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CANADA

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

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1938

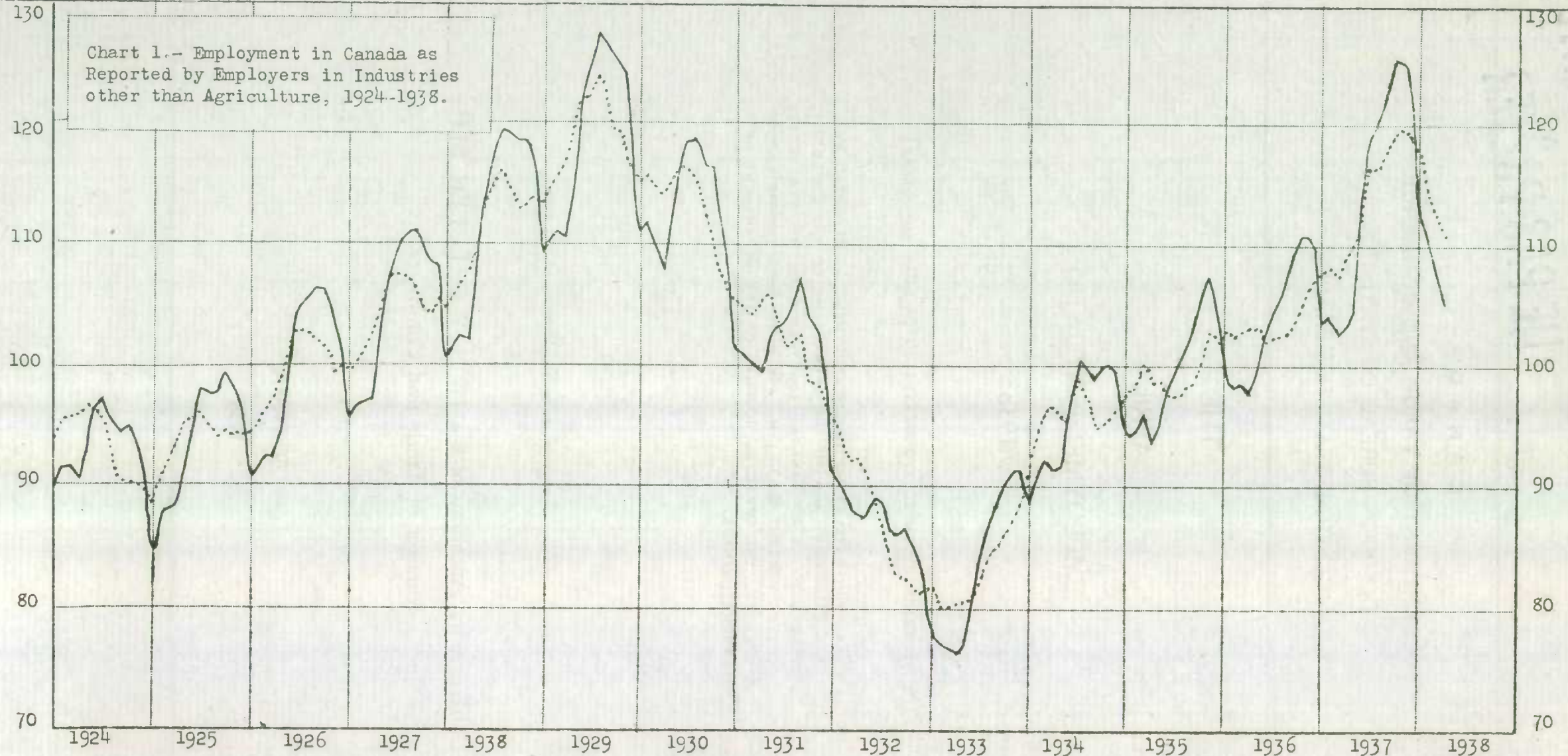
(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR
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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 April 29, 1938.

THE APRIL 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.

Employment at Apr. 1 showed a large seasonal contraction, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,450 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,001,970 persons, compared with 1,029,001 in the preceding month. This reduction of 27,031 workers lowered the index from 107.8 at Mar. 1 to 105.0 at the date under review, when it was two points higher than at Apr. 1, 1937, being also higher than in the same month in any other year since 1930.

Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity has suffered a between-season's recession at the beginning of April in fifteen of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; this ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging operations, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general decline at the date under review has been exceeded on two or three occasions in the years since 1920, but was greater than the average loss at Apr. 1 in that period; that this was so, was due in the main to unusually pronounced curtailment in bush work, from which over 28,200 men were laid-off by the co-operating employers, following a season of marked activity. The number released in this industry was larger than that recorded at the beginning of April in any other year since 1920, although the percentage loss has several times been exceeded. Coal-mining and steam railway transportation and construction and maintenance also recorded important reductions of a seasonal character. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some improvement, and additions to staffs were noted in shipping, highway construction, services and trade.

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

Since the curtailment in employment at the beginning of April was greater than average, the index, when corrected for seasonal trend declined, standing at 111.2, as compared with 112.3 in the preceding month. The seasonally-adjusted index, like the crude figure, was higher than at the first of April in the years, 1931-1937.

The unadjusted indexes at Apr. 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:-
1938, 105.0; 1937, 103.0; 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0;
1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4 and 1928, 102.3.

For Apr. 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 9,987 firms, whose employees had numbered 978,913, a slight contra-seasonal increase over the preceding month. The index had then stood at 103.0.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

As an appendix to this report appears, beginning on page 13, a comparison of the employment situation in Canada and the United States. This review, which compares the course of employment in the two countries in those industries for which there are reasonably comparable data, covers the situation up to Feb. 15 in the States and Mar. 1 in Canada, the former being the latest date for which the American statistics are available in this office at the time the present report is issued. (As this survey is ready for publication, the March report of employment in the United States has arrived: the data are summarized on page 6.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY IN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FOR THE YEAR 1954

The following report is a summary of the progress of chemistry in the United States during the year 1954. It is based on the reports of the members of the Committee on the Progress of Chemistry in the United States of America, who met in Chicago, Illinois, on October 15, 1954.

