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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

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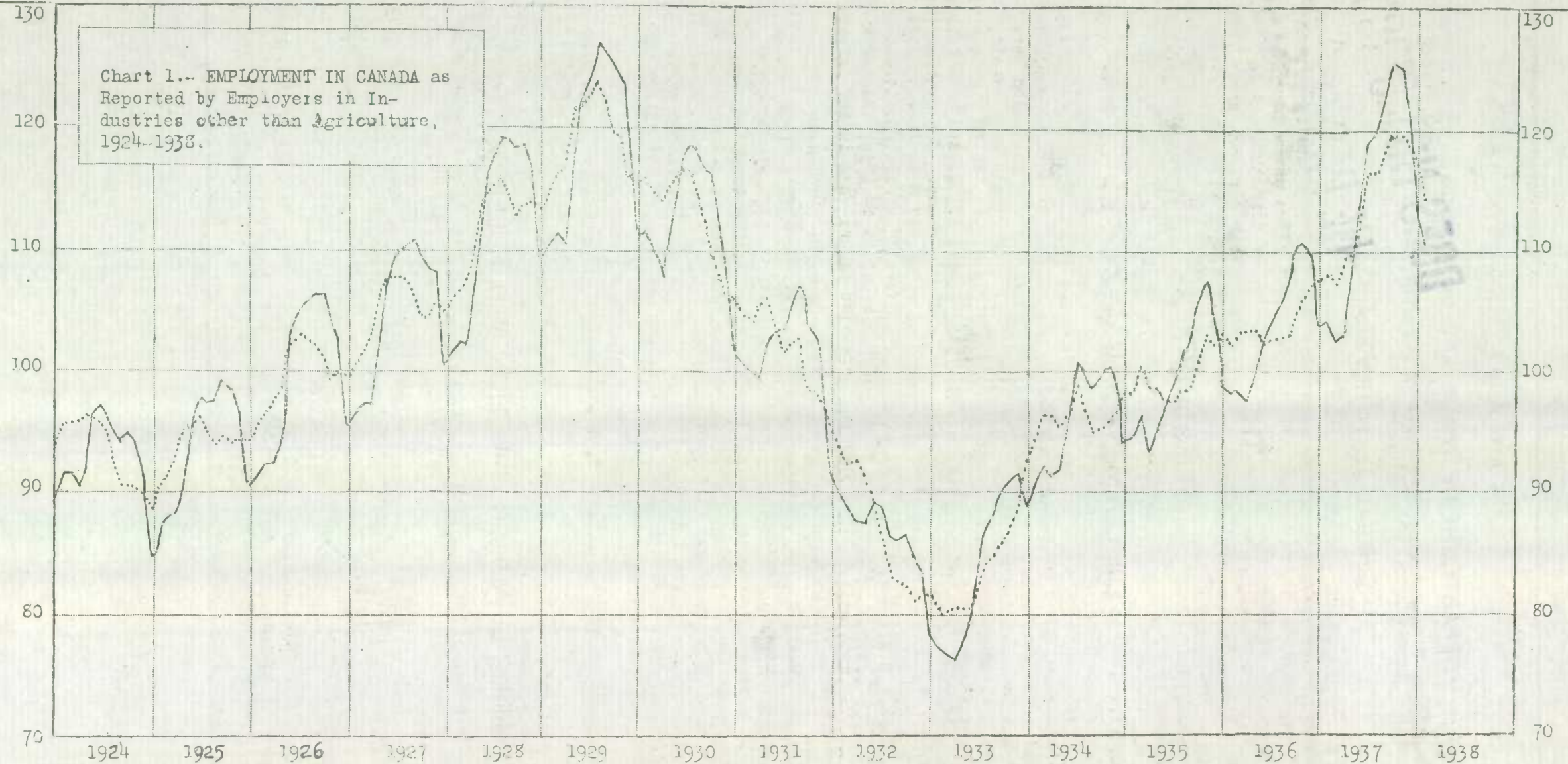


Chart 1.-- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

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

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

Issued Feb. 26, 1938.

T H E F E B R U A R Y E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

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

General Summary.

Employment at Feb. 1, 1938, showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,402 firms whose payrolls aggregated 1,052,551 persons, compared with 1,081,603 in the preceding month. This reduction of 29,052 workers, or 2.7 p.c. compared unfavourably with the small gain that usually though not invariably has been indicated at Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1921. The crude index declined from 113.4 at the beginning of January, to 110.4 at Feb. 1; it was then higher than at the same date in any other February of the record except 1930, being practically the same as at Feb. 1, 1929.

The factors used in eliminating the seasonal influences from the crude index numbers of employment have recently been recalculated upon the experience of the years 1929 to 1937, rather than upon the longer period formerly used. Changing industrial conditions have tended to alter the seasonal movements typical of earlier years for which statistics are available, and students of this aspect of the situation have decided that the seasonal indexes should be revised at fairly frequent intervals, using only the data of recent years in calculating these factors. As in the case of the indexes formerly used for this purpose, the link relative method has been followed in calculating the new factors for eliminating the seasonal trends. The seasonally-adjusted index, calculated upon the new basis, declined from 117.8 at Jan. 1, 1938, to 114.7 at the beginning of February; although the seasonally-corrected indexes in these two months were lower than in any of the last six months of 1937, they were higher than in the first half of last year and were also higher than in any earlier month since the summer of 1930.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that at Feb. 1, 1938, there was seasonal recovery in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 8,678 workers, or 1.6 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1938. This gain was smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; however, factory employment continued at a high level, the index being higher than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, except 1929. Within this division, the iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and rubber industries showed the greatest improvement.

The non-manufacturing industries generally showed curtailment. There were exceptionally large losses in trade, construction and logging, while the general trend was also downward in mining, transportation, communications and services. Except in logging, the reductions were seasonal in character, although the declines in most cases exceeded the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1921. This was, of course, to some extent reaction from the exceptionally high level of industrial activity generally indicated in recent months. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears, beginning on page 4.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1937, shows that the 9,996 firms from whom statistics had been received, had reported an aggregate payroll of 987,719, as compared with 985,644 in the preceding month. The index then, however, was 6.3 points lower than at Feb. 1, 1938, when it stood at 110.4.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in the years since 1926 are as follows:- 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1; 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6 and 1926, 91.8.

