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THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

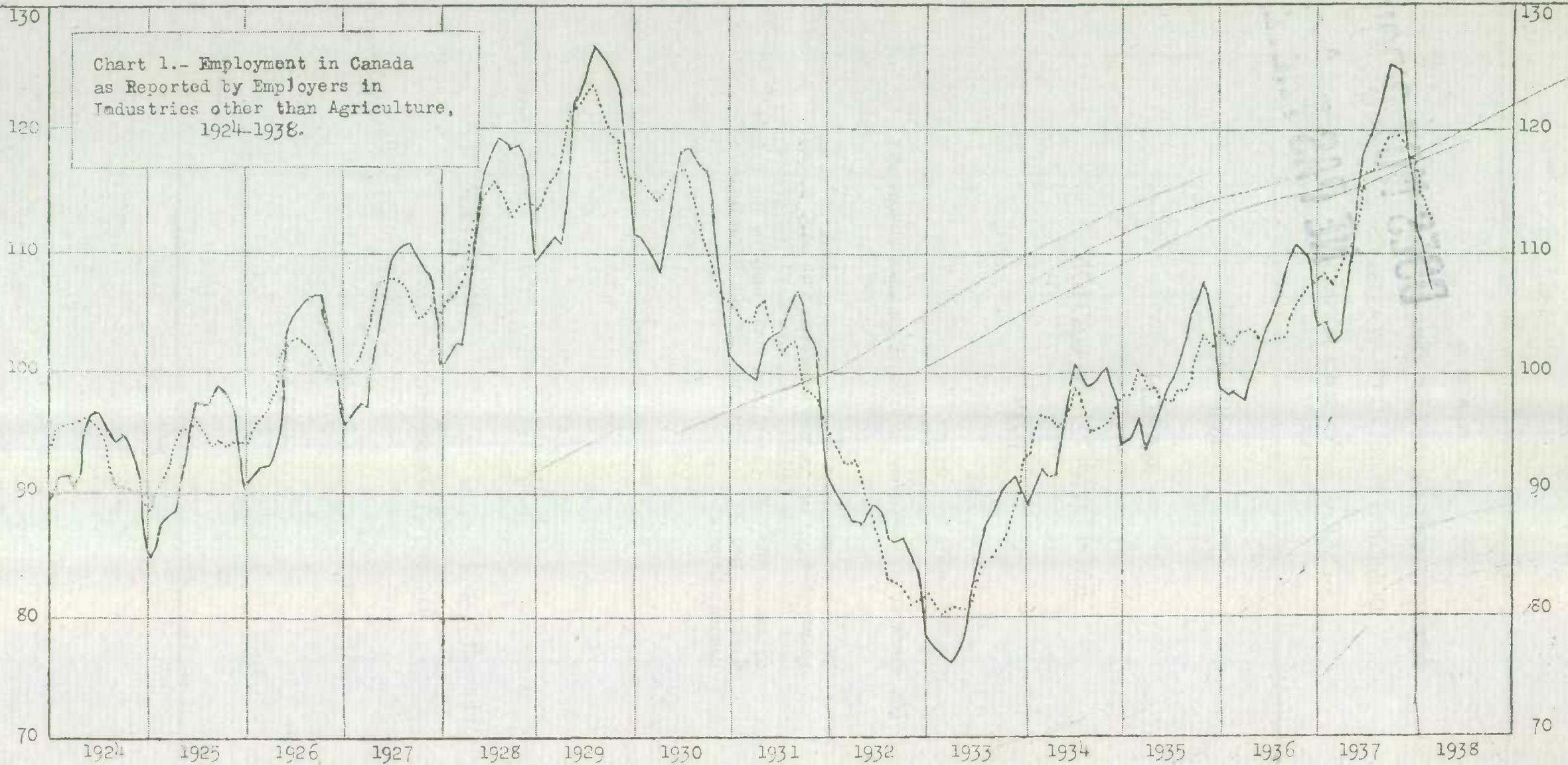
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OTTAWA
1938



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 March 26, 1938.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed a contraction, which was in the main due to unusually large seasonal reductions in logging, following a winter of great activity in bush operations. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 10,416 employers throughout Canada, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,052,699 persons at Feb. 1, to 1,027,992 at Mar. 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 107.8 at the latest date, compared with 110.4 in the preceding month, and 102.8 at Mar. 1, 1937. The experience of the last seventeen years shows that, on the average, there has been little change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, gains in ten of these years just about offsetting losses in the remaining seven. After correction for seasonal trend, the index therefore declined, standing at 112.3 at Mar. 1, compared with 114.7 at the beginning of February. The seasonally-adjusted index, however, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1937; it was also higher than in any month of the period from midsummer of 1930 to May, 1937.

Moderate improvement occurred in manufacturing^{1/} at Mar. 1, 1938, but the advance in this division was on a smaller scale than that indicated on the average at the same date in the years, 1921-1937; the additions to staffs in leather, lumber, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed heightened activity. On the other hand, logging, as already mentioned, reported exceptionally pronounced seasonal declines, some 22,450 men having been released from the co-operating camps. Mining, communications, transportation, building construction, services and retail trade showed curtailment. The losses in mining and transportation were less than average for Mar. 1, those in communications, services and trade were rather greater than usual, while those in construction approximated the average.

For Mar. 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 9,988 employers with a combined working force of 975,862 persons, compared with 987,879 in the preceding month. The index number then was lower by five points than at the latest date.

The index numbers of employment at Mar. 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:- 1938, 107.8; 1937, 102.8; 1936, 98.9; 1935, 96.4; 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4 and 1928, 102.6.

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 latest estimates show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada in January was greater than in that month in other years, with the exception of January, 1937, when the figure was the same. The number in employment was also at its maximum for January; the number unemployed, though lower than in any January in the period, 1931-1937, was considerably higher

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared. As compared with December, 1937, there was a seasonal increase of some 22,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

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

January	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	2,703	2,300	403
1937	2,703	2,233	470
1936	2,607	2,104	503
1935	2,583	2,017	566
1934	2,533	1,935	598
1933	2,361	1,643	718
1932	2,481	1,878	603
1931	2,483	2,071	412
1930	2,580	2,291	289
1929	2,391	2,264	127
1928	2,188	2,087	101

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was moderately upward at the beginning of March in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but employment declined in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, Quebec showing the most pronounced contraction; this was mainly due to exceptionally large seasonal losses in logging operations. Activity in all five economic areas continued above the level indicated at the same date of last year.

