CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER 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.

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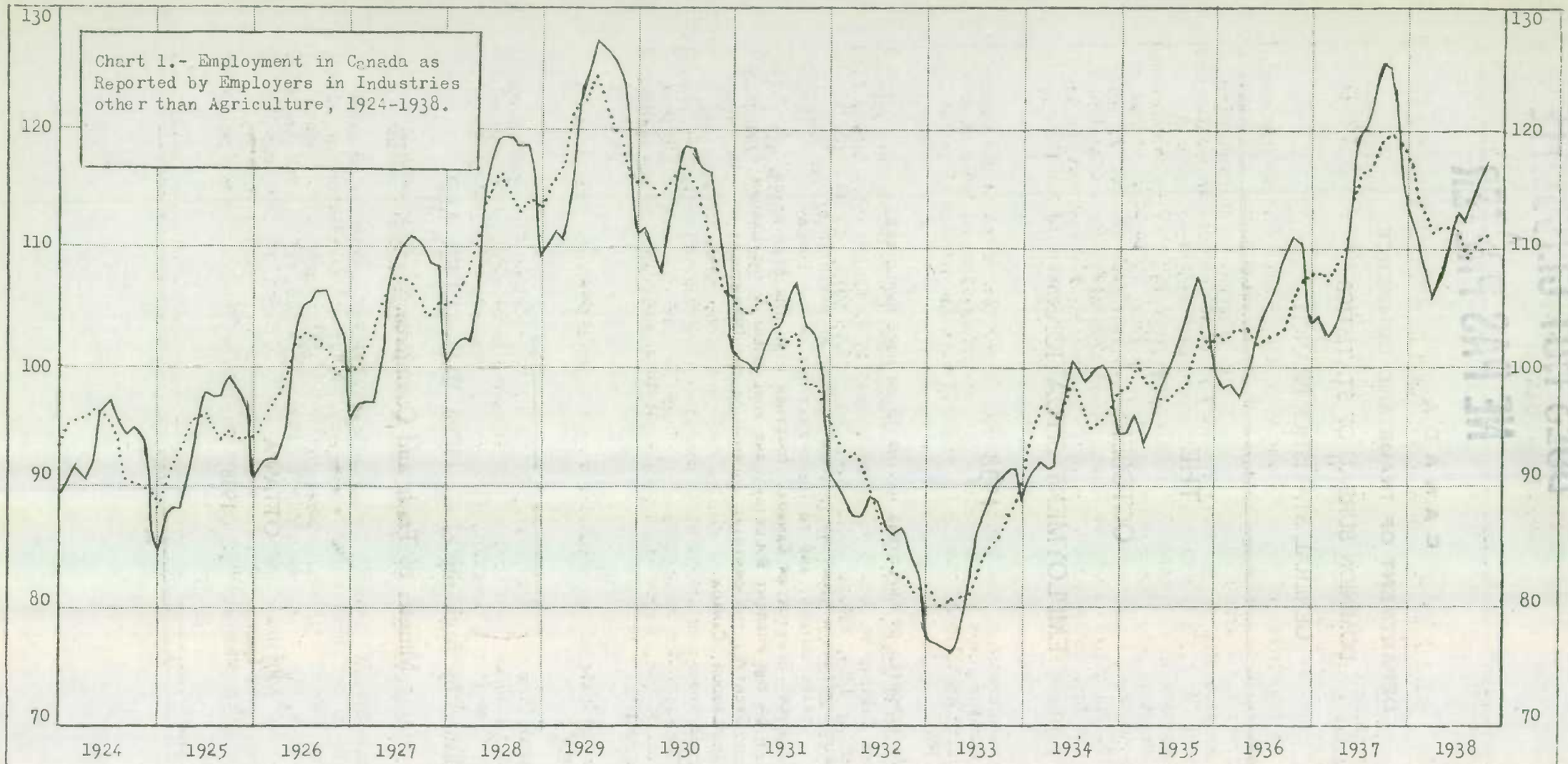

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
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THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed further substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,983 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,119,291 persons, as compared with 1,104,865 in the preceding month. This increase of 14,426 workers is smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1937, but exceeds the average gain indicated between September and October in the years, 1921-1937. The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, advanced from 115.1[1/] at Sept. 1, to 116.7 at the beginning of October, but there was a decline of 7.2 p.c. from the Oct. 1, 1937, figure of 125.7, the highest recorded in any autumn for which data are available. Employment at the date under review, however, was in greater volume than at Oct. 1 in any of the years, 1936-1931; the index was also fractionally higher than at Oct. 1, 1930.

Since the increase at the latest date was larger than usual at the beginning of October in earlier years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced slightly, standing at 113.0 at Oct. 1, as compared with the revised figure of 110.6 at Sept. 1, 1938.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in recent years: 1938, 116.7; 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8 and 1927, 110.3.

Manufacturing was quieter at Oct. 1 than in the preceding month, the greatest losses in employment being those of a seasonal character in lumber and food canning; on the other hand, textiles showed further pronounced improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, trade and services reported considerably increased activity, while communications and services showed seasonal curtailment. The expansion in logging operations was less than normal, according to the experience of past years; the improvement in construction, on the other hand, was contra-seasonal.

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

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1937, 10,398 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,197,647 workers, or 23,351 more than at Sept.1; the most marked improvement had then been in logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

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

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, 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 released from school and others who have never had a job.

1/ Revised.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1936.

[illegible] OCTOBER [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] Department Statistics:

[illegible] employment at [illegible] according to statistics [illegible] firms, which [illegible] 1,[illegible] the preceding month. [illegible] at Oct. 1, 1937, but [illegible] and October in the [illegible] on the [illegible] average as 100, [illegible] in October, but there [illegible] 1937, the highest [illegible] employment by the date under [illegible] in any of the years, 1923-1931; [illegible] Oct. 1, 1930.

[illegible] the increase [illegible] of [illegible] in manufacturing [illegible] at 111.0 [illegible]

[illegible] adjusted index, [illegible] 100) [illegible] follows at [illegible] 1937: [illegible] 1937; [illegible] 1934; 1931, [illegible] 1929, 1928, 112.6 [illegible]

[illegible] manufacturing was [illegible] in a decrease being [illegible] other land, textile [illegible] industries, in [illegible] increased [illegible] employment. The expansion [illegible] in the employment of [illegible] was [illegible].