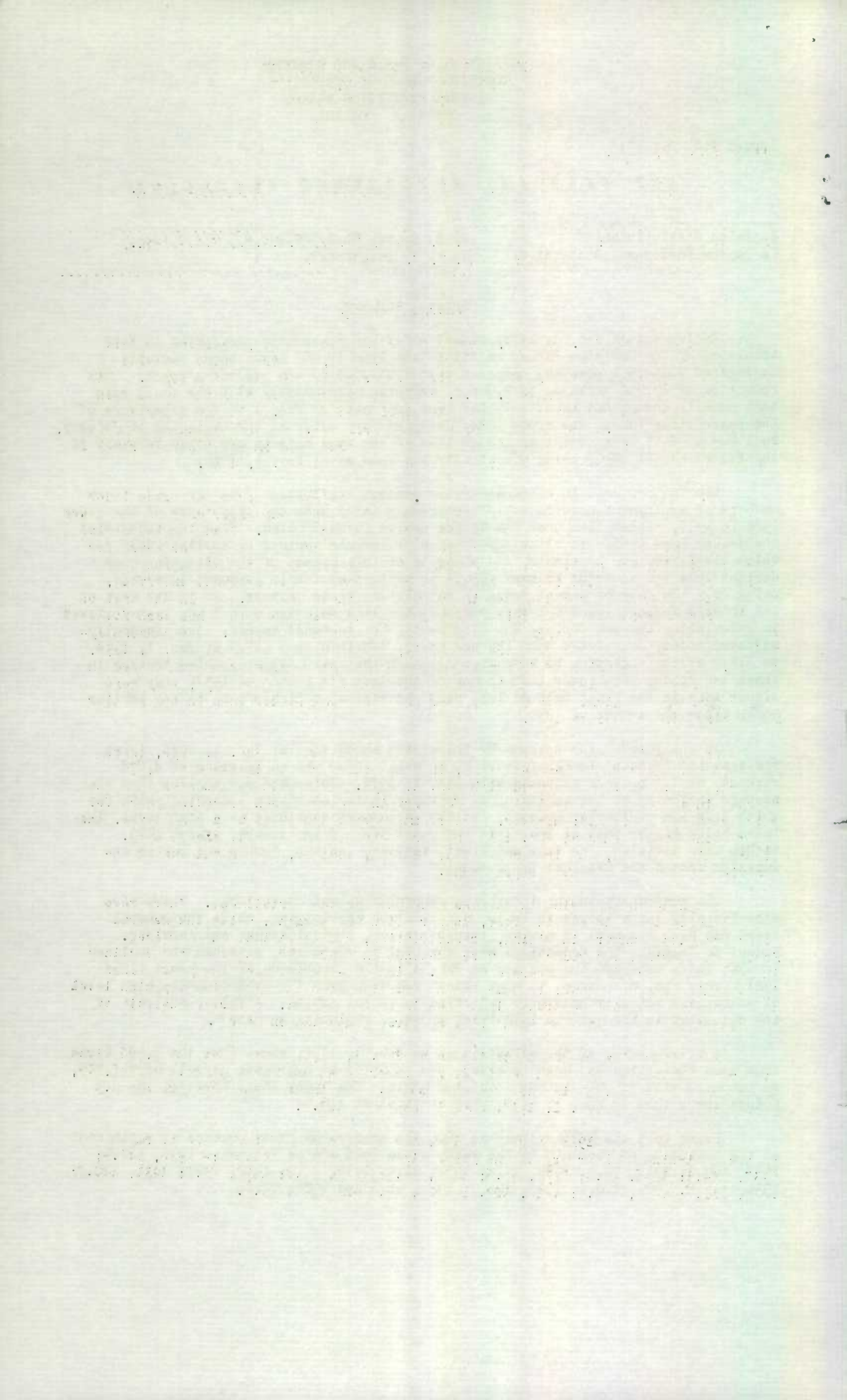
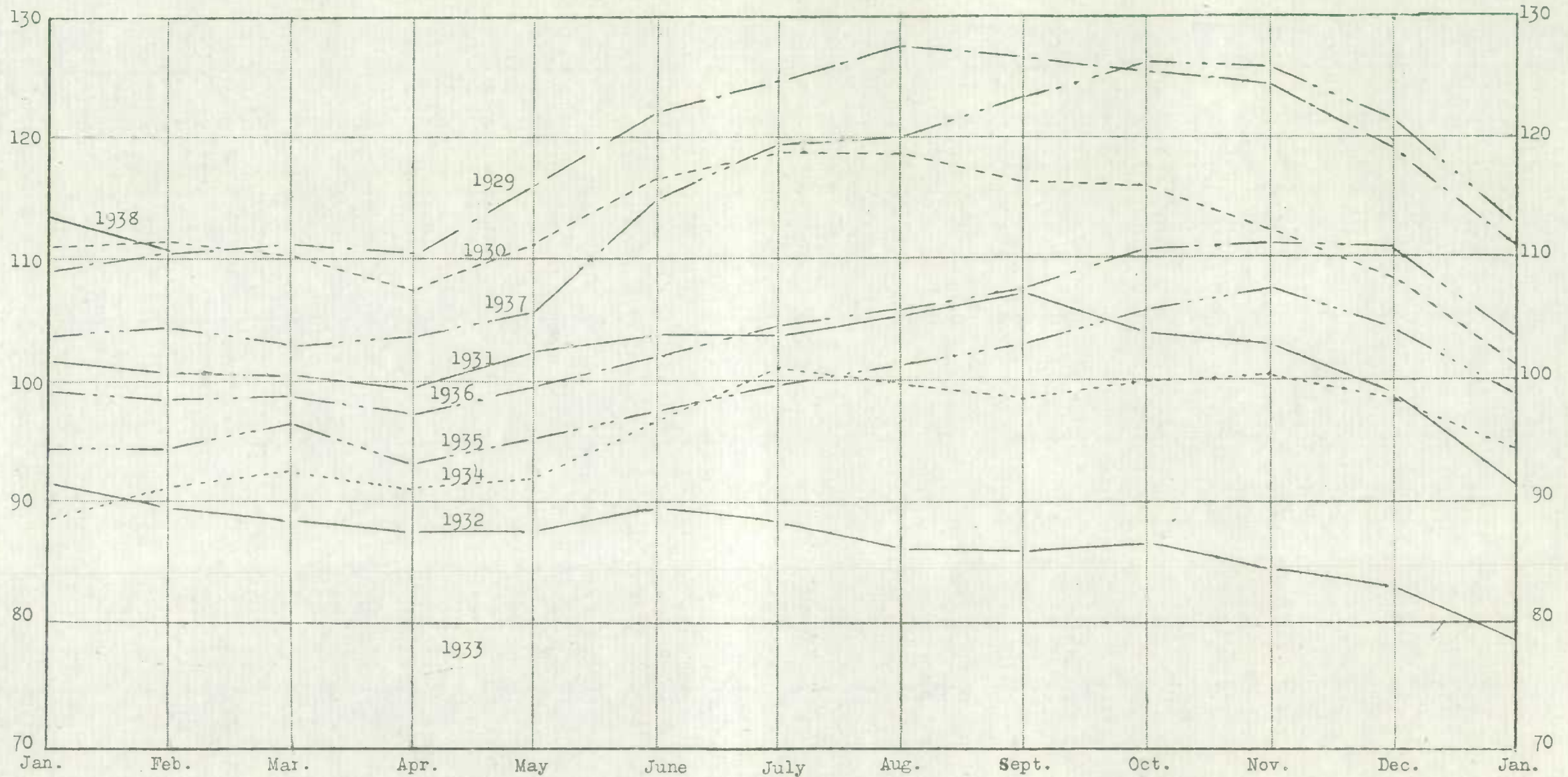


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



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.

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. The following shows the latest available estimates, those for December, 1937, together with the estimates for the same month in each of the preceding nine years:-

December	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)
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,693	2,227	466
1935	2,627	2,117	510
1934	2,573	2,012	561
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

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

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Employment by Economic Areas.

