

C.1

72 002 DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS CIRCULER

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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

THE  
DECEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:— STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



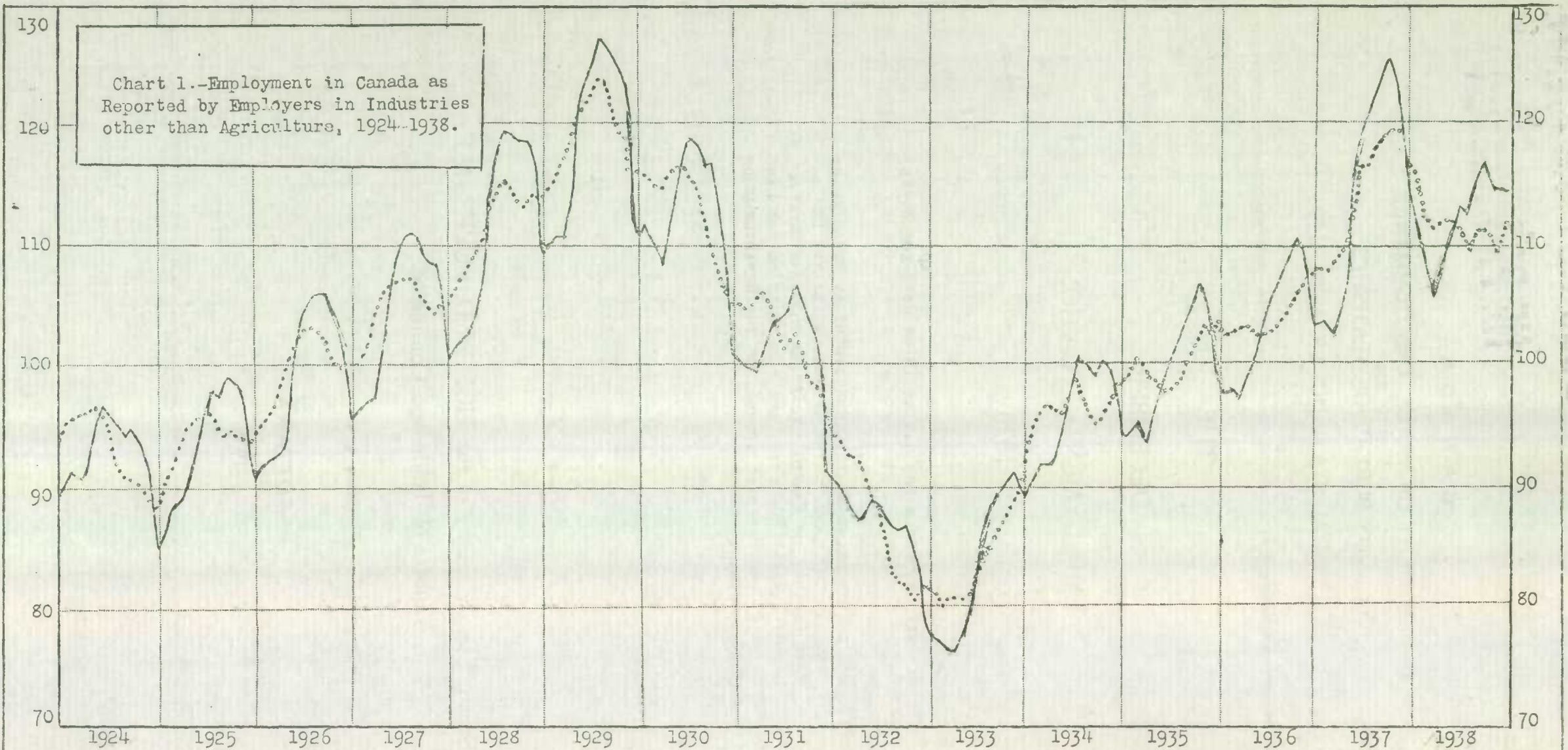
Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+++

OTTAWA

1938

Price \$1 a year



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 1925 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  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 27, 1938.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Industrial employment has almost invariably shown a decline at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920. The customary curtailment was indicated at the beginning of the present month, but this involved a percentage loss in personnel that was below the average in the experience of the last seventeen years, while the number of workers laid-off was also decidedly smaller than at Dec. 1, 1937. Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 11,173 employers, whose staffs were reduced from 1,102,679 in the preceding month to 1,096,434 at the beginning of December, 1938. This decrease of 6,245 persons lowered the index number from 114.6 p.c. of the 1926 average at Nov. 1 to 114.0 at the date under review, when it was slightly over six p.c. below the Dec. 1, 1937, index of 121.6. Since the falling-off from the preceding month was less than normal, the seasonally-adjusted index showed an advance, rising from 109.7 at Nov. 1, 1938, to 111.3 at the beginning of December.

In recent years since 1920, the crude index at Dec. 1 has been as follows:-  
1938, 114.0; 1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2;  
1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7 and 1927, 108.1.

Manufacturing as a whole, (notably of food, lumber and textile products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1938, those in construction and maintenance being most pronounced; the shrinkage in factory employment was less than average, according to the experience of the years, 1921-1937. On the other hand, substantial improvement was recorded in tobacco and iron and steel works, and in logging, coal-mining and retail trade. The gains in the last three were seasonal in character.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears beginning on page 4.

The staffs of the 10,459 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had aggregated 1,159,727, a decline of 34,444 from the preceding month; the loss in employment in construction then recorded had been on a particularly large scale.

A review of employment during the year 1938, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the new year.

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,

The latest estimates (for October) show that the total number of wage-earners, as defined above, who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in October of other years except 1937. The number at work was also higher than in October 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. The number unemployed, though lower than in any October in the period, 1931-1935, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for October, 1937, and being also higher than in October, 1936. As compared with September, 1938, there was an increase of some 32,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of discovery and settlement. It begins with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 and continues through the early years of the 17th century. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent and the establishment of the first permanent European colonies.

