CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER 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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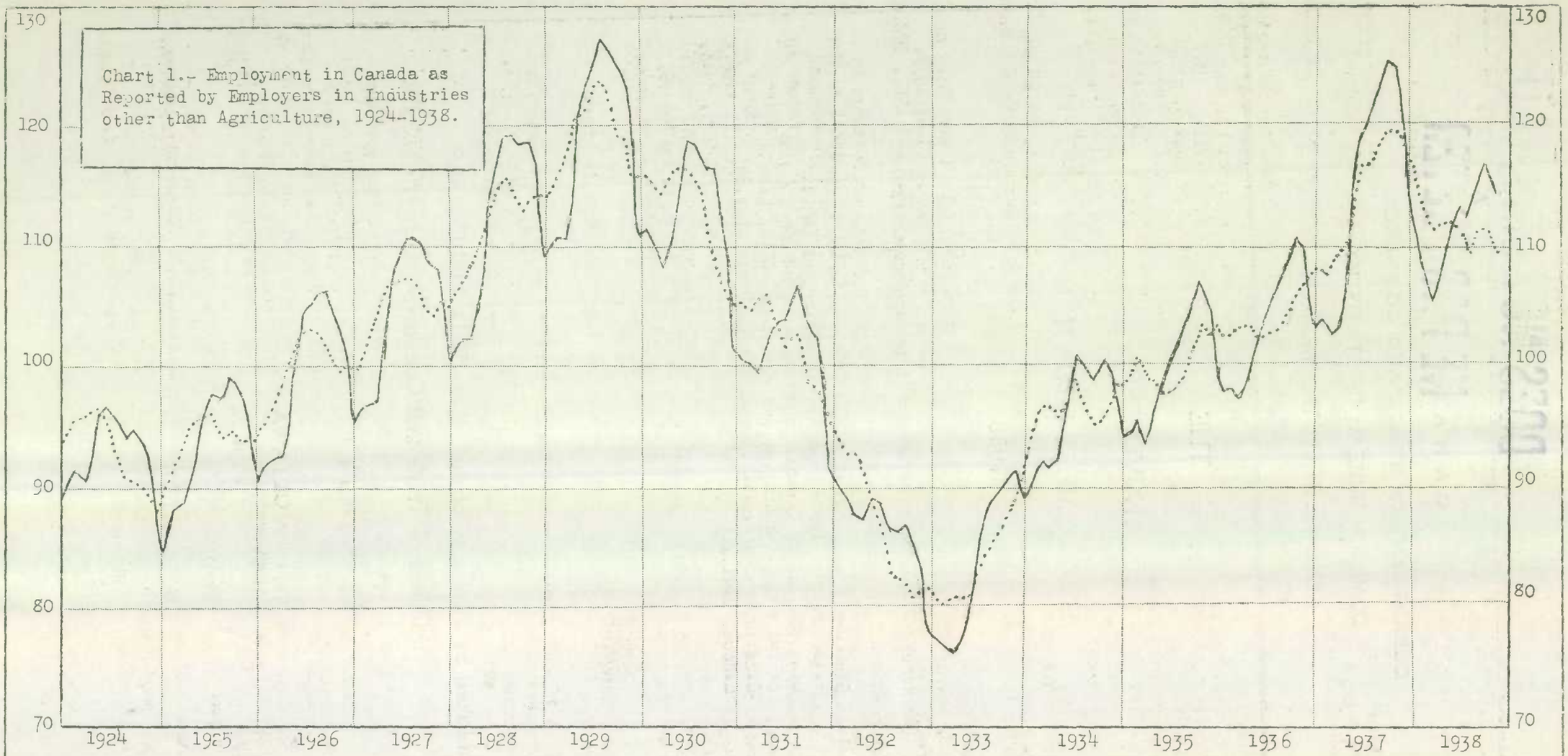

The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
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Issued Nov. 25, 1938.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Data furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 11,049 leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion show that employment was considerably curtailed at the beginning of November. The loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decline at Nov. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1937. The reported payrolls aggregated 1,100,263, compared with 1,120,068 at Oct. 1, while the index (1926=100) declined from 116.7 in the preceding month, to 114.6 at the first of November, as compared with 125.2 at the same date in 1937. Industrial employment was thus at a lower level than in the late autumn of last year, but it was more active than at the beginning of November in 1936, when the index was 111.0; it was also in greater volume than in any November in the years, 1930-1935.

Since the reduction in staffs at Nov. 1, 1938, was larger than usual at the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decrease, declining from 111.0 at Oct. 1, 1938, to 109.7 at the beginning of November.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows:- 1938, 114.6; 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9 and 1927, 108.8.

Important seasonal improvement was noted at the beginning of November in logging; the gain did not provide work for so many men as were dispatched to the bush at Nov. 1 in either 1937 or 1936, although it exceeded the average advance at that date in the years since 1920. There were also considerable increases in mining, building and retail trade. On the other hand, communications, transportation, services, construction and manufacturing showed declines, mainly of a seasonal character; the losses in highway construction and maintenance and transportation were particularly extensive. Within the manufacturing division, food, lumber and leather factories recorded the largest reductions in personnel, while rubber, chemical, electric light and power, automobile, agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged and some other iron and steel plants reported heightened activity.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 4.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 10,463 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,194,137, a decrease of some 3,900 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1937, returns. The contractions in construction were then most pronounced, while exceptionally large advances had been indicated in logging.

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

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepared 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.

The latest estimates (for September) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in September of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in September of the years, 1930 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.