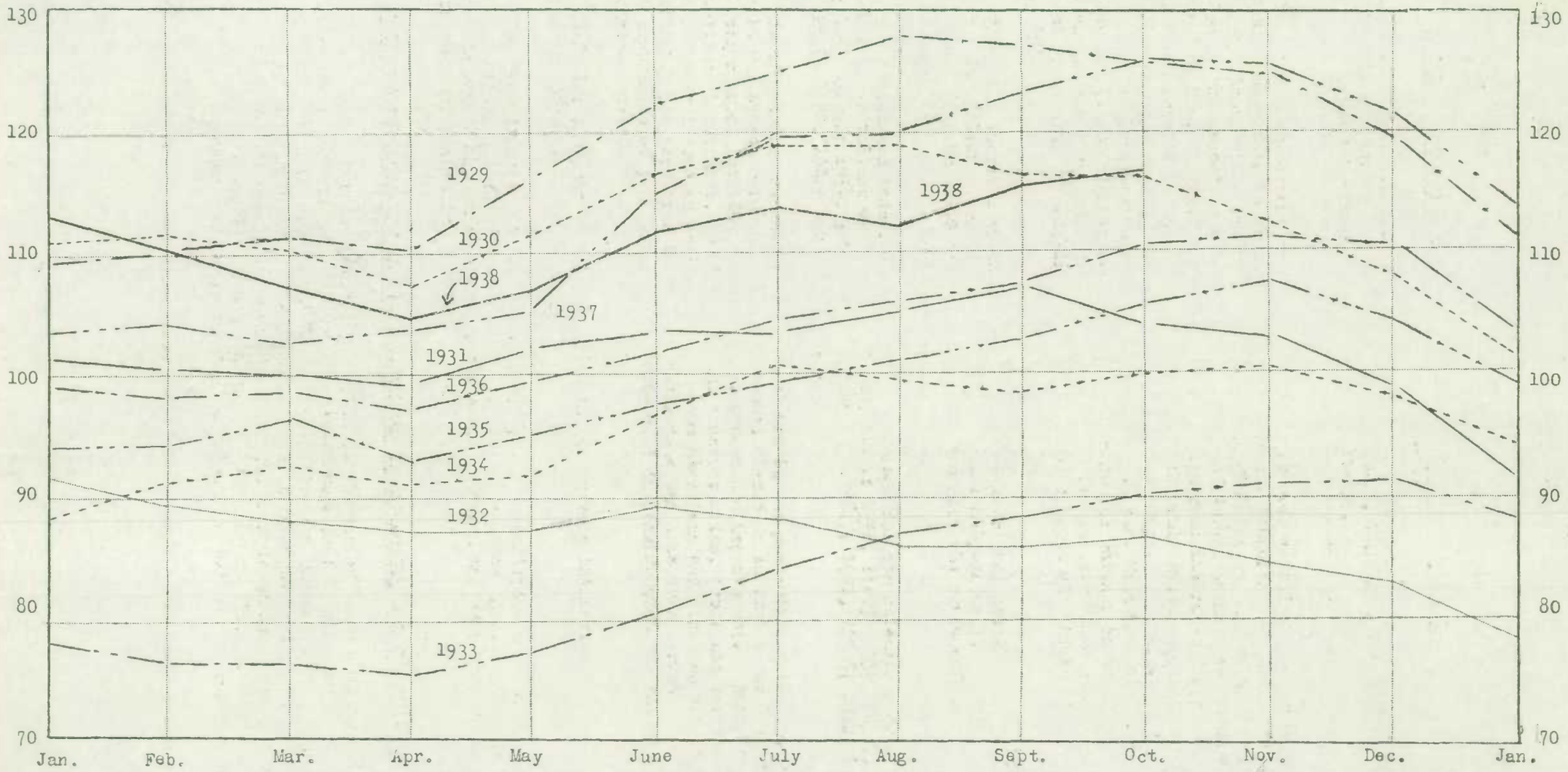
A further analysis [illegible] [illegible] on page 5.

The results show [illegible] employment [illegible] 1,[illegible] at Sept. 1; [illegible] improvement had then been in progress, although [illegible] trend was also [illegible] most of the main industrial groups.

[illegible] ON TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING AND [illegible]

[illegible] Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics [illegible] of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of [illegible] and those unemployed. [illegible] are based upon the [illegible] of wage-earner on the [illegible] has held a job, while [illegible] information given in the [illegible] the unemployed are those who [illegible] and actual employment but [illegible] or employed. This definition [illegible] includes young persons, [illegible] school and others [illegible]

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



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.

The latest estimates (for August) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in August of other years except 1930 and 1937. The number at work was also higher than in August of the years, 1931 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any August in the period, 1930-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for August, 1937. As compared with July, 1938, there was a decrease of some 45,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

The following shows the estimates for August, 1938, together with the figures for the same month in each of the preceding ten years:-

August	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)
1938	2,740	2,378	362
1937	2,781	2,536	245
1936	2,592	2,206	386
1935	2,566	2,114	452
1934	2,515	2,035	480
1933	2,483	1,872	611
1932	2,459	1,815	644
1931	2,611	2,201	410
1930	2,759	2,395	364
1929	2,647	2,599	48
1928	2,465	2,438	27

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Considerable improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan; in Alberta, there was no general change from the preceding month, while firms in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia reported reduced activity. Except in Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, employment was at a lower level than at Oct. 1, 1937. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was also lower than at the same date in 1936, but elsewhere employment was in greater volume, while the situation generally was better than at the beginning of October of other years since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.- Further moderate improvement was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 799 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 82,979 persons at Sept. 1, to 83,810 at the beginning of October. The general gain compares favourably with the samll loss reported, on the average, at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. However, the index, at 114.5 at the latest date, was over 20 points lower than at Oct. 1, 1937, although the trend had then been downward. Manufacturing as a whole showed a falling-off at the beginning of October, 1938, from the preceding month, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants, while vegetable food, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded rather more employment, and there were larger gains in mining, transportation, trade and construction. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants released help as the tourist season drew to a close.