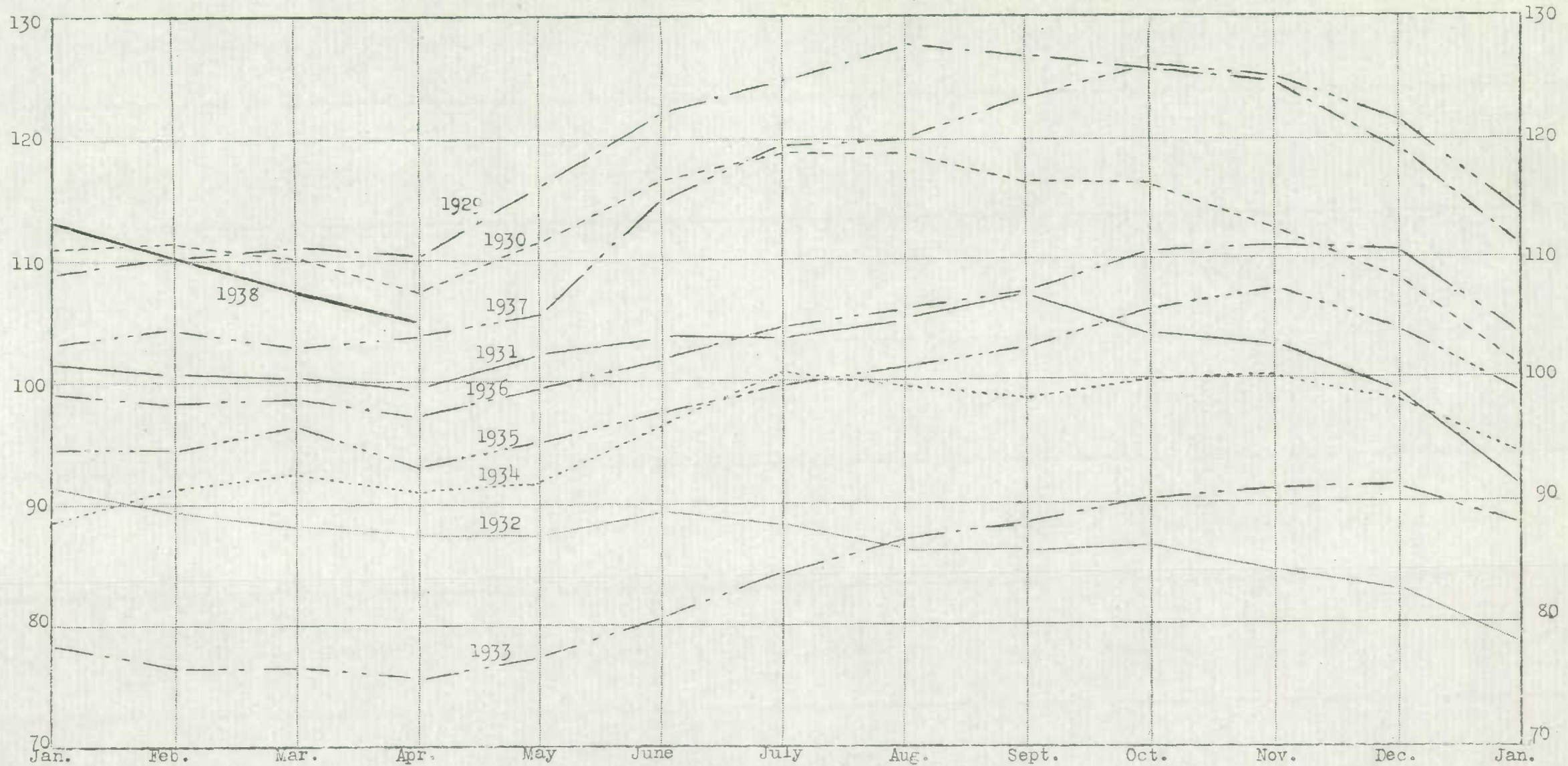
The progress of chemistry in the United States during the year 1954 was marked by a number of significant achievements. In the field of physical chemistry, the discovery of the superconducting state of certain materials at low temperatures was a major advance. The development of new methods for the study of the structure of molecules and the determination of their properties was also a notable achievement. In the field of organic chemistry, the synthesis of new compounds and the study of their properties were the main areas of activity. The discovery of new reactions and the development of new methods for the synthesis of complex molecules were the main achievements in this field. In the field of inorganic chemistry, the study of the properties of transition metal complexes and the development of new methods for the synthesis of these complexes were the main areas of activity. The discovery of new compounds and the study of their properties were the main achievements in this field.

A further report will be published in the near future.

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



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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 February was greater than in that month in other years. The number in employment was also higher than in other Februaries except in 1929 and 1930; the number unemployed, though lower than in ^{any} February in the period, 1932-1937, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared. As compared with January, 1938, there was an increase of some 33,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

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

| February | 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 | 2,661 | 2,225 | 436 |
| 1937 | 2,571 | 2,116 | 455 |
| 1936 | 2,509 | 2,037 | 472 |
| 1935 | 2,517 | 1,986 | 531 |
| 1934 | 2,539 | 1,965 | 574 |
| 1933 | 2,354 | 1,641 | 713 |
| 1932 | 2,461 | 1,858 | 603 |
| 1931 | 2,475 | 2,062 | 413 |
| 1930 | 2,586 | 2,263 | 323 |
| 1929 | 2,428 | 2,282 | 146 |
| 1928 | 2,201 | 2,100 | 101 |

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in four of the five economic areas showed seasonal declines on a large scale at Apr. 1, but in British Columbia there was an upward movement, also of a seasonal character. The level of employment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was higher than at the same date of 1937; in the Prairies no change was indicated in that comparison, while in the Maritime Provinces the index at the latest date was slightly lower than at Apr. 1 of last year, although it continued higher than at that date in any other year since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; the movement was upward in Nova Scotia, but in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick curtailment was indicated. The 715 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 78,275 persons at Mar. 1 to 74,901 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a very decided seasonal contraction, over 3,700 men being released from bush work. Activity in transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance also declined, but moderately. On the other hand, food, chemical and iron and steel factories and highway construction showed improvement. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of April, 1937, when the loss reported had been on a smaller scale; the index stood at 103.6 at the latest date, compared with 105.4 at Apr. 1 of last year. Statements had then been received from 685 firms employing 75,922 persons. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

| Provinces | Relative Weight Apr. 1 | Index Numbers (1926=100) | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | Apr. 1 1938 | Mar. 1 1938 | Feb. 1 1938 | Jan. 1 1938 | Dec. 1 1937 | Nov. 1 1937 | Oct. 1 1937 | Sept. 1 1937 | Aug. 1 1937 |
| P.E. Island | 2.0 | 80.0 | 83.6 | 76.0 | 73.2 | 79.4 | 83.0 | 100.6 | 87.9 | 85.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 59.4 | 115.6 | 115.0 | 116.4 | 118.3 | 127.6 | 124.9 | 132.7 | 133.5 | 131.5 |
| New Brunswick | 38.6 | 90.5 | 101.6 | 109.6 | 115.3 | 118.9 | 132.8 | 139.5 | 140.5 | 140.8 |
| Maritimes | 100.0 | 103.6 | 108.3 | 112.3 | 115.8 | 122.5 | 127.3 | 134.9 | 135.4 | 134.3 |

Quebec.- Manufacturing, mining, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing extended to most industrial divisions, the electrical apparatus group being the exception. However, the increases in these divisions were more than offset by the large seasonal decline in employment in logging camps, from which over 10,600 men were released; steam railway transportation, building and railway construction were also rather slacker. Data were tabulated from 2,521 firms in Quebec, with 299,694 employees, as

against 307,213 at Mar. 1. The index, at ⁻³⁻107.4 at Apr. 1, 1938, was over five points higher than at the same date of last year, although the curtailment then indicated had been on a very much smaller scale. The trend has been retrogressive in fifteen of the seventeen previous Aprils for which information is now available; the losses at the latest date exceed the average recorded at this time of year, but are decidedly smaller than those reported at Apr. 1 in 1934, 1935 or 1936.

At Apr. 1, 1937, statistics had been furnished by 2,385 employers, whose payrolls had included 284,090 men and women, a number slightly less than at Mar. 1 of last year.

Ontario.— Employment showed a considerable contraction in Ontario, where 4,630 employers had reduced their forces by 15,951 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 428,027 at Apr. 1. A small loss had been registered by the 4,440 firms making returns for the same date in 1937, when their staffs had aggregated 422,657. Employment was then at a slightly lower level, the index standing at 108.8, compared with 109.6 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in fourteen of the seventeen previous years for which data are available; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly greater than in any earlier April.

Manufacturing showed a further falling-off at the first of April, notably in tobacco factories, while curtailment was also indicated in the textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, food, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, rubber and some other factories reported heightened activity. In the non-manufacturing industries, local and water transportation, building construction, services and trade showed improvement, logging, however, released a large number of workers, owing to the completion of the season's operations, and steam railway transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.— As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at Apr. 1; the reduction, though by no means the largest on record, exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last seventeen years. The index, at 89.4 at the latest date, was the same as at Apr. 1, 1937, and slightly lower than at that date in 1936, but was higher than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1931. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging, but construction and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing reported some improvement, and services and trade also afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,503 co-operating employers aggregated 114,126 persons, compared with 117,703 at Mar. 1. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926=100):—

| Provinces | Relative | Apr.1 1938 | Mar.1 1938 | Feb.1 1938 | Jan.1 1938 | Dec.1 1937 | Nov.1 1937 | Oct.1 1937 | Sept.1 1937 | Aug.1 1937 |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Weight Apr. 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Manitoba | 48.0 | 89.2 | 91.0 | 91.1 | 92.4 | 96.0 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 100.2 | 99.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 20.2 | 87.4 | 90.4 | 89.0 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 115.9 | 120.4 | 128.3 | 118.8 |
| Alberta | 31.8 | 91.0 | 95.2 | 94.4 | 100.8 | 108.0 | 110.5 | 112.2 | 111.0 | 107.1 |
| Prairies | 100.0 | 89.4 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 96.2 | 100.5 | 106.2 | 107.6 | 109.4 | 105.6 |

The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,439, and their employees, 113,751.