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[illegible]

Dominion Statistician: [illegible]
In Charge Employment Statistics: [illegible]

Data furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by [illegible] leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion [illegible]

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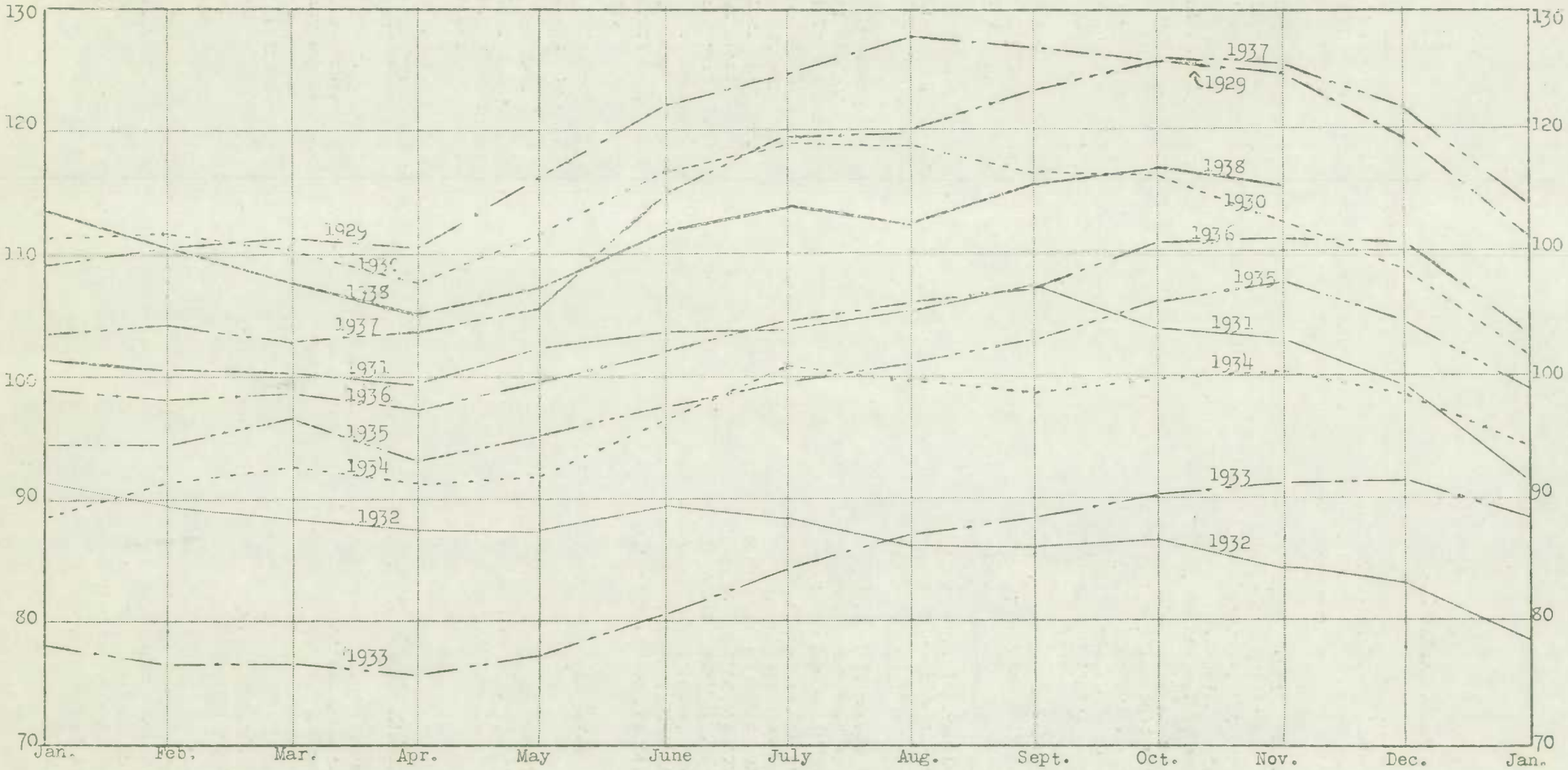
Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



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 number unemployed, though lower than in any September in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for September, 1937. As compared with August, 1938, there was a decrease of some 16,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

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

September	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	2,748	2,402	346
1937	2,812	2,587	225
1936	2,630	2,267	363
1935	2,591	2,184	407
1934	2,528	2,058	470
1933	2,495	1,909	586
1932	2,465	1,829	636
1931	2,583	2,144	439
1930	2,683	2,388	295
1929	2,623	2,576	47
1928	2,461	2,434	27

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was downward in all provinces. The curtailment in Quebec involved the release of the largest number of persons, but the greatest percentage losses were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, employment was generally at a lower level than at Nov. 1, 1937, but in all but the Maritime Provinces, activity was greater than at the same date in 1936 and immediately preceding years; in the Maritimes, the index at the latest date was higher than in the beginning of any November in the period, 1932-35.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in industrial activity in each of the Maritime Provinces, most of the reduction in personnel taking place in road construction; mining, communications and transportation, however, also reported curtailment. The factory group as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in food and iron and steel plants, but lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. Building also afforded more employment, and there were important seasonal increases in logging camps. Returns were received from 807 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 82,494 workers on their payrolls, or 1,367 fewer than at the beginning of October.

A much larger decline had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1937, by the 721 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 91,900 persons; the index was then many points higher than at the latest date. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight Nov.1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100). Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Nov.1 1937
P.E.Island	2.2	95.0	106.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.0
Nova Scotia	58.7	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	124.9
New Brunswick	39.1	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	132.8
Maritimes	100.0	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	127.3

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a falling-off, chiefly in construction, but manufacturing, steam railway operation and services also released employees. On the other hand, there were gains in mining, retail trade, building and logging, those in the last-named being pronounced. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, mineral product, electrical apparatus and some other divisions showed contractions. The 2,749 reporting employers reduced their forces by 5,411 persons, bringing them to 337,692 at Nov. 1. Employment was not so brisk as at Nov. 1, 1937, when a considerable gain had been indicated in 2,507 establishments, whose staffs numbered 363,525.

Ontario.- The trend was downward in Ontario at the beginning of November, the 4,808 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 450,092 persons, or 3,213 fewer than in the preceding month. On the average, the change at Nov. 1 in the years, 1921-1937, has been a decline on a smaller scale than that indicated

at the latest date. There was a seasonal advance in logging, and mining and trade also showed improvement from Oct. 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, communications, transportation and building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, the pulp and paper, rubber, chemical and iron and steel divisions showed heightened activity, the gains in the latter being largest; leather, lumber, food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were most pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. Little general change had been noted in Ontario at the beginning of November, 1937; the index was then 15.4 points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 115.0. For Nov. 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 4,639 employers having 508,302 workers.