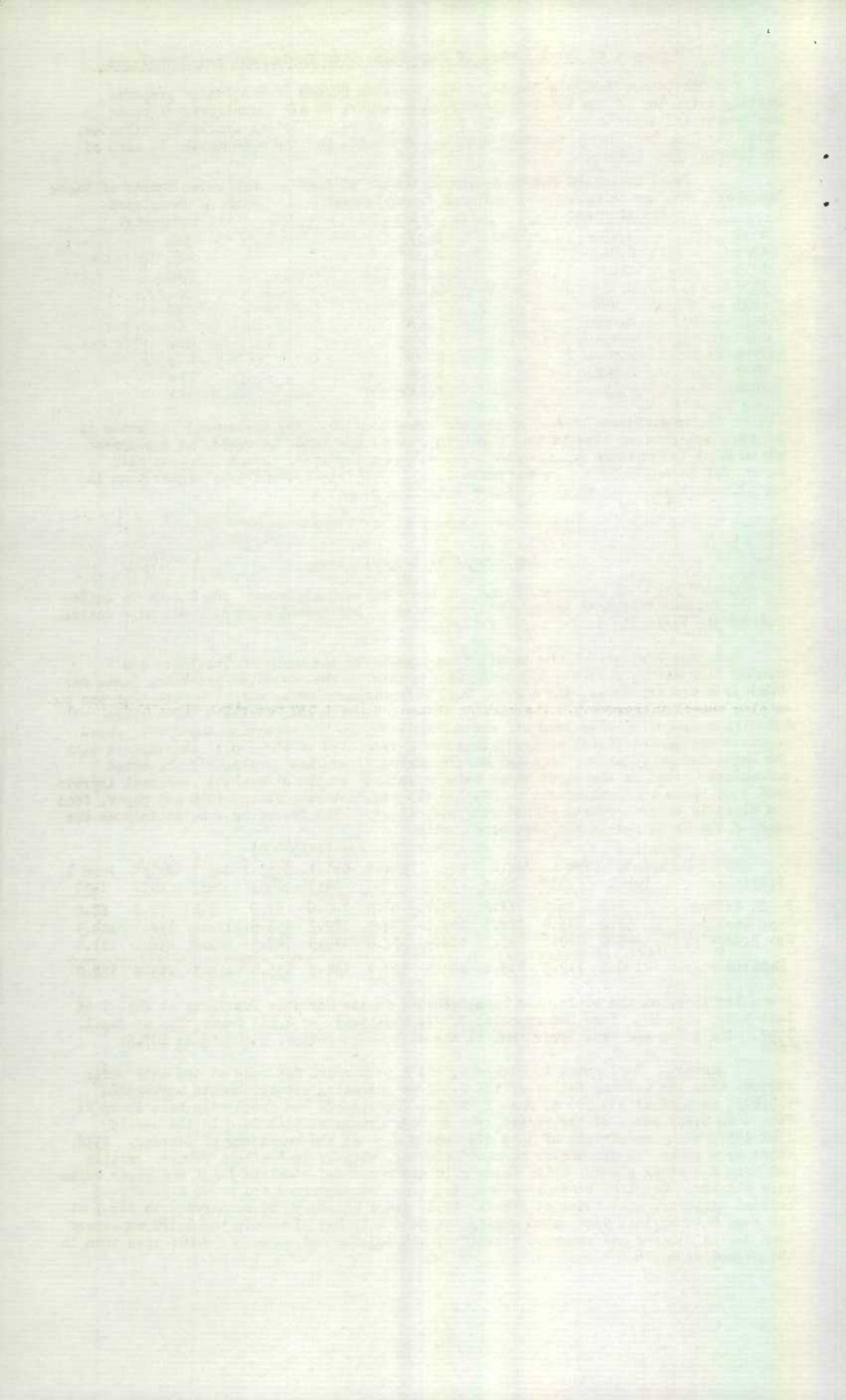
Curtailment was recorded in each of the five economic areas, the losses in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced. Employment generally was more active than at the beginning of February of last year.

Maritime Provinces. The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the seventeen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being slightly more than one p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that exceeded the average, 2,543 persons having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the 722 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 81,187 workers; this was a reduction of three p.c. as compared with the beginning of January. Logging, manufacturing, trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the first-named being greatest; on the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, food and electric current plants showed reduced activity. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

Provinces	Relative	Index Numbers (1926=100)									
	Weight Feb. 1	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937	
P. E. Island	1.8	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0	
Nova Scotia	55.2	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3	
New Brunswick	43.0	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4	
Maritimes	100.0	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0	

A smaller loss, on the whole, had been recorded in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 689 firms had reported 77,471 employees, or 1,511 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1937. The index then was lower than at the date under review, standing at 107.5.

Quebec. Employment in Quebec showed a pronounced decrease at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,502 co-operating establishments aggregated 319,213, as against 333,586 at Jan. 1, 1938. Improvement has frequently been shown at Feb. 1 in other years of the record, the average change at that date in the period, 1921-1937, being an advance of just over one p.c. At the beginning of February, 1938, there were gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, rubber, textile and iron and steel plants, while food, pulp and paper and electric light and power works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed reduced activity. The index at Feb. 1, 1938, stood at 114.5, as compared with 106.7 at the same date of last year, when employment generally had advanced; the 2,370 employers then making returns had reported a staff of 295,867 men and women, or 7,016 more than in the preceding month.



Ontario. A moderate decline, on the whole, was indicated in Ontario; recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and vegetable food factories, and in mining, but reductions were reported in logging, transportation, construction and retail trade. Data were received from 4,610 firms employing 453,035 persons at the date under review, as compared with 458,318 at the beginning of January. This loss of 5,283 workers compared unfavourably with the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years, 1921-1937. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,457 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 421,056; the index then stood at 108.4, as compared with 116.2 at the latest date.

Prairie Provinces. Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the seventeen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,498 co-operating firms reduced their payrolls by 5,677 persons, to 117,083 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel and lumber plants. Logging was also more active. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, transportation, trade and construction released employees, the losses in the last two industries being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1938, was greater than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, also exceeding the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1937; the 1,445 employers then furnishing statistics had reduced their working forces of 116,160 from 119,755 at Jan. 1, 1937. The index stood at 91.7 at the date under review, compared with 91.4 at Feb. 1 of last year. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926-100):-

Provinces	Relative	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1
	Weight Feb. 1	1938	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
Manitoba	47.8	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	20.1	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.1	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

British Columbia. There was a further decrease in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1. Trade, services, construction, transportation and communications reported reduced activity, while lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories and mining showed improvement. The working forces of the 1,070 reporting firms aggregated 82,033, a loss of 1,174 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. The general curtailment in staffs compared unfavourably with the moderate increase that, on the average, has been indicated from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the last seventeen years, but was much smaller than the decline at the beginning of February in 1937; the labour forces of the 1,035 co-operating establishments had then been reduced by 3,527 to 77,165. The index, at 91.3, at Feb. 1 of last year, was lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 96.4.