British Columbia.— A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,081 firms with 85,222 employees, or 3,390 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted, on the average, at Apr. 1 in previous years of the record, although it was smaller than the gain recorded at the same date in 1937. The volume of employment reported was larger than in the early spring of any other year since 1930. There was improvement at the date under review in manufacturing (especially of lumber and non-ferrous metal products), and in logging and construction; transportation, services and trade also showed heightened activity. At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,038 co-operating establishments had reported 82,493 employees, compared with 75,432 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1935, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated; the gain in Montreal was considerable, while moderate improvement was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. In Winnipeg, no general change was reported from Mar. 1, while firms in Windsor released a fairly large number of workers.

Montreal.- There was a further and greater advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,447 firms who reported 151,472 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 148,340 at Mar. 1. This increase, of a seasonal character, substantially exceeded the average gain at Apr. 1 in preceding years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at the beginning of April in 1937. Manufacturing showed generally heightened activity at Apr. 1, 1938, as compared with the preceding month, textiles, in particular, reporting considerable increases in personnel. Services, trade and construction also afforded more employment; the improvement in the last-named was most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was rather quieter. The 1,381 establishments from which returns were received for Apr. 1, 1937, had reported 145,545 employees, compared with 139,334 in the preceding month; the index then was some four points lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker. There was an increase of 94 in the working forces of the 177 employers making returns, who had 13,418 on their payrolls at Apr. 1. A similar advance had been reported by the 176 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1937, whose staffs aggregated 12,459; the index, at 93.3, was then lower than that of 100.4 at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto employers reported improvement over the preceding month, but this was not equal to the average gain at Apr. 1 in the previous years for which information is on record. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in manufacturing, although services and trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, textile, leather and beverage divisions reported the greatest increases. On the other hand, construction showed a slight decline. The working forces of the 1,574 employers furnishing statistics totalled 132,297 persons, compared with 131,848 in the preceding month. Employment was in much the same volume as at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been indicated by the 1,519 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 131,439 men and women. The index at Apr. 1, 1938, stood at 106.0, as compared with 105.8 at the beginning of April in 1937.

Ottawa.- Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being small gains in manufacturing and services, while construction showed a fair-sized increase. An aggregate staff of 13,498 workers was employed by the 202 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,233 in their last report. The index, at 101.7, was fractionally lower than that of 101.9 at the same date of last year, when a similar increase had been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 199 firms with 13,517 employees.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed no general change; there were slight advances in transportation and services, and building was also busier. Returns were tabulated from 296 employers with 34,298 persons on their paylists, or 82 more than at Mar. 1. The level of employment was lower than at Apr. 1, 1937, but higher than at the same date in any other year since 1931. At the beginning of April last spring, 290 establishments had reported 34,880 employees, a large increase over the preceding month.

Windsor.- There was a further reduction in Windsor at Apr. 1, according to data received from 187 firms employing 20,331 men and women, as against 20,914 at the beginning of March. Iron and steel plants reported most of the curtailment, while trade afforded rather more employment. The general situation was not quite so favourable as in April, 1937, (when 176 concerns had reported 20,675 persons), but was better than at the same date of other years since 1929.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed no change, on the whole, the payrolls of the 487 employers furnishing statistics aggregating 38,639 workers, as compared with 38,642 in the preceding month. Manufacturing (especially in the pulp and paper and textile divisions) was rather more active, while construction and trade showed moderate declines. An increase had been noted at Apr. 1, 1937, and the index then was rather higher, standing at 91.6, compared with 89.6 at the date under review. Information for the former date had been received from 479 firms with 39,237 employees, or 360 more than at Mar. 1, 1937.

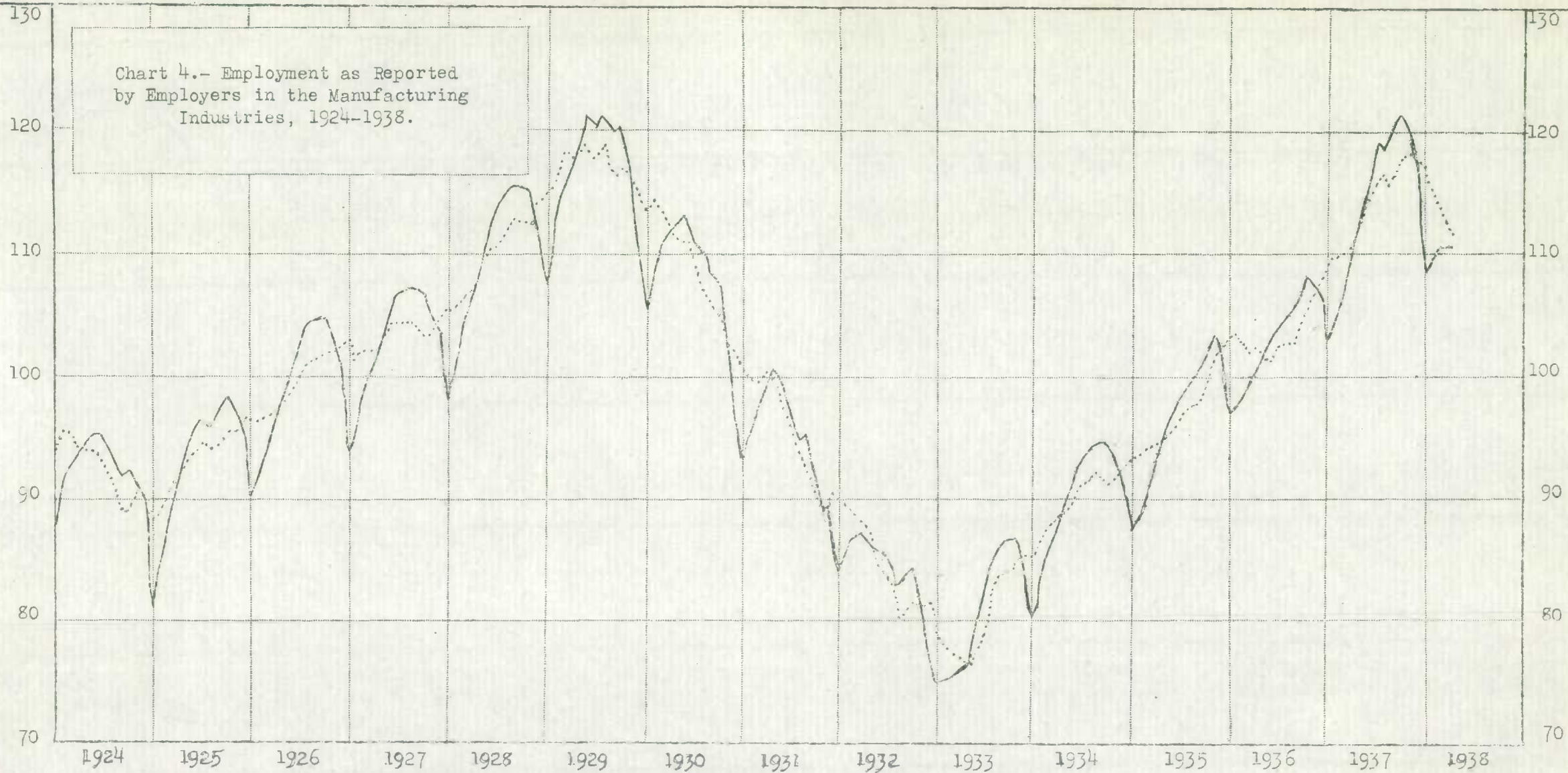


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

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.

Vancouver.- Improvement was reported in Vancouver, according to 460 establishments with a staff of 33,889, as compared with 33,783 in the preceding month. There was a decline in factory employment, but transportation, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A greater increase had been recorded at the beginning of April of last year, when employment in that city generally was at practically the same level. The index stood at 104.6 at the latest date, compared with 104.4 at Apr. 1, 1937; the 436 employers then co-operating had reported 33,649 men and women on their paylists.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further moderate improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the gain being considerably smaller than the average increase from Mar. 1 to Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The largest additions to staffs at the date under review were made in iron and steel, food, pulp and paper, rubber, beverages, chemicals, electric light and power and non-ferrous metals. Employment also advanced in leather, fur, musical instrument and clay, glass and stone and some other plants. On the other hand, declines were indicated in the lumber, textile, electrical apparatus and tobacco divisions, those in the last-named being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 6,040 manufacturers, employing 563,660 operatives, as compared with 562,578 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 110.5 at the beginning of March to 110.8 at Apr. 1, when it was the same as at the beginning of April in 1937. It was, however, higher than at the same date in the years, 1931-1936.