Prairie Provinces.- There were seasonal decreases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at Nov. 1, 1938. Returns were compiled from 1,548 firms in the Prairie Provinces having 137,972 employees, as against 144,491 at Oct. 1. Logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but there were declines in manufacturing, services, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the loss in manufacturing occurred in iron and steel factories. The general curtailment in this area was on a much larger scale than that recorded at Nov. 1, 1937, but the index then was slightly lower, standing at 106.2, as compared with 108.1 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,492 employers of 135,559 men and women; this was a decrease of 1,832 from their Oct. 1, 1937, payrolls.

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

Provinces	Relative Weight Nov.1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100). Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Nov. 1 1937
Manitoba	43.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	99.3
Saskatchewan	25.4	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	115.9
Alberta	31.2	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	110.5
Prairies	100.0	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	106.2

British Columbia.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,137 employers furnishing returns aggregated 92,013, compared with 95,308 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in construction, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in communications and services. In the group of factory employment, there were important seasonal reductions in food canneries, with smaller declines in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were more active. Employment generally was quieter than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,104 establishments had reported a total working force of 94,851 persons, compared with 100,263 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 111.5, as compared with 107.5 at Nov. 1, 1938.

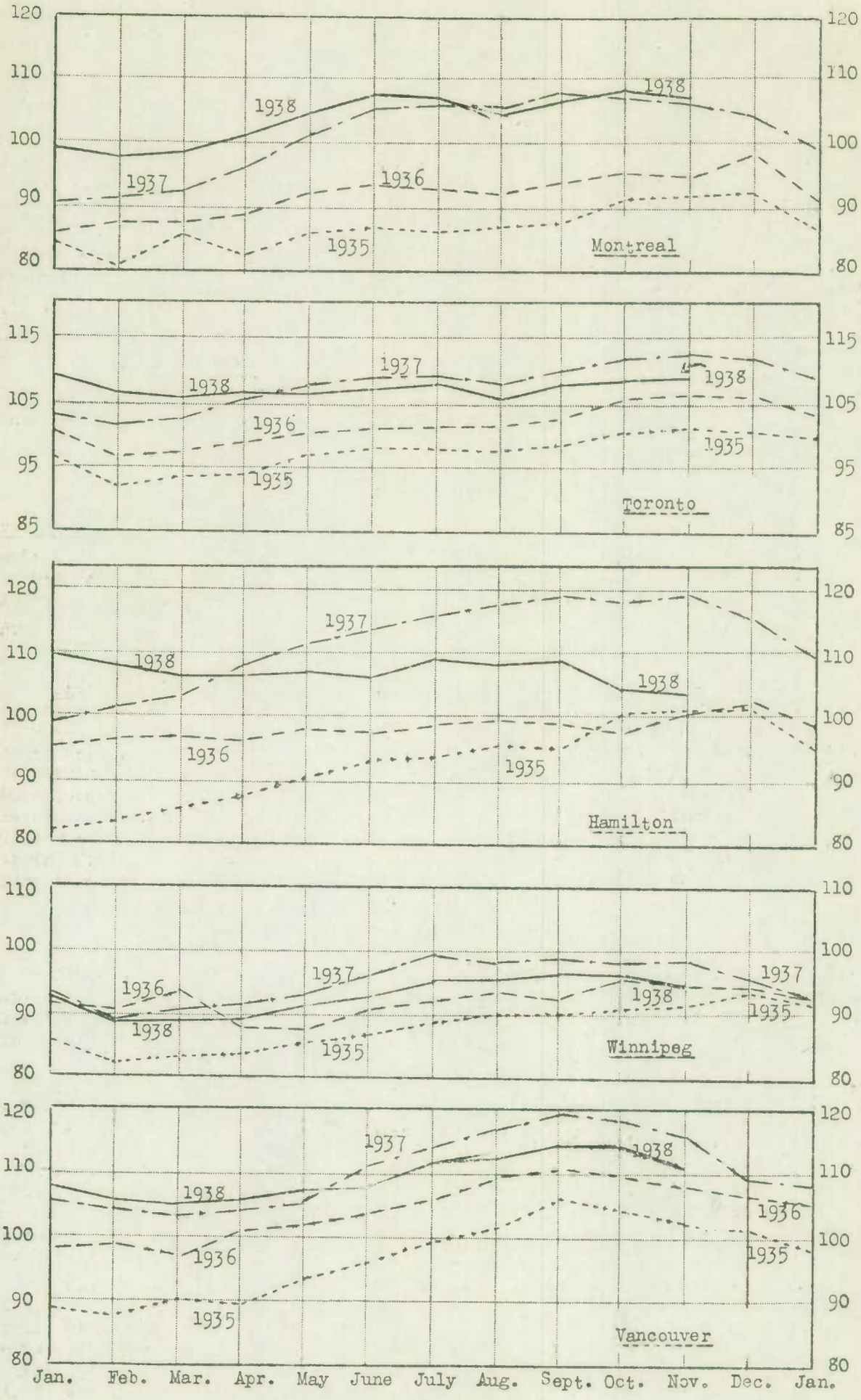
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in Quebec City, Toronto and Windsor, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver there was a falling-off in activity. Except in Montreal and Quebec, the volume of employment in these centres was not so great as at the beginning of November of 1937.

Montreal.- A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 1,750 persons were released from the payrolls of the 1,583 co-operating firms, who employed 164,254. Trade and building showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, road construction and transportation. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, mineral product and electrical apparatus factories, while vegetable food and some other plants reported advances. A rather smaller decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then fractionally lower. Statements for Nov. 1, 1937, had been received from 1,417 establishments providing work for 159,897 men and women.

Quebec City.- Industrial activity showed a further advance in Quebec, according to 193 employers of 16,405 persons, compared with 16,137 at Oct. 1. Construction and transportation indicated most of the increase, while manufacturing recorded a decline; this took place largely in leather plants. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1937, when the 178 co-operating establishments had employed 13,886 workers, or 448 fewer than at Oct. 1, 1937.

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1938.



