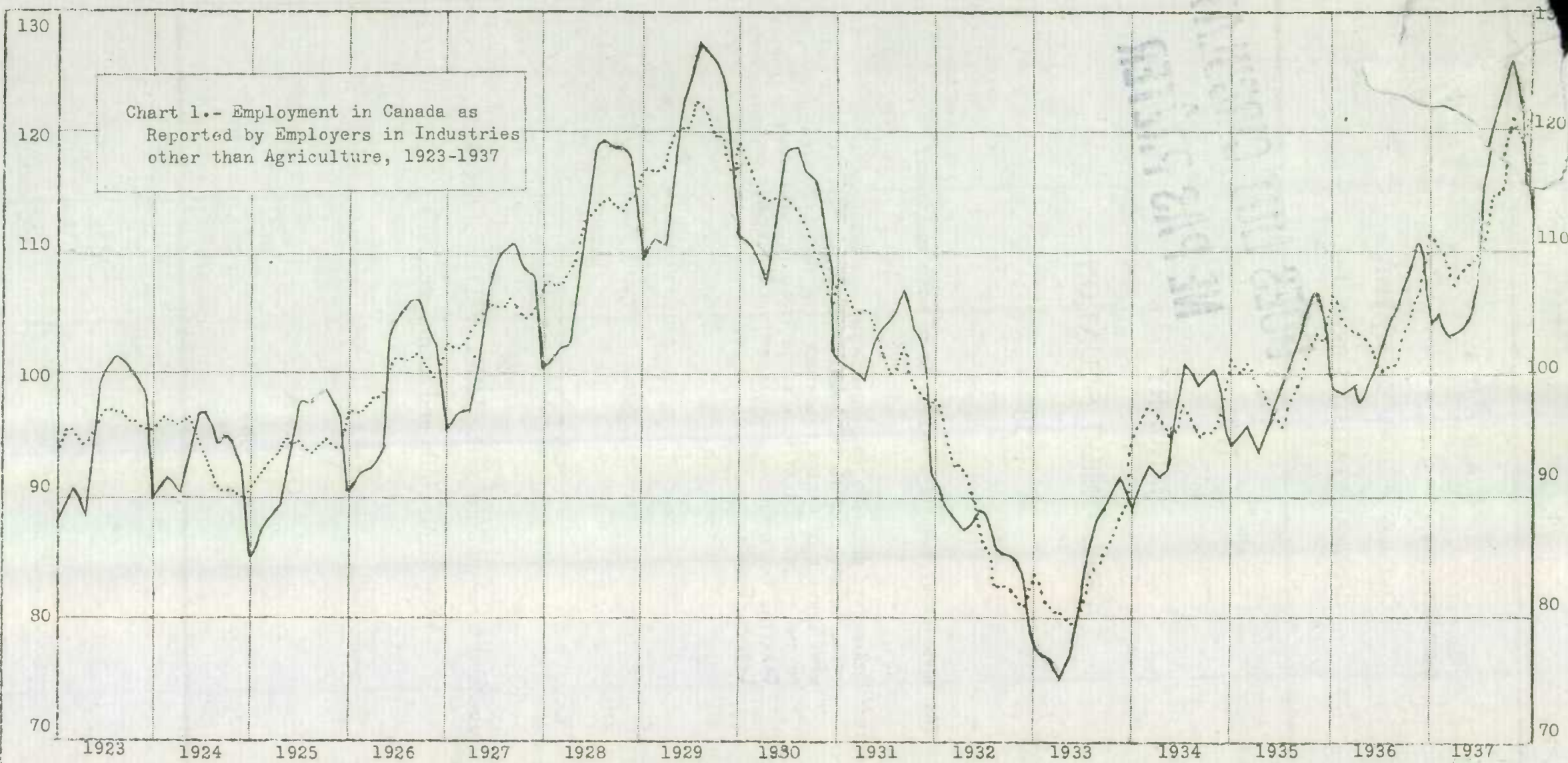


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1923-1937

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

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

Issued Jan. 29, 1938.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

General Summary.

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity has invariably declined at the first of January, the average change in the employment reported at that date in the years, 1921-1937, having been a decrease of about seven p.c. In the recession indicated at the opening of the present year, the proportion of total workers laid off was fractionally less than the average in the last seventeen years; however, staffs in recent months have been unusually high, so that, despite the slightly less-than-normal percentage loss at Jan. 1, 1938, the number of persons released from employment ^{was} unusually large. Statements were furnished by 10,437 employers whose payrolls aggregated 1,081,471; as compared with 1,159,759 at Dec. 1, this was a reduction of 78,288 persons or 6.8 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index at Jan. 1 stood at 113.4, as compared with 121.6 at Dec. 1, and 103.8 at the beginning of January in 1937. After correction for seasonal influences, the index was 121.4, compared with 119.1 at Dec. 1, when a greater-than-normal reduction in employment had been recorded, lowering the seasonally-adjusted index. In the last few months the corrected indexes have been higher than in any other period since the late autumn of 1929.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at Jan. 1 in the years since 1927; 1938, 113.4; 1937, 103.8; 1936, 99.1; 1935, 94.4; 1934, 88.6; 1933, 78.5; 1932, 91.6; 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1 and 1928, 100.7.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last seventeen years shows that usually, though not invariably, there is at Feb. 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The reduction in the former, involving over 26,500 persons, was unusually large, while the loss of 38,836 in factory staffs represented a percentage decrease of 6.6, which was slightly smaller-than-average. The decline in the latter constituted not quite 50 p.c. of the total decrease reported in all industries at Jan. 1, 1938, as compared with an average proportion of 56.7 p.c. in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival in succeeding weeks, although in no case has the recovery indicated at Feb. 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at Jan. 1 occurred in iron and steel, food, textile, lumber and pulp and paper factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining and transportation. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 5.

For Jan. 1, 1937, 10,034 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 985,078 men and women, compared with 1,044,411 in the preceding month. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PLANT INDUSTRY REPORT

Report No. 1000
Date of Issue: 1910

PLANT INDUSTRY

This report was prepared by the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, under the direction of the Chief of Bureau, and is published as a contribution to the knowledge of the plant industry of the United States. It contains a description of the plant, its uses, and its distribution in the United States and other countries. The plant is a member of the family of plants, and is found in the United States and other countries. It is a very important plant, and its uses are many and varied. It is a very hardy plant, and it is very common in the United States and other countries. It is a very important plant, and its uses are many and varied. It is a very hardy plant, and it is very common in the United States and other countries.

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Estimates of Total Number of Wage-earners
in Employment and Unemployed.

In the recently issued Annual Review of Employment were given for the years since 1920 annual estimates of the total number of wage-earners and of those employed and unemployed, prepared in the Census Analysis Branch of the Bureau. Statistics for 1937 were then available for only eleven months, but have now been prepared for the year, during which the estimated average number of wage-earners was 2,802,000; of these 2,452,000 were employed, on the average, while the average number of unemployed was estimated at 349,000. In 1936, the average number of wage-earners was estimated at 2,671,000, of whom 447,000 were unemployed, on the average. The number of wage-earners and of those in employment averaged higher in 1937 than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, while the estimated number unemployed was the lowest since 1930.

The estimates for December of the last ten years are as follows (in thousands):-

Year	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,693	2,227	466
1935	2,627	2,117	510
1934	2,573	2,012	561
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

The estimated number of men and women available for employment in Canada in December was greater than in that month in other years, and the number in employment was also at its maximum for December; the number unemployed, though substantially lower than in any December in the period, 1930-1936, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared.

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EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, the losses in Quebec and Ontario were disproportionately large. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of January of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- The contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at Jan. 1 occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction; within the former, lumber, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Mining was also rather slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity, that in the latter resulting from the re-opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 718 firms employing 83,692 persons, compared with 88,484 at the beginning of December. The general decline at the date under review was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decrease recorded at Jan. 1 in the period, 1921-1937. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last eight months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926-100).							
		Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
P.E. Island	1.6	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	54.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	44.0	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

A total of 695 employers had furnished data for Jan. 1, 1937, showing payrolls aggregating 78,972 workers, compared with 83,053 in the preceding month. The index then, however, had stood at 109.5, as compared with 115.8 at the date under review.

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF [illegible]

In the County of [illegible] State of Texas, I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the [illegible] filed for record in my office on the [illegible] day of [illegible] 19[illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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The above is a true and correct copy of the [illegible] as the same appears from the records of my office. Witness my hand and the seal of my office at [illegible] this [illegible] day of [illegible] 19[illegible].