Since the general increase in factory employment was below the average gain at this date in the period, 1921-1937, the seasonally-corrected index declined, falling from 112.9 at Mar. 1, to 111.7 at the beginning of April, 1938; it was then the same as at Apr. 1, 1937, but was higher than in other Aprils since that of 1930.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in the years since 1927:- 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5 and 1928, 106.6.

A brief review of the situation at Apr. 1, 1937, shows that the 5,822 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 561,967 workers, an increase of 16,473 in comparison with their Mar. 1, 1937, payrolls. The greatest gains had then occurred in iron and steel, lumber and textiles.

Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 406 of which reduced their payrolls from 61,385 men at Mar. 1, to 33,150 at the date under review; the number laid off was greater than that indicated, on the average, in preceding years of the record, although the percentage reduction approximated the average. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, and the index then was many points higher than at Apr. 1, 1938, when it stood at 115.0.

Mining.- Coal mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines, and there was little general change in the extraction of metallic ores; 409 mine operators reported 69,609 employees, compared with 70,762 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available. The seasonal loss in the mining industries as a whole at the date under review exceeded the average decline recorded at Apr. 1 in the years since 1920.

Communications.- Information was received from 85 communication companies and branches employing 22,039 workers, or 81 more than in the preceding month. Telephones showed moderate improvement. The index number stood at 82.5 at the latest date, or 1.1 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1937.

Transportation.- There was a slight advance in employment in the street railway and cartage division and in shipping, while steam railway operation was quieter. The working forces of the 465 co-operating employers aggregated 94,442 persons, compared with 95,079 in the preceding month. The tendency in this division at Apr. 1 in the last seventeen years has more often than not been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; little change on the whole had been noted at the beginning of April, 1937, when the index was slightly higher than that of 78.5 at the latest date.

Construction and Maintenance.- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and building was also slacker; highway construction, however, afforded considerably more employment. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 1,158 contractors with 85,271 employees, or 310 more than in their last report. The index of employment in construction was many points higher than at Apr. 1, 1937.

Services.- This group reported improvement, according to 491 firms with 28,577 employees, or 576 more than at Mar. 1. The trend had also been upward at the beginning of April, 1937, when the index was several points lower.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,395 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 105,222 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 104,277 at the beginning of March. The advance, which was seasonal in character, occurred wholly in the retail division, wholesale trade being rather less active. A gain had also been indicated at the same date a year ago, when the index was fractionally higher, standing at 127.5, compared with 127.1 at the beginning of April, 1938.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Feb. 14 showed a slight improvement as compared with Jan. 17. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among the non-agricultural workers, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.2 at Feb. 14, 1938, as compared with 13.3 at Jan. 17, 1938; on a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 1.6 p.c. in the persons unemployed as compared with Feb. 22, 1937. The number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was estimated at approximately 11,324,000, an increase of 15,000 over January, 1938, and of about 20,000 compared with Feb. 22, 1937. Recent press despatches state that there was a seasonal decline of 61,440 in the number unemployed in March as compared with February; this improvement exceeded that noted in March, 1937, but was below the average in the experience of former years. The number estimated as in employment increased by 56,000 in March, when the figure was greater by only 16,000 than in March of last year. As compared with March, 1937, there was an increase of some 202,000 in the number unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

During March, there was a further slight decline of about 50,000 workers in total non-agricultural employment in the United States, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Ordinarily, between 200,000 and 300,000 persons go back into industry at this time of year. As compared with March, 1937, it was estimated that there are about 2,450,000 fewer persons at work in non-agricultural jobs, excluding W.P.A. and other emergency projects.

Employment in manufacturing in March showed a contra-seasonal decrease of about 40,000, but weekly payrolls increased by \$200,000, indicating some improvement in operating schedules. The level of factory employment was about 20 p.c. below that of March, 1937. Employment decreased in both the durable and the non-durable goods industries in March, the loss in the former being larger than in the latter.

Employment was reduced in most non-manufacturing industries in March, the exceptions being retail trade, quarrying and dry-cleaning. The declines for the most part were seasonal. It was stated that, in general, employment in the non-manufacturing industries is higher in comparison with last year at this time than in manufacturing.

New York.- There was little net change in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor, which stated that 2,051 factories reported a decline of 0.5 p.c. in the number on their payrolls.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,796 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 249,160 persons in March, a decrease of 1.1 p.c. from the February total.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was since the preceding month a decline of 1.4 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,310 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments during February, when the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 77.8, as compared with 86.2 in February, 1937.

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

| | Canada | Maritime Provinces | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie Provinces | British Columbia |
|--------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Apr. 1, 1921 | 85.1 | 98.0 | 76.6 | 88.9 | 83.1 | 78.2 |
| Apr. 1, 1922 | 81.8 | 90.5 | 73.9 | 86.4 | 81.5 | 76.2 |
| Apr. 1, 1923 | 88.7 | 101.5 | 81.5 | 94.1 | 82.9 | 82.3 |
| Apr. 1, 1924 | 90.4 | 94.9 | 87.2 | 93.3 | 86.3 | 88.3 |
| Apr. 1, 1925 | 88.3 | 93.6 | 85.6 | 90.4 | 83.5 | 88.8 |
| Apr. 1, 1926 | 92.5 | 95.0 | 91.2 | 93.7 | 87.6 | 96.1 |
| Apr. 1, 1927 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 94.6 | 100.4 | 94.1 | 96.1 |
| Apr. 1, 1928 | 102.3 | 98.5 | 99.2 | 106.0 | 101.9 | 100.0 |
| Apr. 1, 1929 | 110.4 | 107.5 | 101.1 | 117.4 | 113.9 | 106.0 |
| Apr. 1, 1930 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 103.7 | 112.7 | 103.2 | 106.0 |
| Apr. 1, 1931 | 99.7 | 102.3 | 98.5 | 102.4 | 97.7 | 92.4 |
| Apr. 1, 1932 | 87.5 | 88.3 | 85.0 | 91.1 | 86.1 | 80.9 |
| Apr. 1, 1933 | 76.0 | 78.3 | 73.1 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 68.8 |
| Apr. 1, 1934 | 91.3 | 95.1 | 85.1 | 98.7 | 83.3 | 86.6 |
| 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 | 130.5 | 106.2 | 111.5 |
| Dec. 1 | 121.6 | 122.5 | 129.6 | 125.8 | 100.5 | 107.5 |
| Jan. 1, 1938 | 113.4 | 115.8 | 119.7 | 117.5 | 96.2 | 97.8 |
| Feb. 1 | 110.4 | 112.3 | 114.5 | 116.2 | 91.7 | 96.4 |
| Mar. 1 | 107.8 | 108.3 | 110.1 | 113.7 | 92.2 | 96.2 |
| Apr. 1 | 105.0 | 103.6 | 107.4 | 109.6 | 89.4 | 100.2 |