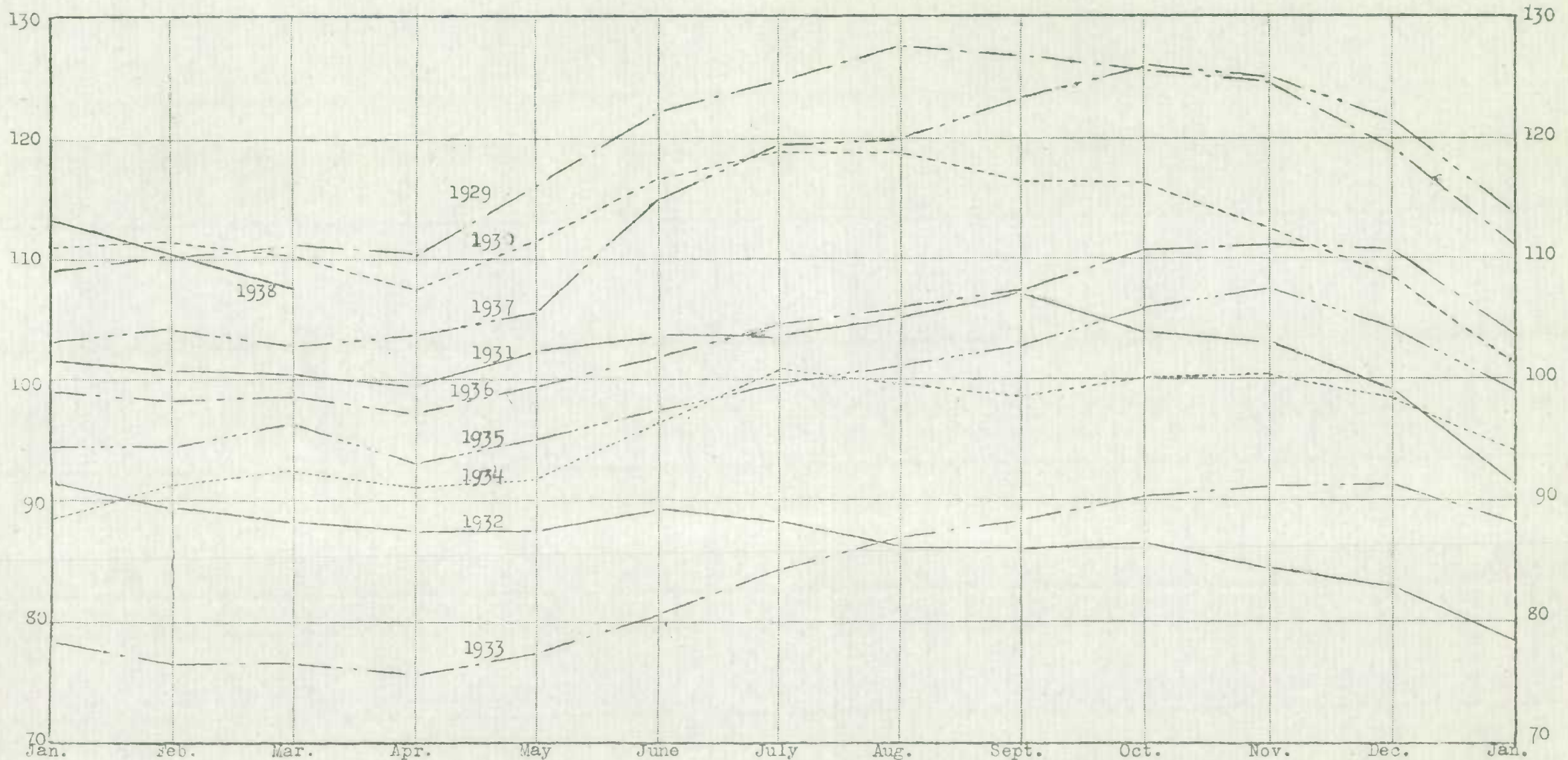
Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, the 719 reporting employers reducing their staffs from 81,192 at Feb. 1, to 78,250 at the beginning of March; the loss occurred mainly in logging, but there were small decreases in manufacturing, mining, trade, highway work, transportation and communications. On the other hand, iron and steel plants and railway construction and maintenance afforded rather more employment. Curtailment had also been indicated at Mar. 1, 1937, when the index was slightly lower than that of 108.3 at the date under review. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight Mar.1	Index Numbers (1926=100)								
		Mar.1 1938	Feb.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937
P.E. Island	2.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7
Nova Scotia	56.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3
New Brunswick	41.4	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1
Maritimes	100.0	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8

Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 688 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 76,826 persons, compared with 77,468 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a large decrease, which exceeded that recorded at the beginning of March, 1937, and was also larger than the small loss which has been the average change between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in the last seventeen years. There was improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in leather, lumber, textile and chemical plants; transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, logging recorded a very substantial contraction as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in building, services and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,509 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 306,764 employees, as against 319,242 at the beginning of February. The index, at 110.1, was several points higher than at Mar. 1, 1937, when it stood at 102.5; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,380 establishments, with 284,523 persons on their payrolls, a decrease of 11,434 from their staffs at Feb. 1, 1937.

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.

Ontario.-- Further contractions were noted in Ontario, where the 4,615 co-operating employers released 9,677 persons from their forces, bringing them to 443,444 at Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The index, at 113.7, was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of March in 1937, when it stood at 108.9; the 4,449 firms, whose returns were then tabulated had employed 422,980 workers.

There was a falling-off in factory employment in Ontario at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having released 1,638 workers from their staffs. The reduction occurred mainly in pulp and paper, beverage and tobacco works. Among the non-manufacturing classes, trade, transportation and construction were slacker, while logging showed a considerable decline as the season's operations neared completion.

Prairie Provinces.-- As a result of improvement in Saskatchewan and Alberta, there was a moderate increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at Mar. 1; the trend there has been downward at that date in fifteen of the seventeen preceding years for which statistics are available, so that the advance at the beginning of March is contra-seasonal in character. The index number, at 92.2, was slightly higher than that of 91.3 at the same date in 1937, when a small decrease from the preceding month had been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,498 establishments with 117,703 employees at Mar. 1, 1938, compared with 117,076 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there was a reduction in the animal food and pulp and paper divisions, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and iron and steel plants, resulting in a fair-sized gain in manufacturing as a whole. Railway and highway construction and maintenance and transportation also showed heightened activity, while curtailment was noted in logging. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926=100):--

Provinces	Relative	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	July 1
	Weight	1938	1938	1938	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937	1937
Manitoba	47.4	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3
Saskatchewan	20.3	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2
Alberta	32.3	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7
Prairies	100.0	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.5	109.4	105.6	104.0

The 1,440 employers making returns for Mar. 1 of last year had reported 116,066 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 116,251 at the first of February, 1937.

British Columbia.-- The manufacture of lumber and iron and steel products showed an increase, while food and pulp and paper plants were rather slacker; factory employment as a whole advanced, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in logging, shipping and trade. The working forces of the 1,075 co-operating employers aggregated 81,831 persons, as compared with 82,057 in the preceding month. The reduction, though small, was contra-seasonal, employment at Mar. 1 in many years of the record having advanced; however, declines on a larger scale had been recorded at that date in both 1937 and 1936. The index, at 96.2, was higher than at Mar. 1 of last year, when it had stood at 89.2; the 1,031 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 75,467 workers.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment decreased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver showing curtailment, while the tendency in Montreal, Quebec City and Winnipeg was upward. The situation in most of these centres was similar to or slightly better than that indicated by the employers furnishing information for Mar. 1, 1937; in Winnipeg, however, the index was lower by about one point.

Montreal.-- Additions to staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories), and transportation was also brisker. On the other hand, building, services and trade showed moderate curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,434 firms employing 148,149 workers, as compared with 146,718 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year, 1,377 employers had reported 139,271 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 92.6, as compared with 98.5 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, and transportation was also rather busier; construction, however, showed a falling-off. The working forces of the 178 co-operating establishments totalled 13,320 persons, compared with 13,087 at Feb. 1, 1938. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1937, when a smaller advance had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 176 firms with 12,371 workers.

Toronto.- Activity increased moderately in manufacturing, the largest gains being in the textile, leather and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in food and printing and paper factories. Transportation, construction and trade also released employees. Returns were received from 1,576 firms, employing 131,464 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 131,990 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 105.6, was higher than at Mar. 1, 1937, although improvement had then been indicated by the 1,521 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 128,213.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed moderate curtailment; manufacturing, construction and trade were rather slacker, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 202 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 13,222 persons at the date under review, as compared with 13,454 at Feb. 1. The index was practically the same as at the beginning of March, 1937, when an upward tendency had been indicated by the 201 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,240 men and women.

Hamilton.- A further decline occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, the greatest losses being in the iron and steel industries. Construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather brisker. An aggregate staff of 34,216 was reported by the 296 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 34,807 persons in their last report. An advance had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was slightly lower, the index standing at 103.7, as compared with 106.1 at Mar. 1, 1938. For the beginning of March, 1937, 291 employers had reported 33,436 workers on their paylists.

Windsor.- The trend was downward in Windsor, where manufacturing was not quite so active, there being a falling-off in the iron and steel division. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 183 establishments, with 20,912 employees, or 152 fewer than at Feb. 1. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1937, when an increase had been recorded; the 175 firms whose statistics were received for Mar. 1, 1937, had a staff of 20,041.