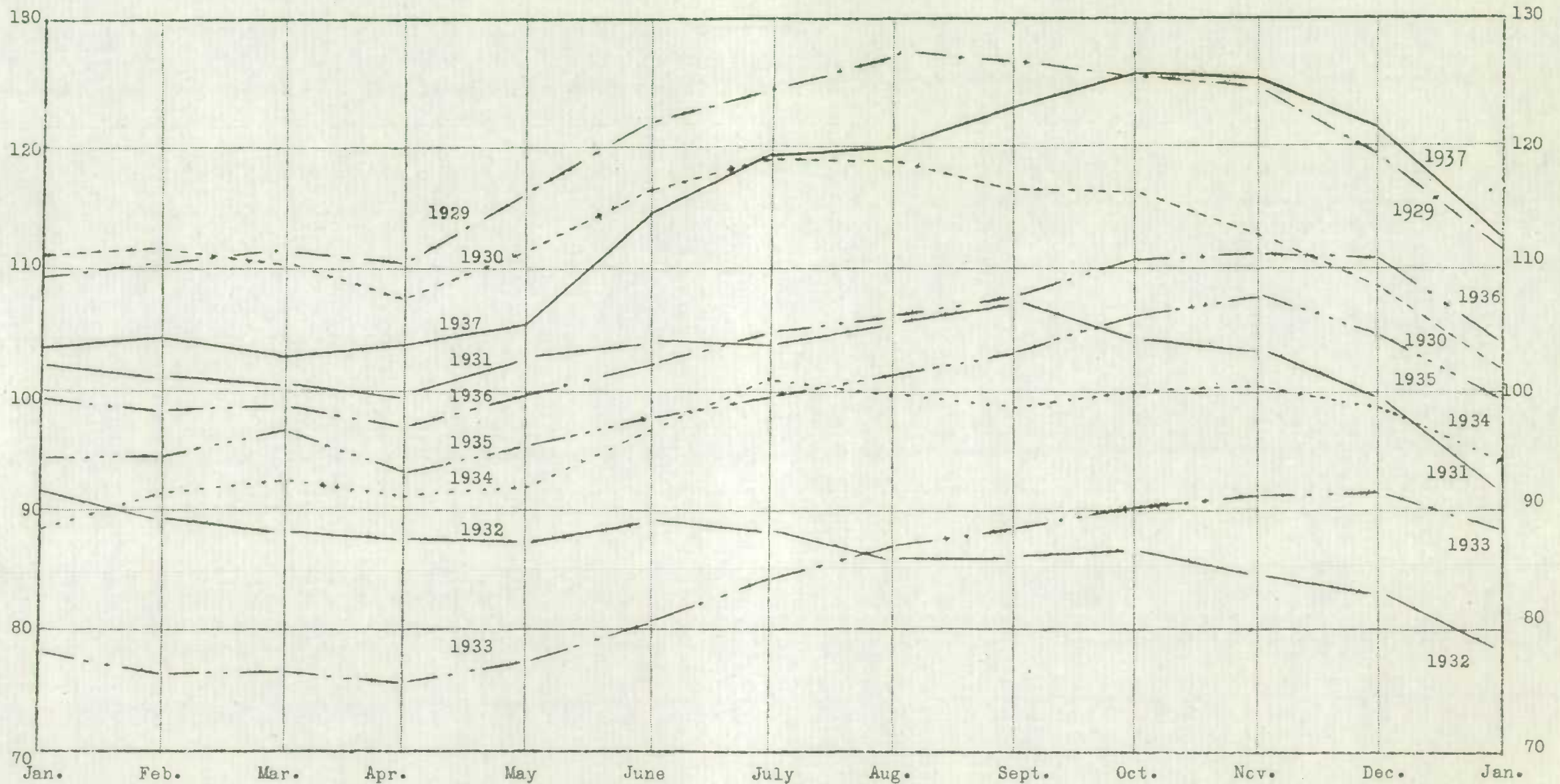
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, [illegible], has filed for record in the County of [illegible] State of Texas, a [illegible] of [illegible] dated the [illegible] day of [illegible] 19[illegible].

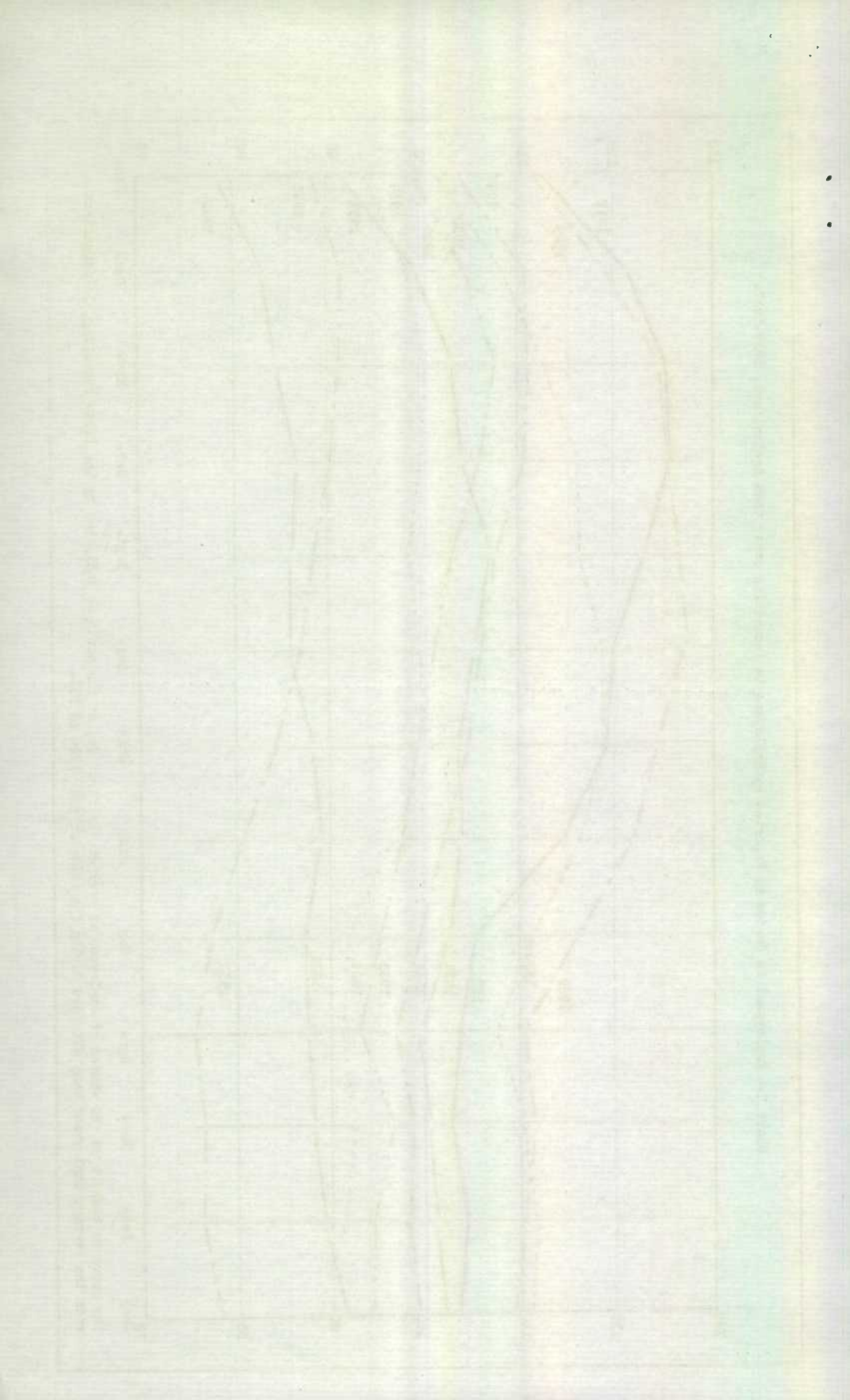
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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office at [illegible] this [illegible] day of [illegible] 19[illegible].

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937,



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Quebec.- The curtailment in Quebec was on a larger scale than that which took place at Jan. 1 of last year; the number of persons released also exceeded the average at that date in the years since 1920, although the percentage loss was smaller. The index, at 119.7 at the latest date, was over fifteen p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1937. Manufacturing (notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, rubber and lumber plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,511 co-operating employers aggregated 333,464 workers, as against 361,018 in their last report.