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

100.0 7.5 29.9 42.7 11.4 8.5

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

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

| | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Apr. 1, 1922 | 77.0 | - | 91.4 | - | - | - | 85.6 | 80.6 |
| Apr. 1, 1923 | 84.4 | -- | 95.8 | 96.5 | 93.0 | - | 87.7 | 75.2 |
| Apr. 1, 1924 | 91.3 | - | 93.7 | 96.8 | 89.7 | - | 84.2 | 86.4 |
| Apr. 1, 1925 | 89.7 | 99.5 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 84.5 | - | 85.7 | 88.7 |
| Apr. 1, 1926 | 94.3 | 96.0 | 96.9 | 92.1 | 95.1 | 102.4 | 92.8 | 97.5 |
| Apr. 1, 1927 | 98.0 | 102.6 | 102.5 | 98.1 | 101.4 | 77.1 | 98.6 | 99.4 |
| Apr. 1, 1928 | 101.8 | 107.9 | 107.7 | 105.6 | 103.0 | 124.9 | 103.9 | 100.5 |
| Apr. 1, 1929 | 108.2 | 116.2 | 118.6 | 111.2 | 126.1 | 177.3 | 108.0 | 107.7 |
| Apr. 1, 1930 | 109.2 | 111.7 | 116.5 | 116.2 | 120.4 | 140.9 | 103.4 | 110.4 |
| Apr. 1, 1931 | 106.2 | 122.2 | 109.5 | 121.8 | 109.8 | 104.2 | 97.3 | 101.9 |
| Apr. 1, 1932 | 91.2 | 102.0 | 97.8 | 101.7 | 87.4 | 89.8 | 86.8 | 87.8 |
| Apr. 1, 1933 | 76.4 | 92.7 | 85.0 | 85.3 | 70.9 | 79.0 | 78.0 | 79.0 |
| Apr. 1, 1934 | 82.1 | 95.4 | 92.7 | 97.6 | 83.0 | 102.9 | 79.7 | 84.8 |
| 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 | 97.5 | 101.3 | 90.3 | 133.5 | 85.5 | 93.4 |
| June 1 | 87.2 | 95.8 | 97.9 | 103.5 | 93.5 | 123.5 | 87.0 | 96.5 |
| July 1 | 86.8 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 106.2 | 93.9 | 113.4 | 89.1 | 99.9 |
| Aug. 1 | 87.2 | 100.9 | 97.2 | 104.3 | 95.4 | 106.6 | 90.6 | 101.7 |
| Sept. 1 | 88.7 | 102.8 | 98.7 | 103.9 | 95.2 | 105.2 | 90.1 | 105.7 |
| Oct. 1 | 91.5 | 101.8 | 101.1 | 105.6 | 100.1 | 106.8 | 91.1 | 103.5 |
| Nov. 1 | 91.7 | 100.5 | 101.7 | 104.0 | 101.4 | 115.4 | 91.4 | 101.3 |
| Dec. 1 | 91.9 | 99.0 | 100.8 | 103.6 | 100.4 | 118.7 | 94.1 | 100.3 |
| Jan. 1, 1936 | 86.4 | 93.5 | 100.6 | 103.2 | 95.7 | 116.4 | 91.9 | 97.2 |
| Feb. 1 | 87.6 | 92.0 | 96.4 | 99.5 | 96.8 | 120.0 | 91.2 | 97.8 |
| Mar. 1 | 87.5 | 93.3 | 97.8 | 101.4 | 97.1 | 117.7 | 94.1 | 96.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 88.3 | 91.7 | 98.7 | 103.1 | 96.8 | 131.2 | 88.1 | 100.1 |
| May 1 | 92.7 | 95.8 | 100.2 | 107.7 | 98.1 | 136.1 | 87.3 | 101.9 |
| June 1 | 93.7 | 96.8 | 101.1 | 108.2 | 97.6 | 123.2 | 90.9 | 103.8 |
| July 1 | 93.5 | 94.5 | 101.4 | 110.0 | 99.4 | 113.0 | 92.7 | 106.0 |
| Aug. 1 | 92.2 | 96.5 | 101.3 | 107.4 | 99.8 | 115.1 | 93.8 | 109.2 |
| Sept. 1 | 94.3 | 97.9 | 103.4 | 111.2 | 97.7 | 106.9 | 92.9 | 110.0 |
| Oct. 1 | 95.6 | 98.1 | 105.5 | 110.9 | 98.0 | 120.3 | 95.3 | 109.1 |
| Nov. 1 | 94.6 | 97.1 | 105.9 | 108.8 | 100.4 | 126.1 | 94.9 | 107.0 |
| Dec. 1 | 98.3 | 95.2 | 105.7 | 104.3 | 101.7 | 129.4 | 94.7 | 106.0 |
| Jan. 1, 1937 | 90.4 | 92.0 | 103.4 | 102.8 | 99.0 | 137.1 | 92.4 | 105.3 |
| Feb. 1 | 91.8 | 91.7 | 101.9 | 98.8 | 101.7 | 145.2 | 89.4 | 104.7 |
| Mar. 1 | 92.6 | 92.7 | 103.2 | 99.8 | 103.7 | 146.8 | 90.8 | 103.8 |
| Apr. 1 | 96.8 | 93.3 | 105.8 | 101.9 | 108.2 | 151.4 | 91.6 | 104.4 |
| May 1 | 101.1 | 97.6 | 107.4 | 106.6 | 111.9 | 152.9 | 93.5 | 105.6 |
| June 1 | 105.2 | 101.6 | 108.7 | 111.8 | 114.2 | 153.1 | 96.5 | 110.8 |
| July 1 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 109.5 | 114.9 | 116.3 | 149.8 | 99.2 | 114.8 |
| Aug. 1 | 105.2 | 108.6 | 107.8 | 112.7 | 117.7 | 135.0 | 97.6 | 117.3 |
| Sept. 1 | 107.6 | 110.0 | 110.0 | 113.7 | 119.4 | 132.2 | 98.8 | 119.6 |
| Oct. 1 | 107.4 | 107.2 | 112.6 | 114.4 | 117.3 | 146.2 | 97.6 | 117.9 |
| Nov. 1 | 106.4 | 103.8 | 112.7 | 111.7 | 119.4 | 154.1 | 98.0 | 115.0 |
| Dec. 1 | 104.3 | 99.3 | 111.9 | 105.2 | 116.2 | 153.1 | 95.4 | 109.5 |
| Jan. 1, 1938 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 108.4 | 104.9 | 109.8 | 147.8 | 92.0 | 108.4 |
| Feb. 1 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 106.1 | 101.4 | 107.9 | 154.3 | 89.3 | 105.3 |
| Mar. 1 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 105.6 | 99.7 | 106.1 | 153.1 | 89.6 | 104.2 |
| Apr. 1 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 106.0 | 101.7 | 106.4 | 148.9 | 89.6 | 104.6 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1938. | | | | | | | | |
| | 15.1 | 1.3 | 13.2 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 |

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. | Coma. | Trans. | Constr. | Serv. | Trade | |
| Apr. 1, 1921 | 85.1 | 87.3 | 80.3 | 92.1 | 87.5 | 88.2 | 55.2 | 81.7 | 91.8 | |
| Apr. 1, 1922 | 81.8 | 84.4 | 49.1 | 93.0 | 84.4 | 89.4 | 49.9 | 79.1 | 87.9 | |
| Apr. 1, 1923 | 88.7 | 92.6 | 104.3 | 101.5 | 84.2 | 92.5 | 52.3 | 79.3 | 89.5 | |
| Apr. 1, 1924 | 90.4 | 93.6 | 97.8 | 104.1 | 91.0 | 95.7 | 56.1 | 90.2 | 90.3 | |
| Apr. 1, 1925 | 88.3 | 91.2 | 85.7 | 98.5 | 92.4 | 91.0 | 59.4 | 90.0 | 92.9 | |
| Apr. 1, 1926 | 92.5 | 96.6 | 79.2 | 92.5 | 95.4 | 93.4 | 69.8 | 94.2 | 95.4 | |
| Apr. 1, 1927 | 97.4 | 101.5 | 85.7 | 103.0 | 101.9 | 96.2 | 72.5 | 99.0 | 102.3 | |
| Apr. 1, 1928 | 102.3 | 106.6 | 88.3 | 109.0 | 102.3 | 98.2 | 78.6 | 108.4 | 111.1 | |
| Apr. 1, 1929 | 110.4 | 116.5 | 83.1 | 112.9 | 113.5 | 101.8 | 85.4 | 121.1 | 122.5 | |
| Apr. 1, 1930 | 107.8 | 111.3 | 87.6 | 114.6 | 117.1 | 99.5 | 86.4 | 126.1 | 123.1 | |
| Apr. 1, 1931 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 42.9 | 108.1 | 103.3 | 94.3 | 96.8 | 122.0 | 123.1 | |
| Apr. 1, 1932 | 87.5 | 87.3 | 31.1 | 101.0 | 93.9 | 81.9 | 79.9 | 113.9 | 114.3 | |
| Apr. 1, 1933 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 35.6 | 91.4 | 84.5 | 74.2 | 54.7 | 102.5 | 107.6 | |
| Apr. 1, 1934 | 91.3 | 88.1 | 104.9 | 103.3 | 76.8 | 75.9 | 95.8 | 111.8 | 116.1 | |
| Jan. 1, 1935 | 94.4 | 87.4 | 151.3 | 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 | 106.8 | 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 | 232.7 | 153.9 | 82.2 | 79.0 | 71.4 | 127.1 | 126.0 | |
| Apr. 1 | 105.0 | 110.8 | 115.0 | 151.3 | 82.5 | 78.5 | 71.6 | 129.8 | 127.1 | |