Winnipeg.- Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 486 concerns reported 38,642 employees, as against 38,524 in the preceding month. There was an increase in manufacturing (principally of iron and steel and textile products) and in construction, but trade was quieter. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than at Mar. 1 of last year, when a larger gain had been registered; 481 employers then reported 38,865 men and women on their staffs, compared with 38,263 at Feb. 1, 1937.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing recorded a moderate increase in Vancouver, mainly in lumber mills; transportation, construction and trade, however, showed curtailment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 348 persons in the payrolls of the 460 co-operating firms, who had 33,780 employees. A smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 436 employers had reported 33,467 workers; the index was then fractionally lower than that of 104.2 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.^{1/} The trend in this group was again favourable, although the increase was unusually small for the time of year; nevertheless, employment was at a higher level than at Mar. 1 in 1937, or any earlier year since 1930. Statistics were

1/ In order to bring about greater comparability with the statistics of the Census of Industry, certain changes have been made in the industrial classification of some of the industries included under the heading manufacturing, which, as a group, is not altered. The industries principally affected are the chemical, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous schedules, while there are also slight changes in the lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, beverage, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. The importance of the changes may be judged by comparing the index numbers for the beginning of February, 1938, shown in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of the present report, with the figures for that month given in the report for Feb. 1. It is not possible to recalculate the indexes for past years on the new industrial classification.

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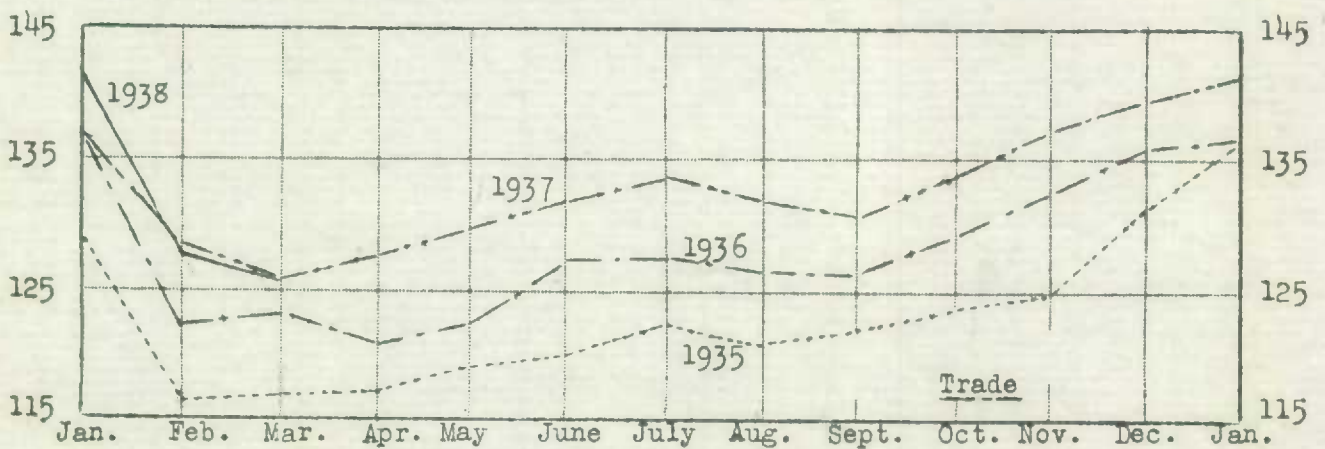
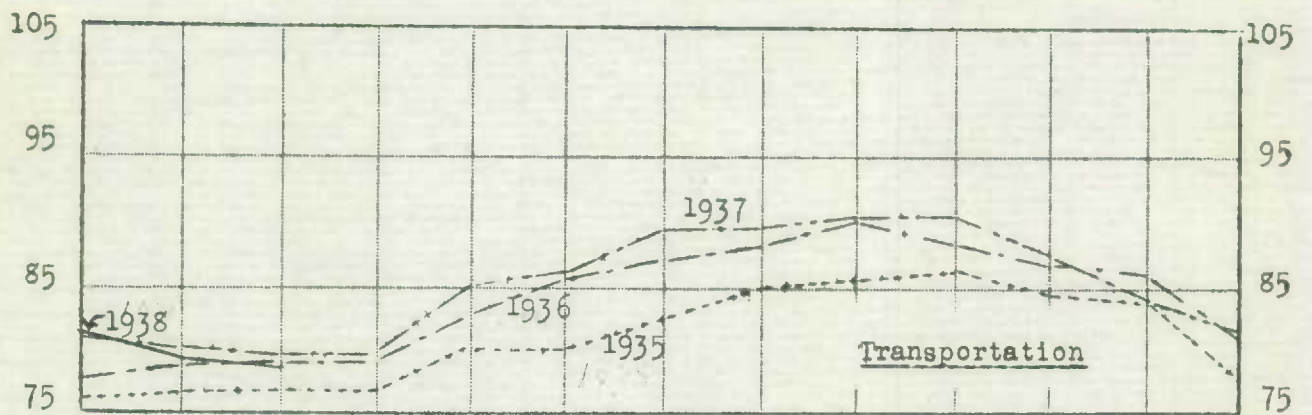
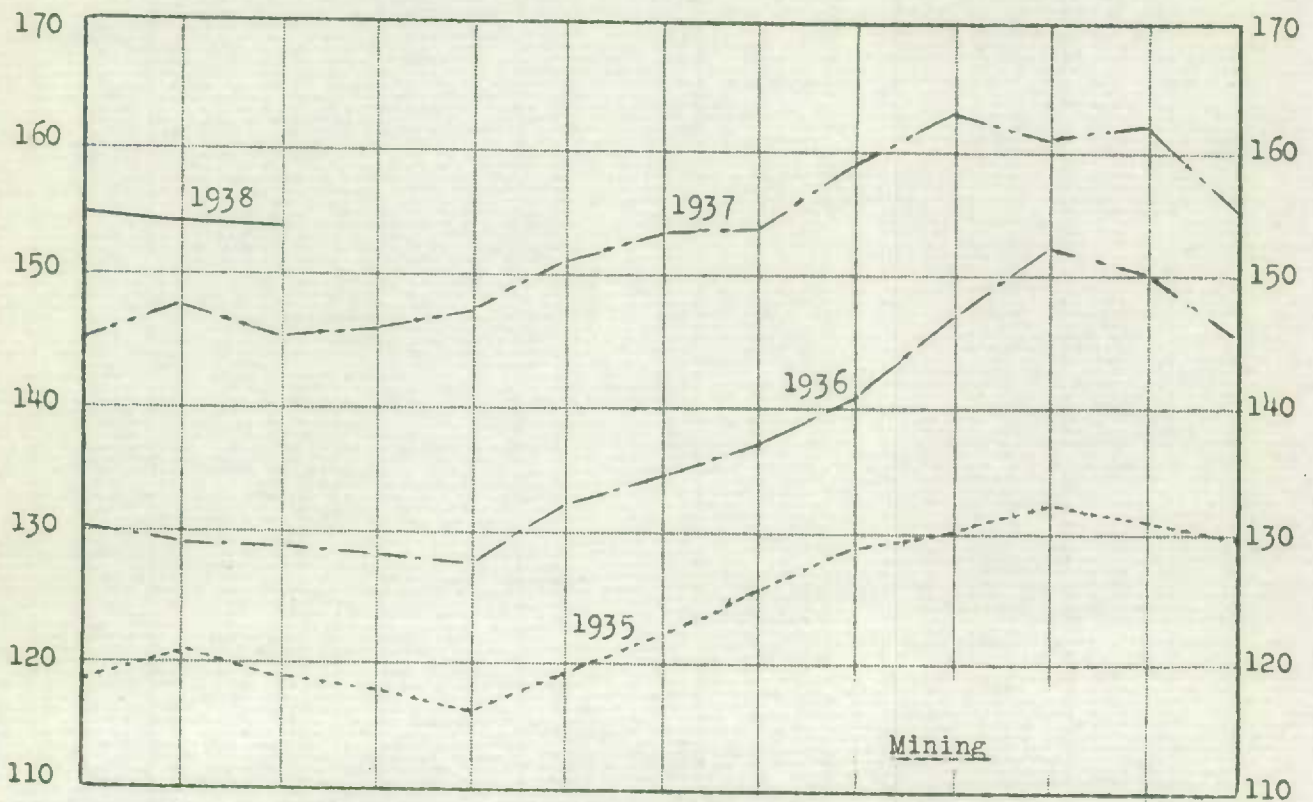
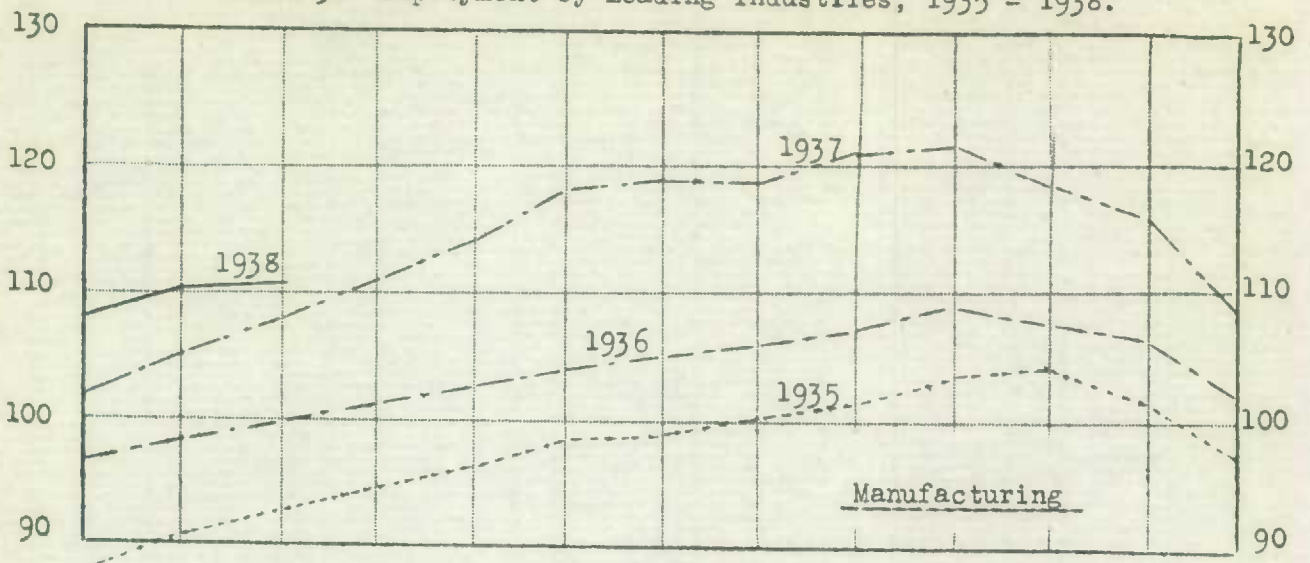
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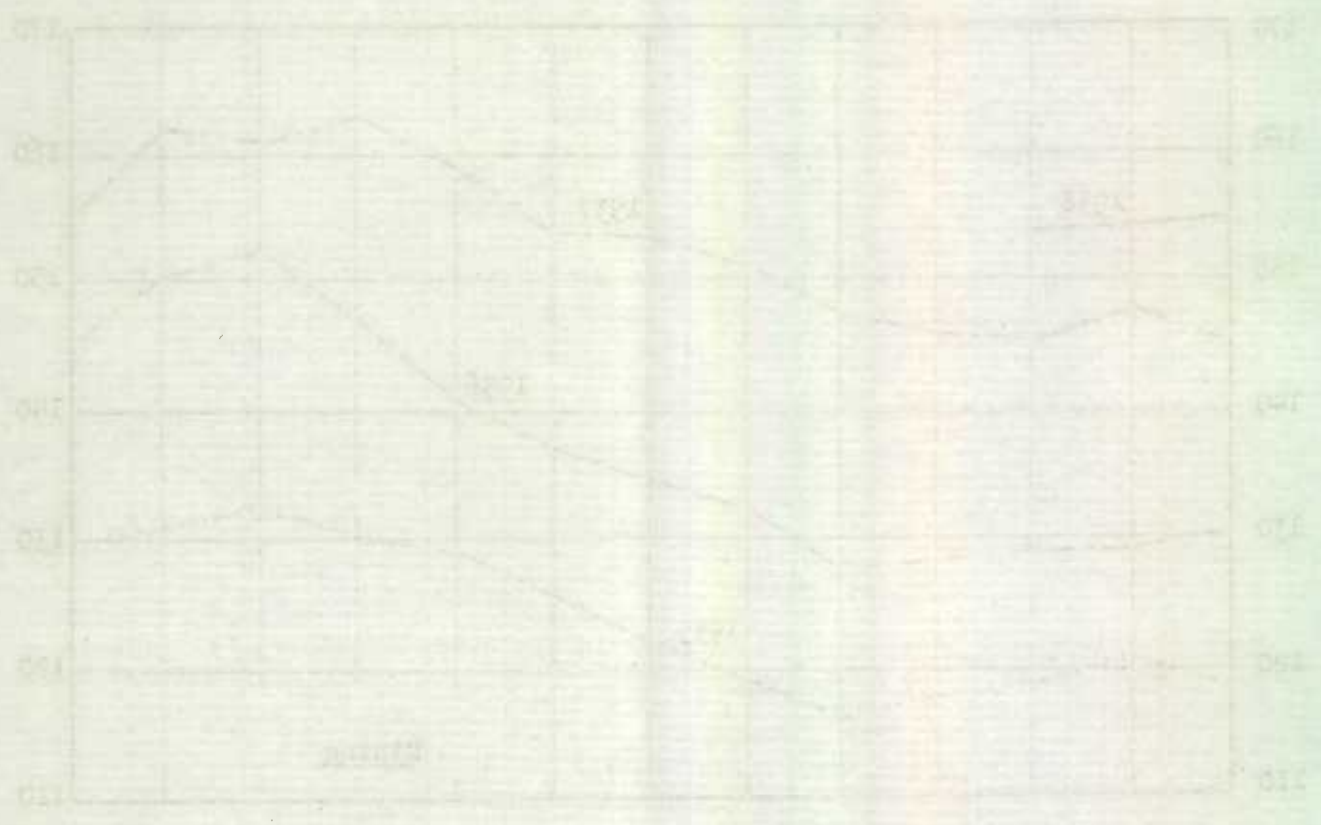
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Chart 3.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.