For Jan. 1, 1937, 2,378 firms had reported a staff of 288,330 men and women, compared with 312,069 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 104.0.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in textile, food, iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity was indicated in tobacco and beverage works. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging, services and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined payroll of 458,090 persons was employed by the 4,620 firms whose returns were received, and who had 490,242 employees at Dec. 1. The percentage loss approximated that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920, but the actual number of persons laid off was greater-than-average, also exceeding the reduction reported at the same date of last year. The index then, however, was ten points lower than that of 117.5 at the latest date, when it was also higher than at the beginning of January in other years. The employers furnishing data for Jan. 1, 1937, had numbered 4,466, and their employees, 417,462, as compared with 438,319 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on the same scale as at the opening of 1937 were noted in the Prairie Provinces; statistics were tabulated from 1,504 employers of 122,786 workers, or 5,565 fewer than at Dec. 1. This shrinkage was less than the average, in the experience of the years since 1920. The index at the date under review stood at 96.2, as compared with 94.2 at the same date in 1937. Manufacturing and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1938, but transportation and mining also showed curtailment. On the other hand, employment increased in logging and retail trade. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last eight months, are given below (1926=100):-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	46.2	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	21.1	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.7	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

For Jan. 1, 1937, 1,453 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 119,737, which was smaller by 5,570 than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, and also exceeded the average decline at that date in the period, 1921-1937, although it was smaller than at the beginning of January in several of these years. The 1,081 establishments furnishing data reported 83,228 employees at Jan. 1, 1938, as against 91,453 in the preceding month. Lumber and food factories, logging, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumbering industries being most pronounced. Communications, shipping and services, however, showed moderate improvement. The general situation was rather better than at Jan. 1, 1937, when the 1,042 co-operating establishments had employed 80,577 men and women; the index then stood at 95.4, compared with 97.8 at the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1933.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Quebec City. Except in Winnipeg, the situation in each of these centres was better than at Jan. 1, 1937; in Winnipeg, the index was then fractionally higher than at the latest date.

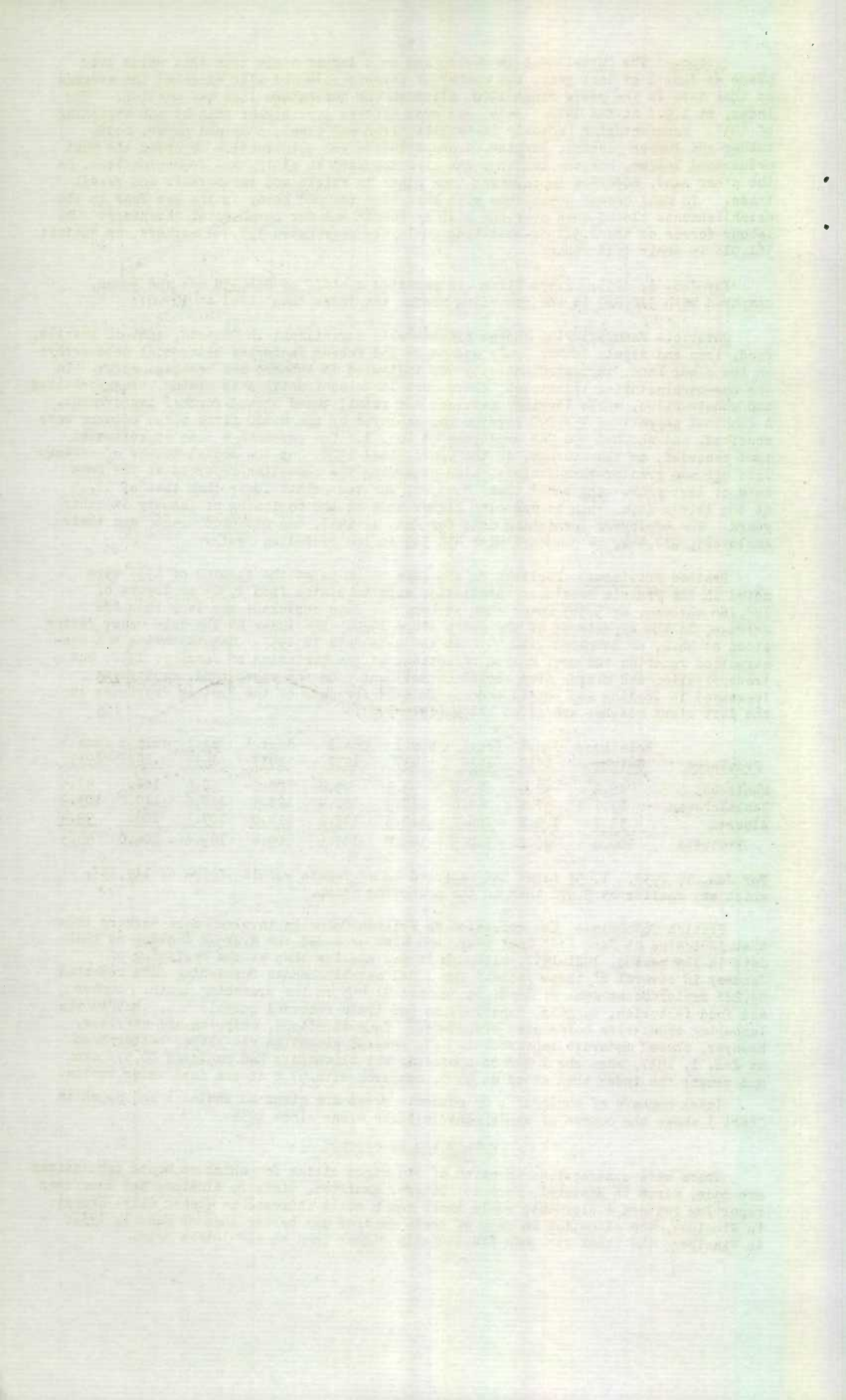
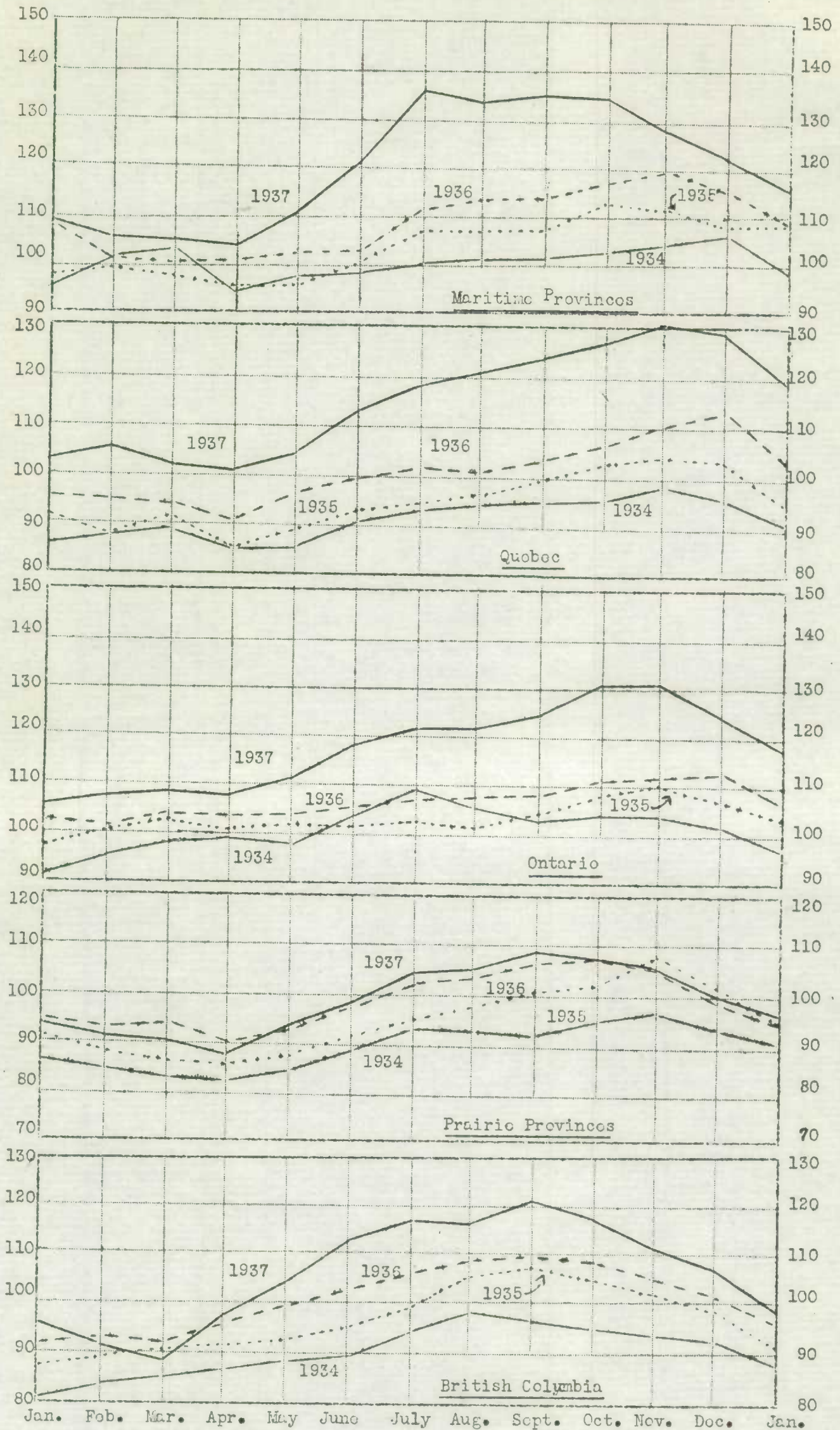
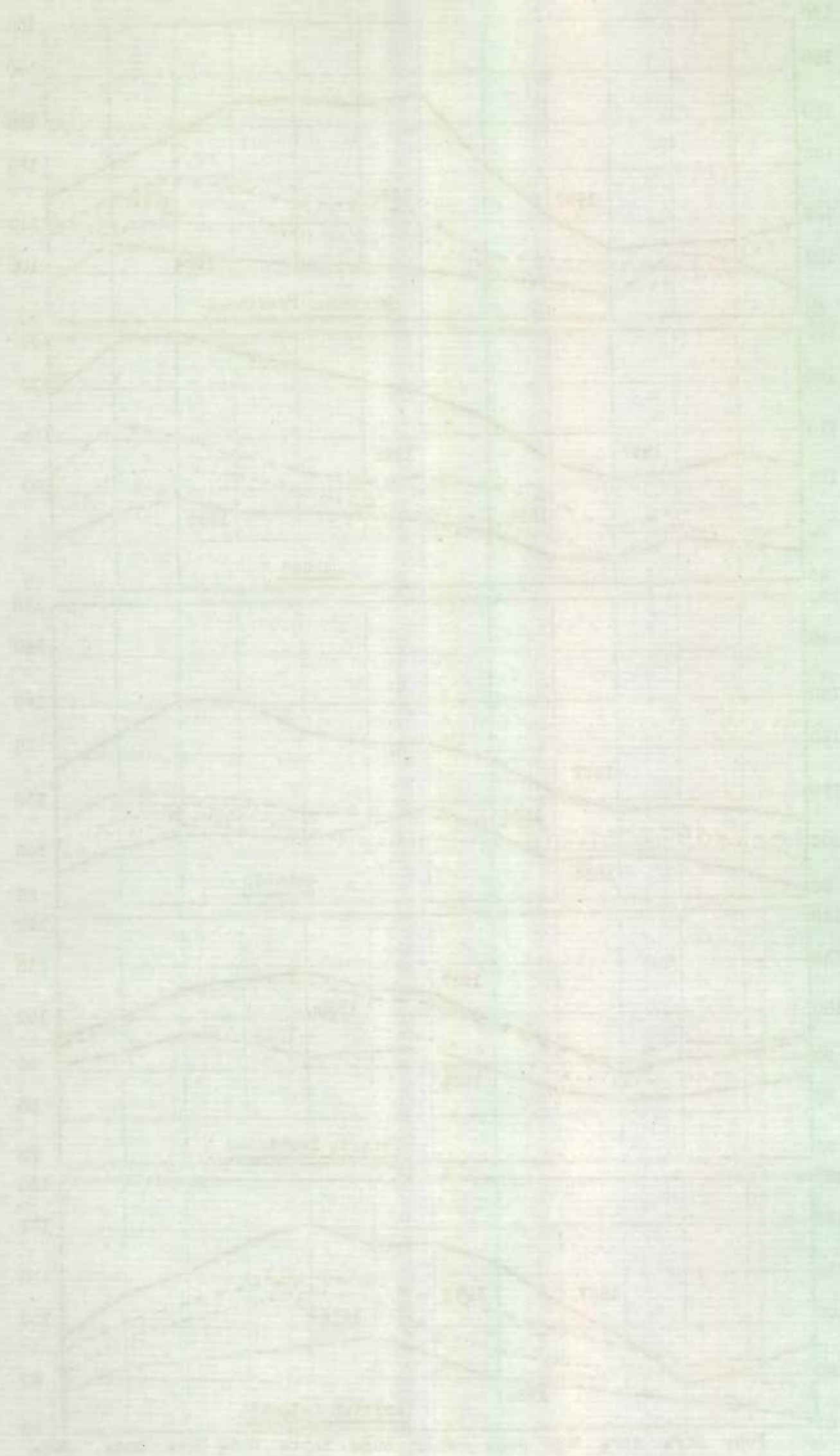


Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.





Montreal.- The reduction in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also less than the average decline at that date in the years for which data are available. Statements for the latest month were received from 1,415 establishments with 148,791 employees, as compared with 156,798 in the preceding month. Marked curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in iron and steel, food, textile, leather, rubber and musical instrument plants were greatest. Transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads and in retail trade was considerably more active. The index, at 99.0, was 8.6 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1937, when 1,367 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 135,765 persons, compared with 147,722 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Shipping reported a seasonal loss, but manufacturing, services and trade afforded more employment. The 178 co-operating employers in Quebec City enlarged their staffs from 13,276 persons at Dec. 1, to 13,369 at the beginning of January. This advance compared favourably with the decline noted at Jan. 1 of last year; 175 establishments had then employed 12,277 men and women, and the index was eight points lower.

Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a decidedly larger seasonal contraction than at the same date in 1937, but the decrease was smaller than that recorded, on the average, at the beginning of January in the years for which data are now available. The index, at 108.4, compared favourably with that of 103.4 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported pronounced improvement, and there was a moderate gain in services. Returns were tabulated from 1,566 employers with 134,860 workers, compared with 139,228 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,517 firms had employed 128,362 men and women, a decline of 2,817 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.- Little general change was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession, but road work and retail trade were more active. The result was a slight decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 204 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,923 persons, as compared with 13,965 in the preceding month. A larger reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was two points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 201 employers with a combined payroll of 13,619.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 294 firms in Hamilton employing 35,390 workers, as against 37,466 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which occurred chiefly in iron and steel, textile and food factories; construction was rather quieter, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. At Jan. 1, 1937, the 290 co-operating establishments had reported 31,878 men and women on their staffs, and the index was many point lower.

Windsor.- There was a further falling-off in the number employed in Windsor, most of which was in manufacturing (notably in the automobile, textile and food industries). Construction was also slacker, but other industries showed little general change at Jan. 1. Returns were compiled from 180 employers with 20,160 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,886 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at Jan. 1, 1937, when a reduction had been reported by the 173 firms making returns, whose payrolls had included 18,719 employees.

Winnipeg.- Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes; within the former, the losses in food, textile and iron and steel were largest. The 492 co-operating establishments reported 39,668 employees, compared with 41,125 in the preceding month. This contraction involved rather more workers than have been laid off, on the average, at Jan. 1 in the last seventeen years, also exceeding the loss recorded at the same date in 1937. The index then was fractionally higher. Data for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 483 employers of 39,703 men and women.

Vancouver.- Reduced activity was indicated in Vancouver, according to returns from 462 firms employing 35,128 persons, as compared with 35,476 at Dec. 1. Although the decrease noted at the same date of last year had been smaller, the index then was several points lower. There were losses in manufacturing, notably in the food and pulp and paper divisions at the date under review, and construction and trade were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, communications, transportation and services showed improvement. For Jan. 1, 1937, 438 firms had reported 33,899 men and women on their paylists, compared with 34,155 in the preceding month.

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

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EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was slightly less than the average indicated at Jan. 1 in the last seventeen years, there being as compared with Dec. 1 a loss of 6.6 p.c., while the average reduction in this comparison since 1921 has been 7.5 p.c. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding Jan. 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., Feb. 1), to over 51 p.c. of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for Jan. 1, 1938, numbered 5,997, and their payrolls aggregated 552,144, compared with 590,980 at Dec. 1. The index declined from 116.3 in the preceding month to 108.6 at the date under review, but as compared with 102.4 at Jan. 1, 1937, showed an improvement of 6.1 p.c. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 117.7, as compared with 117.5 at Dec. 1.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, leather, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January. Activity in most classes of manufacturing was greater than at Jan. 1, 1937.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1938, 108.6; 1937, 102.4; 1936, 96.8; 1935, 87.4; 1934, 80.0; 1933, 74.4; 1932, 83.9; 1931, 93.7; 1930, 106.5; 1929, 107.3; and 1928, 97.9.

The 5,828 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1937 had employed 519,136 men and women, a decline of 23,202 or 4.3 p.c. from the preceding month.

Logging.- Bush operations, on the whole, showed a considerable falling-off at Jan. 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but (employment having been extraordinarily active in recent months), the general movement this year was more pronounced than usual. Employment was in greater volume than in January of any other year since 1920; the index stood at 323.6, compared with 355.4 at Dec. 1, 1937, and 242.1 at Jan. 1, 1937. A combined working force of 93,026 was reported by the 386 co-operating firms, who had 101,998 employees in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while in Quebec and British Columbia large declines were noted.

Mining.- There was a seasonal contraction in mining operations at the beginning of January, there being losses in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals; those in coal-mines, however, were small. Returns were received from 409 operators with 71,755 workers, compared with 75,059 at Dec. 1. A much smaller decline had been indicated in mining as a whole at Jan. 1, 1937, but employment was then in less volume; in fact, the index, at 155.2 at the latest date, was higher than at Jan. 1 of any other year of the record.