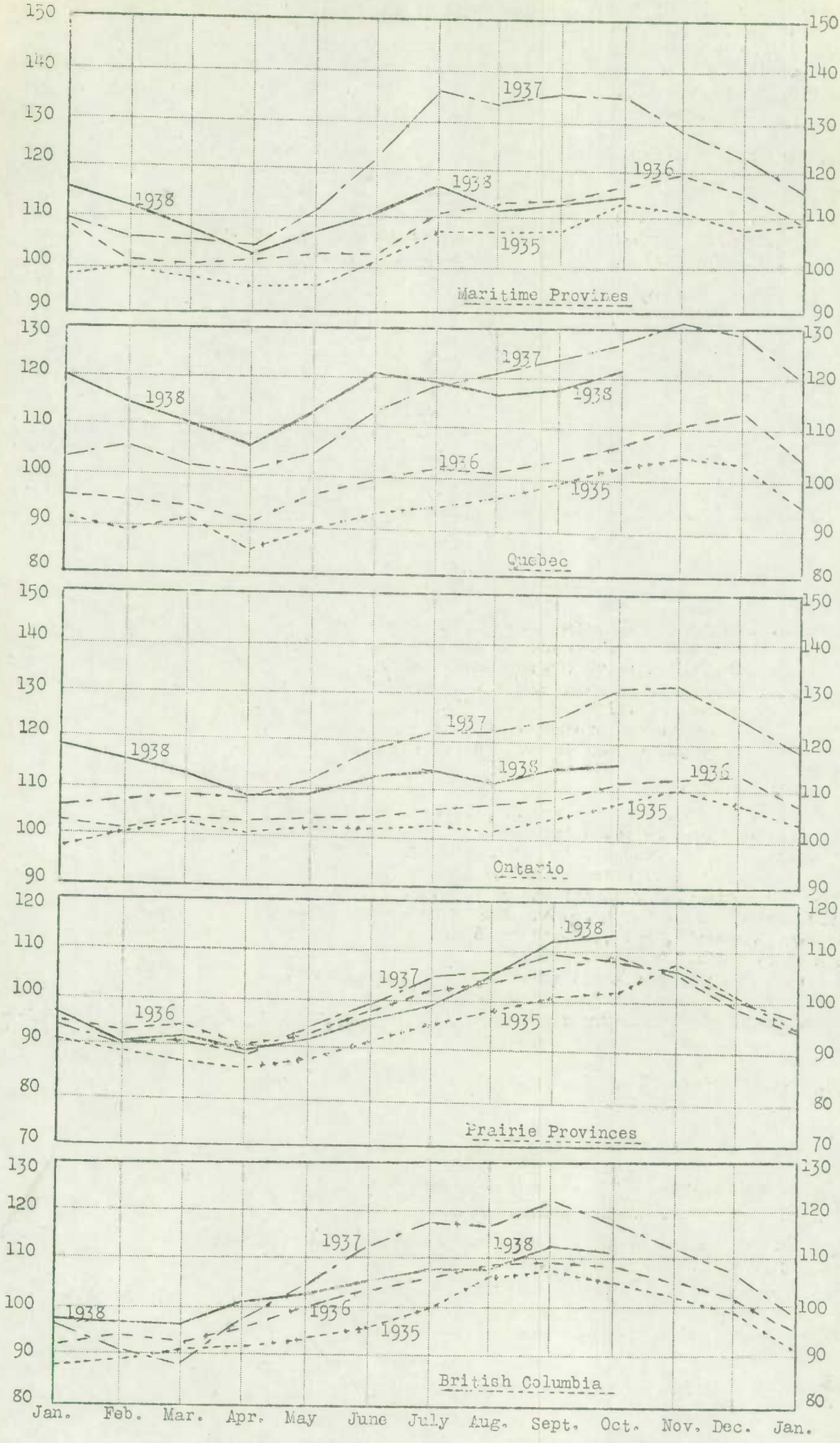
The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight Oct.1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100) Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Oct.1 1937
P.E. Island	2.5	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	100.6
Nova Scotia	58.1	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	132.7
New Brunswick	39.4	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	139.5
Maritimes	100.0	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	134.9

The 719 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1937, had employed 97,378 persons, or 384 fewer than in the preceding month.

[illegible]

Chart 3... Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1938.



Quebec.- A considerable increase was indicated in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging and construction, with smaller gains in trade and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing and services reported reduced activity; within the former, there were large increases in textiles, but food, lumber and iron and steel works showed important curtailment, and there were also losses on a smaller scale in pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and some other plants. Statistics were compiled from 2,730 firms in Quebec with 342,801 workers, compared with 333,158 at the beginning of September. The improvement at the latest date was decidedly greater-than-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920, and also exceeded that noted at the beginning of October last year. The index rose from 118.1 at Sept. 1,1938, to 121.6 at the date under review, when it was, however, nearly six points lower than at Oct.1, 1937. Returns were then tabulated from 2,484 establishments having 354,662 men and women in their employ, as compared with 346,936 in the preceding report.

Ontario.- The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 4,780 employers of 452,944 persons, or 3,269 more than at the beginning of September. A much greater gain over the preceding month had been indicated at Oct. 1, 1937, when the index, at 130.4, was decidedly higher than that of 115.8 at the latest date. The movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in past years; the expansion at the date under review was not equal to the average increase between Sept.1 and Oct. 1, 1921-1937. Textile and iron and steel factories, logging, mining, trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1, 1938. On the other hand, food, lumber, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other classes of manufacturing, and services released employees, the losses in some cases being of a seasonal character.

For Oct. 1, 1937, 4,601 firms had reported a staff of 508,066, as compared with 487,011 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of October; substantial improvement was indicated in Saskatchewan; in Alberta, little general change took place, and the trend in Manitoba was unfavourable. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces shows heightened activity in mining, transportation, building and highway construction and trade, while manufacturing was quieter, the losses being mainly in lumber and iron and steel plants; services and railway construction also released help. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,538 establishments with an aggregate working force of 144,434 employees, compared with 143,149 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date, 113.2, was 5.6 points higher than at the beginning of October in 1937, when the 1,489 co-operating employers had reported 137,302 persons on their payrolls, compared with 139,499 in the preceding month.