furnished by 6,019 manufacturers having 561,906 operatives, as compared with 560,949 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery at the date under review took place in leather, lumber, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, activity declined in food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 110.3 at Feb. 1, 1938, to 110.5 at the date under review, as compared with 107.6 at Mar. 1, 1937, and 99.5 at Mar. 1, 1936. As already mentioned, the gain at the latest date was not so large as usual in the experience of past years; the seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, falling from 114.5 in the preceding month to 112.9 at the beginning of March; however, it was then higher than in any month from March, 1930, to April, 1937.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers as at Mar. 1 in the years since 1926:— 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 92.7; 1934, 86.5; 1933, 75.8; 1932, 87.0; 1931, 97.6; 1930, 110.9; 1929, 115.7; 1928, 104.7 and 1927, 99.8.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1937, shows that returns had then been received from 5,810 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 545,168, compared with 533,739 in the preceding month. The index then was nearly three points lower than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Logging.— As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 406 firms had 61,190 workers in their employ, or 22,440 fewer than in their last report. The decline was greater than that recorded in any other March for which statistics are available. However, employment generally continued at a high level, the index being many points higher than at Mar. 1, 1937, and earlier years of the record.

Mining.— Statements were compiled from 404 operators employing 71,191 persons, as against 71,355 at Feb. 1. Coal-mines were slacker, while moderate improvement was indicated in the production of other non-metallic minerals. A much larger decrease, on the whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1937, and employment was then in smaller volume, the index, at 145.8, being eight points lower than that of 153.9 at Mar. 1, 1938.