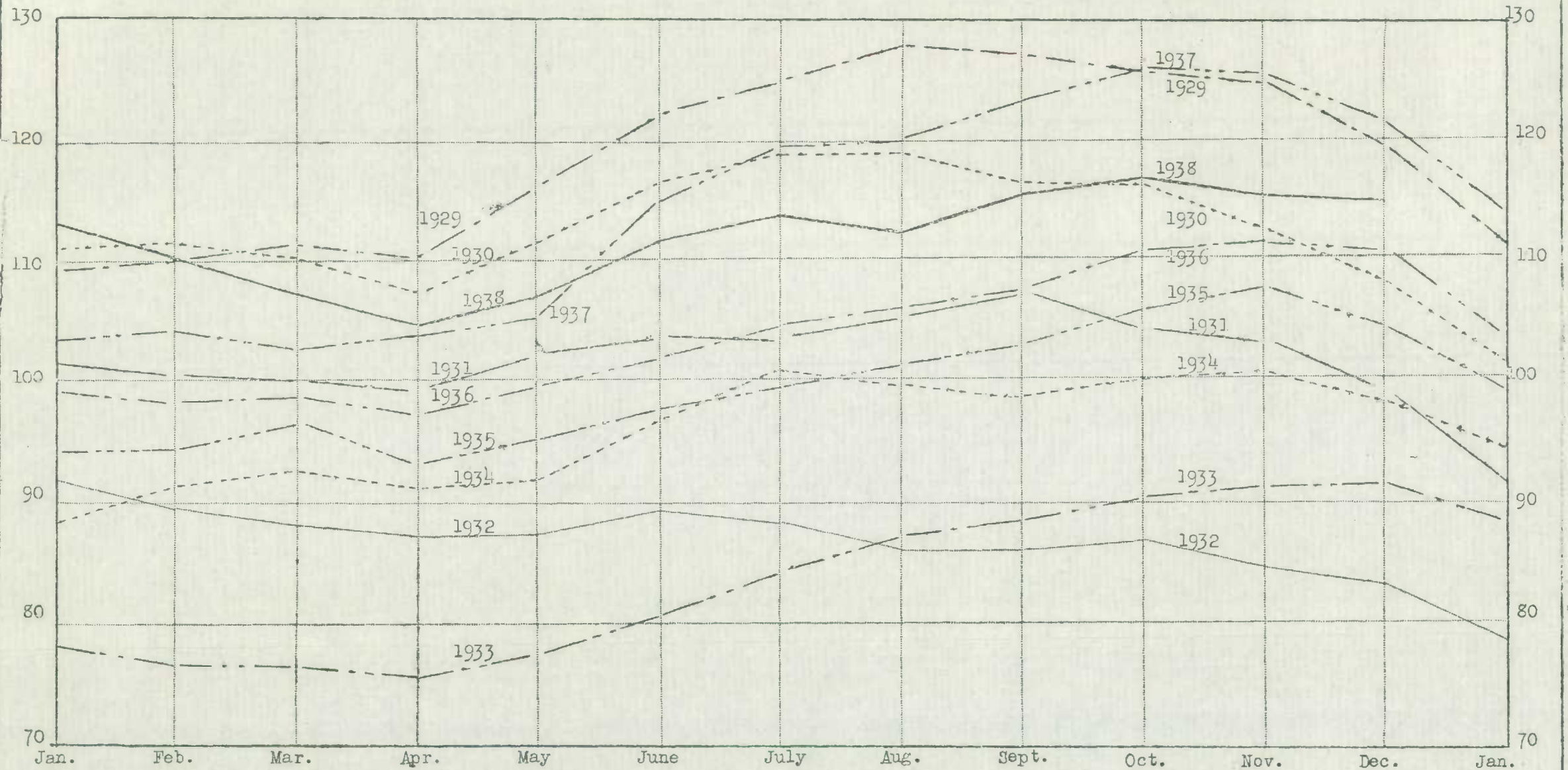
The second part of the history is the period of the American Revolution. It begins with the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and ends with the signing of the Constitution in 1787. This period is marked by the struggle for independence from Great Britain and the establishment of a new form of government.

The third part of the history is the period of the early republic. It begins with the signing of the Constitution in 1787 and continues through the early years of the 19th century. This period is characterized by the development of the federal government and the expansion of the territory.

The fourth part of the history is the period of the Civil War. It begins with the outbreak of the war in 1861 and ends with the surrender of the Confederacy in 1865. This period is marked by the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

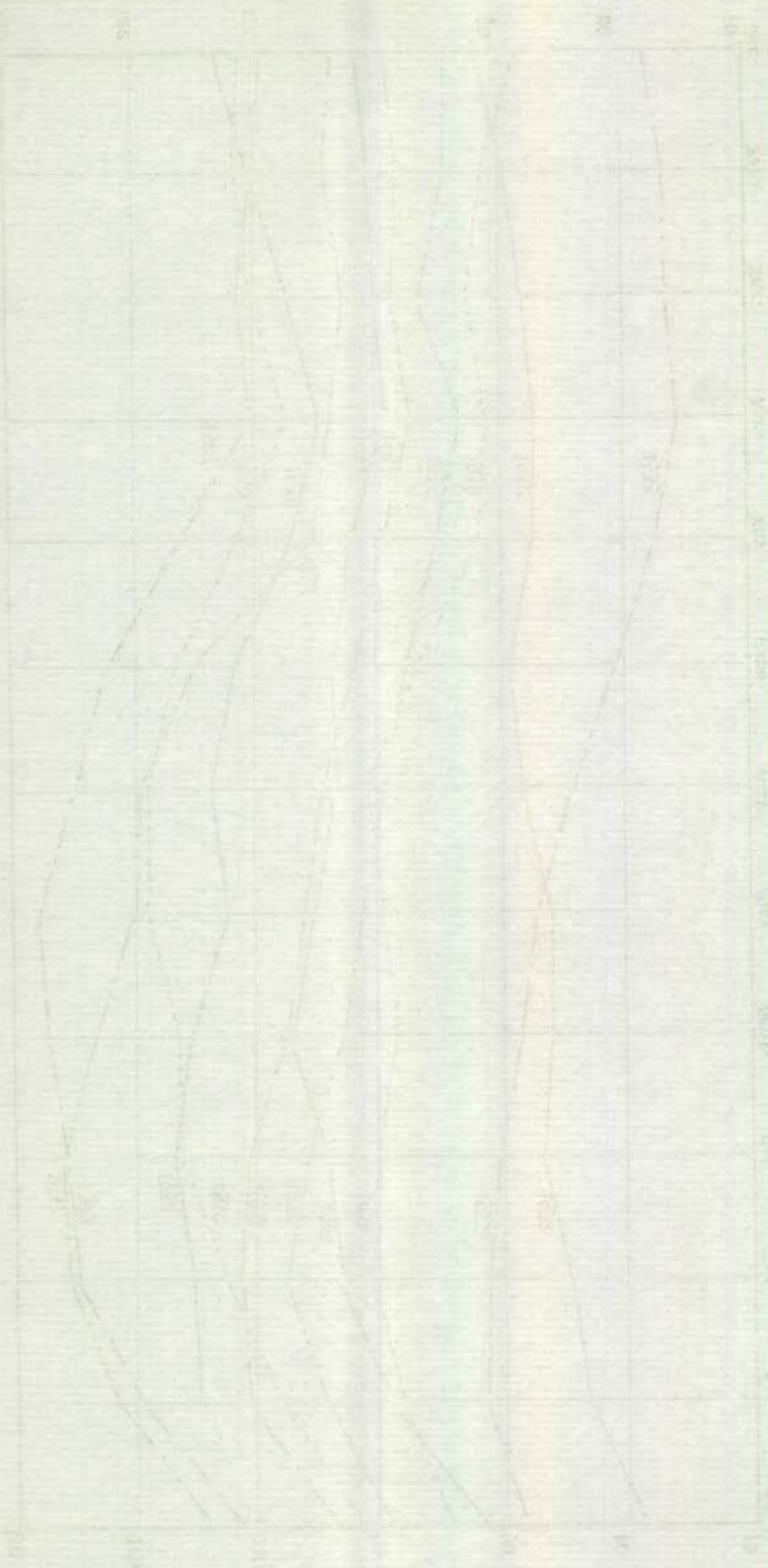
The fifth part of the history is the period of Reconstruction and the Gilded Age. It begins with the Reconstruction era in the 1860s and continues through the late 19th century. This period is characterized by the rebuilding of the South and the rise of industrial capitalism.