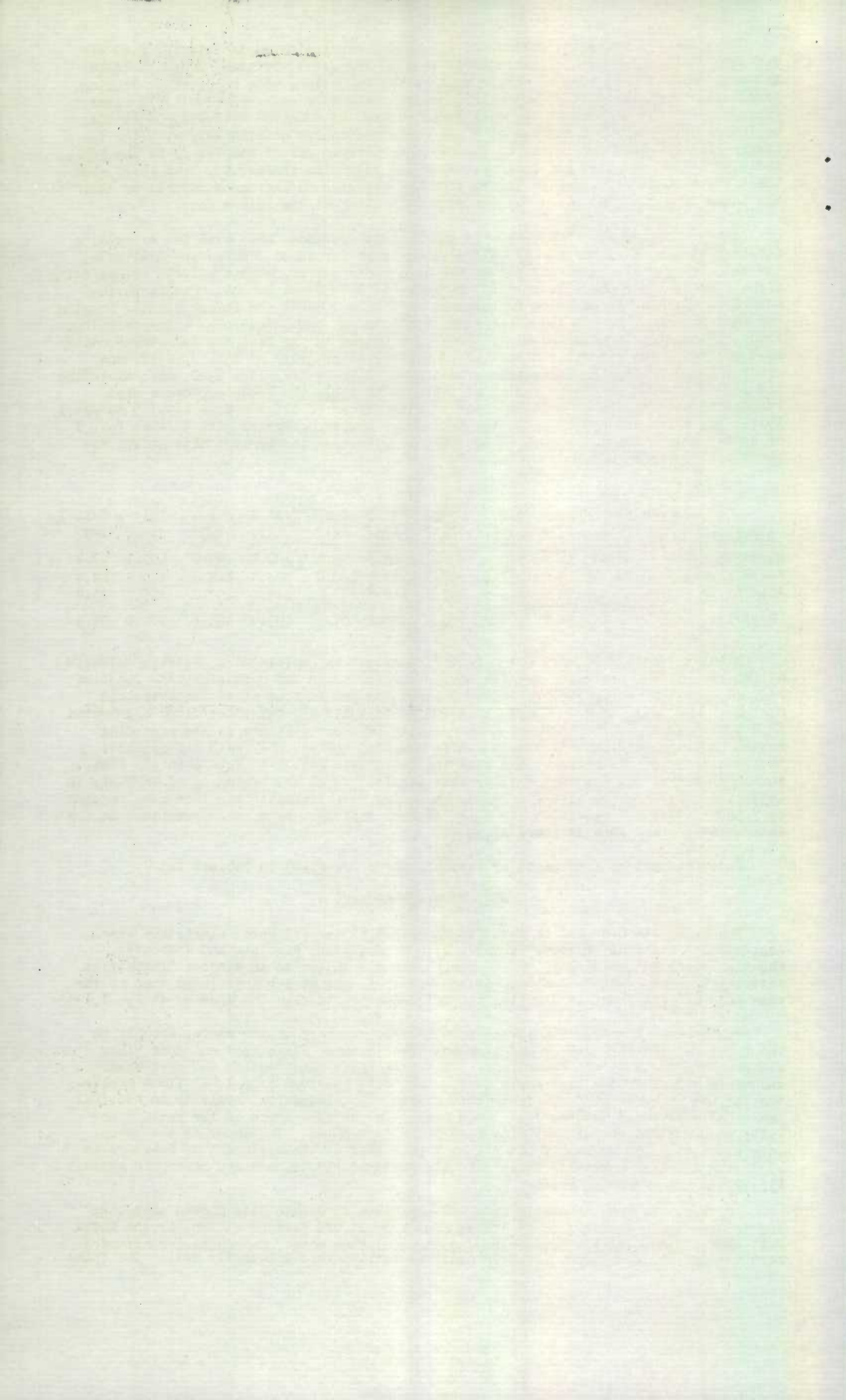
Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while improvement was indicated in Windsor. Industrial activity in each of these centres, except Winnipeg, was at a higher level than at the same date of last year; in Winnipeg the index was practically the same as at Feb. 1, 1937.

Montreal. Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile, rubber and iron and steel groups, while food and some other classes reported moderate reductions. Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also afforded less employment. Data were received from 1,423 firms employing 146,686 workers, or 2,192 fewer than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 97.5, or nearly six points higher than at the beginning of February in 1937; the 1,368 co-operating firms had then employed 137,962 men and women, as against 135,727 in the preceding month.

Quebec. Returns tabulated from 177 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 13,345 at Jan. 1 to 13,086 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling from 100.0 at the former to 97.9 at the latter date. Manufacturing afforded more employment, but trade, services and construction were seasonally dull. The index



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was several points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, although a smaller decline had then been reported by the 175 establishments whose data were received; their working forces had numbered 12,243.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was also slacker; on the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, leather, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 2,844 in the number employed by the 1,571 co-operating firms, who had 132,038 workers. This reduction exceeded that indicated at the beginning of February, 1937, but the index of employment was then over four points lower than that of 106.1 at the date under review. The 1,519 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago, had a personnel of 126,536.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, but manufacturing was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and four establishments in Ottawa reported 13,454 workers, or 469 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the beginning of February, 1937, when a rather larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated by the 201 co-operating firms, who then had 13,110 employees.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a recession, mainly in transportation, trade and manufacturing. Statistics were tabulated from 295 employers with a staff of 34,807 men and women, compared with 35,408 in the preceding month. The index, at 107.9, was over six points higher than at Feb. 1 of a year ago; an increase had then been reported by the 289 establishments furnishing information whose payrolls included 32,731 persons.

Windsor.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories; trade was quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 179 co-operating firms employed 21,044 workers, as against 20,160 at Jan. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in 1937, when a force of 19,821 had been reported by 175 firms; the index then stood at 145.2, compared with 154.3 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, although construction and communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 487 employers with a personnel of 38,500, compared with 39,654 in the preceding month. Employment was at practically the same level as at Feb. 1 of last year, when rather more extensive curtailment had been indicated by the 479 co-operating establishments, employing 38,308 persons, as compared with 39,540 at the beginning of January, 1937.

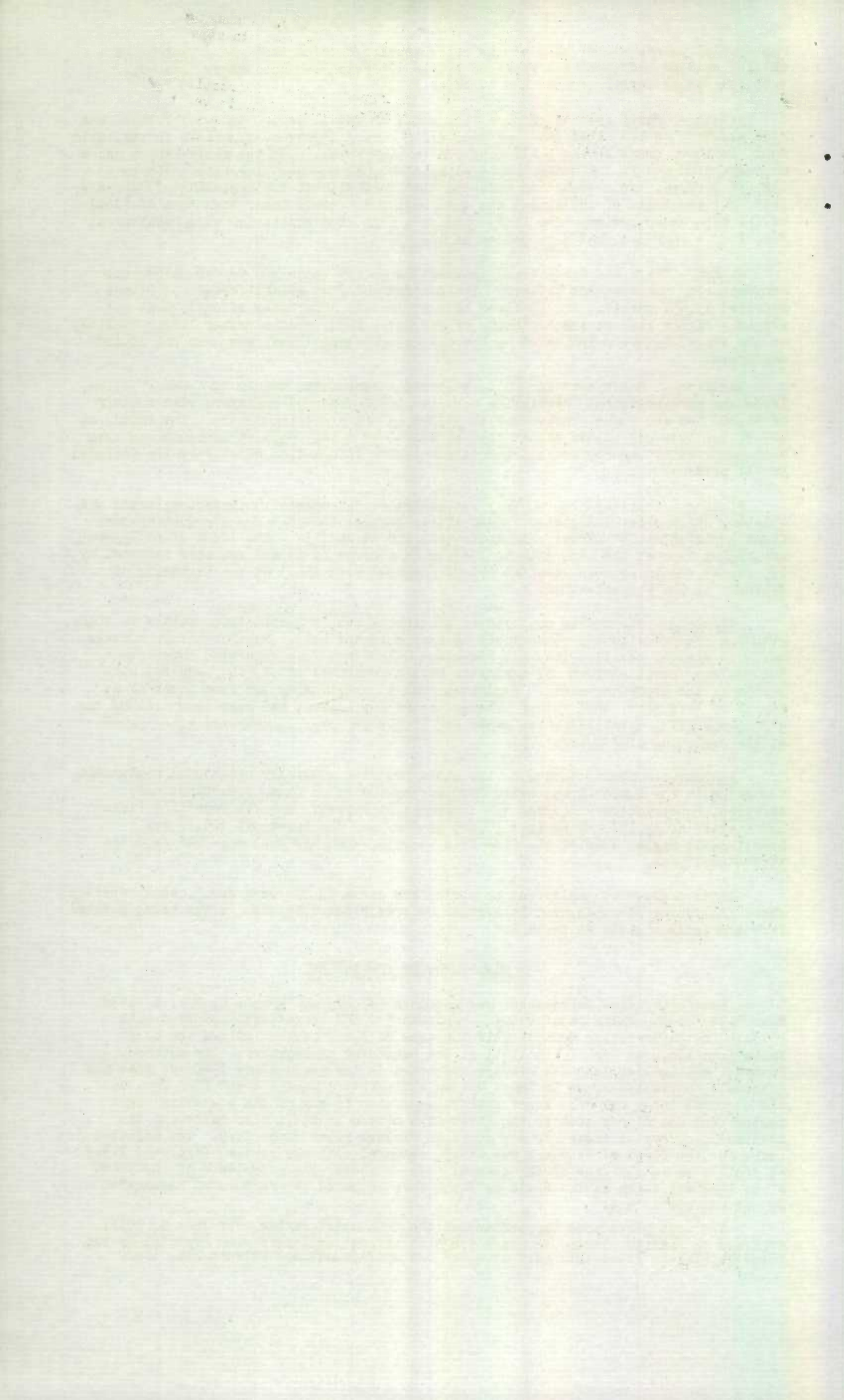
Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported generally heightened employment, the gains in the lumber group being largest; on the other hand, communications, services, construction and trade released employees. The 461 reporting firms had a staff of 34,128, as against 35,123 at Jan. 1. The index, at 105.3, was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1937, when 438 employers had reported 33,748 employees.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Improvement was noted in factory employment at Feb. 1, 1938, when 5,995 co-operating manufacturers reported 560,852 operatives, compared with 552,174 in the preceding month. This increase of 8,678 persons raised the crude index from 108.6 at Jan. 1, to 110.3 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the seasonally-corrected curve in Chart 4, has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1; the adjusted index for Feb. 1 was rather lower than in any of the preceding eight months, but was higher than in the first five months of 1937, also exceeding the seasonally-corrected index for any month in earlier years since 1929. The adjusted index for the first of February was 114.5, compared with the revised figure of 115.9 at Jan. 1; as in the case of the general index numbers, the experience of the years since 1928 was taken as the basis on which were computed the factors of seasonal-adjustment now in use.