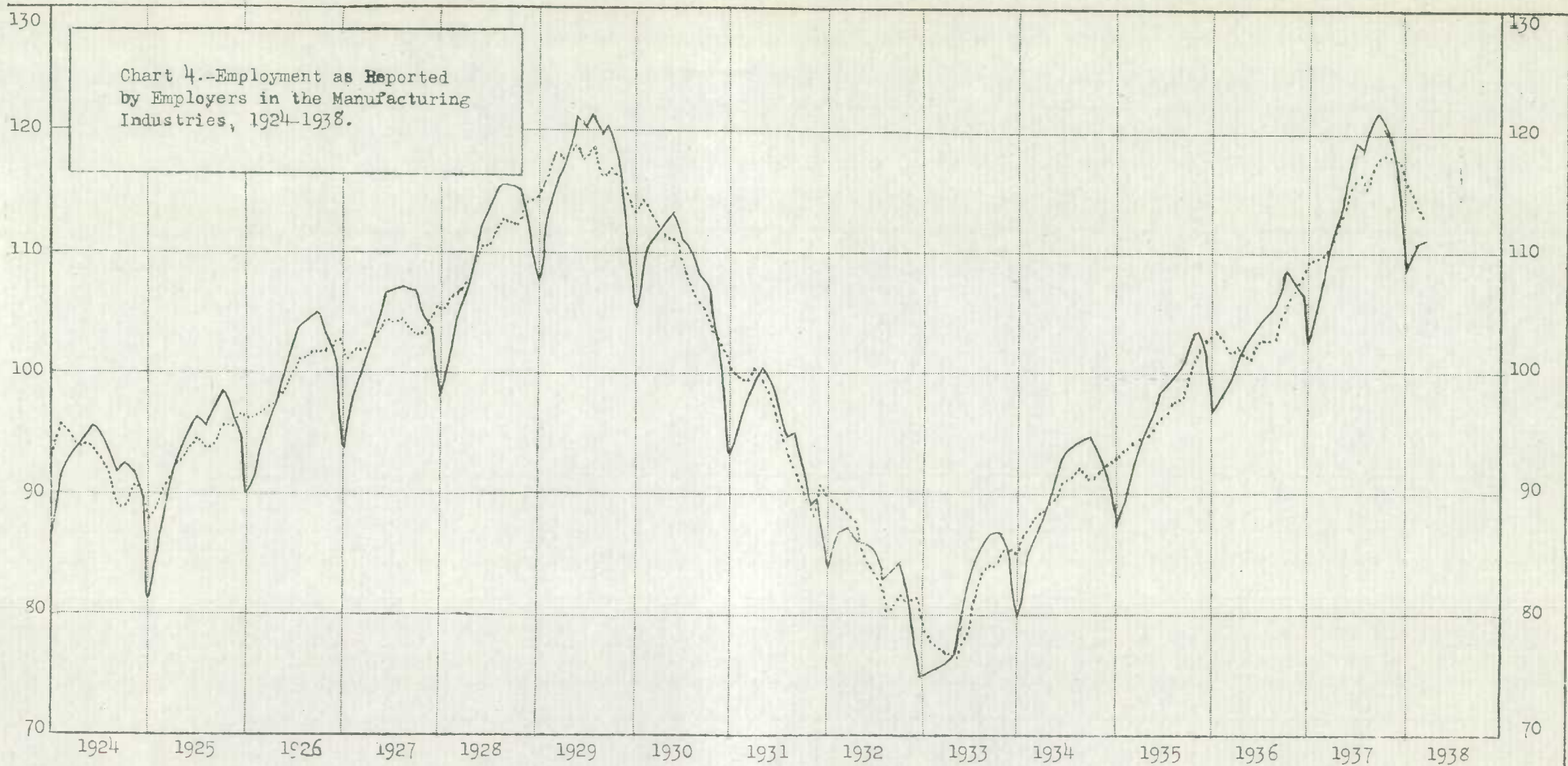
Communications.— A decline was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a slightly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1937. Returns were received from 85 companies and branches having 21,958 employees, compared with 22,153 in the preceding month.

Transportation.— Employment in transportation at Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a falling-off, the average change being a moderate decrease, which the contraction at the date under review approximated in size. No general change was indicated in street railways and cartage, while steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring released workers. The labour forces of the 468 co-operating employers were reduced from 95,813 persons at Feb. 1, to 95,079 at Mar. 1, when the index, at 79.0, was fractionally lower than at the same date of 1937; a larger loss had then been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.— Employment in this industry declined, 84,953 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,163 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 85,296. Highway and railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, but building was slacker. The construction index, standing at 71.4 at the latest date was many points higher than at the beginning of March in 1937, when the reduction indicated had been on a much greater scale.

Services.— A further falling-off took place in the service group, in which 487 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 27,974 workers, compared with 28,240 in the preceding month. Little general change had been recorded at Mar. 1, 1937, but the index was then over eight points lower.

Trade.— Retail trade showed considerably reduced activity, while employment in wholesale establishments was practically unchanged. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,522 in the personnel of the 1,384 firms furnishing data, who had 103,741 workers, compared with 105,263 at Feb. 1. A rather larger decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 126.1, as compared with 126.0 at the latest date.



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.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at Jan. 17, 1938, showed a falling-off as compared with Dec. 13, 1937. The decline was due, among other causes, to seasonal influences which normally affect employment after Christmas, but in some industries the increase in the numbers unemployed was greater than that usually recorded in January. Among the insured workers aged 16 to 64, (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 13.3 at Jan. 17, 1938, as compared with 12.2 at Dec. 13, 1937; on a comparable basis, there was at Jan. 17, 1938, as compared with Jan. 25, 1937, an increase of about 1.4 p.c. in the number unemployed. It was estimated that the insured workers in employment in industries other than agriculture numbered approximately 11,309,000 at Jan. 17, 1938; this was 128,000 fewer than at Dec. 13, 1937, but on a comparable basis, an increase of about 87,000 over the number estimated as in employment at Jan. 25, 1937. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed in February was less by 17,200 than in January, an unusually small seasonal decline. Employment improved by about as much as unemployment decreased, the number rising from 11,309,000 in January to 11,324,000 in February. As compared with February, 1937, there was an increase of only 20,000 in the number estimated in employment, while the unemployed numbered 1,810,421, an increase of 238,000 as compared with February, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to a statement issued by the United States Department of Labor, there was a marked decline in employment in January as compared with December, the reduction extending to both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, from which some 1,300,000 men and women were released. This decline, augmenting those in November and December, lowered employment by 2,800,000 since October; of this number about 800,000 may be attributed to the normal seasonal slackening in activity.

Almost all major lines of industry showed some reduction in the number of their employees in January, the losses in most cases being greater than seasonal. The most pronounced decline in employment was in manufacturing, from which over 500,000 wage earners were laid off. The decrease in total wages from the December level amounted to nearly \$20,000,000 a week. Coal-mines laid off about 15,000 men, or some three p.c. of their forces, and metal mines about 3,500. Employment on steam railroads was reduced by about 47,000, affecting both the transportation and maintenance services. Smaller employment in private building construction was largely attributable to seasonal influences, although the decline this year was larger than in any of the preceding five years. Telephone and telegraph and light and power companies reported considerably smaller declines in employment, due chiefly to reduced construction work. Retail stores released approximately half a million employees after the holiday season, a loss which did not greatly exceed the usual January contraction. Wholesale firms in almost all lines of trade reported somewhat lowered employment, but except for a few highly seasonal lines, the decreases were not large.

Of the 89 manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 84 had fewer employees in January than a month earlier. In many instances, payroll declines were relatively greater than those in employment, due to further curtailment in plant operating schedules. Reductions in personnel from December were much more pronounced in the industries manufacturing durable goods (10 p.c.) than in those making nondurable goods (four p.c.), although declines for both groups were greater than seasonal.

New York.— The sharp downward movement in factory employment in New York State, which commenced last October, was checked in February, according to statements received by the State Department of Labor from 1,907 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 359,552 persons in February. The index (average 1925-27=100), stood at 76.8, as compared with 86.9 in February of last year.

Massachusetts.— Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal decrease of 2.6 p.c. in employment in January, 1938, as compared with December, 1937, in manufacturing establishments.

Illinois.— The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,125 manufacturers and other employers, who showed a decrease of 7.1 p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1938, as compared with December, 1937; this decline was unusually large for the time of year.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment declined by 6.7 p.c. from December to January; there were losses in manufacturing and other industries.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

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

According to a statement issued by the United States Department of Labor, there was a marked decline in employment in January as compared with December, the reduction extending to both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, from which some 1,300,000 men and women were released. This decline, augmenting those in November and December, lowered employment by 2,800,000 since October; of this number about 800,000 may be attributed to the normal seasonal slackening in activity.