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.

Handwritten title or header text, likely a date and location, positioned at the top of the page.



Vertical handwritten notes on the right side of the page, providing additional context or data for the drawing.

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

October	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	2,737	2,359	378
1937	2,819	2,577	242
1936	2,640	2,284	356
1935	2,606	2,218	388
1934	2,528	2,063	465
1933	2,512	1,932	580
1932	2,454	1,796	658
1931	2,580	2,108	472
1930	2,633	2,320	313
1929	2,646	2,556	90
1928	2,483	2,436	47

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Quebec and Alberta the trend of employment was upward at Dec. 1; firms in Saskatchewan laid off the largest number of persons. Except in the Prairie Provinces, industrial activity generally was less than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- In this area, improvement was indicated in iron and steel manufacturing and in shipping, railway construction and maintenance, but food, lumber and pulp and paper plants and building and highway construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being most pronounced. Returns were furnished by 810 firms employing 80,560 workers, as against 82,592 at Nov. 1. This loss was rather smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937, but exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1937. The index at the latest date, standing at 109.8, was lower than at the beginning of December in either 1936 or 1937, but was higher than at that date in immediately preceding years.

At December 1, 1937, the 718 reporting establishments had 88,478 employees, as compared with 91,909 in the preceding month.

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

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Dec.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1938	Oct.1 1938	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1, 1938	Dec.1 1937
P.E. Island	2.1	85.4	95.0	105.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	79.4
Nova Scotia	59.0	121.5	123.6	124.4	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	127.6
New Brunswick	38.9	97.2	100.3	102.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	118.9
Maritimes	100.0	109.8	112.6	114.5	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	122.5

Quebec.- There was an advance in Quebec, according to statements from 2,810 employers of 344,421 persons, or 5,564 more than at the first of November. The index rose from 119.7 at Nov. 1 to 121.7 at Dec. 1, 1938, when it was nearly eight points lower than at that date in 1937. Manufacturing reported curtailment as compared with Nov. 1, 1938; the largest losses were those of a seasonal character in the lumber and textile divisions, while tobacco and iron and steel factories were busier. Mining, services, transportation, building and railway construction were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, logging, trade and highway work recorded increased employment, that in the last-named being partly due to unemployment relief projects. The seasonal improvement in the logging industry was on a much smaller scale than at Dec. 1, 1937. Statistics for that date had been tabulated from 2,513 firms in Quebec with a combined payroll of 361,048 persons; this was a decrease of 2,587 from their Nov. 1, 1937, staffs.

1950

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...



Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed a seasonal contraction at Dec. 1, 1938, but this was on a much smaller scale than that noted at the same date of last year, being also below the average decline at the beginning of December in the years since 1920. Improvement was noted, on the whole, in manufacturing, largely in the tobacco and iron and steel industries, while there were contractions in lumber, food, textile, electrical appliance, electric light and power and some other divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and trade reported increased employment. Communications, transportation and construction, however, showed seasonal curtailment. The 4,847 employers making returns for Dec. 1, 1938, had a staff of 448,275, compared with 450,703 at the beginning of November. The index, at 114.4, compared unfavourably with that of 125.8 at the same date in 1937; the 4,632 establishments whose reports were then compiled had 490,413 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.— Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,572 co-operating firms reported they had released 5,915 workers, reducing their staffs to 132,411 at Dec. 1; this reduction was smaller than at the same date in any of the three preceding years, but slightly exceeded the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1937. Retail trade, coal mining and logging showed seasonal improvement, and there was recovery in iron and steel plants, resulting in an upward movement in manufacturing as a whole. On the other hand, transportation and construction afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in the latter being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1937; data were then received from 1,499 establishments with 128,315 employees, compared with 135,549 at the first of November, 1937. The following shows indexes in each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Dec. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937
Manitoba	44.3	95.4	97.6	100.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	96.0
Saskatchewan	22.9	114.1	132.2	142.0	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	99.8
Alberta	32.8	108.9	108.1	114.2	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	108.0
Prairies	100.0	103.5	108.1	113.2	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	100.5

British Columbia.— Further contractions were reported in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of eighteen years. There were gains in logging, shipping and retail trade, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food factories, and mining and construction also released employees. A larger decrease had been noted at Dec. 1, 1937, but the index was then rather higher. The 1,134 firms making returns for the date under review had 90,767 employees, as compared with 92,201 in their preceding statement. At Dec. 1, 1937, 1,097 employers had reported a staff of 91,473 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton; in Quebec City and Winnipeg little change on the whole was shown, while firms in Windsor and Vancouver reported increased employment, the gain in the former being considerable. The indexes in Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver were higher than at Dec. 1, 1937; in Ottawa, the situation was practically unchanged, while in the other centres above enumerated, employment was at a lower level.

Montreal.— There was a considerable decline from the preceding month in the employment afforded in Montreal by the 1,623 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 1,477 persons to 163,574 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported a contraction, the losses taking place mainly in textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Construction work also showed curtailment, while there were substantial gains in retail trade. A larger decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then slightly lower than that of 106.2 at the latest date. The 1,418 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had reported 156,790 men and women on their paylists.



Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City showed little general change, according to the 200 employers whose returns were received, and who had 16,501 employees at Dec. 1. There were contractions since Nov. 1, 1938, in manufacturing, mainly of leather products, and transportation, services and building were also slacker. On the other hand, improvement was shown in road work and retail trade; the gain in the former occurred mainly in unemployment relief projects. A considerable recession had been indicated at the beginning of December in 1937, when the index was much lower; statements had then been received from 177 concerns with 13,248 persons on their payroll.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,636 firms, who employed 137,443 workers, as compared with 138,451 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the textile and electrical apparatus groups reporting the greatest reductions; construction was also quieter. Similar losses had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was a few points higher than that of 108.8 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1937, 1,562 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 139,312 men and women, compared with 140,269 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- There was a slight falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing, communications and services reported moderate curtailment. Trade, however, was rather busier. Two hundred and fourteen firms recorded a combined payroll of 14,190 workers, as against 14,272 in their last report. Employment was at approximately the same level as at the beginning of December, 1937, although the decline then indicated by 204 employers of 13,961 persons had been on a much larger scale.