The most pronounced improvement at the date under review over Jan. 1, 1938, occurred in textile plants, in which 5,675 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain exceeded the average advance between Jan. 1 and



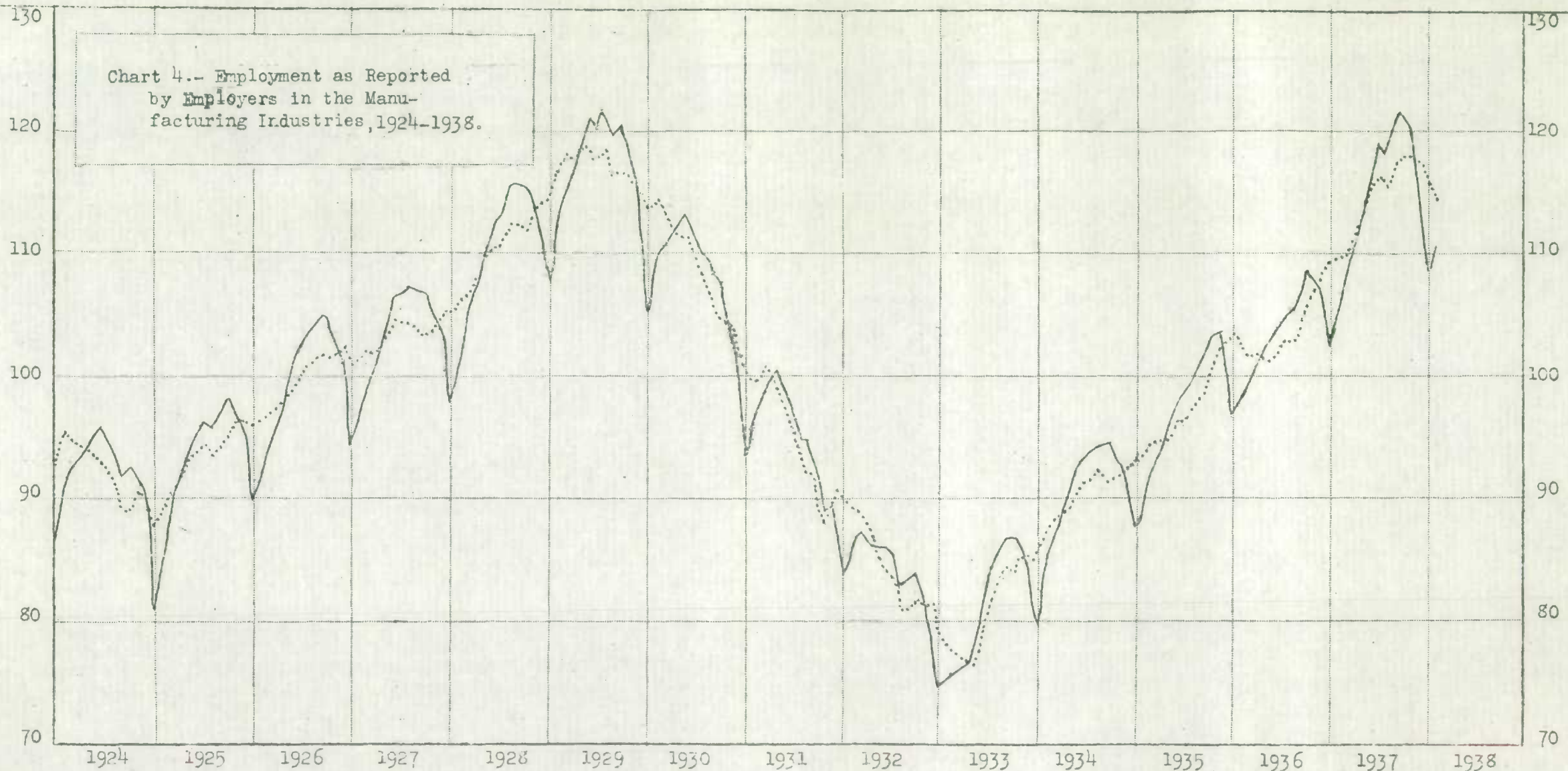
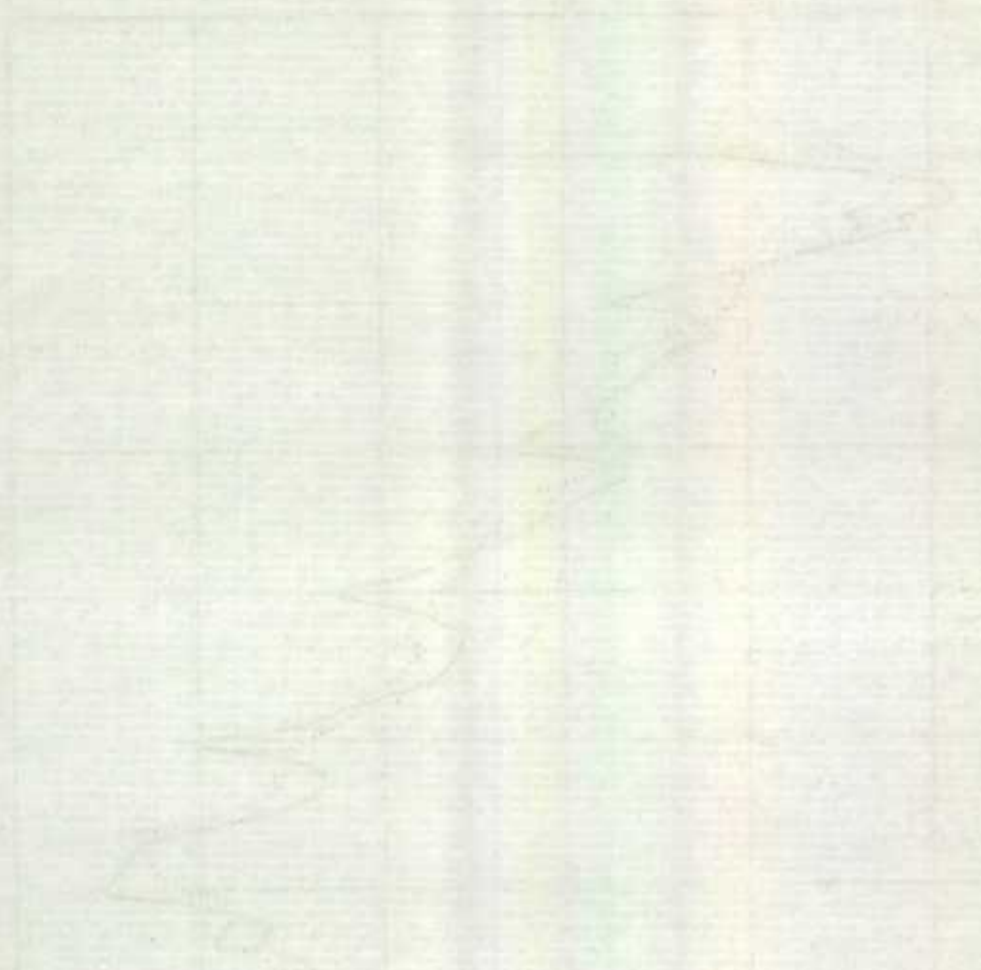


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

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.