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

100.0 56.3 3.3 6.9 2.2 9.4 8.5 2.9 10.5

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 | Apr. 1 | Mar. 1 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 1 | Apr. 1 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| MANUFACTURING | 56.3 | 110.8 | 110.5 | 110.8 | 101.1 | 93.9 | 88.1 | 76.0 |
| Animal products -edible | 2.3 | 121.1 | 119.6 | 119.9 | 109.7 | 102.5 | 95.4 | 90.4 |
| Fur and products | .2 | 91.2 | 82.0 | 92.5 | 88.6 | 79.5 | 73.5 | 63.0 |
| Leather and products | 2.2 | 109.2 | 108.4 | 117.3 | 111.6 | 107.3 | 99.5 | 86.1 |
| Boots and shoes | 1.5 | 113.3 | 113.5 | 120.9 | 115.9 | 113.2 | 106.4 | 93.8 |
| Lumber and products | 4.0 | 74.2 | 74.5 | 77.0 | 67.6 | 63.0 | 60.3 | 45.0 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 2.1 | 61.2 | 61.7 | 63.8 | 57.1 | 49.8 | 48.5 | 31.8 |
| Furniture | .7 | 82.5 | 84.1 | 88.3 | 77.1 | 72.6 | 72.9 | 61.7 |
| Other lumber products | 1.1 | 108.9 | 107.4 | 109.6 | 93.2 | 96.7 | 87.1 | 72.6 |
| Musical instruments | .1 | 47.3 | 42.5 | 44.8 | 35.7 | 29.9 | 33.0 | 22.8 |
| Plant products - edible | 3.2 | 105.2 | 103.1 | 101.8 | 97.1 | 90.4 | 88.9 | 86.9 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6.4 | 105.4 | 103.8 | 105.6 | 97.6 | 92.7 | 88.3 | 82.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 2.9 | 95.4 | 92.2 | 95.4 | 85.3 | 80.8 | 75.9 | 66.2 |
| Paper products | 1.0 | 131.0 | 129.6 | 133.1 | 117.6 | 107.1 | 101.0 | 95.2 |
| Printing and publishing | 2.5 | 109.8 | 110.1 | 109.6 | 106.2 | 103.5 | 100.5 | 98.5 |
| Rubber products | 1.3 | 100.4 | 98.5 | 102.1 | 96.1 | 92.7 | 93.0 | 75.6 |
| Textile products | 10.7 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 127.3 | 118.7 | 111.9 | 109.3 | 91.6 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3.9 | 130.8 | 136.6 | 140.9 | 132.3 | 123.6 | 122.9 | 96.5 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 2.0 | 98.7 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 92.8 | 84.3 | 83.5 | 65.8 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | .8 | 124.9 | 137.6 | 151.1 | 142.3 | 132.6 | 128.8 | 103.8 |
| Artificial silk and silk goods | .9 | 498.1 | 530.4 | 547.4 | 519.8 | 504.9 | 465.4 | 375.3 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 2.0 | 125.5 | 124.4 | 125.7 | 124.7 | 118.4 | 118.2 | 102.4 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 3.7 | 123.6 | 120.3 | 120.3 | 108.9 | 102.4 | 95.9 | 86.8 |
| Other textile products | 1.1 | 106.1 | 101.3 | 110.3 | 98.2 | 96.7 | 94.5 | 74.5 |
| Tobacco | .9 | 120.8 | 150.1 | 105.4 | 124.2 | 114.5 | 114.2 | 118.4 |
| Beverages | .9 | 159.0 | 153.8 | 153.7 | 133.2 | 128.9 | 119.2 | 108.1 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 1.8 | 160.9 | 158.3 | 149.2 | 135.7 | 128.0 | 118.1 | 106.6 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | .9 | 77.4 | 76.1 | 82.1 | 71.4 | 59.9 | 57.6 | 48.5 |
| Electric light and power | 1.5 | 119.0 | 116.0 | 111.3 | 112.5 | 106.9 | 105.0 | 106.9 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1.8 | 135.8 | 142.0 | 133.7 | 116.0 | 106.0 | 97.8 | 88.1 |
| Iron and steel products | 13.7 | 105.8 | 105.3 | 106.6 | 93.2 | 84.3 | 73.4 | 60.3 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1.7 | 132.2 | 126.6 | 137.8 | 113.8 | 83.4 | 83.8 | 44.2 |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 1.3 | 124.6 | 127.5 | 123.7 | 99.5 | 87.4 | 73.3 | 61.8 |
| Agricultural implements | .6 | 76.7 | 81.1 | 72.0 | 66.5 | 59.6 | 43.8 | 34.1 |
| Land vehicles | 6.0 | 99.7 | 100.3 | 101.8 | 91.8 | 89.4 | 77.0 | 69.8 |
| Automobiles and parts | 2.2 | 155.5 | 161.2 | 166.8 | 149.3 | 156.6 | 105.5 | 76.3 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | .3 | 85.4 | 77.9 | 72.8 | 63.5 | 66.6 | 57.1 | 55.2 |
| Heating appliances | .5 | 116.1 | 110.1 | 121.7 | 105.6 | 90.0 | 80.9 | 58.1 |
| Iron and steel-fabrication, n.e.s. | .8 | 124.0 | 118.5 | 114.6 | 81.3 | 67.9 | 53.0 | 43.3 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | .6 | 115.9 | 116.1 | 118.2 | 98.7 | 89.5 | 77.9 | 60.3 |
| Other iron and steel products | 1.9 | 103.2 | 102.9 | 105.2 | 88.2 | 80.9 | 72.4 | 58.8 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 2.5 | 155.1 | 153.4 | 148.9 | 131.5 | 116.2 | 103.5 | 77.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 1.3 | 149.8 | 149.6 | 140.9 | 130.8 | 126.8 | 126.9 | 112.4 |
| Miscellaneous | .6 | 134.5 | 133.0 | 129.7 | 121.5 | 117.4 | 107.9 | 93.7 |
| LOGGING | 3.3 | 115.0 | 212.7 | 132.5 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 104.9 | 35.6 |
| MINING | 6.9 | 151.3 | 153.9 | 146.0 | 128.2 | 117.7 | 103.3 | 91.4 |
| Coal | 2.4 | 89.0 | 94.3 | 87.8 | 88.6 | 88.3 | 84.3 | 82.8 |
| Metallic ores | 3.7 | 307.6 | 307.4 | 290.7 | 237.5 | 207.2 | 165.4 | 131.3 |
| Non-metallic minerals(except coal) | .8 | 118.3 | 116.6 | 118.3 | 92.0 | 78.4 | 71.2 | 54.7 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 2.2 | 82.5 | 82.2 | 81.4 | 77.7 | 77.7 | 76.8 | 84.5 |
| Telegraphs | .5 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 90.0 | 86.0 | 85.4 | 83.4 | 80.7 |
| Telephones | 1.7 | 80.2 | 79.9 | 79.1 | 75.5 | 75.6 | 75.1 | 85.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION | 9.4 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 79.5 | 78.5 | 76.3 | 75.9 | 74.2 |
| Street railways and cartage | 2.5 | 110.9 | 110.4 | 116.4 | 113.2 | 108.3 | 107.4 | 111.8 |
| Steam railways | 5.7 | 72.2 | 73.8 | 72.6 | 72.2 | 69.4 | 70.6 | 67.5 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 1.2 | 65.7 | 62.8 | 64.1 | 63.8 | 66.7 | 60.0 | 59.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE | 8.5 | 71.6 | 71.4 | 53.7 | 71.8 | 80.2 | 95.8 | 54.7 |
| Building | 1.8 | 43.9 | 44.9 | 36.3 | 52.2 | 45.2 | 38.6 | 25.2 |
| Highway | 4.4 | 116.6 | 108.8 | 69.3 | 111.9 | 143.4 | 201.9 | 88.5 |
| Railway | 2.3 | 57.5 | 63.2 | 56.8 | 54.8 | 56.9 | 56.2 | 54.2 |
| SERVICES | 2.9 | 129.8 | 127.1 | 122.7 | 118.5 | 111.4 | 111.8 | 102.5 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1.6 | 123.0 | 122.5 | 114.2 | 111.2 | 106.3 | 109.1 | 94.7 |
| Professional | .2 | 129.7 | 129.9 | 130.7 | 130.6 | 126.7 | 121.7 | 126.9 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries) | 1.1 | 141.4 | 134.3 | 134.6 | 127.6 | 116.4 | 113.9 | 108.5 |
| TRADE | 10.5 | 127.1 | 126.0 | 127.5 | 121.0 | 117.4 | 116.1 | 107.6 |
| Retail | 7.6 | 132.3 | 130.7 | 134.4 | 127.2 | 123.5 | 123.4 | 111.9 |
| Wholesale | 2.9 | 115.3 | 115.5 | 111.9 | 106.7 | 103.4 | 98.9 | 97.5 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES | 100.0 | 105.0 | 107.8 | 103.0 | 97.4 | 93.4 | 91.3 | 76.0 |