Hamilton.- A decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate force of 32,944 employees was reported by the 310 firms furnishing data, who had a staff of 33,431 at Nov. 1. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the losses taking place mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Transportation, trade and building, on the other hand, reported some improvement. The index, at 102.4, was decidedly lower than at the same date of a year ago, despite the fact that a much larger loss had then been recorded by the 294 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 37,466 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further advance in Windsor, mainly in iron and steel works, while other divisions showed little general change. Statements were tabulated from 192 employers with 20,376 workers, compared with 17,953 in the preceding month. A slackening had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1937, when statements had been received from 179 firms with 20,886 employees. The index then, however, was about five points higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed a small recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 504 establishments employing 40,794 persons, as compared with 40,841 at Nov. 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food plants; there were also declines in communications, transportation and construction, while retail trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character, and services were also brisker. The general index, at 94.6, was fractionally lower than at the same date of last year, when a large decrease had been recorded by the 489 concerns furnishing data, whose working forces had aggregated 41,096.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver was slightly brisker, according to 474 employers of 36,031 workers, as compared with 35,968 in the preceding month. Manufacturing reported some improvement, mainly in iron and steel and lumber products, and transportation and trade also afforded more employment; on the other hand, construction showed curtailment. A loss had been reported at the beginning of December, 1937, when 462 firms had employed 35,478 men and women; the index then was slightly lower than that of 110.6 reported at the latest date.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A seasonal recession in employment was reported at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,217 of which employed 561,191 operatives, compared with 565,527 at Nov. 1. This decrease of 0.8 p.c. was smaller than the average loss indicated at the beginning of December in the experience of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available. The index, after correction

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

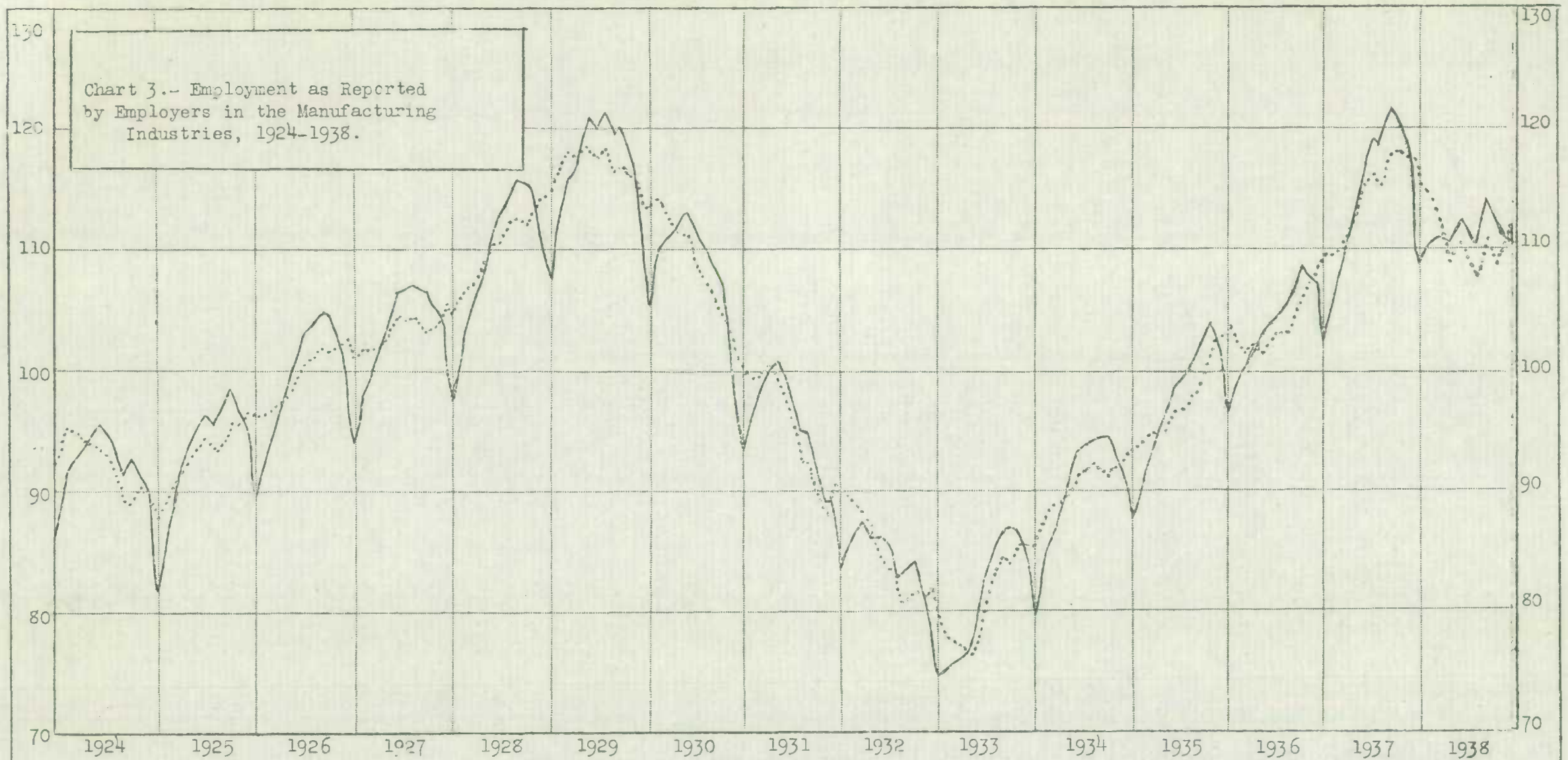
Section 1. This act shall be known as the...

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall have the honor...

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall have the honor...

Section 4. The Board of Directors shall have the honor...

Section 5. The Board of Directors shall have the honor...



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.



for seasonal movement, therefore showed an advance from the preceding month, standing at 111.4 at Dec. 1, as compared with the seasonally-adjusted index of 109.9 at Nov. 1. On the other hand, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 110.9 at the beginning of November to 110.1 at the date under review, when it was slightly over six points lower than at Dec. 1, 1937; with this exception, the latest index is higher than at the same date in any other year since 1929.

Tobacco works reported considerably heightened activity at the beginning of December, and there was also important improvement in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, electric light and power, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and some other industries.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in recent years: 1938, 110.1; 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9 and 1927, 104.3.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 388 companies with 48,022 persons in their employ, or 10,274 more than in the preceding month. This increase approximated the average at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, but was decidedly smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937, when the index was many points higher. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in logging operations at the date under review, the gains in Quebec being greatest.