Graph of $y = x^2$ for x from 0 to 6. The curve is a parabola opening upwards, starting at the origin (0,0) and ending at (6,36).



Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. There were also substantial increases in iron and steel, leather, lumber, rubber and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and electric light and power plants showed curtailment.

The Feb. 1, 1938, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 110.3, compared with 108.6 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows:- 1937, 105.3; 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2 and 1926, 93.0

The 5,811 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 533,770 employees, as compared with 519,220 at the opening of 1937. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a larger scale than at the latest date, but the index at Feb. 1, 1938, was 4.7 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1937.

Logging.- An important decline was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging, in which employment, however, continued at a higher level than at the same date in earlier years of the record. The 394 co-operating firms employed a staff of 83,625 men at Feb. 1, 1938, as compared with 93,066 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, while little general change was shown in British Columbia, and the tendency elsewhere was upward.

Mining.- There was a seasonal loss in employment in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided gain, but reductions were reported in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 154.3, as compared with 147.6 at that date in 1937. Statements for Feb. 1, 1938, were received from 405 operators with 71,354 employees, or 389 fewer than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 22,149 persons, compared with 22,718 in the preceding month. The number employed was larger than at the same date of last year, although the recorded loss had then been rather smaller.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in railway operation, in cartage and storage and in shipping and longshore work. The 467 co-operating employers had 95,813 workers, as compared with 98,662 in the preceding month. The transportation index stood at 79.6 at Feb. 1, 1938, compared with 80.7 at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while that in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 12,256 in the number employed by the 1,187 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 85,292 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date in 1937, but employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 57.2, as compared with 71.6 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in services as a whole showed a reduction, which occurred largely in the hotel division; 487 establishments reported 28,244 employees, or 901 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 128.4, was some nine points higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a larger scale had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 11,325 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,383 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 105,222 at the date under review. This reduction was on a larger scale than that reported at the beginning of February in 1938, and other years of the record. The index, at 127.9 at the latest date, was fractionally lower than that of 128.4 at Feb. 1, 1937.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment between Nov. 15 and Dec. 13, a substantial part of which was due, however, to the effect of adverse weather conditions at the latter date; according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed

at Dec. 13, 1937, was 12.2, as compared with 11.0 at Nov. 15, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 0.6 in the percentage unemployed as compared with Dec. 14, 1936. Recent press reports state that 1,827,607 persons were out of work at Jan. 17, 1938, the highest figure since April, 1936. Compared with Dec. 13, 1937, there was an increase of 162,200 in the number unemployed, while there was also an increase of about 195,000 over Jan. 25, 1937. The persons in employment numbered approximately 11,309,000 at Jan. 17, 1938, a decline of 128,000 from December, but on a comparable basis, an increase of about 87,000 over Jan. 25, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

New York.- According to preliminary tabulations made by the State Department of Labor, employment in New York declined by 5.8 p.c. from the middle of December, 1937, to the middle of January, 1938; this reduction greatly exceeded that recorded, on the average, in January of the last 23 years. All main industrial groups reported losses, on the whole, in the employment afforded, but the largest declines were in the textile, metal and machinery and stone, clay and glass industries.

Illinois.- Statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor show a contra-seasonal decrease of 2.5 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,361 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in December as compared with November; their staffs aggregated 626,782 workers. The index of employment (average 1925-1927=100) declined from 86.6 in December, 1936, to 84.9 in December, 1937.

Wisconsin.- From November 15 to December 15, 1937, employment in Wisconsin factories decreased 4.3 p.c., but was greater than in December, 1936, the gain in the comparison being 4.3 p.c.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
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	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.5	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

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

100.0 7.7 30.3 43.1 11.1 7.8

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
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	--	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
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

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

13.9 1.2 12.5 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.7 3.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All									
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	77.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	75.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
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	87.1	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

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

100.0	53.3	7.9	6.8	2.1	9.1	8.1	2.7	10.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	53.3	110.3	108.6	105.3	98.5	90.1	84.2	75.0
Animal products - edible	2.3	122.5	127.6	118.5	108.5	102.9	95.3	88.1
Fur and products	.2	76.1	76.4	79.4	81.3	78.4	74.1	65.8
Leather and products	2.0	103.9	99.4	108.6	104.5	98.7	89.2	82.2
Boots and shoes	1.4	108.4	101.2	111.2	108.1	103.0	92.9	88.9
Lumber and products	3.7	72.7	70.1	71.3	65.9	58.4	57.0	44.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	58.0	54.5	60.0	55.3	45.9	45.5	31.2
Furniture	.7	85.7	82.9	85.3	78.7	71.3	73.0	64.1
Other lumber products	1.1	107.9	108.3	95.5	88.9	86.9	80.4	69.3
Musical instruments	.1	40.3	36.5	44.6	41.9	31.1	32.5	22.3
Plant products - edible	2.9	103.7	103.3	101.2	96.4	94.0	89.1	89.8
Pulp and paper products	6.2	107.1	107.4	102.5	96.2	92.4	87.1	83.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	97.5	99.1	92.7	83.9	79.5	74.3	67.7
Paper products	1.0	129.9	128.6	123.0	112.8	105.6	98.2	94.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	111.8	111.0	108.5	106.8	104.8	100.4	100.4
Rubber products	1.2	101.9	97.8	97.5	94.0	90.7	86.6	72.3
Textile products	10.1	123.0	116.4	120.8	115.2	105.0	102.4	89.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	137.5	134.5	138.7	134.8	121.0	119.4	99.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	99.9	99.5	101.2	95.6	82.2	84.5	69.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	143.8	136.8	144.8	143.4	128.1	131.2	108.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	1.0	533.7	521.1	537.4	529.1	502.4	455.2	375.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	123.1	117.3	121.7	120.4	111.1	113.9	102.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	116.2	105.6	108.8	100.8	92.8	85.4	77.9
Other textile products	1.0	99.3	92.8	101.0	92.3	85.5	84.2	72.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.0	153.9	158.2	139.4	135.6	122.4	119.2	114.5
Tobacco	1.2	153.3	157.1	129.5	135.7	123.1	116.5	116.6
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	151.1	157.3	153.9	133.3	120.5	122.6	110.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	161.7	163.4	159.5	148.2	130.8	142.2	112.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	152.6	151.0	140.9	133.3	121.7	113.2	103.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	79.8	79.4	73.8	64.4	59.7	55.4	48.6
Electric light and power	1.4	117.5	123.8	112.2	110.7	106.2	103.6	106.7
Electrical apparatus	1.9	145.3	146.9	125.0	115.4	104.5	97.6	90.2
Iron and steel products	13.0	104.8	102.8	97.2	89.8	77.9	68.2	58.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	130.2	125.6	124.6	113.9	91.1	81.9	46.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	128.8	125.6	114.9	95.5	82.6	69.5	62.3
Agricultural implements	.6	76.9	75.2	62.2	65.5	52.5	41.8	30.3
Land vehicles	5.7	99.5	97.9	94.9	90.3	82.1	72.5	66.9
Automobiles and parts	2.2	160.2	156.7	157.1	138.2	126.6	87.3	64.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	76.0	68.1	58.2	59.0	55.7	47.0	52.5
Heating appliances	.4	98.8	88.9	106.3	95.1	81.0	68.3	51.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	120.6	122.3	93.1	83.6	58.8	51.5	44.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	117.7	115.1	104.8	92.7	79.6	68.8	52.9
Other iron and steel products	1.9	102.9	103.7	97.4	85.6	74.1	66.9	57.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	154.8	152.4	143.4	123.2	111.5	97.5	76.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	144.2	149.1	139.3	130.3	125.6	127.1	116.0
Miscellaneous	.5	125.4	125.5	126.0	116.7	115.2	102.5	92.4
LOGGING	7.9	290.7	323.6	244.4	173.1	183.4	174.0	67.3
MINING	6.8	154.3	155.2	147.6	129.4	120.3	109.4	94.0
Coal	2.4	95.2	97.9	95.3	94.6	94.7	96.6	85.8
Metallic ores	3.6	307.7	303.6	283.9	228.7	204.4	160.3	132.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	114.8	117.3	111.2	93.9	75.7	71.2	57.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.9	85.1	79.8	77.2	77.8	76.8	85.7
Telegraphs	.5	91.5	94.4	88.8	84.9	86.7	82.2	82.3
Telephones	1.6	80.6	82.5	77.5	75.2	75.5	75.5	86.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	79.6	82.0	80.7	78.2	76.2	76.2	75.0
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.6	112.6	115.7	113.5	108.1	108.8	112.4
Steam railways	5.6	74.3	75.1	73.1	71.6	70.1	69.9	68.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	64.4	74.1	70.7	63.8	63.2	62.9	58.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.1	71.6	81.9	57.2	74.4	87.2	98.0	56.2
Building	1.9	49.1	56.9	33.8	53.6	43.3	34.7	28.7
Highway	3.9	106.7	131.3	83.4	109.0	161.4	201.1	92.8
Railway	2.3	61.5	60.7	56.5	63.4	62.6	67.6	51.0
SERVICES	2.7	128.4	132.5	119.1	116.4	111.9	108.7	104.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	124.5	130.1	110.4	112.5	109.7	105.9	97.7
Professional	.2	130.8	126.4	128.4	126.9	127.1	122.9	125.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.3	137.9	131.3	120.3	111.7	109.8	108.9
TRADE	10.0	127.9	141.7	128.4	121.6	116.6	111.6	109.4
Retail	7.2	133.4	153.0	136.2	128.0	122.7	117.2	114.9
Wholesale	2.8	115.6	116.2	110.5	106.8	102.2	99.2	96.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.4	113.4	104.1	98.4	94.6	91.4	77.0