Almost all major lines of industry showed some reduction in the number of their employees in January, the losses in most cases being greater than seasonal. The most pronounced decline in employment was in manufacturing, from which over 500,000 wage earners were laid off. The decrease in total wages from the December level amounted to nearly \$20,000,000 a week. Coal-mines laid off about 15,000 men, or some three p.c. of their forces, and metal mines about 3,500. Employment on steam railroads was reduced by about 47,000, affecting both the transportation and maintenance services. Smaller employment in private building construction was largely attributable to seasonal influences, although the decline this year was larger than in any of the preceding five years. Telephone and telegraph and light and power companies reported considerably smaller declines in employment, due chiefly to reduced construction work. Retail stores released approximately half a million employees after the holiday season, a loss which did not greatly exceed the usual January contraction. Wholesale firms in almost all lines of trade reported somewhat lowered employment, but except for a few highly seasonal lines, the decreases were not large.

Of the 89 manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 84 had fewer employees in January than a month earlier. In many instances, payroll declines were relatively greater than those in employment, due to further curtailment in plant operating schedules. Reductions in personnel from December were much more pronounced in the industries manufacturing durable goods (10 p.c.) than in those making nondurable goods (four p.c.), although declines for both groups were greater than seasonal.

New York.— The sharp downward movement in factory employment in New York State, which commenced last October, was checked in February, according to statements received by the State Department of Labor from 1,907 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 359,552 persons in February. The index (average 1925-27=100), stood at 76.8, as compared with 86.9 in February of last year.

Massachusetts.— Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal decrease of 2.6 p.c. in employment in January, 1938, as compared with December, 1937, in manufacturing establishments.

Illinois.— The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 6,125 manufacturers and other employers, who showed a decrease of 7.1 p.c. in the employment they afforded in January, 1938, as compared with December, 1937; this decline was unusually large for the time of year.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment declined by 6.7 p.c. from December to January; there were losses in manufacturing and other industries.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
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

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

100.0 7.6 29.8 43.1 11.5 8.0

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
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1938.
14.4 1.3 12.8 1.3 3.3 2.0 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.

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

ARTICLE	SECTION	AMOUNT	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	1	100.00	1/1/1911	...	...
1	2	200.00	2/1/1911	...	...
1	3	300.00	3/1/1911	...	...
1	4	400.00	4/1/1911	...	...
1	5	500.00	5/1/1911	...	...
1	6	600.00	6/1/1911	...	...
1	7	700.00	7/1/1911	...	...
1	8	800.00	8/1/1911	...	...
1	9	900.00	9/1/1911	...	...
1	10	1000.00	10/1/1911	...	...
1	11	1100.00	11/1/1911	...	...
1	12	1200.00	12/1/1911	...	...
1	13	1300.00	1/1/1912	...	...
1	14	1400.00	2/1/1912	...	...
1	15	1500.00	3/1/1912	...	...
1	16	1600.00	4/1/1912	...	...
1	17	1700.00	5/1/1912	...	...
1	18	1800.00	6/1/1912	...	...
1	19	1900.00	7/1/1912	...	...
1	20	2000.00	8/1/1912	...	...
1	21	2100.00	9/1/1912	...	...
1	22	2200.00	10/1/1912	...	...
1	23	2300.00	11/1/1912	...	...
1	24	2400.00	12/1/1912	...	...
1	25	2500.00	1/1/1913	...	...
1	26	2600.00	2/1/1913	...	...
1	27	2700.00	3/1/1913	...	...
1	28	2800.00	4/1/1913	...	...
1	29	2900.00	5/1/1913	...	...
1	30	3000.00	6/1/1913	...	...
1	31	3100.00	7/1/1913	...	...
1	32	3200.00	8/1/1913	...	...
1	33	3300.00	9/1/1913	...	...
1	34	3400.00	10/1/1913	...	...
1	35	3500.00	11/1/1913	...	...
1	36	3600.00	12/1/1913	...	...
1	37	3700.00	1/1/1914	...	...
1	38	3800.00	2/1/1914	...	...
1	39	3900.00	3/1/1914	...	...
1	40	4000.00	4/1/1914	...	...
1	41	4100.00	5/1/1914	...	...
1	42	4200.00	6/1/1914	...	...
1	43	4300.00	7/1/1914	...	...
1	44	4400.00	8/1/1914	...	...
1	45	4500.00	9/1/1914	...	...
1	46	4600.00	10/1/1914	...	...
1	47	4700.00	11/1/1914	...	...
1	48	4800.00	12/1/1914	...	...
1	49	4900.00	1/1/1915	...	...
1	50	5000.00	2/1/1915	...	...
1	51	5100.00	3/1/1915	...	...
1	52	5200.00	4/1/1915	...	...
1	53	5300.00	5/1/1915	...	...
1	54	5400.00	6/1/1915	...	...
1	55	5500.00	7/1/1915	...	...
1	56	5600.00	8/1/1915	...	...
1	57	5700.00	9/1/1915	...	...
1	58	5800.00	10/1/1915	...	...
1	59	5900.00	11/1/1915	...	...
1	60	6000.00	12/1/1915	...	...
1	61	6100.00	1/1/1916	...	...
1	62	6200.00	2/1/1916	...	...
1	63	6300.00	3/1/1916	...	...
1	64	6400.00	4/1/1916	...	...
1	65	6500.00	5/1/1916	...	...
1	66	6600.00	6/1/1916	...	...
1	67	6700.00	7/1/1916	...	...
1	68	6800.00	8/1/1916	...	...
1	69	6900.00	9/1/1916	...	...
1	70	7000.00	10/1/1916	...	...
1	71	7100.00	11/1/1916	...	...
1	72	7200.00	12/1/1916	...	...
1	73	7300.00	1/1/1917	...	...
1	74	7400.00	2/1/1917	...	...
1	75	7500.00	3/1/1917	...	...
1	76	7600.00	4/1/1917	...	...
1	77	7700.00	5/1/1917	...	...
1	78	7800.00	6/1/1917	...	...
1	79	7900.00	7/1/1917	...	...
1	80	8000.00	8/1/1917	...	...
1	81	8100.00	9/1/1917	...	...
1	82	8200.00	10/1/1917	...	...
1	83	8300.00	11/1/1917	...	...
1	84	8400.00	12/1/1917	...	...
1	85	8500.00	1/1/1918	...	...
1	86	8600.00	2/1/1918	...	...
1	87	8700.00	3/1/1918	...	...
1	88	8800.00	4/1/1918	...	...
1	89	8900.00	5/1/1918	...	...
1	90	9000.00	6/1/1918	...	...
1	91	9100.00	7/1/1918	...	...
1	92	9200.00	8/1/1918	...	...
1	93	9300.00	9/1/1918	...	...
1	94	9400.00	10/1/1918	...	...
1	95	9500.00	11/1/1918	...	...
1	96	9600.00	12/1/1918	...	...
1	97	9700.00	1/1/1919	...	...
1	98	9800.00	2/1/1919	...	...
1	99	9900.00	3/1/1919	...	...
1	100	10000.00	4/1/1919	...	...

Approved: _____
Comptroller of the State

Witness my hand and the seal of the Office of the Comptroller at Albany, New York, this _____ day of _____, 1919.

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

All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	93.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
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