Mining.- Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed declines; the result was a slight falling-off in employment in the group as a whole. On the average, there has been a small reduction in mining at Dec. 1 in the last seventeen years. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 443 mine operators whose forces included 75,613 workers, or 59 fewer than at Nov. 1. An increase had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was one point lower than that of 163.3 at the latest date.

Communications.- A further curtailment in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 385 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 22,441 employees at the date under review. The index was rather lower than in the early winter of 1937, although a larger reduction had then been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 491 employers of 102,730 workers, compared with 106,242 in the preceding month. Steam railway, local transportation and storage and shipping reported contractions in employment. Curtailment on a somewhat greater scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1937, and the index was then nearly a point lower. The decline at the latest date exceeded the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1937.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important seasonal reductions in construction, there being losses in the building, railway and highway construction divisions. The forces of the 1,312 contractors furnishing data aggregated 135,388 employees, as compared with 146,976 at Nov. 1. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1937, mainly due to an increase in unemployment relief projects.

Sergices.- There was a moderate decrease in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 553 establishments with 28,572 men and women on their payrolls, or 195 fewer than at the beginning of November. A loss had also been shown at Dec. 1, 1937, when the index was slightly below its level at the beginning of the present month.

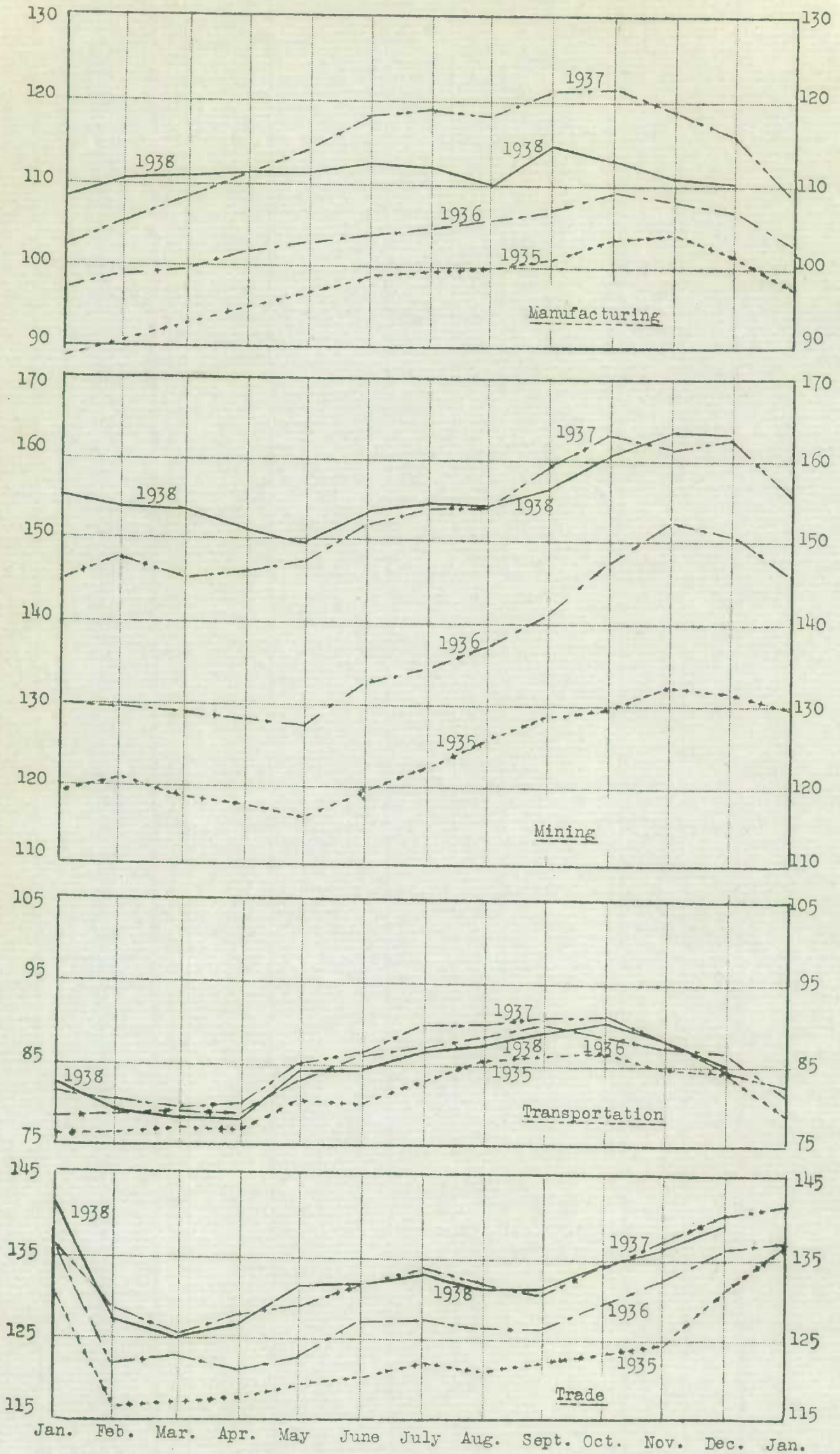
Trade.- Additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain was larger than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1937, but the index then was practically the same as at the date under review. The 1,683 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 122,477 persons in their employ, or 3,556 more than in their last report.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.





Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.





-6-

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was an improvement in employment at Oct. 17, as compared with Sept. 12, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland insured against unemployment under the general scheme, the percentage unemployed was 12.7 at Oct. 17, 1938, as compared with 12.8 at Sept. 12, 1938, and 10.1 at Oct. 18, 1937. Among insured workers of all classes, the percentage of unemployment was 12.3, as compared with 12.4 at Sept. 12, 1938, and 9.8 at Oct. 18, 1937. The insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, numbered approximately 12,294,000 at Oct. 18. This was 23,000 more than at Sept. 12, 1938, but, on a comparable basis, 210,000 less than at Oct. 18, 1937. The latest press reports state that between Oct. 17 and Nov. 14, there was an increase of 47,000 in the number of registered unemployed workers, as compared with an increase of 109,000 a year ago; the decline in the number of insured persons in employment was less marked than the increase in unemployment, amounting to 27,000, as against 84,000 a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

A further substantial gain in non-agricultural employment was shown in the United States in October, the additional employment of 248,000 workers over the month interval continuing the succession of gains which have been shown each month since July. Approximately 900,000 non-agricultural workers have been returned to jobs over this four-month interval. These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies. They also exclude temporary cannery employees who are not part of the normal labor supply, but are drawn into industry during the packing season. Gains were generally reported in the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed. Factory employment in October continued the upswing which began in July, the slightly larger-than-seasonal gain of 0.8 p.c. indicating the hiring of 53,000 additional workers between mid-September and mid-October. Excluding the decrease of approximately 103,000 casual workers in canneries, there was an increase of some 156,000 workers in other lines of manufacturing activity. While gains in factory employment and payrolls are usually reported from September to October, the current gains are significant as they are slightly more pronounced than the seasonally expected gains of 0.3 p.c. in employment and 1.6 p.c. in payrolls.