Toronto.- There was a slight increase in the payrolls of 1,626 firms in Toronto, who had 138,304 persons in their employ, a number greater by 193 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade, services and manufacturing, in which food and printing and publishing plants showed improvement. On the other hand, employees were released by transportation and construction companies. A small gain had also been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was some three points higher; the 1,555 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1937, had reported staffs aggregating 140,300, compared with 140,162 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, moderate curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions; construction and transportation were also slacker, while trade was rather more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 211 establishments furnishing data employed 14,203 persons, as against 14,533 at Oct. 1. Employment was in less volume than at the same date in 1937, when the trend had also been downward, according to information from 204 employers of 14,813 workers.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity in Hamilton decreased slightly at Nov. 1, when the 304 co-operating firms reported 33,311 employees, or 87 fewer than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, the loss taking place chiefly in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus groups; on the other hand, construction and trade showed moderate increases. A general gain had been made at the beginning of November of last year, and the index was then decidedly higher. The Nov. 1, 1937, paylists of the 294 reporting employers had included 38,512 men and women.

Windsor.- The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 191 establishments reported 17,958 persons on their staffs, compared with 17,390 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much higher level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1937, had been tabulated from 179 firms, whose payrolls totalled 21,019.

Winnipeg.- Employment was reduced in Winnipeg, according to 498 employers with 40,712 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 41,430 in their last report. Manufacturing was slacker, iron and steel plants reporting most of the falling-off; transportation, building and road construction also released employees, while trade showed an upward movement. Figures furnished by 488 firms at the first of November of last year indicated that they had 42,183 men and women on their paylists; the employment index then stood at 98.0, compared with 94.7 at the date under review.

Vancouver.- The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 476 co-operating establishments had 35,972 persons on their staffs, or 1,387 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and other industries showed declines, those in the first-named occurring largely in lumber, food and metal-using factories. Industrial activity generally was at a lower level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by 461 firms, whose employees had numbered 37,215, a decline of 988 from Oct. 1, 1937.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- While employment in manufactures at Nov. 1 showed a seasonal contraction, this was on a smaller scale than that indicated at the same date of last year, and was also less than the average decline at the beginning of November in the autumns since 1920. The 6,217 co-operating establishments reported 565,332 employees, or 8,094 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index (1926=100), declined from 112.5 in the preceding month to 110.9 at Nov. 1, when it was lower than that of 119.0 at the same date in 1937. However, the latest index was higher than at the beginning of November in any of the six preceding years.

Since the recession was less-than-average in the experience of past years, the seasonally-adjusted index gained slightly, rising from 109.1 at the beginning of October, to 109.9 at the date under review.

The trend was upward at Nov. 1, 1938, in iron and steel plants, the improvement occurring mainly in the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement and automobile divisions. The general gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, but was smaller than that indicated at Nov. 1 in any of the three preceding years. The rubber, chemical and electrical light and power industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food,

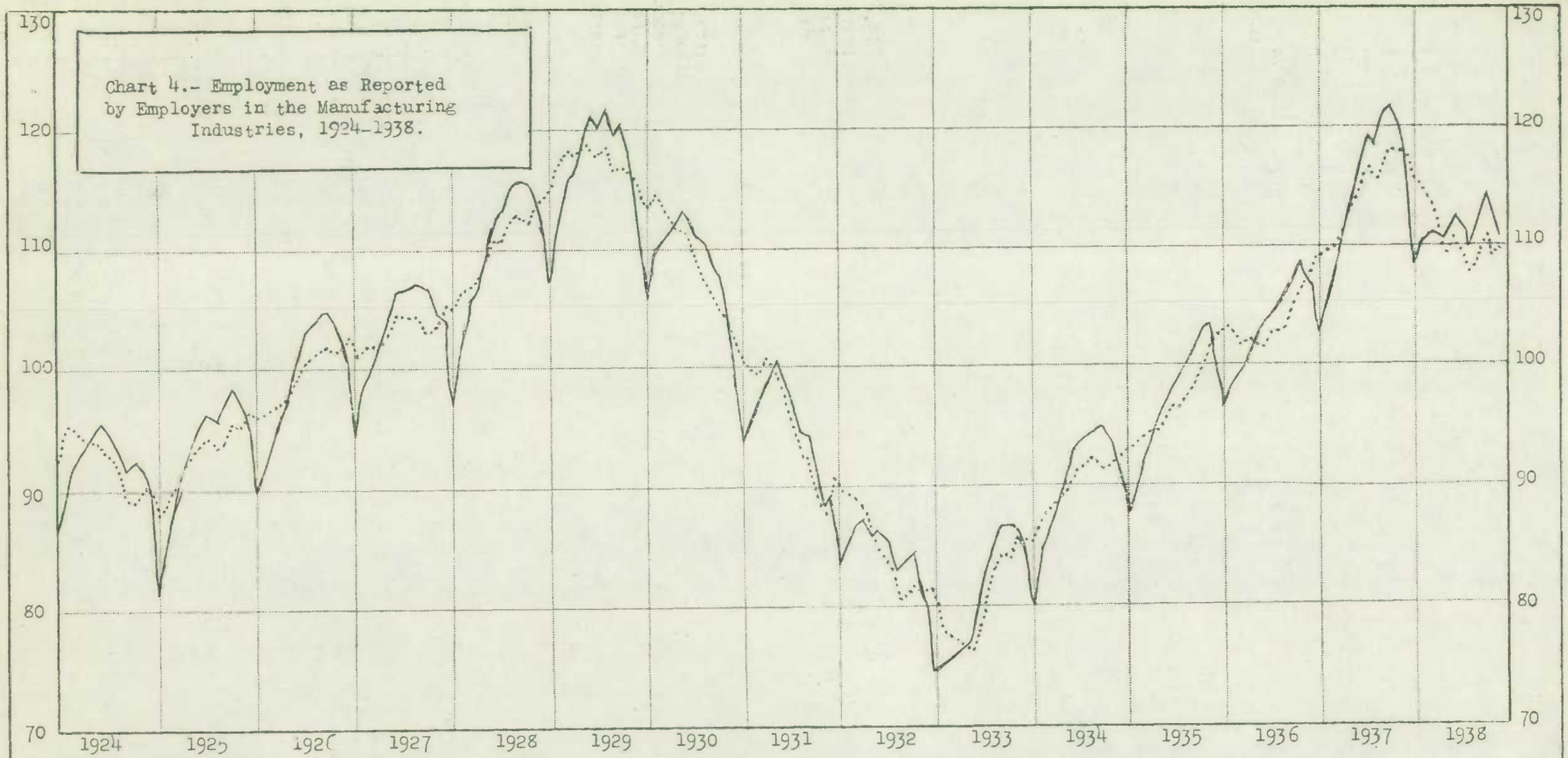


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

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.

lumber, leather, pulp and paper, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product factories released employees, the declines in many cases being of a seasonal nature.