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

Provinces	Relative Weight Oct.1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100). Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Oct. 1 1937
Manitoba	42.5	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.1	99.2
Saskatchewan	26.0	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	120.4
Alberta	31.5	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	112.2
Prairies	100.0	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	107.6

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, chiefly in the lumber and fish-canning divisions of manufacturing, and in shipping, construction and services. On the other hand, trade, logging, metallic ore mining, local transportation and storage and highway construction reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, there were advances in fruit and vegetable canneries and in pulp and paper and iron and steel works. Data were tabulated from 1,136 firms, whose staffs declined from 95,904 at Sept. 1, to 95,302 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much larger scale had been registered at Oct. 1, 1937, but the index, at 117.9, was then decidedly higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 111.3. An aggregate working force of 100,239 men and women was reported by the 1,105 employers furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1937; this was a decline of some 2,850 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Windsor, while activity declined in Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The index of employment in Montreal was fractionally higher than at Oct. 1, 1937, and improvement in that comparison was also shown in Quebec City, but elsewhere the situation was less favourable.

Montreal.- There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,582 co-operating establishments employed 165,547 persons, or 2,245 more than at Sept.1. Manufacturing on the whole was quieter, losses in iron and steel, tobacco and some other factories more than offsetting gains in textiles and some other lines. Transportation, construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. Curtailment had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index of employment stood at 107.4, compared with 108.2 at the latest date. For Oct. 1, 1937, data had been furnished by 1,419 firms having 161,536 employees, a decline of 320 from their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec advanced at the date under review, according to information from 191 establishments having 15,992 employees at Oct. 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and manufacturing was also slacker, but transportation and construction reported heightened activity. The index was nearly ten points higher than at the beginning of October, 1937, when 178 establishments had employed 14,312 men and women.

Toronto.- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,620 firms employing 137,285 workers, compared with 135,707 in their last report. Manufacturing showed improvement, particularly in the textile and leather divisions; building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, transportation was quieter. Larger additions to staffs had been made at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a rather higher level; 1,552 employers had then reported a combined working force of 140,209 persons, and the index had stood at 112.6, compared with 109.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Trade and transportation were rather more active, while construction and manufacturing showed a decline. The forces of the 204 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,343 men and women, or 113 fewer than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was over six points lower than at the same date in 1937, when a minor increase had been indicated by the 202 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 15,175 workers.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were losses in the clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions. Other industries reported little general change; building and trade were rather more active, while road work and transportation were quieter. Statements were tabulated from 302 firms with 33,318 employees, compared with 34,983 in the preceding month. Employment at the beginning of October of last year was in decidedly greater volume; a reduction in personnel had then also been reported by the 293 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1937, and who had a staff of 37,835.

Windsor.- There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and ninety concerns employed 17,317 persons, as against 16,560 at Sept. 1. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when 179 co-operating establishments had reported 19,942 employees. The index of 146.2 at Oct. 1, 1937, was decidedly higher than that of 126.7 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Little general change was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 499 firms furnishing data employed 41,423 men and women, or 54 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while transportation and construction reported curtailment. A falling-off had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 487 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 41,930 workers on their paylists; the index then was slightly higher, standing at 97.6, as compared with 96.3 at Oct. 1, 1938.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver at Oct. 1 was in much the same volume as in the preceding month, according to information from 473 establishments with an aggregate staff of 37,362 persons, compared with 37,414 at Sept. 1. Transportation and trade reported improvement, but there was a decline in construction. A much larger reduction had been recorded at the beginning of October, 1937, but the index then stood at 117.9, as compared with 114.7 at the date under review. Statements

for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 456 firms, whose employees had numbered 38,182.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a falling-off in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 6,209 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 573,157 persons, or 6,634 fewer than in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 112.5 at Oct. 1, compared with the revised figure of 113.8 in the preceding month, and with 121.7 at the beginning of October, 1937. However, the latest index was higher than at Oct. 1 in other years since 1929.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1937, has shown a very slight increase, the tendency having been downward in eight, and upward in nine of these years. The reduction at the latest date therefore lowered the seasonally-adjusted index of employment, which declined from 110.6, the revised figure for Sept. 1, 1938, to 109.1 at Oct. 1.

Seasonal curtailment was noted at the date under review in fish, fruit and vegetable canning and in lumber mills, and there were also staff reductions in leather, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product works. On the other hand, textile, automobile, pulp and paper, chocolate and confectionery, agricultural implement and rubber factories showed improvement, that in textiles being pronounced.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1938, 112.5; 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7 and 1927, 106.4.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,012, had employed 618,417 men and women, compared with 615,978 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 334 logging companies, whose payrolls were enlarged by 5,832 men to 22,726 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a much smaller scale than that indicated in the early autumn of last year, and the index, at 78.8 at Oct.1, 1938, was decidedly lower than at that date in 1937, when it stood at 208.5.

Mining.- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in the Prairie Provinces), and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division showed an insignificant gain. The working forces of the 435 co-operating mining companies included 74,405 persons, compared with 72,828 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1937, and employment then was rather brisker than at the date under review. However, the situation in mining continued more favourable than in the early autumn of other years of the record.

Communications.- Moderate reductions were made in the personnel of telegraphs and telephones; the companies and branches furnishing data reported 23,300 employees, compared with 23,581 at Sept. 1. The index was rather lower than at the same date in 1937, when a smaller decline had occurred in communications.

Transportation.- Shipping operations showed curtailment, while employment in the street railway, cartage and storage and steam railway divisions was more active; statistics were received from 479 employers in the transportation group, with 108,593 men and women on their staffs, as against 106,982 in their last return. Employment in these industries generally was in very slightly smaller volume than at Oct. 1, 1937, although the increase then reported had not been so large as at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a seasonal contraction in railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building and highway work showed decidedly greater activity. A combined force of 171,898 workers was employed by the 1,326 co-operating contractors, who had 160,248 on their payrolls in the preceding month. A moderate general reduction had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, but the construction index (144.3) was fractionally higher than at the latest date, viz.,143.5.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services; laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also afforded less employment. The staffs of the 538 firms whose returns were received totalled 29,102 persons at Oct. 1., as compared