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

100.0	54.7	6.0	6.9	2.1	9.2	8.3	2.7	10.1
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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	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
MANUFACTURING	54.7	110.5	110.3	107.6	99.5	92.7	86.5
Animal products - edible	2.2	119.6	122.5	117.8	107.2	101.7	96.0
Fur and products	.2	82.0	76.1	81.2	81.3	75.4	71.8
Leather and products	2.2	108.4	103.9	114.2	111.7	104.0	97.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	113.5	108.4	118.2	116.3	108.4	105.1
Lumber and products	3.9	74.5	72.0 ^{2/}	71.6	65.9	63.3	59.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	61.7	58.0	59.3	55.3	51.2	48.0
Furniture	.7	84.1	85.7	86.0	77.6	72.1	72.9
Other lumber products	1.1	107.4	105.2 ^{2/}	98.7	89.7	93.4	85.1
Musical instruments	.1	42.5	40.3	44.4	42.0	33.0	33.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	103.1	104.7 ^{2/}	100.4	96.7	90.9	88.0
Pulp and paper products	6.2	103.8	107.0 ^{2/}	103.9	96.3	91.1	88.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	92.2	97.5	95.1	84.8	78.4	75.6
Paper products	1.0	129.6	129.2 ^{2/}	127.4	114.5	106.4	100.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	110.1	111.8	107.3	105.3	102.6	100.8
Rubber products	1.2	98.5	100.0 ^{2/}	101.1	95.5	94.1	91.0
Textile products	10.5	124.6	122.8 ^{2/}	124.5	116.9	110.1	106.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	136.6	137.5	139.3	132.3	125.7	122.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	100.2	99.9	100.5	93.8	86.8	88.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	137.6	143.8	147.5	139.7	133.9	132.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	530.4	533.7	545.5	519.0	509.3	460.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	124.4	123.1	124.1	123.0	114.9	116.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	120.3	116.2	115.7	105.9	97.7	91.7
Other textile products	1.0	101.3	98.1 ^{2/}	107.1	94.8	93.8	90.6
Tobacco	1.2	150.1	153.3	123.7	138.8	118.5	119.9
Beverages	.8	153.8	156.1 ^{2/}	150.2	129.9	120.9	120.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	158.3	153.8 ^{2/}	145.5	132.5	123.2	116.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	76.1	79.8	76.7	67.5	55.5	55.5
Electric light and power	1.4	116.0	117.5	112.3	111.5	105.8	104.7
Electrical apparatus	1.9	142.0	142.9 ^{2/}	127.9	115.9	105.2	97.5
Iron and steel products	13.3	105.3	104.6 ^{2/}	101.4	90.6	82.9	70.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	126.6	130.2	128.1	110.6	91.8	83.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	127.5	128.8	117.1	98.0	85.5	71.1
Agricultural implements	.7	81.1	76.9	67.5	65.5	56.0	44.1
Land vehicles	5.9	100.3	99.5	98.5	91.3	88.4	74.6
Automobiles and parts	2.3	161.2	160.2	161.8	135.8	152.0	96.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	77.9	76.0	63.8	63.5	65.1	45.4
Heating appliances	.5	110.1	98.8	116.6	99.6	88.5	82.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	118.5	120.6	102.8	81.8	63.0	50.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	116.1	117.7	111.9	98.6	88.4	70.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	102.9	101.4 ^{2/}	100.6	85.9	77.3	70.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	153.4	154.8	143.8	127.1	114.2	99.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	149.6	149.7 ^{2/}	139.3	130.2	126.7	128.3
Miscellaneous	.5	133.0	131.7 ^{2/}	124.2	117.7	114.2	102.8
LOGGING	6.0	212.7	290.7	193.3	147.0	166.9	153.3
MINING	6.9	153.9	154.3	145.8	129.1	118.8	108.9
Coal	2.5	94.3	95.2	93.8	92.1	91.5	94.4
Metallic ores	3.6	307.4	307.7	280.6	234.9	204.6	163.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	116.6	114.8	111.2	89.8	77.0	71.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.2	82.9	80.8	77.7	77.5	76.7
Telegraphs	.5	90.8	91.5	90.3	85.6	85.6	81.9
Telephones	1.6	79.9	80.6	78.3	75.6	75.4	75.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.2	79.0	79.6	79.6	78.9	76.5	78.0
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.4	110.6	115.6	113.6	108.2	109.5
Steam railways	5.7	73.8	74.3	72.5	72.7	69.8	70.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	62.8	64.4	65.7	63.3	66.1	70.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.3	71.4	71.6	52.8	78.2	94.2	100.8
Building	1.8	44.9	49.1	32.7	52.1	43.3	36.8
Highway	4.0	108.8	106.7	67.9	112.6	183.4	202.1
Railway	2.5	63.2	61.5	59.3	72.9	63.0	72.3
SERVICES	2.7	127.1	128.4	118.9	117.5	111.7	109.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	122.5	124.5	110.6	113.6	108.9	107.3
Professional	.2	129.9	130.8	126.7	129.8	123.3	120.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.3	134.3	130.5	120.9	113.6	109.6
TRADE	10.1	126.0	127.9	126.1	123.1	116.7	112.5
Retail	7.2	130.7	133.4	132.6	130.4	122.5	118.7
Wholesale	2.9	115.5	115.6	111.2	106.3	103.1	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.8	110.4	102.8	98.9	96.4	92.7

1/ For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3. 2/ Revised

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<u>Maritime</u> - Manufacturing	34.3	100.8	101.2	102.9	95.3	89.3	81.6	65.2
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3.7	65.9	64.7	74.9	64.5	70.5	60.4	31.8
Pulp and paper	5.3	158.1	158.3	156.9	144.5	134.0	131.0	120.8
Textile products	4.0	85.3	89.4	85.9	87.5	83.6	82.8	69.5
Iron and steel	12.1	116.3	115.2	116.3	111.0	97.8	84.3	60.0
Other manufactures	9.2	92.4	93.5	94.2	82.6	77.8	72.3	67.2
Logging	7.0	247.7	346.5	275.2	145.9	185.3	242.1	56.0
Mining	21.5	112.6	113.6	108.3	104.4	103.3	109.2	88.4
Communications	2.3	86.0	89.7	82.9	81.3	78.1	78.7	85.2
Transportation	15.2	102.6	103.3	102.4	99.0	97.9	108.7	91.2
Construction	10.4	89.0	89.7	73.1	103.6	95.0	116.7	61.6
Services	1.7	164.3	166.1	156.3	148.9	148.0	144.5	135.8
Trade	7.6	122.3	127.5	120.4	112.7	107.1	105.2	96.7
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.3	112.3	106.6	101.7	98.6	103.2	76.8
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.9	112.5	111.4	107.8	101.4	93.0	88.6	78.8
Lumber products	2.9	81.0	80.7	74.1	68.4	66.8	64.5	52.5
Pulp and paper	7.3	96.8	99.6	96.9	88.7	83.3	80.6	74.3
Textile products	18.0	139.6	136.4	135.8	124.8	115.5	110.4	90.7
Iron and steel	10.0	93.7	93.4 ^{2/}	89.0	82.8	70.5	64.7	60.1
Other manufactures	21.7	117.0	115.5 ^{2/}	110.1	107.4	99.6	95.7	88.5
Logging	8.6	308.4	497.9	312.2	207.4	258.6	232.4	119.6
Mining	3.4	233.9	232.6	222.6	153.6	123.5	108.0	87.8
Communications	1.7	74.5	74.3	74.2	70.3	70.1	70.4	81.3
Transportation	7.5	69.3	68.9	68.1	69.2	70.7	72.8	65.4
Construction	9.2	72.1	66.3	40.5	49.7	52.3	58.9	29.6
Services	2.3	112.9	115.4	103.4	97.5	96.6	94.7	91.0
Trade	7.4	133.9	135.7	134.3	127.3	123.3	125.7	120.0
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	110.1	114.5	102.5	95.1	91.3	89.1	74.1
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	62.8	112.9	113.6	110.9	101.3	95.1	87.4	75.9
Lumber products	3.1	63.8	63.4 ^{2/}	65.4	61.3	59.2	54.8	46.6
Pulp and paper	6.3	104.5	108.3 ^{2/}	103.4	97.4	93.0	90.3	87.0
Textile products	10.2	112.9	112.9 ^{2/}	116.3	111.9	107.5	106.2	93.5
Iron and steel	18.0	115.3	115.3	111.5	95.9	90.4	72.3	56.2
Other manufactures	25.2	125.8	126.7 ^{2/}	121.5	112.5	103.1	98.7	88.3
Logging	4.8	231.8	271.9	192.5	159.1	156.9	138.4	32.8
Mining	5.5	245.4	245.2	230.1	201.1	171.4	142.2	117.0
Communications	2.0	79.4	80.1	78.0	74.0	73.8	73.9	84.8
Transportation	6.0	73.1	74.8	73.2	72.7	67.7	68.0	67.9
Construction	6.5	79.0	87.3	58.6	91.3	147.8	158.9	83.2
Services	2.8	152.3	153.5	141.6	145.0	137.6	135.4	125.6
Trade	9.6	132.8	134.4	132.7	127.3	125.2	118.8	112.9
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	113.7	116.2	108.9	103.8	103.5	97.8	79.8
<u>Prairie</u> Manufacturing	32.8	102.2	100.9	100.7	95.0	88.1	84.6	82.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.5	100.8	94.8	83.9	75.3	72.3	74.9	66.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	94.1	99.1	93.8	90.9	84.8	84.1	87.8
Textile products	2.5	130.4	115.2	135.5	115.2	108.2	103.5	93.4
Iron and steel	11.5	84.3	80.2	80.7	78.1	72.3	69.5	71.7
Other manufactures	13.3	122.4	126.4	125.5	118.2	109.0	102.7	94.8
Logging	2.4	190.0	199.9	157.1	147.6	195.4	127.8	42.5
Mining	9.0	120.9	121.2	118.8	116.0	110.8	103.3	106.6
Communications	2.8	85.4	86.8	84.4	84.0	86.0	82.4	88.1
Transportation	19.8	85.8	85.4	87.1	86.9	82.3	81.5	81.9
Construction	9.8	49.6	47.0	48.6	74.4	62.2	63.5	51.8
Services	3.6	104.4	104.5	102.0	101.4	89.6	86.1	86.9
Trade	19.8	109.3	111.0	110.1	117.6	102.1	97.0	95.6
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	92.2	91.7	91.3	95.1	87.2	83.8	80.0
<u>British</u> Manufacturing	41.9	100.5	99.1	93.7	86.1	81.9	76.5	62.2
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	13.5	83.9	78.7	76.0	70.5	62.9	59.7	33.8
Pulp and paper	6.1	113.2	115.9	120.8	107.2	100.5	93.0	90.3
Textile products	1.4	128.9	124.6	126.2	114.7	103.5	92.5	88.2
Iron and steel	4.1	89.0	86.2	80.0	68.4	64.4	63.1	55.8
Other manufactures	16.8	115.8	117.9	105.4	99.4	100.4	92.7	84.1
Logging	6.1	69.2	71.2	36.5	61.5	64.7	59.0	19.2
Mining	10.7	108.4	109.4	98.2	87.1	88.7	73.8	69.2
Communications	3.6	105.7	105.3	101.8	98.8	98.1	92.9	95.5
Transportation	12.4	86.1	88.4	91.7	86.3	84.8	85.1	83.5
Construction	10.1	74.8	75.3	68.8	122.4	134.1	124.2	71.4
Services	3.7	108.3	108.4	101.2	98.5	94.3	92.0	81.2
Trade	11.5	129.6	131.4	128.3	118.5	113.4	105.0	96.7
<u>B.C.</u> All Industries	100.0	96.2	96.4	89.2	92.4	91.9	85.6	67.7