For Nov. 1, 1937, 6,015 manufacturing establishments had reported 605,134 employees, compared with 618,470 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years:- 1938, 110.9; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1 and 1927, 104.9.

Logging.- Data were received from 364 firms employing 37,748 men, or 15,020 more than in the preceding month. This increase was smaller than that noted at Nov. 1 in either 1936 or 1937, but exceeded the average gain recorded at the beginning of November in the period, 1921-1937. The index, at 130.8, was many points lower than at Nov. 1 of last year. There were advances in logging at Nov. 1 in all five economic areas, those in Quebec being most pronounced.

Mining.- Improvement was indicated in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The forces of the 441 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 75,672 persons, compared with 74,442 at Oct. 1. A decrease had been noted at the beginning of November, 1937, and the index was then slightly lower. With rare exceptions, the movement at Nov. 1 has been upward in other years for which data are available.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual in the late autumn. The companies and branches reporting had 22,826 workers in their employ, or 474 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was rather lower than at Nov. 1, 1937.

Transportation.- A decrease of 2,585 persons was reported by the 479 co-operating employers in the transportation group, whose staffs numbered 106,021. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and steam railway operation all showed curtailment. A larger reduction had been made at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was fractionally lower than that of 87.9 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in highway and railway construction and maintenance, while building work showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,336 contractors employing 146,989 workers, compared with 172,136 at the beginning of October. Contractions have been indicated in this group at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled, but the losses at the latest date exceeded the average in the experience of the last seventeen years. The index of 122.5 at the beginning of November, 1938, was lower than at the same date in 1937, when it stood at 131.7.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there were small increases in other branches of the service group, according to 539 firms with 28,446 men and women in their employ; this was 717 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 132.8, was slightly above that of Nov. 1, 1937, when a larger decline had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 962 workers being added to the forces of the 1,587 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 117,229. The improvement occurred in the retail division, wholesale houses being rather slacker. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 135.6, was rather lower than at the same date in 1937; a much larger gain had then been reported. The advance this year is not equal to the average indicated at Nov.1 in the years since 1920. Further pronounced gains may, of course, be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Sept. 12 showed a decline as compared with Aug. 15, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries except agriculture was 13.2 at Sept. 12, 1938; this was an increase as compared with the figure of 13.0 at Aug. 15, 1938, and 9.7 at Sept. 13, 1937. It is provisionally estimated that at Sept. 12, 1938, the number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000; this was 22,000 less than at Aug. 15, 1938, and 326,000 less than at

Sept. 13, 1937. Recent press reports state that the number of persons unemployed in Great Britain declined by 18,000 between September and October, but was greater by 442,000 than in October, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to a statement issued by the United States Secretary of Labor, there was a marked increase in employment in September. Approximately 440,000 people were re-employed in all non-agricultural occupations between August and September, in addition to nearly 200,000 who had returned to work between June and August; for the entire period from June to September, over 640,000 men and women were re-employed. This figure does not take account of casual workers and others employed in harvesting crops, including approximately 120,000 cannery workers who are not part of the normal labour supply. The inclusion of these workers would add substantially to the total number of persons re-employed by private industry and by regular governmental agencies.

Most of the gain in September was in manufacturing, although retail and wholesale stores, railroads, mines and certain other lines of industry also took on more employees. Employment of factory wage-earners increased by 250,000, an increase of 3.7 p.c., which is much greater than the usual seasonal gain of slightly over one p.c. Factory payrolls also increased by five p.c., or $7,500,000 a week, although there has ordinarily been a gain of about one p.c. between August and September.

Employment in the manufacture of durable goods rose 5.0 p.c., while that in the industries manufacturing non-durable goods increased by 2.8 p.c. during the month. Based on the 1923-25 average as 100, the index of factory employment in September was 88.9, compared with 85.7 in August and 109.0 in September, 1937.

The employment gain of 5.9 p.c. in retail trade was larger than seasonal, and indicated the hiring of 184,000 workers since August. Anthracite mines increased their forces by 23.4 p.c. from the exceptionally low level of the previous month, adding about 12,600 workers. Bituminous coal mines had 16,100 or 4.3 p.c. more men on their rolls in September than in August. Metal mines reported the first employment gain (of 10.3 p.c.) since September, 1937, in response to increased demand and rising prices. A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a gain of 2.4 p.c., or more than 22,000, in the number of employees on Class I railroads. Changes in employment in other lines of industry were largely seasonal in character, with the exception of slight declines in building and certain of the utilities.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported little general change in employment in manufacturing at Oct. 15 as compared with Sept. 15, there being a gain of only 0.4 p.c., while total weekly payrolls declined by 0.2 p.c. Employment and payrolls were from 10 to 11 p.c. lower than in October of last year. The preliminary, general index of employment (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 80.7 in October, 1938, while that of earnings was 75.2.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in the State of Massachusetts reports that there was an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 1,786 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September, 1938; their payrolls aggregated 264,629. As compared with October, 1937, there was a reduction of 11.9 p.c. in the number employed in manufacturing.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the general index of employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined from 91.9 in September, 1937, to 73.6 in September, 1938, when employment was 2.1 p.c. higher than in the preceding month. There were gains as compared with August, 1938, in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of factory employment decreased from 86.0 p.c. of the 1925-27 average in August, to 83.1 in September, 1938, as compared with 105.6 in September, 1937.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
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	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1938.	100.0	7.5	30.7	40.9	12.5	8.4

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
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	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
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1938.								
	14.9	1.5	12.6	1.3	3.0	1.6	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
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
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	123.5	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	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.3	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1938.									
	100.0	51.4	3.4	6.9	2.1	9.6	13.4	2.6	10.6