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

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

Areas and Industries	I/Relative weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime -Manufacturing	33.1	101.2	104.2	100.4	95.6	86.6	81.8	63.9
Provinces								
Lumber products	3.5	64.7	66.7	74.1	62.4	61.3	56.6	27.4
Pulp and paper	5.1	158.3	167.3	151.8	143.0	132.6	140.5	116.2
Textile products	4.0	89.4	89.0	85.7	86.6	73.8	82.2	70.3
Iron and steel	11.6	115.2	114.2	111.0	112.7	93.3	82.7	58.6
Other manufactures	8.9	93.5	100.9	93.6	83.9	83.6	73.9	67.7
Logging	9.5	346.5	402.3	343.8	215.9	256.8	312.1	81.1
Mining	20.9	113.6	114.1	109.1	104.6	100.6	107.7	81.4
Communications	2.4	89.7	91.2	83.9	82.0	78.7	74.2	84.0
Transportation	14.7	103.3	98.1	99.0	97.4	97.1	97.9	95.4
Construction	10.1	89.7	95.5	69.8	93.1	103.0	104.9	63.8
Services	1.7	166.1	167.7	155.0	147.0	146.8	138.0	132.3
Trade	7.6	127.5	137.6	127.2	112.0	107.3	102.8	97.9
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	112.3	115.8	107.5	102.2	100.1	101.3	76.5
Quebec								
Manufacturing	57.0	111.4	109.4	104.8	98.8	90.7	85.7	78.3
Lumber products	2.8	80.7	79.7	71.4	66.1	65.4	61.4	54.0
Pulp and paper	7.2	99.6	100.8	95.4	88.4	84.3	79.0	74.7
Textile products	16.9	136.4	130.6	131.2	122.7	110.5	105.9	89.6
Iron and steel	9.8	94.3	90.7	84.7	80.1	68.8	64.3	58.6
Other manufactures	20.3	114.9	115.0	108.4	103.6	97.4	91.8	88.2
Logging	13.4	497.9	564.2	433.3	262.4	317.0	287.1	147.5
Mining	3.3	232.6	234.9	227.1	158.2	121.1	110.8	85.7
Communications	1.6	74.3	75.8	70.8	68.9	69.8	71.2	82.1
Transportation	7.2	68.9	75.1	69.9	69.5	67.7	71.1	65.9
Construction	8.1	66.3	82.5	53.6	48.2	39.7	57.8	34.3
Services	2.2	115.4	123.5	105.4	98.2	94.0	95.0	94.3
Trade	7.2	135.7	152.3	136.6	128.8	122.7	125.4	124.8
All Industries	100.0	114.5	119.7	106.7	95.2	89.5	88.5	75.7
Ontario								
Manufacturing	61.8	113.6	111.2	108.4	100.6	91.6	84.5	74.8
Lumber products	3.1	63.8	61.9	63.3	60.4	54.7	53.2	46.8
Pulp and paper	6.5	108.4	106.8	102.6	97.5	94.4	88.4	85.9
Textile products	10.0	113.3	105.0	113.3	110.6	102.7	101.4	91.0
Iron and steel	17.6	115.3	113.8	106.6	95.4	82.2	68.0	54.8
Other manufactures	24.6	126.4	125.6	120.2	111.6	103.1	97.0	87.8
Logging	5.5	271.9	301.9	217.1	172.2	157.7	145.3	34.7
Mining	5.4	245.2	241.5	232.1	195.7	171.2	139.6	118.2
Communications	1.9	80.1	80.6	77.0	73.8	73.8	74.2	84.0
Transportation	6.0	74.8	77.6	74.0	72.2	67.9	67.5	67.9
Construction	7.1	87.3	93.5	61.9	81.9	134.1	152.9	78.5
Services	2.8	153.5	154.4	142.5	143.0	139.7	134.3	126.4
Trade	9.5	134.4	151.1	134.6	125.7	125.3	117.4	114.0
All Industries	100.0	116.2	117.5	108.4	102.4	100.2	95.3	78.9
Prairie								
Manufacturing	32.5	100.9	100.3	100.2	94.5	89.2	85.4	82.0
Provinces								
Lumber products	2.4	94.8	83.2	83.4	74.7	69.7	70.8	64.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	99.1	97.3	97.4	90.1	89.5	86.9	87.8
Textile products	2.2	115.2	115.5	124.7	110.1	103.7	97.9	81.2
Iron and steel	11.0	80.2	78.6	78.9	78.3	71.9	71.4	72.4
Other manufactures	13.7	126.4	129.6	127.4	117.7	112.7	103.6	95.9
Logging	2.6	199.9	184.9	159.4	135.3	201.6	99.2	37.2
Mining	9.1	121.2	129.5	122.2	123.0	122.5	109.4	114.5
Communications	2.8	86.8	92.9	85.1	84.4	87.2	82.7	90.2
Transportation	19.8	85.4	86.0	87.8	85.9	84.4	81.2	83.0
Construction	9.4	47.0	58.7	46.2	73.0	63.6	67.0	48.0
Services	3.6	104.5	107.3	99.6	95.7	91.1	87.8	86.3
Trade	20.2	111.0	121.2	112.3	112.0	101.9	96.7	97.1
All Industries	100.0	91.7	96.2	91.4	93.7	89.2	84.7	80.4
Prairies								
Manufacturing	41.2	99.1	98.9	95.7	87.7	79.6	75.3	61.8
British								
Columbia								
Lumber products	12.7	78.7	73.8	81.0	74.3	55.6	57.1	33.4
Pulp and paper	6.2	115.9	120.2	117.6	107.0	101.1	90.6	89.5
Textile products	1.4	124.6	117.4	127.3	114.8	100.0	87.9	84.6
Iron and steel	4.0	86.2	83.0	79.1	68.4	68.4	64.0	55.6
Other manufactures	16.9	117.9	122.7	107.9	99.8	100.4	93.3	84.3
Logging	6.3	71.2	71.4	43.4	65.8	38.5	54.7	18.4
Mining	10.8	109.4	107.7	98.0	85.6	91.4	74.6	70.0
Communications	3.6	105.3	110.3	103.0	97.4	99.2	94.4	96.1
Transportation	12.6	88.4	89.8	98.5	84.3	85.9	84.2	84.0
Construction	10.2	75.3	78.9	66.5	128.5	137.3	120.0	72.3
Services	3.7	108.4	115.5	100.0	102.8	93.5	89.8	81.8
Trade	11.6	131.4	138.3	129.5	121.2	113.2	104.7	98.5
All Industries	100.0	96.4	97.8	91.3	94.1	89.6	84.1	68.0
B.C. -								
All Industries	100.0	96.4	97.8	91.3	94.1	89.6	84.1	68.0