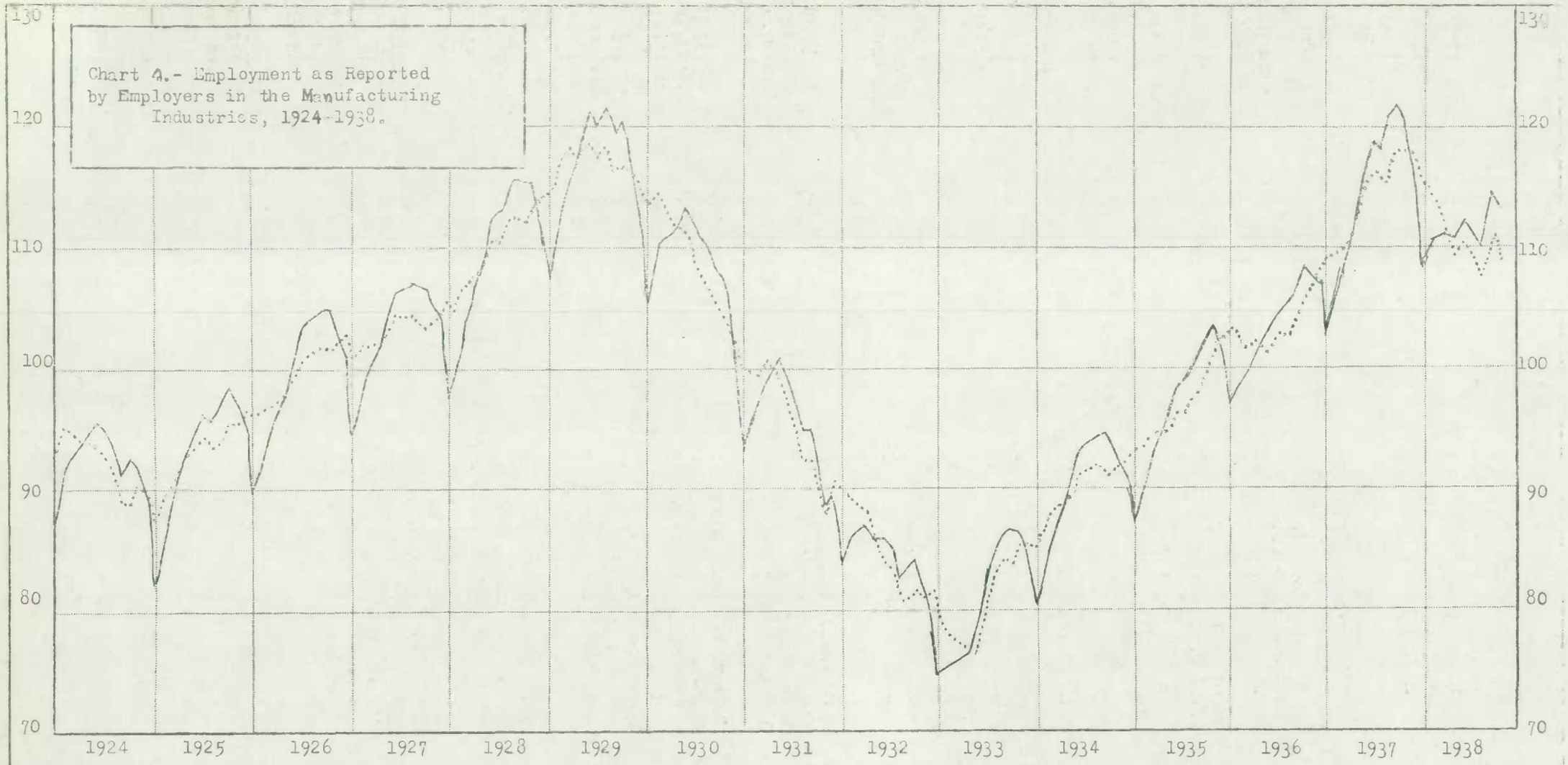


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

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

with 31,401 at the beginning of September. The seasonal falling-off indicated at the corresponding date of last year involved a rather larger proportion of the aggregate payroll, and the index was then fractionally lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 136.1.

Trade.- There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,576 trading establishments reported 116,110 employees, compared with 113,140 in the preceding month. This advance was rather larger than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1937, and also exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1937. The index, at 134.5 at the latest date, was just over one point higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago. Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment showed a slight improvement between July and August; it is provisionally estimated that at Aug. 15, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,402,000. This was 31,000 more than at July 18, 1938, but, on a comparable basis, a decline of about 320,000 as compared with Aug. 23, 1937. Among persons insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 13.0 at Aug.15, 1938, as compared with 13.3 at July 18, 1938; on a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 3.4 p.c. in those insured under the general scheme as compared with Aug. 23, 1937.

Recent press dispatches state that the number of insured workers estimated as employed at Sept. 12, 1938, was 11,380,000, a decline of 22,000 from Aug. 15. The number registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 1,799,000 in September, compared with 1,759,000 in August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, employment increased nearly a quarter of a million in non-agricultural occupations last month, the largest August gain in recent years, with the exception of 1933 and 1935. There were widespread gains in manufacturing industries; with 65,000 seasonal cannery workers added to regular employees in manufacturing industries, a total of 320,000 factory wage-earners was taken on in August. Wholesale trade firms hired more employees, while in retail trade the reductions in employment were smaller than usual for the season. Bituminous coal mines reported a small seasonal gain of approximately 9,000 men. Employment in anthracite mines declined by about 10,000. Railroads took on 10,000 more men in August, the third consecutive expansion this summer. In other lines of industry, there were no marked changes in employment.

The increase of 4.9 p.c. in factory employment from mid-July to mid-August, as shown by the revised index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was much larger than the usual seasonal increase of 1.5 p.c. As compared with August of last year, factory employment was 21 p.c. lower, and factory payrolls were down by 29 p.c., as measured by the revised indexes.

The nondurable goods industries again accounted for most of the gain in factory forces during the month, with an increase in employment of seven p.c. Employment in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries increased for the first time in 10 months, by about two p.c.

New York.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of four p.c. in factory employment from the middle of August to the middle of September; the gain was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average increase between those months in the experience of the last 24 years.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,792 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 262,678 persons at Sept. 15, an increase of 2.6 p.c. as compared with the preceding month.