Communications.- A further falling-off in personnel was reported in telephonic and telegraphic communications, in which activity was at a higher level than at the beginning of January a year ago. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 22,950 at Dec. 1 to 22,718 at the date under review.

Transportation.- The contraction indicated in transportation was on a much smaller scale than that noted at Jan. 1, 1937, and was also decidedly less than the average decline at that date in the seventeen years of the record. The index, at 82.0, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of January, 1937, when it stood at 81.4. There were reductions at the date under review in local and water transportation, while there was a very small increase in steam railway operation. Information was received from 466 employers, who reported 98,670 workers, as compared with 101,261 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- As already mentioned, the loss in construction was decidedly greater than the average decrease at the opening of the years since 1920; the decline in this industry at the latest date constituted 34 p.c. of the total reduction in all industries, as compared with the average proportion of 28 p.c. in past years. The index of employment in construction, at 81.9, was many points higher than at the beginning of of January, 1937. Statements were tabulated from 1,232 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 97,556, a decrease of 26,541 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed particularly

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The first meeting of the committee was held on the 15th of January, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman, Mr. J. H. ... The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The second meeting was held on the 22nd of January, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The third meeting was held on the 29th of January, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The fourth meeting was held on the 5th of February, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The fifth meeting was held on the 12th of February, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The sixth meeting was held on the 19th of February, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The seventh meeting was held on the 26th of February, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The eighth meeting was held on the 5th of March, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The ninth meeting was held on the 12th of March, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The tenth meeting was held on the 19th of March, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

The eleventh meeting was held on the 26th of March, 1954, at the residence of the Chairman. The members present were Mr. J. H. ... and Mr. ... The meeting was held in the evening and was attended by approximately 15 persons.

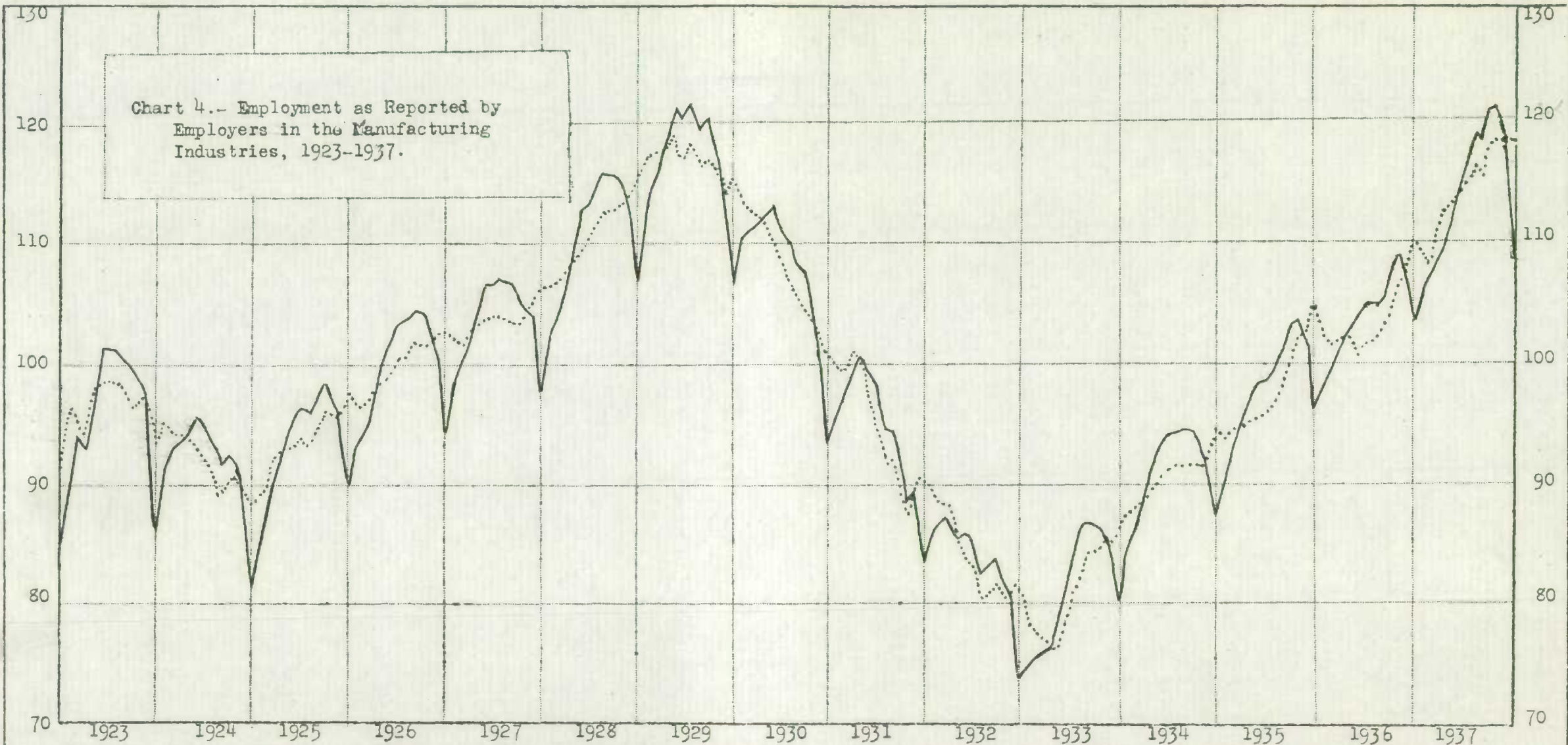
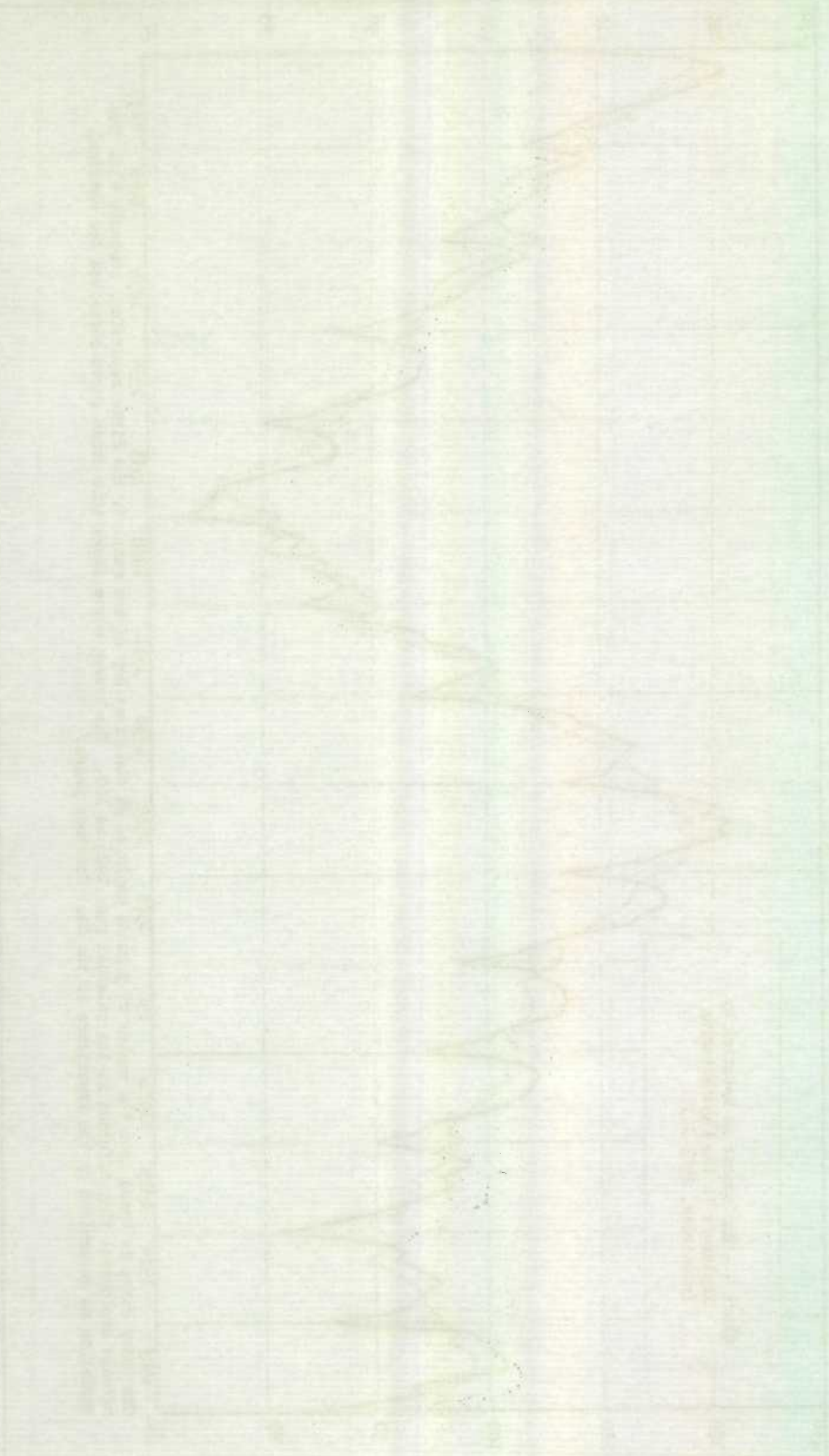


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1923-1937.