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	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933
MANUFACTURING	51.4	110.9	112.5	119.0	107.7	103.5	92.8	86.5
Animal products - edible	2.3	133.4	134.4	138.2	132.8	120.5	111.9	104.8
Fur and products	.2	95.1	96.5	99.5	87.6	100.4	91.1	91.7
Leather and products	2.0	106.1	113.3	109.2	109.0	106.3	96.0	96.1
Boots and shoes	1.3	104.5	115.8	109.1	107.6	107.2	95.1	101.0
Lumber and products	3.8	77.7	82.5	89.0	81.4	76.2	67.9	61.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	66.5	72.9	77.4	72.5	66.5	56.9	49.7
Furniture	.7	88.8	86.3	93.5	88.8	86.6	78.9	76.3
Other lumber products	1.0	104.8	110.0	121.4	103.7	97.8	93.7	86.8
Musical instruments	.1	53.5	58.3	56.8	55.9	51.8	55.2	44.3
Plant products - edible	3.7	134.7	146.9	138.0	136.9	126.5	114.4	116.2
Pulp and paper products	6.0	107.5	108.2	113.9	105.8	98.6	95.3	89.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	96.9	99.2	109.0	98.3	88.6	85.7	77.4
Paper products	1.0	136.0	135.8	139.0	127.1	117.8	107.8	101.7
Printing and publishing	2.3	111.7	110.6	111.7	108.4	105.1	103.9	100.0
Rubber products	1.2	106.1	104.4	115.1	101.5	96.3	91.7	87.0
Textile products	9.7	122.6	123.0	128.9	121.5	118.9	110.0	105.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	130.4	129.9	140.9	132.7	134.8	122.3	116.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	96.7	95.9	104.1	94.7	93.3	88.5	81.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	129.9	130.7	144.9	145.3	145.8	121.8	130.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	497.1	493.1	530.4	512.0	534.8	476.6	425.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	124.9	122.5	129.2	128.0	127.2	118.5	122.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	118.7	121.0	123.3	113.5	105.8	100.3	92.9
Other textile products	1.0	107.1	109.1	98.8	101.3	97.7	89.7	83.4
Tobacco	.7	96.4	96.3	100.3	91.9	106.2	101.3	113.4
Beverages	.8	166.9	173.2	161.3	147.3	144.6	124.6	124.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	159.6	159.4	159.9	144.2	134.8	125.1	113.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	89.3	91.7	94.4	84.0	80.1	73.8	62.1
Electric light and power	1.6	137.9	136.6	129.6	121.1	117.6	116.2	109.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	136.0	137.5	158.6	126.3	131.2	111.6	95.1
Iron and steel products	11.2	93.9	92.4	109.3	89.8	88.7	71.3	63.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	115.4	109.4	144.3	117.8	116.7	89.2	72.4
Machinery(other than vehicles)	1.1	113.7	116.4	134.9	109.4	95.8	82.9	67.4
Agricultural implements	.5	60.7	54.2	80.2	44.9	55.9	39.6	30.2
Land vehicles	4.7	84.6	82.4	98.0	83.7	85.4	67.9	65.0
Automobiles and parts	1.7	132.5	115.9	151.9	127.4	131.5	71.2	60.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	72.0	71.8	68.2	63.7	62.9	45.3	44.8
Heating appliances	.4	139.5	143.5	135.0	126.8	113.1	100.1	89.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	96.8	107.4	130.4	89.5	86.8	63.9	51.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	106.3	106.1	120.6	102.1	97.4	72.5	64.8
Other iron and steel products	1.9	103.7	101.7	113.5	94.1	88.5	78.6	69.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	155.6	157.4	159.7	141.1	126.8	111.7	93.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	156.1	160.2	149.5	143.3	139.8	134.3	127.8
Miscellaneous	.5	146.0	149.8	139.8	133.6	124.6	120.9	103.7
LOGGING	3.4	130.8	78.8	306.3	206.9	158.4	171.9	110.3
MINING	6.9	163.4	160.8	161.1	151.8	132.5	121.2	109.7
Coal	2.3	92.9	91.9	93.2	95.5	92.9	93.8	94.2
Metallic ores	3.8	335.5	331.8	320.4	286.7	234.4	204.1	159.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	135.8	128.5	145.4	133.9	110.6	85.6	84.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	85.5	87.2	88.9	83.1	81.4	80.7	81.1
Telegraphs	.5	97.0	101.2	101.9	94.9	94.8	91.1	85.4
Telephones	1.6	82.3	83.4	85.3	80.0	77.8	77.9	80.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	87.9	90.1	87.2	87.1	84.5	83.9	81.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.2	127.9	116.8	120.7	117.4	112.7	111.9
Steam railways	5.5	75.7	77.9	77.4	75.8	74.2	75.1	71.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	94.6	96.1	93.1	94.8	89.8	88.3	90.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.4	122.5	143.5	131.7	99.6	119.9	111.0	94.6
Building	3.1	80.4	77.8	85.3	61.0	70.4	60.6	45.0
Highway	8.3	238.2	289.3	250.8	165.1	226.3	214.0	184.9
Railway	2.0	56.3	73.1	66.2	77.9	71.5	66.7	62.1
SERVICES	2.6	132.8	136.1	131.0	124.9	117.1	114.9	107.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	126.5	131.9	125.0	119.1	113.3	112.4	104.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	143.3	142.8	141.1	133.8	122.2	117.6	111.5
TRADE	10.6	135.6	134.5	137.0	132.0	124.6	121.3	115.6
Retail	7.8	141.3	139.4	144.6	139.5	130.2	128.0	121.1
Wholesale	2.8	122.0	122.8	119.9	115.0	111.6	105.4	102.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.6	116.7	125.2	111.0	107.7	100.2	91.3