Illinois.- According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,649 employers, there was an increase of 1.7 p.c. in employment in August as compared with July.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 91.3 in July, 1938, as compared with 82.4 in June, 1938, and 110.0 in July, 1937.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
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	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1 1/	113.2	118.1	115.0 1/	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1938.	100.0	7.5	30.6	40.5	12.9	8.5

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. 1/ Revised index.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.8	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	53.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
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
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1938.	14.8	1.4	12.3	1.3	3.0	1.5	3.7	3.3

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
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
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
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 1/	113.1 1/	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1938.	100.0	51.2	2.0	6.6	2.1	9.7	15.4	2.6	10.4

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. 1/ Revised index.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933
MANUFACTURING	51.2	112.5	1/113.8	121.7	109.0	103.3	94.4	86.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	134.4	140.7	143.7	129.0	124.6	113.9	109.2
Fur and products	.2	96.5	94.6	98.2	87.3	103.2	89.6	99.5
Leather and products	2.1	113.3	113.9	117.0	112.4	110.1	100.0	100.1
Boots and shoes	1.4	115.8	118.5	118.8	114.3	114.0	103.0	107.5
Lumber and products	3.9	82.5	89.5	96.2	85.3	79.9	71.8	63.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	72.9	84.6	88.9	79.2	72.5	63.9	54.4
Furniture	.7	86.3	84.2	94.5	87.3	82.0	76.9	71.7
Other lumber products	1.0	110.0	109.4	120.5	102.9	101.1	92.6	87.6
Musical instruments	.1	58.3	58.4	55.5	56.0	50.1	50.4	29.8
Plant products - edible	4.0	146.9	157.5	161.1	161.4	136.2	135.0	119.6
Pulp and paper products	5.9	108.2	107.1	115.3	104.7	98.5	95.0	88.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	99.2	97.7	112.3	97.6	89.1	86.3	76.8
Paper products	.9	135.8	135.6	138.6	125.5	115.9	106.8	100.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	110.6	109.7	111.0	106.8	105.0	102.5	98.6
Rubber products	1.2	104.4	102.9	113.9	103.2	92.3	91.8	86.2
Textile products	9.5	123.0	119.5	129.9	122.0	116.9	109.4	104.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	129.9	127.8	141.6	132.7	131.7	121.4	114.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	95.9	94.6	103.0	93.7	90.7	89.3	81.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	130.7	127.2	148.4	146.6	141.2	117.4	125.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	493.1	483.7	544.7	516.2	529.8	467.9	413.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	122.5	119.7	129.1	126.5	123.5	115.0	118.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	121.0	116.3	124.9	115.0	105.6	100.8	93.5
Other textile products	1.0	109.1	104.0	110.8	103.1	97.2	91.6	86.9
Tobacco	.7	96.3	100.2	101.3	91.9	107.2	105.9	111.5
Beverages	.8	173.2	174.3	156.6	141.8	138.4	126.6	124.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	159.4	159.7	159.4	141.0	132.0	120.4	111.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	91.7	93.5	99.9	87.5	84.5	74.5	64.0
Electric light and power	1.5	136.6	136.0	129.5	123.2	119.6	117.6	112.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	137.5	139.2	157.0	126.3	128.4	108.5	95.7
Iron and steel products	10.8	92.4	1/93.1	107.0	87.2	84.7	70.6	62.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	109.4	115.4	145.0	113.7	112.0	81.4	66.7
Machinery(other than vehicles)	1.1	116.4	120.9	134.6	109.0	94.9	81.9	65.8
Agricultural implements	.4	54.2	51.0	72.5	45.3	53.0	34.6	25.3
Land vehicles	4.5	82.4	1/81.7	93.5	79.7	79.0	68.0	64.2
Automobiles and parts	1.5	115.9	1/103.5	129.8	111.5	110.8	71.4	65.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	71.8	75.9	70.9	65.8	68.0	53.5	47.5
Heating appliances	.4	143.5	138.7	137.6	121.3	112.1	98.2	89.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	107.4	116.1	133.1	90.7	83.9	64.6	54.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	106.1	105.5	118.6	94.8	97.1	78.0	65.0
Other iron and steel products	1.9	101.7	101.2	113.5	94.1	86.4	82.8	68.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	157.4	160.3	162.7	142.7	125.8	112.7	91.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	160.2	161.7	153.6	145.9	142.7	136.3	128.2
Miscellaneous	.6	149.8	147.2	147.5	134.9	130.2	121.7	104.1
LOGGING	2.0	78.8	58.6	208.5	141.7	115.8	113.4	64.7
MINING	6.6	160.8	157.4	163.9	147.9	129.5	117.9	105.8
Coal	2.2	91.9	88.4	96.1	92.7	89.0	91.0	88.7
Metallic ores	3.6	331.8	326.9	323.4	281.3	230.3	196.4	158.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	128.5	128.3	147.6	128.5	113.1	87.9	81.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	87.2	88.3	90.5	84.6	82.1	81.3	82.5
Telegraphs	.5	101.2	102.7	105.6	97.1	93.6	92.5	86.6
Telephones	1.6	83.4	84.3	86.4	81.3	79.0	78.3	81.5
TRANSPORTATION	9.7	90.1	88.7	90.4	88.3	86.4	84.8	82.7
Street railways and cartage	2.6	127.9	124.8	120.8	122.7	118.7	114.6	113.9
Steam railways	5.5	77.9	76.3	78.8	77.9	75.8	75.0	72.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	96.1	98.3	103.5	91.6	94.0	92.3	94.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.4	143.5	133.8	144.3	103.9	117.4	117.0	97.0
Building	2.9	77.8	71.7	86.3	61.4	67.2	58.1	45.2
Highway	9.9	289.3	262.1	280.3	159.5	213.3	222.3	185.5
Railway	2.6	73.1	76.1	74.8	95.0	79.3	79.0	68.2
SERVICES	2.6	136.1	146.7	135.4	127.4	120.5	116.2	108.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	131.9	146.5	131.1	121.5	117.3	115.0	104.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	142.8	146.9	143.6	135.4	125.1	117.5	112.5
TRADE	10.4	134.5	131.0	133.4	129.6	123.8	120.0	115.0
Retail	7.6	139.5	134.9	139.7	136.1	128.9	126.8	121.0
Wholesale	2.8	122.8	121.8	119.3	114.8	112.2	104.2	101.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.7	1/115.1	125.7	110.1	106.1	100.0	90.4