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 | 1/Relative Weight | Apr.1 | Mar.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| Maritime Manufacturing | 36.6 | 102.9 | 100.8 | 106.9 | 97.8 | 88.7 | 84.9 | 68.7 |
| Provinces Lumber products | 3.7 | 62.1 | 65.9 | 72.6 | 68.1 | 67.6 | 60.0 | 33.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 5.5 | 158.6 | 158.1 | 160.8 | 148.3 | 134.7 | 133.8 | 120.6 |
| Textile products | 4.1 | 84.8 | 85.3 | 86.6 | 87.2 | 83.5 | 85.5 | 69.6 |
| Iron and steel | 13.2 | 121.4 | 116.3 | 125.8 | 111.0 | 94.0 | 88.8 | 66.7 |
| Other manufactures | 10.1 | 96.5 | 92.4 | 97.9 | 87.7 | 81.2 | 76.9 | 71.7 |
| Logging | 2.4 | 80.0 | 247.7 | 180.1 | 92.2 | 96.3 | 159.4 | 39.5 |
| Mining | 22.6 | 113.3 | 112.6 | 108.1 | 105.0 | 102.9 | 96.2 | 91.2 |
| Communications | 2.4 | 85.4 | 86.0 | 84.5 | 81.9 | 78.2 | 78.2 | 83.6 |
| Transportation | 15.7 | 101.6 | 102.6 | 98.1 | 99.2 | 95.7 | 95.1 | 89.1 |
| Construction | 10.6 | 86.3 | 89.0 | 79.0 | 107.9 | 96.6 | 101.2 | 67.1 |
| Services | 1.8 | 166.0 | 164.3 | 160.1 | 154.5 | 150.7 | 143.6 | 130.2 |
| Trade | 7.9 | 123.1 | 122.3 | 121.5 | 113.4 | 109.6 | 108.2 | 95.8 |
| Maritimes-All Industries | 100.0 | 103.6 | 108.3 | 105.4 | 101.8 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 78.3 |
| Quebec Manufacturing | 61.9 | 113.6 | 112.5 | 111.5 | 101.0 | 94.3 | 90.5 | 79.1 |
| Lumber products | 3.0 | 81.5 | 81.0 | 80.3 | 68.9 | 67.3 | 66.5 | 51.6 |
| Pulp and paper | 7.7 | 99.4 | 96.8 | 98.2 | 89.8 | 84.8 | 81.3 | 74.1 |
| Textile products | 18.6 | 140.5 | 139.6 | 139.3 | 126.4 | 117.7 | 114.6 | 91.8 |
| Iron and steel | 10.4 | 95.1 | 93.7 | 95.8 | 83.5 | 71.5 | 67.3 | 60.2 |
| Other manufactures | 22.2 | 117.4 | 117.0 | 112.9 | 104.3 | 100.4 | 95.9 | 88.7 |
| Logging | 5.4 | 185.6 | 308.4 | 216.9 | 136.0 | 127.2 | 132.9 | 58.7 |
| Mining | 3.6 | 239.7 | 233.9 | 234.7 | 155.3 | 125.3 | 110.2 | 86.1 |
| Communications | 1.7 | 74.4 | 74.5 | 73.4 | 69.8 | 70.0 | 70.1 | 80.2 |
| Transportation | 7.6 | 68.8 | 69.3 | 68.8 | 67.7 | 69.6 | 70.2 | 66.8 |
| Construction | 9.6 | 74.0 | 72.1 | 41.7 | 40.0 | 36.3 | 44.9 | 33.6 |
| Services | 2.5 | 117.3 | 112.9 | 104.5 | 101.5 | 96.7 | 98.4 | 91.2 |
| Trade | 7.7 | 135.9 | 133.9 | 134.2 | 129.7 | 123.4 | 126.9 | 119.6 |
| Quebec-All Industries | 100.0 | 107.4 | 110.1 | 102.2 | 91.4 | 85.9 | 85.1 | 73.1 |
| Ontario Manufacturing | 64.8 | 112.4 | 112.9 | 113.6 | 103.8 | 96.5 | 88.9 | 75.8 |
| Lumber products | 3.2 | 63.4 | 63.8 | 67.6 | 59.2 | 58.1 | 55.9 | 47.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 6.7 | 106.3 | 104.5 | 106.0 | 98.7 | 94.8 | 89.9 | 83.6 |
| Textile products | 10.4 | 111.5 | 112.9 | 118.5 | 114.0 | 109.1 | 106.5 | 93.4 |
| Iron and steel | 18.6 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 117.2 | 99.9 | 92.6 | 75.7 | 57.1 |
| Other manufactures | 25.9 | 124.6 | 125.8 | 122.4 | 115.4 | 104.5 | 100.0 | 88.4 |
| Logging | 1.6 | 73.6 | 231.8 | 94.2 | 96.7 | 104.5 | 102.0 | 17.7 |
| Mining | 5.6 | 246.9 | 245.4 | 236.8 | 206.0 | 174.3 | 144.2 | 114.8 |
| Communications | 2.1 | 80.2 | 79.4 | 78.9 | 74.1 | 73.6 | 74.7 | 84.0 |
| Transportation | 6.2 | 73.0 | 73.1 | 74.7 | 73.1 | 68.5 | 68.8 | 68.1 |
| Construction | 6.7 | 78.4 | 79.0 | 57.0 | 82.8 | 119.7 | 161.0 | 72.3 |
| Services | 2.9 | 154.0 | 152.3 | 146.1 | 143.0 | 137.5 | 138.2 | 124.7 |
| Trade | 10.1 | 133.4 | 132.8 | 134.5 | 128.3 | 125.5 | 123.3 | 113.2 |
| Ontario-All Industries | 100.0 | 109.6 | 113.7 | 108.8 | 103.4 | 100.7 | 98.7 | 78.3 |
| Prairie Manufacturing | 33.9 | 102.5 | 102.2 | 101.8 | 95.8 | 88.8 | 84.3 | 81.4 |
| Provinces Lumber products | 2.5 | 96.3 | 100.8 | 90.7 | 72.1 | 71.4 | 65.1 | 59.7 |
| Pulp and paper | 3.1 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 98.0 | 90.4 | 87.6 | 83.9 | 84.5 |
| Textile products | 2.6 | 134.1 | 130.4 | 140.2 | 117.8 | 108.8 | 109.7 | 93.8 |
| Iron and steel | 11.8 | 84.2 | 84.3 | 79.1 | 79.6 | 73.7 | 70.3 | 72.7 |
| Other manufactures | 13.9 | 123.8 | 122.4 | 127.2 | 119.1 | 108.5 | 102.1 | 93.6 |
| Logging | 1.4 | 109.2 | 190.0 | 71.7 | 90.3 | 157.6 | 113.2 | 34.1 |
| Mining | 8.0 | 104.3 | 120.9 | 102.3 | 106.0 | 105.8 | 94.4 | 90.9 |
| Communications | 2.9 | 86.0 | 85.4 | 84.7 | 83.3 | 87.2 | 82.0 | 85.8 |
| Transportation | 20.0 | 84.1 | 85.8 | 86.3 | 86.6 | 82.8 | 81.3 | 81.2 |
| Construction | 9.5 | 46.2 | 49.6 | 46.5 | 66.7 | 62.1 | 61.9 | 50.1 |
| Services | 3.7 | 106.3 | 104.4 | 105.8 | 102.2 | 88.6 | 88.1 | 86.8 |
| Trade | 20.6 | 110.0 | 109.3 | 111.9 | 105.6 | 103.3 | 101.0 | 96.8 |
| Prairies-All Industries | 100.0 | 89.4 | 92.2 | 89.4 | 90.5 | 86.9 | 83.3 | 78.3 |
| British Manufacturing | 40.7 | 101.6 | 100.5 | 99.7 | 90.3 | 83.0 | 77.9 | 62.5 |
| Columbia Lumber products | 13.2 | 85.1 | 83.9 | 88.4 | 79.1 | 64.7 | 61.8 | 37.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 5.7 | 110.3 | 113.2 | 116.6 | 107.7 | 101.3 | 92.0 | 88.6 |
| Textile products | 1.4 | 127.9 | 128.9 | 129.9 | 121.2 | 106.2 | 99.3 | 82.0 |
| Iron and steel | 3.9 | 88.5 | 89.0 | 82.4 | 71.3 | 65.5 | 64.7 | 55.5 |
| Other manufactures | 16.5 | 118.8 | 115.8 | 109.4 | 100.4 | 100.6 | 93.7 | 82.4 |
| Logging | 8.1 | 95.2 | 69.2 | 80.0 | 76.9 | 69.4 | 58.6 | 30.9 |
| Mining | 10.3 | 108.0 | 108.4 | 102.7 | 84.6 | 84.1 | 72.3 | 66.4 |
| Communications | 3.4 | 105.0 | 105.7 | 103.9 | 100.3 | 99.3 | 92.8 | 95.8 |
| Transportation | 12.0 | 87.4 | 86.1 | 90.6 | 86.5 | 84.6 | 82.9 | 83.9 |
| Construction | 10.7 | 82.5 | 74.8 | 79.6 | 128.2 | 129.6 | 128.4 | 73.0 |
| Services | 3.7 | 111.5 | 108.3 | 108.8 | 100.1 | 92.7 | 93.5 | 80.2 |
| Trade | 11.1 | 131.4 | 129.6 | 130.8 | 118.6 | 114.9 | 108.1 | 96.3 |
| B.C. All Industries | 100.0 | 100.2 | 96.2 | 97.5 | 95.9 | 91.8 | 86.6 | 68.8 |