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



pronounced losses, and those in building were also large, while work in the construction and maintenance departments of the railways was more active.

Services.- In accordance with the movement indicated in the service group at mid-winter in the last four years, there was an increase in employment at Jan. 1, 1938, when 486 firms reported 29,126 employees, as compared with 28,715 in the preceding month. A rather larger advance had been noted at the beginning of January, 1937, but the index was then nearly eight points lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 132.5.

Trade.- Trade afforded considerably more employment, the gains, on the whole, being greater than the average experienced at Jan. 1 in preceding years for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but additions to staffs were recorded in retail stores. The 1,378 co-operating employers had 116,476 persons on their staffs, compared with 114,699 at Dec. 1. The Jan. 1 index stood at 141.7, as compared with 139.6 in the preceding month, and 136.9 at the same date in 1937.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment between Oct. 18 and Nov. 15, affecting most of the principal industries, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". It is estimated that at Nov. 15, 1937, the number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,573,000; this was 86,000 less than at Oct. 18, 1937, but 353,000 more than at Nov. 23, 1936. Among those insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed at Nov. 15, 1937, was 11.0, as compared with 10.2 at Oct. 18, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was a decline of about 0.6 in the percentage unemployed as compared with Nov. 23, 1936. The latest press dispatches state that at Dec. 13, 1937, the total number of registered unemployed was 1,665,407; this was 166,204 more than at Nov. 15, 1937, and was also an increase, on a comparable basis, of about 92,000 as compared with December, 1936. The increases in unemployment were partly due to bad weather, which caused a temporary suspension of work for many persons. The number of insured persons at work, however, was approximately 200,000 more than in December, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

There was a net decrease of about 300,000 in employment and a drop of \$15,800,000 in weekly payrolls in December in industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. In manufacturing, it is estimated that 520,000 wage-earners were laid off between mid-November and mid-December; a decline is usual in factories in December, but this is the largest recorded since 1920. Working forces were reduced on private construction jobs and in most mining activities, and there were small decreases in employment in the utilities and in certain service industries. It is estimated that retail stores hired about 320,000 additional temporary people for Christmas sales; the level of employment was about equal to the average for 1929.

With widespread reductions in the rate of industrial activity, the shortening of work schedules, and some spreading of work, there was an even greater decline in the total amount of payrolls than in employment. So far during the current recession, there is no evidence of any general tendency toward reductions in wage rates; the smaller payrolls, particularly in factories, were due to reduced operating time. Largely as a result of the decrease in employment in the past two months, approximately 765,000 fewer workers were engaged in December, 1937, in the industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau than in December, 1936, and weekly payrolls were \$19,600,000 smaller than a year ago.

Reports to the Bureau showed that 79 of the 89 manufacturing industries decreased their working forces. In October and November factories making non-durable goods, such as textiles, clothing, etc., had reported most marked declines in employment, but in December the lay-offs were more pronounced in the durable goods industries, in which the decrease in employment was 8.9 p.c. compared with the decline of 4.2 p.c. for the non-durable goods industries. In comparison with a year ago, there was a decline of 9.2 p.c. in the durable goods industries and of 10.4 p.c. in the non-durable goods.

New York.- Factory employment in New York State decreased approximately 4.1 p.c. between the middle of November and the middle of December, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information; the decline was greater than usual at that time of year.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,753 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 256,257 persons in December, a decrease of 14,731, or 5.4 p.c., as compared with November.

Wisconsin.- Total employment in Wisconsin factories was 2.1 p.c. less than in October, 1937, but was 9.5 p.c. greater than in November, 1936, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market".

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1938.

100.0 7.7 30.9 42.3 11.4 7.7

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
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1938.

13.8 1.2 12.5 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.7 3.2

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	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1938.

100.0 51.1 8.6 6.6 2.1 9.1 9.0 2.7 10.8

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	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
		1938	1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	51.1	108.6	116.3	102.4	96.8	87.4	80.0	74.4
Animal products - edible	2.3	127.6	136.8	121.5	110.0	105.1	94.7	92.0
Fur and products	.1	76.4	93.4	82.6	94.5	83.0	76.3	77.8
Leather and products	1.9	99.4	102.8	97.8	96.1	86.8	79.1	77.6
Boots and shoes	1.3	101.2	101.3	96.8	95.8	84.7	78.6	80.8
Lumber and products	3.5	70.1	79.9	70.7	63.3	57.1	52.9	43.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	54.5	63.8	59.8	51.2	45.0	40.7	30.0
Furniture	.7	82.9	92.0	81.8	79.8	69.9	69.3	64.1
Other lumber products	1.1	108.3	120.3	96.1	88.0	84.4	77.9	67.0
Musical instruments	.1	36.5	52.2	34.7	51.6	26.1	39.4	22.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	103.3	122.3	101.4	97.6	92.4	85.6	88.4
Pulp and paper products	6.0	107.4	111.3	101.9	96.7	92.3	85.6	82.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	99.1	103.8	92.4	85.3	81.0	71.6	67.1
Paper products	.9	128.6	138.8	120.7	110.5	100.7	96.2	89.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	111.0	113.0	107.8	106.9	104.4	100.7	100.5
Rubber products	1.2	97.8	111.6	95.8	92.0	89.8	85.2	75.6
Textile products	9.3	116.4	126.6	114.6	113.3	102.5	97.5	88.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	134.5	143.2	134.9	135.5	121.2	114.1	100.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	99.5	105.5	98.7	97.0	86.9	82.7	73.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	136.8	150.2	144.6	138.8	118.8	120.6	105.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	521.1	535.2	508.0	540.6	493.8	432.6	364.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	117.3	128.7	118.5	123.3	109.9	112.3	103.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	105.6	116.9	100.4	93.9	87.0	81.4	75.3
Other textile products	.9	92.8	102.0	89.7	89.6	82.2	73.0	65.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	158.2	150.4	139.3	139.2	127.7	125.6	120.6
Tobacco	1.2	157.1	141.5	127.0	137.0	121.4	126.7	124.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	157.3	161.6	158.0	140.6	137.4	122.3	113.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	163.4	162.9	148.9	127.0	126.0	133.7	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	151.0	157.4	141.7	131.1	118.9	112.1	101.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	79.4	92.9	75.5	67.6	60.9	53.4	50.1
Electric light and power	1.4	123.8	128.4	113.5	111.5	110.0	104.8	108.3
Electrical apparatus	1.9	146.9	152.9	122.3	120.4	105.0	95.5	96.4
Iron and steel products	12.4	102.8	108.7	92.3	84.9	71.1	60.9	56.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	125.6	139.2	121.0	108.0	81.2	64.4	47.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	125.6	133.3	110.3	93.4	83.1	66.4	63.1
Agricultural implements	.6	75.2	74.4	59.3	62.2	45.9	35.6	22.9
Land vehicles	5.5	97.9	100.0	88.4	83.9	72.7	65.0	64.2
Automobiles and parts	2.1	156.7	159.1	149.0	119.9	92.9	67.6	57.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	68.1	79.9	58.3	47.7	47.1	43.8	53.2
Heating appliances	.4	88.9	126.8	100.7	86.2	73.9	58.8	54.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	122.3	123.4	88.1	82.9	58.3	49.3	43.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	115.1	120.0	103.8	92.1	76.0	62.3	57.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	103.7	112.3	94.6	83.2	70.2	61.4	53.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	152.4	158.3	142.6	122.1	106.4	90.5	74.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	149.1	151.4	139.2	134.6	132.3	127.4	115.4
Miscellaneous	.5	125.5	133.2	123.2	116.8	113.4	97.8	93.5
LOGGING	8.6	323.6	355.4	242.1	183.4	181.3	168.8	74.5
MINING	6.6	155.2	162.3	145.6	129.9	119.1	106.8	96.9
Coal	2.5	97.9	98.3	97.1	94.7	93.4	92.6	91.6
Metallic ores	3.4	303.6	316.7	270.5	226.6	200.8	158.5	129.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	117.3	140.2	114.8	99.4	78.7	73.0	59.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	85.1	85.9	80.7	79.3	78.6	78.4	87.5
Telegraphs	.5	94.4	95.6	89.5	87.9	88.1	83.0	83.9
Telephones	1.6	82.5	83.3	78.3	77.0	76.2	77.3	88.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	82.0	84.1	81.4	77.9	76.2	76.3	78.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	112.6	113.5	116.4	111.9	109.9	109.8	114.2
Steam railways	5.5	75.1	75.0	73.1	71.7	69.6	69.8	71.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	74.1	87.5	74.5	63.0	63.4	63.7	64.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	81.9	104.2	61.2	74.8	87.9	88.1	58.5
Building	2.2	56.9	75.4	39.6	56.0	45.5	33.9	29.7
Highway	4.6	131.3	182.5	93.4	119.4	165.4	179.1	97.1
Railway	2.2	60.7	59.4	53.2	52.4	59.3	59.4	53.7
SERVICES	2.7	132.5	130.6	124.8	118.0	115.2	109.8	102.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	130.1	126.1	119.8	114.6	115.3	107.8	95.2
Professional	.2	126.4	128.6	121.6	122.7	121.5	126.2	116.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	137.9	138.7	133.6	122.5	113.7	108.8	109.2
TRADE	10.8	141.7	139.6	136.9	135.9	130.6	122.3	119.6
Retail	8.1	153.0	149.0	148.1	147.9	142.5	133.2	128.4
Wholesale	2.7	116.2	118.5	111.2	107.8	102.7	97.4	98.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	113.4	121.6	103.8	99.1	94.4	88.6	78.5