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936	Oct. 1 1935	Oct. 1 1934	Oct. 1 1933
Maritime Provinces	All Manufacturing	32.0	100.9	102.4	123.2	107.4	102.0	95.9	86.6
	Lumber products	4.1	77.4	84.0	106.8	90.7	84.5	80.2	59.8
	Pulp and paper	5.2	168.8	153.4	188.5	167.2	147.9	142.0	150.1
	Textile products	3.6	83.2	84.5	92.3	84.0	86.9	86.4	81.4
	Iron and steel	8.5	87.2	95.3	128.5	108.6	107.2	92.2	82.2
	Other manufactures	10.6	114.2	111.6	119.5	106.4	97.8	96.8	86.4
	Logging	1.3	50.8	44.5	235.1	162.7	167.3	137.9	64.1
	Mining	20.3	114.2	112.5	117.0	109.0	106.9	100.6	95.6
	Communications	2.6	100.0	102.2	101.8	96.3	90.6	87.7	84.4
	Transportation	8.6	62.0	60.0	66.2	62.8	61.5	64.5	68.5
	Construction	24.1	218.9	210.0	267.3	219.4	204.6	164.3	121.3
	Services	1.9	181.7	230.0	178.3	168.5	164.4	153.5	144.4
	Trade	9.2	136.2	131.0	129.1	124.1	119.9	112.1	105.3
Maritimes	All Industries	100.0	114.5	113.2	134.9	117.9	112.9	103.1	90.9
Quebec	All Manufacturing	54.4	114.1	115.7	122.6	107.9	103.1	96.2	88.8
	Lumber products	3.0	94.7	104.2	106.9	89.8	88.1	81.4	73.6
	Pulp and paper	7.1	105.6	106.4	112.8	100.5	94.1	91.0	79.8
	Textile products	15.7	135.9	132.7	144.0	130.9	124.3	115.5	106.7
	Iron and steel	7.8	81.2	84.8	100.8	79.3	74.3	68.0	61.9
	Other manufactures	20.6	125.1	127.9	127.4	115.3	112.0	104.5	99.1
	Logging	2.9	113.1	76.7	385.6	245.4	170.5	195.7	92.7
	Mining	3.4	256.0	255.3	252.0	218.5	163.4	125.3	117.2
	Communications	1.6	76.5	77.4	79.0	72.5	71.3	73.0	76.3
	Transportation	8.8	90.4	88.8	93.1	88.7	89.0	89.5	85.9
	Construction	18.7	163.6	142.1	108.2	61.2	87.6	66.4	73.6
	Services	2.4	124.1	129.2	128.4	113.3	105.8	105.7	100.2
	Trade	7.8	142.0	138.6	140.5	135.1	129.2	125.5	128.6
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	121.6	118.1	127.3	106.0	103.1	96.0	89.1
Ontario	All Manufacturing	62.0	113.4	114.3	122.3	110.1	103.9	93.5	85.7
	Lumber products	3.5	72.2	77.3	85.8	76.2	73.1	68.6	62.1
	Pulp and paper	6.4	106.8	106.6	111.5	102.3	98.0	93.6	88.6
	Textile products	10.0	112.4	108.5	119.3	115.6	112.1	105.2	104.4
	Iron and steel	15.7	101.6	100.1	115.1	91.6	89.2	69.1	59.0
	Other manufactures	26.4	135.3	139.4	141.9	132.8	122.3	115.2	104.6
	Logging	1.2	58.8	39.9	148.4	98.6	91.2	84.5	54.5
	Mining	5.6	259.4	256.2	264.8	236.1	200.1	167.9	140.0
	Communications	1.9	80.3	80.9	85.9	78.6	77.2	76.0	79.0
	Transportation	6.8	83.7	83.5	89.3	86.4	81.6	80.1	79.0
	Construction	9.9	121.5	115.0	184.8	107.1	123.5	175.3	93.1
	Services	2.6	157.5	165.0	153.5	148.5	144.5	139.9	125.6
	Trade	10.0	139.2	135.1	139.5	136.4	131.9	128.1	119.8
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	115.8	115.0	130.4	112.6	108.1	104.8	89.6
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	27.7	105.9	106.6	108.7	104.4	98.6	90.9	86.9
	Lumber products	1.8	91.0	102.2	106.8	90.7	85.8	75.1	78.1
	Pulp and paper	2.6	99.3	95.2	96.9	93.1	89.6	86.9	84.1
	Textile products	2.3	145.0	136.3	137.8	137.4	122.0	118.8	107.7
	Iron and steel	8.6	78.0	79.9	78.0	76.7	76.8	71.4	69.7
	Other manufactures	12.4	139.3	138.9	146.0	139.7	127.0	115.3	107.9
	Logging	.1	10.1	10.6	7.8	21.4	30.1	47.2	11.2
	Mining	7.3	120.5	110.7	129.4	121.4	108.4	114.4	110.8
	Communications	2.7	100.7	101.5	100.9	98.2	95.9	96.7	91.6
	Transportation	19.9	105.6	102.1	94.8	97.8	96.6	90.6	87.2
	Construction	21.4	132.6	132.5	110.6	123.2	115.2	95.8	120.2
	Services	2.9	118.2	138.8	114.3	113.0	101.4	93.5	91.9
	Trade	18.0	120.1	118.3	116.9	115.6	108.5	107.0	102.6
Prairies	All Industries	100.0	113.2	112.2	107.6	108.6	102.7	95.7	98.7
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	40.9	114.3	117.8	125.5	112.6	106.0	95.4	84.1
	Lumber products	12.3	89.2	96.4	98.8	93.3	82.1	66.0	57.2
	Pulp and paper	4.7	102.9	97.0	123.8	114.6	103.1	103.3	93.9
	Textile products	1.2	129.2	127.6	126.4	127.0	114.7	101.6	99.6
	Iron and steel	3.6	89.9	86.8	87.9	74.5	74.3	73.7	59.2
	Other manufactures	19.1	153.3	158.7	168.0	144.6	143.7	132.0	117.8
	Logging	6.6	86.1	75.0	110.4	94.3	87.7	62.6	56.3
	Mining	10.5	119.4	117.9	114.6	100.6	89.0	88.2	71.4
	Communications	3.3	113.0	115.5	114.6	110.6	101.9	96.3	97.1
	Transportation	12.4	100.4	102.3	100.0	96.6	94.9	93.1	89.0
	Construction	12.3	105.8	106.9	106.1	105.0	133.6	110.8	100.5
	Services	3.4	115.8	124.9	116.2	106.5	100.3	95.9	90.1
	Trade	10.6	135.6	131.4	141.3	131.7	123.1	115.7	105.6
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	111.3	112.0	117.9	108.1	106.0	95.4	85.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/Revised index.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Oct.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933