Gains in employment were reported in wholesale and retail trade establishments, and reports from anthracite and bituminous coal-mines and private building contractors showed slightly greater-than-seasonal expansion. Metal mines continued to expand their working forces, and telephone and telegraph companies and electric-railroad and motor-bus companies added workers to their payrolls. Year-round hotels also took on additional employees. Crude petroleum producing companies reported a reduction in working forces; laundries reported a seasonal loss, and dyeing and cleaning, brokerage, insurance, and quarrying firms reported declines of less than one p.c.

The current gain in factory employment raised the preliminary October index, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, to 89.5, this being a new high for the year, although it is 16.5 p.c. below the level of October, 1937. The preliminary October payroll index (83.7) also registered a new high for 1938, but was 19.9 p.c. below the October, 1937, level.

The gains were predominantly in the durable goods industries, the October employment index (79.0) for this group standing 4.9 p.c. above the September level. On the other hand, the non-durable goods showed a decline of 2.2 p.c.

New York.— The number employed in New York State factories dropped 0.5 p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November, according to data prepared by the State Department of Labor. Employment was about six p.c. lower than in November of 1937.

Massachusetts.— The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reported a contra-seasonal increase of 0.2 p.c. in the number employed in factories in November as compared with October. As compared with November, 1937, there was a decline of 3.3 p.c. The largest gains over October, 1938, were in cotton and woollen factories, while there were pronounced losses in boot and shoe and clothing manufacturing.

Illinois.— According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,730 establishments, there was an increase of 1.7 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September, the gain being contra-seasonal. Improvement was indicated in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. Employment continued at a lower level than in the same month of last year.

Wisconsin.— The Wisconsin Labor Market reported an increase of 1.3 p.c. in factory employment during October as compared with September. The index (based on the monthly average 1925-1927=100) stood at 81.4 at Oct. 15, 1938, compared with 83.1 in the preceding month, and at 101.6 at Oct. 15, 1937.



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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
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
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8

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

100.0      7.4      30.8      41.3      12.2      8.3

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.



-8-  
TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	95.7	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
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6

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

15.1      1.5      12.7      1.3              3.0      1.9              3.8              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,  
All (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	143.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.6	131.7	139.7

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

100.0	51.7	4.4	7.0	2.1	9.4	11.5	2.6	11.3
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	------

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	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	51.7	110.1	110.9	116.3	107.0	101.4	91.3	84.4
Animal products - edible	2.4	133.8	133.4	136.8	128.4	115.4	108.9	101.0
Fur and products	.4	96.5	95.1	93.4	95.5	101.5	89.0	88.7
Leather and products	2.0	105.0	106.1	102.8	106.0	103.8	94.3	86.8
Boots and shoes	1.3	103.2	104.5	101.3	103.2	102.6	92.3	87.7
Lumber and products	3.5	72.2	77.3	79.9	77.7	69.8	64.5	59.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	59.5	66.5	63.8	67.2	57.2	52.5	46.0
Furniture	.7	88.4	88.8	92.0	90.3	85.4	78.1	79.1
Other lumber products	1.0	99.8	104.8	120.3	100.8	96.2	90.7	76.5
Musical instruments	.1	50.3	53.5	52.2	50.2	51.8	52.3	44.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	121.5	134.7	122.3	122.5	114.7	103.7	103.1
Pulp and paper products	6.0	107.2	107.5	111.8	105.5	98.7	94.7	88.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	93.6	96.9	103.8	96.7	87.4	83.4	74.1
Paper products	1.0	136.4	136.0	138.8	127.9	118.1	109.4	103.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	114.6	111.7	113.0	109.5	106.9	104.5	101.4
Rubber products	1.2	105.6	106.1	111.6	101.2	98.3	92.3	89.2
Textile products	9.6	120.0	122.6	126.6	120.8	117.0	107.1	103.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	131.2	130.4	143.2	136.2	136.9	121.2	116.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	97.2	96.7	105.5	97.8	97.8	86.3	82.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	132.0	129.9	150.2	150.0	142.4	123.9	130.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	494.8	497.1	535.2	517.2	538.7	476.7	427.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	122.7	124.9	128.7	128.2	127.6	117.6	120.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	112.7	118.7	116.9	109.0	99.4	94.2	88.8
Other textile products	1.0	104.3	107.1	102.0	97.7	94.5	87.7	81.9
Tobacco	1.1	141.5	96.4	141.5	119.5	144.1	122.7	119.9
Beverages	.8	168.9	166.9	161.6	157.2	141.0	137.1	115.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	157.3	159.6	157.4	143.7	135.5	122.4	114.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	85.0	89.3	92.9	82.3	75.8	68.9	57.7
Electric light and power	1.5	131.7	137.9	128.4	117.5	116.2	113.1	104.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	130.8	136.0	152.9	125.0	124.5	111.3	96.3
Iron and steel products	11.7	97.2	93.9	108.7	92.1	86.8	71.4	63.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	113.5	115.4	139.2	120.9	115.7	92.3	74.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	116.9	113.7	133.3	110.4	93.6	83.3	68.3
Agricultural implements	.5	61.6	60.7	74.4	51.8	52.5	39.1	30.6
Land vehicles	5.1	91.3	84.6	100.0	87.1	83.7	67.8	63.3
Automobiles and parts	2.1	159.0	132.5	159.1	140.5	120.0	69.8	61.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	80.5	72.0	79.9	61.0	59.5	52.2	43.2
Heating appliances	.4	129.8	139.5	126.8	121.6	105.3	92.8	84.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	100.3	96.8	123.4	85.6	89.5	61.5	51.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	106.7	106.3	120.0	104.7	94.8	77.1	64.7
Other iron and steel products	1.9	103.3	103.7	112.3	95.3	87.2	77.4	68.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	155.3	155.6	158.3	140.4	125.8	110.4	93.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	152.3	156.1	151.4	142.5	137.5	132.2	125.9
Miscellaneous	.5	139.1	146.0	133.2	133.5	125.0	119.2	103.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	4.4	166.4	130.8	355.4	265.7	183.5	198.6	166.5
<b>MINING</b>	7.0	163.3	163.4	162.3	150.3	131.1	122.9	105.5
Coal	2.4	95.2	92.9	98.3	96.2	93.7	95.5	88.2
Metallic ores	3.8	332.3	335.5	316.7	283.7	230.3	206.1	159.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	131.1	135.8	140.2	126.7	104.8	87.2	80.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.1	84.0	85.5	85.9	81.7	81.0	79.8	81.0
Telegraphs	.5	93.8	97.0	95.6	92.0	91.7	88.6	84.5
Telephones	1.6	81.3	82.3	83.3	79.0	78.1	77.5	80.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.4	85.0	87.9	84.1	86.5	84.0	80.1	79.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	124.1	125.2	113.5	119.8	115.2	110.2	111.0
Steam railways	5.2	71.9	75.7	75.0	75.1	73.1	71.0	69.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	93.6	94.6	87.5	95.2	93.7	84.2	87.3
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.5	112.8	122.5	104.2	80.1	95.9	100.3	94.6
Building	2.7	69.5	80.4	75.4	51.5	67.3	55.2	42.5
Highway	7.0	227.5	238.2	182.5	133.5	171.0	193.9	194.6
Railway	1.8	48.9	56.3	59.4	59.4	55.3	54.7	55.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.6	131.7	132.8	130.6	122.4	116.3	115.2	108.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	126.0	126.5	126.1	115.7	112.0	113.9	106.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	141.5	143.3	138.7	132.9	122.0	115.6	109.9
<b>TRADE</b>	11.3	139.7	135.6	139.6	136.0	131.1	126.0	119.1
Retail	8.4	148.0	141.3	149.0	145.3	140.0	135.6	126.5
Wholesale	2.9	119.7	122.0	118.5	114.9	110.5	103.7	102.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	114.0	114.6	121.6	110.1	104.6	98.9	91.8