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Jan.1 1937	Jan.1 1936	Jan.1 1935	Jan.1 1934	Jan.1 1933
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>		33.1	104.2	117.1	99.4	95.0	87.7	76.9	67.5
<u>Provinces</u>									
	Lumber products	3.5	66.7	77.4	64.0	61.3	60.0	55.0	29.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	167.3	175.0	154.7	151.8	141.8	124.9	121.1
	Textile products	3.9	89.0	93.6	84.3	87.4	78.8	86.2	70.9
	Iron and steel	11.1	114.2	129.9	106.2	107.2	85.9	74.3	61.6
	Other manufactures	9.4	100.9	117.8	100.6	84.8	90.4	70.3	74.3
	Logging	10.6	402.3	386.7	363.4	242.5	298.8	353.9	72.4
	Mining	20.3	114.1	116.7	109.8	104.0	100.2	93.4	90.4
	Communications	2.4	91.2	94.9	86.9	86.5	82.4	78.8	84.4
	Transportation	13.6	98.1	62.8	96.0	95.9	91.5	98.4	92.3
	Construction	10.5	95.5	154.2	82.1	130.7	83.9	92.9	68.7
	Services	1.6	167.7	167.7	156.3	142.3	146.5	140.9	130.1
	Trade	7.9	137.6	136.4	134.7	124.3	117.9	109.0	106.0
<u>Maritimes - All Industries</u>		100.0	115.8	122.5	109.5	108.1	99.0	97.0	80.1
<u>Quebec</u>									
	Manufacturing	53.4	109.4	115.5	101.2	98.1	88.8	82.6	78.4
	Lumber products	2.7	79.7	84.5	70.4	65.9	61.6	59.8	52.2
	Pulp and paper	7.0	100.8	105.8	96.2	89.5	85.3	77.2	74.0
	Textile products	15.4	130.6	138.7	124.8	121.2	107.0	101.5	90.7
	Iron and steel	9.0	90.7	96.3	78.5	74.3	65.3	57.9	57.0
	Other manufactures	19.3	115.0	120.7	105.9	105.6	96.6	90.7	89.4
	Logging	14.5	564.2	662.8	406.9	295.1	308.0	290.1	172.0
	Mining	3.2	234.9	252.8	219.4	164.7	123.7	110.7	87.2
	Communications	1.6	75.8	77.2	69.6	68.6	70.0	72.8	83.6
	Transportation	7.7	75.1	86.3	72.1	68.5	70.3	69.9	70.1
	Construction	9.6	82.5	97.2	52.4	41.6	53.0	50.3	35.2
	Services	2.3	123.5	122.0	112.0	102.9	98.4	98.8	96.4
	Trade	7.7	152.3	147.7	141.1	140.2	138.1	135.0	136.1
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>		100.0	119.7	129.6	104.0	95.5	91.3	86.3	77.8
<u>Ontario</u>									
	Manufacturing	59.8	111.2	119.3	104.8	97.9	87.3	79.8	73.3
	Lumber products	3.0	61.9	71.4	61.0	59.1	53.0	49.0	45.7
	Pulp and paper	6.3	106.8	110.8	101.0	96.7	93.1	88.2	83.7
	Textile products	9.2	105.0	117.6	106.8	108.3	100.0	95.5	88.1
	Iron and steel	17.2	113.8	120.5	102.4	90.0	72.5	59.2	52.0
	Other manufactures	24.1	125.6	133.7	117.9	110.0	100.8	95.1	88.3
	Logging	6.1	301.9	285.9	223.1	172.1	145.2	133.3	31.9
	Mining	5.3	241.5	256.3	220.1	194.2	168.6	138.3	115.4
	Communications	1.9	80.6	81.8	77.6	75.3	73.8	75.0	84.2
	Transportation	6.2	77.6	84.0	74.8	72.1	68.1	67.8	72.6
	Construction	7.5	93.5	124.0	65.0	81.9	127.8	131.4	76.1
	Services	2.7	154.4	151.7	145.9	144.1	142.9	131.3	118.0
	Trade	10.5	151.1	147.3	146.3	151.2	144.4	132.2	126.4
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>		100.0	117.5	125.8	107.5	102.7	98.0	91.2	78.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>									
	Manufacturing	30.8	100.3	106.2	97.9	94.9	89.5	83.4	81.4
	Lumber products	2.0	83.2	94.0	81.1	72.4	70.1	69.2	58.5
	Pulp and paper	3.0	97.3	98.3	94.7	90.8	88.0	86.3	88.7
	Textile products	2.1	115.5	128.5	122.4	107.4	107.7	87.7	78.4
	Iron and steel	10.2	78.6	78.2	72.2	76.7	70.9	69.0	71.5
	Other manufactures	13.5	129.6	142.5	130.8	121.4	114.4	103.2	97.2
	Logging	2.3	184.9	131.5	130.0	123.8	176.6	77.3	28.7
	Mining	9.2	129.5	136.4	126.1	123.9	121.0	122.1	117.7
	Communications	2.9	92.9	93.3	87.9	90.4	90.9	86.5	98.1
	Transportation	19.0	86.0	88.5	88.4	86.2	83.9	81.7	85.8
	Construction	11.2	58.7	71.4	55.4	74.2	67.8	65.0	58.0
	Services	3.5	107.3	108.1	104.9	97.0	92.4	90.9	88.8
	Trade	21.1	121.2	120.6	121.3	117.1	111.6	107.3	105.9
<u>Prairies - All Industries</u>		100.0	96.2	100.5	94.2	95.1	91.2	86.4	84.4
<u>British Columbia</u>									
	Manufacturing	40.5	98.9	108.5	98.0	85.8	78.8	68.2	60.3
	Lumber products	11.7	73.8	88.0	86.9	67.0	56.6	49.6	32.8
	Pulp and paper	6.3	120.2	123.3	111.7	106.8	98.1	90.4	88.0
	Textile products	1.3	117.4	121.7	119.7	106.7	95.7	84.3	69.3
	Iron and steel	3.8	83.0	85.4	79.0	67.1	63.5	54.4	54.8
	Other manufactures	17.4	122.7	132.2	109.8	103.6	100.2	84.3	82.5
	Logging	6.2	71.4	118.7	61.1	61.1	50.0	37.5	26.7
	Mining	10.5	107.7	107.9	100.3	86.7	88.7	74.0	69.4
	Communications	3.7	110.3	107.1	104.9	100.1	99.1	94.2	97.2
	Transportation	12.7	89.8	89.6	97.7	85.1	84.4	85.7	88.1
	Construction	10.5	78.9	90.9	74.0	122.2	126.0	124.5	78.6
	Services	3.9	115.5	111.0	111.5	101.4	98.8	93.9	81.9
	Trade	12.0	138.3	144.4	131.6	121.4	116.9	103.3	101.8
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>		100.0	97.8	107.5	95.4	92.4	88.8	80.4	69.7

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.