Montreal -Manufacturing	60.9	106.2	106.5	113.0	99.1	93.7	88.5	84.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	125.3	125.4	129.8	120.3	112.7	113.4	109.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.2	109.2	108.5	108.7	104.4	102.9	100.6	97.7
Textiles	15.2	122.3	118.8	126.4	112.0	103.8	98.0	90.5
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	4.6	117.9	119.8	113.3	105.4	114.3	106.3	120.5
Iron and steel	12.2	79.7	82.9	95.7	75.6	70.3	64.3	60.5
Other manufactures	20.4	110.5	111.1	116.0	103.6	96.4	91.5	84.5
Communications	2.3	63.9	64.8	66.0	62.5	62.3	65.2	69.4
Transportation	8.8	97.2	95.0	98.0	99.2	102.7	95.2	93.8
Construction	11.0	115.4	105.2	69.6	49.2	45.2	47.7	75.4
Trade	13.2	135.3	131.5	133.2	128.2	124.2	117.8	121.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.2	106.6	107.4	95.6	91.5	87.0	87.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	53.7	107.0	107.9	110.1	100.9	99.2	96.9	97.9
Leather products	16.2	103.5	104.0	101.1	108.6	108.5	104.1	113.7
Other manufactures	37.5	108.6	109.7	114.1	97.3	95.0	93.6	90.6
Transportation	11.4	100.3	96.0	95.5	94.1	99.4	98.9	104.4
Construction	15.4	214.5	116.6	93.4	79.5	147.3	104.0	96.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	117.1	110.2	107.2	98.1	101.8	97.5	98.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.2	109.1	108.4	112.4	104.1	98.6	93.8	87.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	118.4	117.5	123.3	124.0	109.1	116.3	103.1
Printing and publishing	9.1	126.0	126.8	129.6	120.5	115.3	109.8	102.6
Textiles	11.3	96.5	91.8	99.7	95.5	91.3	92.1	92.1
Iron and steel	10.2	94.6	95.3	100.9	83.4	77.5	67.8	59.7
Other manufactures	27.8	114.7	115.0	116.5	108.8	105.1	97.6	91.0
Communications	2.6	67.5	67.2	67.9	65.7	65.5	67.4	72.2
Transportation	5.6	97.0	98.3	99.0	96.4	92.0	90.7	92.2
Construction	2.8	65.6	64.2	83.3	65.4	73.8	58.2	49.0
Trade	20.2	128.5	123.6	129.9	127.9	123.9	121.9	115.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.4	108.1	112.6	105.5	101.1	96.5	90.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.4	98.7	100.4	105.1	97.1	92.8	89.6	82.9
Lumber products	4.1	49.5	73.1	71.7	61.7	48.9	69.8	42.4
Pulp and paper	16.1	95.7	91.8	95.5	89.4	92.3	83.0	81.2
Other manufactures	27.2	118.5	116.5	124.2	115.4	109.2	101.8	99.0
Construction	13.1	129.9	136.9	139.6	159.2	158.3	135.4	108.0
Trade	19.8	137.0	134.8	136.3	131.8	120.7	112.8	105.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	108.3	109.0	114.4	110.9	105.6	100.8	93.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.6	104.0	110.3	120.3	96.8	99.4	81.8	73.3
Textiles	16.8	87.5	88.3	93.7	90.1	89.0	84.0	87.1
Electrical apparatus	10.3	111.4	119.2	136.3	111.1	116.9	84.3	76.5
Iron and steel	30.2	99.4	109.8	130.1	86.8	90.2	66.8	48.9
Other manufactures	25.3	122.8	127.7	123.6	111.1	114.7	101.2	95.2
Construction	3.3	68.8	66.1	45.4	45.9	57.0	48.8	39.7
Trade	8.6	132.3	131.6	131.6	128.7	124.5	118.2	101.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.1	109.2	117.3	98.0	100.1	84.4	75.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.6	136.9	129.4	154.8	127.9	1[illegible].5	88.9	79.2
Iron and steel	60.2	125.0	113.9	150.2	121.9	106.4	80.1	69.8
Other manufactures	25.4	177.0	181.6	171.9	150.0	125.4	121.2	117.3
Construction	2.2	43.7	4[illegible].3	93.5	34.9	57.6	19.3	14.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	126.7	121.1	146.2	120.3	106.8	86.7	77.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	100.6	100.0	102.9	98.6	95.1	89.6	86.6
Animal products - edible	5.6	129.6	124.5	151.6	130.5	124.6	117.9	112.0
Printing and publishing	5.4	102.1	97.3	99.5	96.0	94.4	96.1	93.2
Textiles	6.5	150.4	143.1	141.7	147.1	130.7	125.6	113.5
Iron and steel	16.6	74.4	77.1	78.0	75.5	75.4	69.3	68.7
Other manufactures	14.5	119.9	119.3	119.0	113.6	108.7	101.8	98.8
Transportation	10.2	83.7	87.5	87.0	83.7	77.9	75.5	71.5
Construction	3.6	54.1	62.6	55.0	58.2	63.6	47.5	30.6
Trade	29.2	100.0	98.6	100.4	100.2	93.8	92.9	89.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.3	96.5	97.6	95.3	91.1	86.5	82.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.9	120.5	121.7	121.6	114.6	104.6	88.5	83.5
Lumber products	8.2	79.5	87.1	87.7	87.4	79.7	54.3	47.0
Other manufactures	31.7	139.1	137.5	137.0	126.9	116.1	104.6	100.6
Communications	7.0	110.2	112.6	113.0	108.3	101.5	95.3	95.6
Transportation	17.1	107.7	105.9	108.4	104.1	102.7	99.4	93.6
Construction	7.6	73.3	77.9	86.7	65.8	73.3	38.4	45.5
Services	6.2	115.3	119.6	116.6	104.0	100.2	94.9	89.7
Trade	22.2	138.3	133.0	142.5	133.0	124.1	116.5	105.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.7	114.9	117.9	109.1	103.5	90.5	85.9

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