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	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<u>Maritime - Manufacturing</u>	32.4	97.7	101.8	117.1	107.4	99.4	95.9	83.6
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.3	60.3	72.2	77.4	79.3	61.1	72.5	56.0
Pulp and paper	4.7	142.0	154.5	175.0	156.3	150.1	141.7	145.0
Textile products	3.8	84.5	83.4	93.6	85.9	88.8	87.5	81.7
Iron and steel	10.1	99.3	96.8	129.9	113.2	109.9	96.0	78.8
Other manufactures	10.5	108.3	114.8	117.8	111.0	96.7	96.8	83.2
Logging	6.2	225.7	148.3	386.7	390.2	241.0	316.9	358.3
Mining	20.9	112.8	112.9	116.7	111.2	106.7	104.0	88.3
Communications	2.5	93.1	95.7	94.9	90.4	88.1	86.2	81.7
Transportation	8.8	61.5	60.4	62.8	64.2	64.1	74.0	59.8
Construction	17.3	151.0	184.7	154.2	133.5	147.1	133.4	100.2
Services	1.8	171.0	173.5	167.7	154.0	148.2	150.4	134.3
Trade	10.1	141.6	134.8	136.4	137.3	128.9	116.4	116.4
<u>Maritimes - All Industries</u>	100.0	109.8	112.6	122.5	115.3	107.5	106.9	93.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	53.8	109.9	112.0	115.5	104.8	102.0	92.9	85.6
Lumber products	2.3	71.6	83.9	84.5	79.7	69.5	66.9	63.5
Pulp and paper	7.2	103.2	103.4	105.8	99.0	92.7	87.9	79.5
Textile products	15.7	132.2	135.4	138.7	129.4	124.6	110.9	104.4
Iron and steel	8.0	81.7	81.2	96.3	78.4	77.2	69.0	61.4
Other manufactures	20.6	120.7	122.4	120.7	110.2	110.8	101.4	93.6
Logging	6.8	262.0	211.9	662.8	465.9	281.5	369.7	266.0
Mining	3.5	256.3	264.1	252.8	224.6	163.6	129.1	119.4
Communications	1.6	76.3	77.4	77.2	71.4	72.8	72.3	76.9
Transportation	8.6	85.7	89.2	86.3	88.5	89.0	79.8	87.0
Construction	14.5	250.0	136.6	97.2	70.9	70.6	52.8	71.2
Services	2.3	115.5	119.0	122.0	107.9	99.1	98.3	97.3
Trade	8.9	150.3	143.9	147.7	143.6	137.5	133.1	133.7
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	121.7	119.7	129.6	112.6	103.8	96.4	92.4
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.3	112.7	112.3	119.3	109.3	102.8	90.7	84.6
Lumber products	3.1	63.0	66.9	71.4	66.6	65.9	59.8	56.5
Pulp and paper	6.5	108.7	108.7	110.8	105.7	98.1	95.7	89.9
Textile products	9.9	110.4	112.2	117.6	114.8	112.4	105.5	104.8
Iron and steel	17.0	109.0	104.8	120.5	100.5	91.6	69.8	60.7
Other manufactures	25.8	129.9	130.4	133.7	125.3	118.7	107.8	100.7
Logging	2.5	119.8	94.6	285.9	214.4	172.6	142.0	130.6
Mining	5.8	265.3	265.1	256.3	239.0	197.0	175.4	138.9
Communications	1.9	77.3	78.4	81.8	78.0	76.0	74.7	75.8
Transportation	6.6	81.4	83.0	84.0	83.5	80.0	75.2	74.1
Construction	7.7	93.5	110.5	124.0	84.8	96.1	145.6	122.3
Services	2.6	156.9	157.7	151.7	146.3	143.6	143.9	132.0
Trade	10.6	144.0	140.1	147.3	141.7	138.1	133.3	124.3
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	114.4	115.0	125.8	112.9	107.0	101.7	93.3
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	29.7	104.3	103.7	106.2	104.4	98.2	92.1	86.3
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	1.8	83.6	88.8	94.0	85.9	77.0	73.8	74.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	100.7	97.8	98.3	96.3	94.0	87.2	85.9
Textile products	2.3	133.2	144.3	128.5	134.4	113.9	108.6	105.9
Iron and steel	9.4	78.0	72.1	78.2	76.6	77.4	73.3	69.3
Other manufactures	13.3	137.9	141.0	142.5	140.7	127.1	118.4	107.0
Logging	1.1	96.0	42.5	131.5	91.6	87.1	118.2	49.2
Mining	8.9	134.2	126.8	136.4	125.0	119.2	122.6	119.0
Communications	2.7	94.2	98.0	93.3	89.3	93.0	92.9	94.0
Transportation	19.3	94.1	101.9	88.5	92.7	89.5	87.5	84.4
Construction	14.6	82.5	108.2	71.4	66.7	102.1	79.6	76.7
Services	3.2	114.9	113.3	108.1	104.3	96.3	92.2	90.6
Trade	20.5	124.2	121.3	120.6	121.4	117.8	111.1	105.1
<u>Prairies - All Industries</u>	100.0	103.5	108.1	100.5	98.6	101.3	94.3	89.3
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	40.7	108.2	110.8	108.5	103.9	93.2	83.7	75.9
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.0	89.3	89.7	88.0	92.3	77.6	65.9	57.4
Pulp and paper	5.1	103.3	102.7	123.3	117.3	107.8	101.6	90.7
Textile products	1.3	125.4	128.4	121.7	119.6	115.3	87.5	89.5
Iron and steel	3.7	89.2	86.3	85.4	78.0	73.0	62.8	58.8
Other manufactures	17.6	136.0	143.9	132.2	119.1	110.2	103.3	96.0
Logging	8.6	108.2	93.3	118.7	95.9	86.5	59.1	63.9
Mining	10.5	114.4	118.9	107.9	99.8	90.5	90.3	73.9
Communications	3.3	109.0	108.0	107.1	104.7	98.2	95.1	93.0
Transportation	12.8	96.5	94.6	89.6	97.3	88.9	85.7	87.4
Construction	9.4	77.3	90.8	90.9	80.7	127.9	135.7	119.8
Services	3.5	112.2	110.5	111.0	102.4	97.6	94.6	89.5
Trade	11.2	136.3	137.1	144.4	134.9	125.3	117.2	106.0
<u>B.C. - All Industries</u>	100.0	105.8	107.5	107.5	101.5	99.3	92.9	85.4