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.4	104.4	101.4	97.7	92.8	85.6	80.7	76.2
Plant products - edible	4.1	110.1	113.4	100.5	98.9	98.4	93.2	99.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	106.5	106.9	103.7	103.2	100.1	97.1	97.4
Textiles	15.9	114.4	105.4	108.1	98.0	91.3	86.1	73.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	110.9	111.9	109.0	122.6	112.4	110.4	122.7
Iron and steel	15.6	90.6	86.9	82.0	77.8	65.2	62.5	55.5
Other manufactures	22.4	106.4	105.1	99.6	91.8	87.5	79.9	76.5
Communications	2.6	64.3	64.4	62.9	61.4	62.7	64.8	75.4
Transportation	7.2	71.0	84.1	74.7	76.7	74.0	82.6	65.7
Construction	6.4	59.5	63.3	45.9	40.9	37.8	52.5	48.1
Trade	12.6	128.3	145.2	128.6	123.5	114.7	119.5	119.7
Montreal -All Industries	100.0	97.5	99.0	91.8	87.6	81.6	81.1	76.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.4	104.0	100.8	97.9	92.4	90.4	90.0	89.9
Leather products	17.7	97.6	83.6	102.2	95.9	94.7	98.0	99.2
Other manufactures	42.7	106.8	108.5	96.0	90.8	88.4	86.3	85.5
Transportation	10.7	81.2	80.4	81.7	101.1	91.7	100.1	95.3
Construction	6.6	82.2	90.4	58.4	89.6	84.0	79.2	66.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.9	100.0	91.7	92.0	90.0	89.6	88.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.2	105.6	104.0	100.9	94.7	89.7	84.7	79.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	112.9	110.2	108.8	106.3	104.3	95.7	100.4
Printing and publishing	9.5	127.7	126.1	123.0	117.1	112.6	105.2	103.2
Textiles	11.3	92.2	85.1	91.1	85.7	84.7	82.0	79.5
Iron and steel	10.9	100.0	100.1	90.2	79.9	70.1	59.7	51.3
Other manufactures	27.1	106.6	107.2	102.3	97.2	91.6	89.2	80.3
Communications	2.7	67.5	67.5	65.4	64.5	66.6	68.6	77.9
Transportation	5.7	94.8	95.3	92.7	88.6	84.3	86.5	91.8
Construction	2.6	59.4	67.5	47.8	49.8	46.9	67.0	43.2
Trade	20.0	124.9	141.8	124.6	119.2	120.4	115.0	111.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.1	108.4	101.9	96.4	93.0	89.7	84.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.3	94.5	93.3	90.1	87.9	84.6	79.4	76.9
Lumber products	4.0	45.2	44.4	35.6	39.6	35.7	40.0	33.6
Pulp and paper	17.2	96.1	94.6	90.3	90.1	90.8	82.8	78.4
Other manufactures	27.1	111.0	109.9	109.5	103.7	97.9	91.5	91.8
Construction	10.4	97.5	106.9	89.2	133.3	149.2	170.0	71.2
Trade	20.3	131.7	150.7	128.9	124.7	115.3	108.1	104.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.4	104.9	98.8	99.5	98.2	98.4	85.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.8	110.1	110.5	102.0	96.4	82.9	79.4	66.9
Textiles	16.4	88.8	87.9	91.8	86.9	82.0	90.9	72.3
Electrical apparatus	11.1	125.5	127.6	110.5	100.7	85.4	75.6	83.3
Iron and steel	33.2	115.0	116.2	98.6	93.8	71.0	65.8	46.7
Other manufactures	23.1	115.9	115.5	112.6	107.1	100.3	90.6	85.2
Construction	1.8	39.1	42.9	49.3	50.7	47.4	51.1	51.7
Trade	8.0	130.6	140.9	125.1	120.2	115.2	98.5	95.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	107.9	109.8	101.7	96.8	84.6	80.7	70.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.4	169.7	160.7	160.0	129.5	116.7	95.7	65.1
Iron and steel	69.9	176.3	165.4	165.6	130.9	117.3	88.3	57.0
Other manufactures	15.5	145.1	143.2	139.2	124.6	114.5	122.9	97.3
Construction	2.1	47.8	46.4	30.0	28.2	34.0	15.7	25.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	154.3	147.8	145.2	120.0	109.1	90.9	67.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.0	96.2	94.2	96.9	93.0	88.2	84.3	80.3
Animal products - edible	6.1	130.5	135.8	130.7	123.4	116.3	109.8	95.4
Printing and publishing	5.9	103.5	100.3	102.6	94.5	99.7	97.3	98.9
Textiles	5.9	127.9	119.6	130.5	115.2	107.2	101.6	89.9
Iron and steel	18.5	77.2	73.9	77.7	78.1	69.3	68.6	67.5
Other manufactures	13.6	104.7	105.1	105.9	101.1	101.6	93.0	87.7
Transportation	10.0	76.7	77.4	78.3	71.8	70.9	72.2	74.2
Construction	1.7	23.4	29.4	21.5	64.8	23.5	24.6	25.8
Trade	30.0	95.9	105.4	96.5	102.3	89.8	85.8	83.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.3	92.0	89.4	91.2	82.6	79.5	77.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.9	110.2	107.7	106.5	98.2	83.4	80.5	72.7
Lumber products	8.8	77.7	72.9	80.2	73.6	52.1	51.8	37.7
Other manufactures	31.1	125.0	123.5	118.4	109.3	97.8	94.0	89.0
Communications	7.3	105.5	110.4	104.6	97.3	96.7	92.7	96.0
Transportation	17.3	98.2	99.8	118.0	98.0	96.5	92.4	96.1
Construction	5.9	52.2	68.0	35.1	54.1	36.8	41.4	49.1
Services	6.6	111.8	118.1	102.9	99.9	95.2	91.0	82.5
Trade	23.1	134.8	141.4	133.7	125.5	117.0	105.7	99.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.3	108.4	104.7	97.8	88.0	83.9	81.2

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

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