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933
Maritime	-Manufacturing	32.8	101.8	100.9	120.1	109.5	100.2	97.0	88.4
Provinces	Lumber products	3.9	72.2	77.4	87.8	83.0	64.1	72.3	65.3
	Pulp and paper	4.9	154.5	168.8	187.9	164.9	143.0	144.0	156.8
	Textile products	3.7	83.4	83.2	91.0	84.4	87.6	88.8	82.0
	Iron and steel	9.6	96.8	87.2	129.4	111.0	110.8	94.5	82.6
	Other manufactures	10.7	114.8	114.2	119.5	116.0	100.3	100.7	86.6
	Logging	4.0	148.3	50.8	365.7	290.7	191.9	245.9	154.9
	Mining	20.4	112.9	114.2	110.9	110.6	106.0	101.5	97.2
	Communications	2.5	95.7	100.0	98.3	95.3	88.2	87.6	83.1
	Transportation	8.5	60.4	62.0	63.5	63.7	61.3	63.3	65.6
	Construction	20.7	184.7	218.9	198.3	189.5	190.9	151.7	93.2
	Services	1.8	173.5	181.7	168.0	156.7	154.3	154.1	133.5
	Trade	9.3	134.8	136.2	132.9	127.9	123.5	110.0	104.9
Maritmes-	All Industries	100.0	112.6	114.5	127.3	119.4	111.1	104.9	90.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	54.2	112.0	114.1	119.1	105.9	103.2	94.4	88.1
	Lumber products	2.7	83.9	94.7	96.9	83.6	84.6	75.7	67.0
	Pulp and paper	7.1	103.4	105.6	109.8	99.6	95.1	89.6	80.6
	Textile products	15.9	135.4	135.9	142.0	129.9	126.1	114.3	108.0
	Iron and steel	7.9	81.2	81.2	98.1	78.8	76.8	69.1	61.6
	Other manufactures	20.6	122.4	125.1	123.6	112.0	109.5	101.2	97.2
	Logging	5.4	211.9	113.1	589.1	365.7	254.5	324.7	175.9
	Mining	3.6	264.1	256.0	252.7	223.0	166.0	128.0	118.9
	Communications	1.6	77.4	76.5	78.1	72.0	70.2	72.7	75.7
	Transportation	8.8	89.2	90.4	89.1	88.1	87.1	88.4	85.4
	Construction	15.9	136.6	163.6	103.7	73.5	85.1	61.3	81.5
	Services	2.4	119.9	124.1	124.2	113.2	101.0	99.9	98.8
	Trade	8.1	143.9	142.0	144.2	137.1	130.5	127.8	130.0
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	119.7	121.6	130.5	110.3	105.0	98.0	92.2
Ontario	Manufacturing	61.8	112.3	113.4	120.9	108.8	105.3	92.0	86.1
	Lumber products	3.2	66.9	72.2	80.9	72.0	71.2	63.7	59.5
	Pulp and paper	6.5	108.7	106.8	111.2	105.2	97.4	95.6	89.9
	Textile products	10.0	112.2	112.4	118.9	115.4	114.5	107.6	105.0
	Iron and steel	16.3	104.8	101.6	120.5	96.3	95.2	69.8	60.2
	Other manufactures	25.8	130.4	135.3	134.9	126.0	121.0	109.8	104.6
	Logging	1.9	94.6	58.8	227.8	155.1	134.9	119.0	95.3
	Mining	5.8	265.1	259.4	258.6	244.1	203.4	174.1	141.7
	Communications	1.9	78.4	80.3	85.4	78.3	77.7	76.0	77.3
	Transportation	6.7	83.0	83.7	87.2	84.7	80.1	79.3	76.8
	Construction	9.1	110.5	121.5	174.2	101.7	123.0	160.8	100.7
	Services	2.6	157.7	157.5	152.1	147.0	142.2	141.7	128.7
	Trade	10.2	140.1	139.2	144.6	138.8	132.9	130.2	120.6
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	115.0	115.8	130.4	112.8	110.0	103.6	91.4
Prairie	Manufacturing	28.4	103.7	105.9	109.2	107.3	98.9	91.7	86.4
Provinces	Lumber products	1.9	88.8	91.0	103.2	89.4	80.2	71.5	72.1
	Pulp and paper	2.7	97.8	99.3	97.5	96.0	90.7	86.1	83.9
	Textile products	2.4	144.3	145.0	139.2	142.7	122.9	117.3	111.2
	Iron and steel	8.3	72.1	78.0	79.7	77.1	76.4	72.0	69.0
	Other manufactures	13.1	141.0	139.3	145.8	146.0	129.2	118.1	108.3
	Logging	.5	42.5	10.1	47.3	37.5	72.4	78.3	31.0
	Mining	8.0	126.8	120.5	134.2	126.7	120.7	121.4	124.8
	Communications	2.7	98.0	100.7	98.2	93.6	94.7	93.6	90.2
	Transportation	20.1	101.9	105.6	91.7	94.2	94.3	91.2	86.7
	Construction	18.3	108.2	132.6	101.6	105.4	140.4	94.5	104.6
	Services	2.9	113.3	118.2	105.9	105.8	97.3	91.3	88.6
	Trade	19.1	121.3	120.1	118.6	118.2	108.4	107.1	102.3
Prairies-	All Industries	100.0	108.1	113.2	106.2	106.0	108.1	96.5	94.6
British	Manufacturing	41.1	110.8	114.3	115.5	107.5	99.2	89.1	79.5
Columbia	Lumber products	12.9	89.7	89.2	93.1	92.9	80.6	66.7	56.9
	Pulp and paper	4.9	102.7	102.9	122.5	116.2	104.3	103.0	91.1
	Textile products	1.3	128.4	129.2	123.4	126.3	112.1	94.6	92.5
	Iron and steel	3.6	86.3	89.9	83.6	75.7	73.7	64.8	59.8
	Other manufactures	18.4	143.9	153.3	147.5	129.4	125.4	116.5	106.3
	Logging	7.3	93.3	86.1	110.2	95.9	85.5	62.5	57.6
	Mining	10.8	118.9	119.4	111.7	101.9	88.8	88.6	72.8
	Communications	3.3	108.0	113.0	109.6	105.4	99.6	95.5	95.1
	Transportation	12.1	94.6	100.4	94.7	98.3	91.3	89.5	88.3
	Construction	10.9	90.8	105.8	97.1	96.8	128.7	124.1	101.0
	Services	3.4	110.5	115.8	110.4	105.6	100.1	95.3	91.3
	Tradx	11.1	137.1	135.6	144.3	133.5	122.2	116.2	106.3
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	107.5	111.3	111.5	105.4	101.8	94.1	84.0