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1	Mar. 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Montreal-Manufacturing	68.1	106.5	104.4	101.1	95.9	88.1	83.6	77.3
Plant products -edible	4.3	112.5	114.0x	97.6	100.2	100.1	94.1	99.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	107.0	106.5	105.7	102.3	100.0	98.7	98.3
Textiles	16.6	120.4	114.4	113.3	101.8	96.8	91.0	77.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.0	114.1	113.0x	107.7	131.1	118.3	116.3	122.7
Iron and steel	15.6	91.5	90.6	87.0	80.6	66.7	62.0	56.5
Other manufactures	22.0	106.8	105.1x	102.8	94.8	88.8	84.3	76.1
Communications	2.6	64.1	64.3	64.1	62.1	62.8	63.9	75.1
Transportation	7.3	72.5	71.0	72.4	75.2	84.6	81.8	65.7
Construction	6.0	56.9	59.5	36.8	34.1	56.5	49.4	36.3
Trade	12.3	126.7	128.3	126.7	121.0	115.6	120.2	115.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	98.5	97.5	92.6	87.5	86.3	82.6	75.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.1	106.4	104.0	99.8	98.1	95.3	94.6	92.7
Leather products	19.4	102.9	97.6	105.1	109.0	107.2	107.1	104.4
Other manufactures	44.7	107.9	106.8	97.4	93.1	89.9	88.8	87.1
Transportation	11.6	84.8	81.2	79.9	87.9	92.6	104.7	99.2
Construction	6.5	77.4	82.2	56.7	87.0	89.9	82.9	82.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.7	97.9	92.7	93.3	94.0	93.2	92.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.7	106.0	105.6	102.9	95.8	91.3	86.7	79.7
Plant products - edible	5.6	109.6	110.5x	108.0	103.5	100.0	99.3	96.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	125.5	127.1x	122.0	115.7	109.7	104.5	103.1
Textiles	11.4	92.7	92.2	95.3	89.3	88.9	89.0	82.1
Iron and steel	11.0	100.7	100.0	93.5	81.6	76.3	60.8	53.9
Other manufactures	27.4	108.3	107.2x	104.1	98.1	92.2	89.8	80.3
Communications	2.7	67.0	67.5	65.8	64.2	66.0	68.1	77.6
Transportation	5.6	92.8	94.8	92.2	90.9	85.7	86.4	90.8
Construction	2.4	54.4	59.4	46.3	54.2	45.3	67.6	37.3
Trade	19.8	123.3	124.9	125.4	121.4	120.0	116.2	109.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.6	106.1	103.2	97.8	94.0	91.1	84.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.4	93.1	94.5	90.2	89.0	86.5	80.5	76.7
Lumber products	3.9	43.8	45.2	37.0	41.9	41.0	40.5	34.0
Pulp and paper	17.4	95.1	96.1	91.0	87.7	91.5	84.5	78.9
Other manufactures	27.1	109.3	111.0	108.6	107.0	99.0	92.0	90.8
Construction	9.9	91.3	97.5	97.8	149.4	142.1	148.1	69.2
Trade	20.3	130.2	131.7	128.8	117.5	115.8	109.5	105.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.7	101.4	99.8	101.4	99.0	96.7	85.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.1	107.4	110.1	104.9	96.8	84.6	79.8	67.7
Textiles	16.3	87.0	88.8	90.5	88.9	85.2	88.6	71.3
Electrical apparatus	10.9	121.3	125.5	114.2	102.6	89.8	79.6	81.5
Iron and steel	32.5	110.6	115.0	103.0	93.3	71.2	66.4	48.1
Other manufactures	23.4	115.7	115.9	116.8	106.5	101.3	91.4	87.8
Construction	2.0	43.6	39.1	47.6	46.0	44.8	49.6	46.1
Trade	8.3	132.0	130.6	127.1	123.2	115.0	99.8	94.7
Hamilton- All Industries	100.0	106.1	107.9	103.7	97.1	85.8	81.0	70.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.5	168.9	169.7	162.3	126.5	140.4	104.3	69.0
Iron and steel	69.7	174.8	176.3	168.4	126.6	147.3	99.5	60.5
Other manufactures	15.8	146.8	145.1	140.0	126.1	115.1	121.6	104.0
Construction	2.1	46.6	47.8	31.1	29.2	21.6	20.7	26.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	153.1	154.3	146.8	117.7	127.0	97.7	70.5
Winnipeg- Manufacturing	50.3	97.0	96.2	97.9	93.7	88.4	84.3	81.5
Animal products - edible	5.8	124.8	130.5	129.5	119.1	116.4	110.7	92.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	95.0	103.5	95.5	95.4	90.7	92.3	98.8
Textiles	6.2	133.6	127.9	140.5	122.5	111.8	107.9	94.3
Iron and steel	19.3	80.8	77.2	79.2	77.4	70.5	68.0	70.1
Other manufactures	13.6	104.9	104.7	106.9	103.8	102.1	93.7	87.0
Transportation	10.0	77.1	76.7	79.2	72.7	73.4	71.1	72.4
Construction	2.2	30.5	23.4	37.1	72.3	25.9	26.0	25.1
Trade	29.4	94.4	95.9	95.2	109.2	90.8	86.8	83.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.6	89.3	90.8	94.1	83.3	79.7	78.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41.4	113.0	110.2	108.8	95.1	86.5	82.0	73.1
Lumber products	9.5	83.3	77.7	83.1	64.3	57.3	52.0	39.1
Other manufactures	31.9	126.5	125.0	120.5	109.2	100.0	95.8	88.7
Communications	7.4	105.5	105.5	103.4	98.6	97.6	91.6	95.2
Transportation	16.1	91.6	98.2	105.2	100.9	91.7	94.1	96.7
Construction	5.4	47.4	52.2	41.8	54.2	49.9	35.5	43.0
Services	6.6	111.7	111.8	104.2	99.3	94.5	92.4	80.8
Trade	23.1	133.0	134.8	132.9	123.8	117.5	105.7	98.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.2	105.3	103.8	96.9	90.0	84.1	80.5

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

x Revised, see footnote on page 4.

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