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



TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1934=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	60.4	103.8	105.1	108.4	97.1	94.9	87.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	133.0	133.6	128.3	116.0	115.3	108.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	113.1	109.9	109.9	106.9	104.6	101.8
Textiles	14.5	114.7	119.7	117.4	106.5	98.5	90.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	117.5	116.8	114.5	114.2	136.2	122.5
Iron and steel	12.2	79.1	79.9	91.5	74.5	73.9	65.7
Other manufactures	19.9	106.5	107.2	111.1	100.5	94.9	89.9
Communications	2.3	63.9	64.2	65.1	62.6	62.8	64.2
Transportation	8.8	96.2	96.8	95.5	99.8	99.5	96.0
Construction	10.0	103.6	109.9	64.0	79.6	39.4	43.7
Trade	14.8	143.5	137.8	141.5	136.4	132.0	124.7
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.2	107.1	104.3	98.3	91.9	86.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	49.3	101.3	101.9	99.7	96.9	94.5	89.6
Leather products	13.4	88.2	92.2	75.9	96.5	99.8	88.5
Other manufactures	35.9	107.3	106.4	110.5	97.1	92.1	90.1
Transportation	10.7	97.1	102.9	93.8	99.9	108.1	96.6
Construction	19.9	285.5	276.2	88.1	70.6	135.5	96.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	119.2	119.1	99.3	95.2	99.0	92.4
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.2	107.4	109.5	110.2	103.0	97.9	92.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	119.0	120.3	124.9	116.6	110.3	110.9
Printing and publishing	9.2	129.1	128.3	132.4	125.1	117.8	112.2
Textiles	10.3	91.3	96.4	93.9	90.6	88.6	88.8
Iron and steel	10.4	96.4	95.2	101.9	86.5	77.4	66.9
Other manufactures	27.0	111.4	114.6	112.3	107.2	103.8	96.9
Communications	2.6	67.2	67.8	67.8	65.3	64.6	67.2
Transportation	5.5	95.4	94.2	96.1	94.2	91.5	88.8
Construction	2.6	59.5	61.3	76.5	59.4	57.4	62.9
Trade	21.2	131.8	123.9	137.2	134.7	129.1	127.6
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.8	109.6	111.9	105.7	100.8	97.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.6	96.0	97.5	99.7	92.8	88.7	84.4
Lumber products	3.8	45.6	46.3	47.8	37.7	45.2	39.0
Pulp and paper	16.6	97.4	94.7	98.1	92.1	85.8	88.6
Other manufactures	26.2	113.1	117.9	119.5	113.1	106.7	97.9
Construction	11.6	112.4	113.3	91.4	120.6	162.2	136.3
Trade	22.4	144.6	141.2	140.8	134.1	127.6	114.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	100.0	105.6	106.1	105.2	104.3	103.6	96.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	81.0	100.7	103.2	117.8	100.0	99.2	84.0
Textiles	17.1	87.9	88.3	93.1	93.1	91.7	81.6
Electrical apparatus	9.7	103.9	105.5	134.5	104.9	107.6	92.6
Iron and steel	28.8	93.7	95.8	125.2	92.8	93.3	71.9
Other manufactures	25.4	121.5	127.0	122.4	114.6	110.9	100.6
Construction	3.9	81.1	75.0	47.7	56.9	56.1	38.4
Trade	9.4	134.9	133.1	142.3	134.4	129.3	125.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	100.0	102.4	103.8	116.2	101.7	100.4	86.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	87.2	164.0	141.9	166.8	140.0	126.2	75.5
Iron and steel	66.8	163.2	135.1	169.0	138.4	125.5	64.5
Other manufactures	20.4	166.8	164.8	158.7	145.7	129.0	115.8
Construction	1.9	43.2	45.4	54.9	28.3	45.5	41.9
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	100.0	148.2	130.6	153.1	129.4	118.7	77.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	47.6	96.9	98.7	99.3	98.3	95.9	89.9
Animal products - edible	5.8	130.7	133.9	146.7	138.0	132.6	128.2
Printing and publishing	5.6	104.7	99.3	101.9	99.4	101.2	95.3
Textiles	5.9	135.0	147.8	131.7	143.5	119.9	113.0
Iron and steel	16.2	71.7	72.0	75.7	75.7	76.2	69.9
Other manufactures	14.1	114.2	117.4	113.2	109.3	108.3	102.7
Transportation	9.5	77.5	80.8	77.7	82.4	72.0	72.9
Construction	2.2	31.8	38.6	37.5	31.4	65.2	31.4
Trade	32.1	108.3	102.0	105.8	106.3	104.6	98.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	100.0	94.6	94.7	95.4	94.7	94.1	87.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.3	114.5	114.2	111.0	109.3	101.1	84.5
Lumber products	8.4	78.6	75.8	74.1	89.7	76.5	52.9
Other manufactures	30.9	130.8	131.7	127.8	118.3	112.4	99.1
Communications	7.1	108.6	107.0	106.6	103.3	97.5	93.5
Transportation	18.1	109.6	102.3	96.3	107.5	98.3	94.7
Construction	5.9	55.7	69.8	69.3	45.2	59.0	39.4
Services	6.3	113.4	111.8	114.5	103.3	99.6	96.8
Trade	23.1	138.4	137.2	145.3	139.4	129.5	120.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	100.0	110.6	110.4	109.5	106.0	100.3	89.0

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.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515166