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	60.8	105.1	106.2	111.4	98.1	94.1	88.1	83.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	133.6	125.3	130.8	119.4	117.2	113.2	109.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	109.9	109.2	110.3	106.3	104.3	100.8	98.2
Textiles	15.0	119.7	122.3	123.5	109.6	102.4	96.6	89.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	116.8	117.9	113.5	105.0	114.8	105.8	115.3
Iron and steel	12.3	79.9	79.7	92.9	75.0	73.2	65.7	59.8
Other manufactures	20.0	107.2	110.5	114.8	102.5	95.0	90.2	84.2
Communications	2.3	64.2	63.9	65.2	62.4	62.0	64.5	67.9
Transportation	8.8	96.8	97.2	96.8	98.6	97.1	96.4	93.3
Construction	10.6	109.9	115.4	68.2	45.6	50.4	50.2	71.9
Trade	13.8	137.8	135.3	136.6	129.4	124.6	119.6	122.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.1	108.2	106.4	94.6	91.7	87.3	86.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	49.9	101.9	107.0	106.6	99.2	97.0	92.6	93.2
Leather products	14.1	92.2	103.5	92.0	102.4	102.6	98.4	101.7
Other manufactures	35.8	106.4	108.6	113.1	97.8	94.4	89.9	89.3
Transportation	11.4	102.9	100.3	94.2	92.5	102.8	109.5	104.7
Construction	19.3	276.2	214.5	89.9	81.8	143.2	106.7	91.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	119.1	117.1	103.8	97.1	100.5	96.5	94.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.1	109.5	109.1	111.5	103.9	100.0	93.8	88.1
Plant products - edible	5.8	120.3	118.4	121.5	118.1	111.9	112.1	104.0
Printing and publishing	9.2	128.3	126.0	129.6	123.1	118.2	112.0	105.4
Textiles	11.3	96.4	96.5	99.0	94.6	93.1	91.3	90.5
Iron and steel	10.2	95.2	94.6	103.1	85.3	79.7	67.3	58.7
Other manufactures	27.6	114.6	114.7	113.9	108.2	105.2	98.6	92.3
Communications	2.6	67.8	67.5	67.9	65.4	65.8	66.9	70.3
Transportation	5.4	94.2	97.0	96.3	95.5	89.7	87.8	91.4
Construction	2.6	61.3	65.6	90.6	66.3	67.3	61.7	52.0
Trade	20.6	128.9	128.5	133.0	130.7	125.1	125.0	116.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.6	109.4	112.7	105.9	101.7	97.2	91.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.3	97.5	98.7	101.7	95.3	87.9	88.7	83.9
Lumber products	3.9	46.3	49.5	54.6	46.7	48.1	58.9	43.4
Pulp and paper	16.1	94.7	95.7	98.7	90.6	79.4	87.4	84.2
Other manufactures	27.3	117.9	118.5	120.9	116.1	108.8	100.6	98.5
Construction	11.7	113.3	129.9	118.7	148.3	154.4	134.5	120.9
Trade	21.3	141.2	137.0	143.7	137.0	120.5	112.9	108.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.1	108.3	111.7	108.8	104.0	98.6	95.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.1	103.2	104.0	121.6	99.3	100.7	84.3	77.2
Textiles	17.0	88.3	87.5	94.4	92.3	88.8	86.9	87.7
Electrical apparatus	9.7	105.5	111.4	136.2	109.5	119.7	87.8	76.2
Iron and steel	29.2	95.8	99.4	129.6	90.1	94.7	71.3	59.7
Other manufactures	26.2	127.0	122.8	128.5	114.7	112.1	99.8	93.9
Construction	3.6	75.0	68.8	53.1	50.7	59.3	44.5	52.1
Trade	8.9	133.1	132.3	141.7	131.5	126.4	118.1	100.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.8	104.1	119.4	100.4	101.4	86.3	79.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.6	141.9	136.9	165.7	134.6	121.9	75.9	77.8
Iron and steel	62.8	135.1	125.0	167.8	133.9	122.4	64.6	66.4
Other manufactures	22.8	164.8	177.0	158.2	137.1	120.1	117.4	125.1
Construction	2.3	45.4	43.7	80.9	33.1	53.3	16.8	12.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	130.6	126.7	154.1	126.1	115.4	76.1	76.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	98.7	100.6	103.1	100.7	96.0	90.2	85.7
Animal products - edible	6.0	133.9	129.6	157.4	146.2	132.0	123.8	114.8
Printing and publishing	5.3	99.3	102.1	100.3	99.1	95.3	93.4	92.9
Textiles	6.5	147.8	150.4	142.4	152.7	131.7	123.2	116.7
Iron and steel	16.3	72.0	74.4	78.0	76.1	75.3	70.2	67.1
Other manufactures	14.5	117.4	119.9	117.2	111.9	108.9	102.1	96.4
Transportation	10.0	80.8	83.7	82.1	78.9	76.6	73.8	71.0
Construction	2.6	38.6	54.1	57.7	35.9	65.6	42.5	24.1
Trade	30.3	102.0	100.0	101.0	102.6	93.1	93.1	90.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.7	96.3	98.0	94.9	91.4	86.4	81.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.3	114.2	120.5	116.5	110.7	102.0	85.5	82.2
Lumber products	8.1	75.8	79.5	81.2	89.1	76.6	51.8	49.1
Other manufactures	31.2	131.7	139.1	132.5	120.6	113.6	101.1	97.7
Communications	7.0	107.0	110.2	107.9	102.9	98.8	93.9	93.6
Transportation	16.9	102.3	107.7	104.0	109.3	97.4	96.6	94.1
Construction	7.5	69.8	73.3	87.6	52.9	70.8	38.5	44.3
Services	6.2	111.8	115.3	113.4	104.6	102.2	97.1	90.9
Trade	22.9	137.2	138.3	144.2	134.3	124.6	117.9	105.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.4	114.7	115.0	107.0	101.3	89.0	85.1

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.