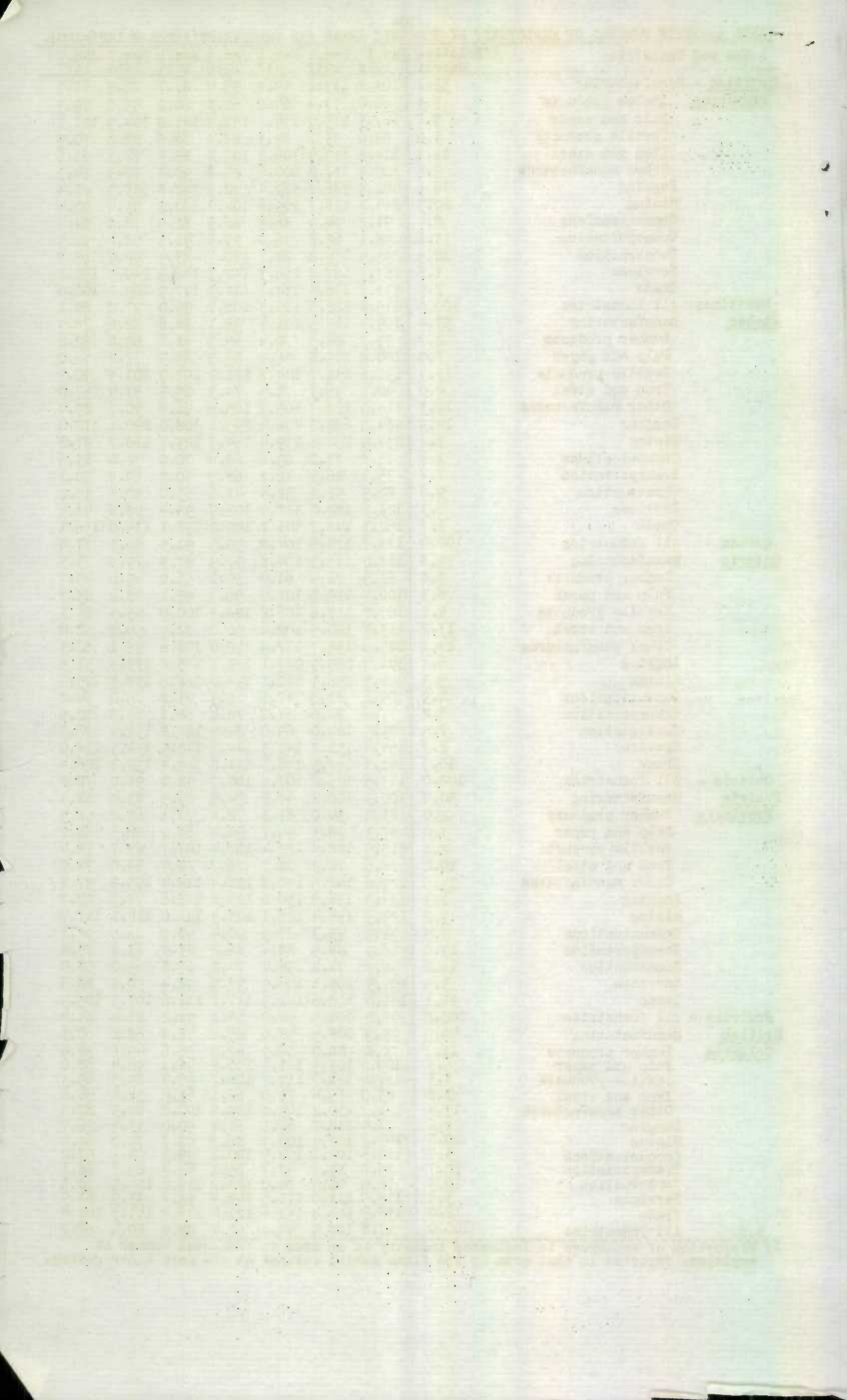


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1938	1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.5	101.4	108.4	93.3	91.0	83.2	77.6	75.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	113.4	128.3	102.8	103.1	98.3	89.9	88.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	106.9	109.9	104.1	102.9	100.2	98.2	98.1
Textiles	14.4	105.4	117.4	100.4	92.8	84.3	79.2	73.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	111.9	114.5	111.3	133.8	124.7	122.3	125.5
Iron and steel	14.7	86.9	91.5	74.3	70.6	61.3	55.2	53.6
Other manufactures	21.8	105.1	111.1	96.4	92.3	85.1	78.9	76.0
Communications	2.6	64.4	65.1	61.6	60.7	63.1	66.6	76.6
Transportation	8.4	84.1	95.5	80.0	72.2	85.3	75.3	73.5
Construction	6.7	63.3	64.0	50.5	35.5	58.7	41.4	47.2
Trade	14.0	145.2	141.5	132.8	133.8	129.7	127.6	130.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	99.0	104.3	90.4	86.4	84.8	78.0	77.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.6	100.8	99.7	94.4	90.8	86.2	83.3	91.5
Leather products	15.6	83.6	75.9	98.3	88.9	84.4	83.0	94.9
Other manufactures	45.0	108.5	110.5	92.6	91.7	87.0	83.4	89.9
Transportation	10.9	80.4	93.8	73.8	86.0	84.8	93.7	95.6
Construction	7.5	90.4	88.1	70.2	111.3	87.4	80.8	71.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.0	99.3	92.0	93.5	88.9	86.5	92.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.9	104.0	110.2	98.8	94.1	87.8	82.3	78.0
Plant products - edible	5.1	110.2	124.9	105.4	101.5	102.1	92.6	89.8
Printing and publishing	9.2	126.1	132.4	121.2	114.2	109.1	104.8	102.4
Textiles	10.2	85.1	93.9	84.6	84.4	82.5	80.6	75.1
Iron and steel	10.7	100.1	101.9	88.3	78.2	64.4	54.6	52.2
Other manufactures	26.7	107.2	112.3	102.4	98.9	92.2	87.4	82.5
Communications	2.6	67.5	67.8	65.5	64.7	67.1	69.0	78.5
Transportation	5.6	95.3	96.1	93.3	88.6	86.4	86.5	92.6
Construction	2.9	67.5	76.5	52.5	49.1	51.9	53.3	46.9
Trade	22.1	141.8	137.2	139.2	146.1	142.5	131.3	125.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.4	111.9	103.4	100.6	95.8	90.0	86.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.1	93.3	99.7	91.1	85.3	83.4	78.6	75.8
Lumber products	3.8	44.4	47.8	38.0	35.6	38.3	39.5	36.3
Pulp and paper	16.4	94.6	98.1	92.4	90.3	89.6	79.5	73.2
Other manufactures	25.9	109.9	119.5	109.3	99.4	95.2	92.0	92.4
Construction	11.0	106.9	91.4	104.7	160.8	144.8	141.6	67.0
Trade	22.3	150.7	140.8	142.2	138.1	118.8	119.9	110.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.9	105.2	102.8	103.2	97.5	95.8	85.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.7	110.5	117.8	98.3	94.5	80.6	73.9	66.2
Textiles	15.9	87.9	93.1	88.6	86.5	83.0	84.2	75.7
Electrical apparatus	11.1	127.6	134.5	106.9	100.6	88.9	78.1	87.7
Iron and steel	33.1	116.2	125.2	94.7	91.6	66.7	56.2	39.3
Other manufactures	22.6	115.5	122.4	108.5	103.2	95.3	88.9	87.7
Construction	1.9	42.9	47.7	52.7	55.3	44.4	66.7	58.2
Trade	8.5	140.9	142.3	128.2	128.1	122.6	100.8	107.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	109.8	116.2	99.0	95.7	83.0	77.1	70.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.4	160.7	166.8	150.3	124.0	91.0	77.3	61.4
Iron and steel	68.4	165.4	169.0	153.0	124.9	85.6	64.6	52.3
Other manufactures	16.0	143.2	158.7	140.4	120.9	111.1	125.0	98.3
Construction	2.2	46.4	54.9	26.1	29.1	20.6	16.0	19.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	147.8	153.1	137.1	116.4	88.4	76.5	63.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	94.2	99.3	94.4	92.7	88.4	82.6	79.8
Animal products - edible	6.2	135.8	146.7	133.1	124.5	119.3	111.1	99.1
Printing and publishing	5.5	100.3	101.9	97.7	96.8	97.1	94.3	98.3
Textiles	5.4	119.6	131.7	125.7	116.5	112.2	95.7	84.7
Iron and steel	17.2	73.9	75.7	75.2	75.8	68.9	96.7	67.7
Other manufactures	13.2	105.1	113.2	103.1	102.4	101.4	73.3	86.1
Transportation	9.8	77.4	77.7	82.5	70.6	69.3	70.8	73.8
Construction	2.1	29.4	37.5	30.4	60.1	25.8	21.3	25.8
Trade	32.0	105.4	105.8	105.4	105.1	98.2	94.7	92.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.0	95.4	92.4	91.9	85.6	81.1	80.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.9	107.7	111.0	107.2	95.4	82.9	73.8	70.9
Lumber products	8.0	72.9	74.1	88.5	69.9	49.8	43.1	38.6
Other manufactures	29.9	123.5	127.8	115.7	107.1	98.3	88.1	86.0
Communications	7.4	110.4	106.6	105.3	99.5	98.2	92.5	97.2
Transportation	16.9	99.8	96.3	112.9	97.7	95.9	94.7	99.5
Construction	7.4	68.0	69.3	37.7	57.9	38.1	44.6	55.3
Services	6.8	118.1	114.5	113.4	101.6	97.6	92.7	81.1
Trade	23.6	141.4	145.3	135.1	124.0	120.2	105.8	103.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	108.4	109.5	105.3	97.2	88.7	82.2	82.5

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

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