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

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

| Cities and Industries | 1/Relative Weight | Apr.1 | Mar.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 | Apr.1 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
| <u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing | 67.7 | 108.1 | 106.5 | 105.6 | 95.1 | 89.2 | 85.2 | 78.2 |
| Plant products - edible | 4.2 | 111.6 | 112.5 | 101.1 | 101.7 | 101.1 | 97.1 | 96.9 |
| Pulp and paper(chiefly printing) | 4.6 | 108.0 | 107.0 | 108.2 | 103.8 | 100.3 | 98.3 | 97.9 |
| Textiles | 17.1 | 126.1 | 120.4 | 118.3 | 104.7 | 98.9 | 94.4 | 79.9 |
| Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors | 4.9 | 115.1 | 114.1 | 109.9 | 105.2 | - | - | - |
| Iron and steel | 15.4 | 92.6 | 91.5 | 93.6 | 81.7 | 67.2 | 65.2 | 56.9 |
| Other manufactures | 21.5 | 106.6 | 106.8 | 106.4 | 94.8 | 89.9 | 84.9 | 62.9 |
| Communications | 2.5 | 64.5 | 64.1 | 64.7 | 61.9 | 62.7 | 63.5 | 74.6 |
| Transportation | 7.1 | 72.0 | 72.5 | 75.3 | 73.2 | 78.7 | 72.7 | 69.0 |
| Construction | 6.7 | 64.7 | 56.9 | 46.8 | 34.7 | 30.8 | 42.9 | 40.6 |
| Trade | 12.2 | 128.8 | 126.7 | 126.1 | 124.3 | 116.3 | 120.0 | 116.0 |
| Montreal - All Industries | 100.0 | 100.6 | 98.5 | 96.8 | 88.3 | 83.8 | 82.1 | 76.4 |
| <u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing | 64.5 | 107.7 | 106.4 | 101.3 | 98.9 | 96.4 | 95.4 | 91.6 |
| Leather products | 19.5 | 103.9 | 102.9 | 104.8 | 110.1 | 108.3 | 108.0 | 104.7 |
| Other manufactures | 45.0 | 109.3 | 107.9 | 99.7 | 93.7 | 91.0 | 89.5 | 85.6 |
| Transportation | 10.5 | 77.7 | 84.8 | 77.0 | 72.9 | 81.6 | 96.3 | 97.6 |
| Construction | 6.5 | 78.6 | 77.4 | 47.1 | 82.7 | 95.6 | 90.4 | 97.3 |
| Quebec - All Industries | 100.0 | 100.4 | 99.7 | 93.3 | 91.7 | 93.4 | 95.4 | 92.7 |
| <u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing | 64.5 | 106.4 | 106.0 | 105.7 | 97.0 | 93.2 | 88.0 | 80.7 |
| Plant products - edible | 5.7 | 113.3 | 109.6 | 112.5 | 106.6 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 97.8 |
| Printing and publishing | 9.1 | 123.8 | 125.5 | 124.6 | 116.5 | 110.5 | 104.7 | 101.9 |
| Textiles | 11.5 | 94.1 | 92.7 | 98.3 | 91.1 | 92.4 | 90.4 | 84.5 |
| Iron and steel | 10.8 | 99.6 | 100.7 | 96.2 | 82.9 | 78.7 | 65.0 | 54.2 |
| Other manufactures | 27.4 | 108.8 | 108.3 | 106.5 | 99.1 | 93.8 | 90.3 | 81.6 |
| Communications | 2.7 | 66.6 | 67.0 | 66.3 | 64.1 | 65.4 | 68.3 | 76.1 |
| Transportation | 5.6 | 93.0 | 92.8 | 93.8 | 89.9 | 85.7 | 86.3 | 91.1 |
| Construction | 2.3 | 52.2 | 54.4 | 47.2 | 52.9 | 43.9 | 68.1 | 37.7 |
| Trade | 20.1 | 123.8 | 123.3 | 127.6 | 121.7 | 119.2 | 119.4 | 109.9 |
| Toronto - All Industries | 100.0 | 106.0 | 105.6 | 105.8 | 98.7 | 94.8 | 92.7 | 85.0 |
| <u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing | 47.7 | 93.5 | 93.1 | 93.8 | 91.2 | 87.7 | 80.1 | 75.4 |
| Lumber products | 3.7 | 42.5 | 43.8 | 42.2 | 38.6 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 33.7 |
| Pulp and paper | 17.0 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 97.8 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 81.6 | 76.9 |
| Other manufactures | 27.0 | 111.0 | 109.3 | 109.3 | 109.1 | 99.9 | 92.6 | 89.3 |
| Construction | 11.1 | 104.8 | 91.3 | 96.2 | 157.1 | 142.7 | 153.7 | 71.6 |
| Trade | 19.9 | 130.2 | 130.2 | 130.6 | 117.5 | 115.2 | 113.0 | 107.3 |
| Ottawa - All Industries | 100.0 | 101.7 | 99.7 | 101.9 | 103.1 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 85.3 |
| <u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing | 82.9 | 107.5 | 107.4 | 110.3 | 96.6 | 86.0 | 81.3 | 68.1 |
| Textiles | 16.8 | 90.2 | 87.0 | 92.4 | 89.7 | 83.7 | 88.1 | 72.2 |
| Electrical apparatus | 10.6 | 118.5 | 121.3 | 116.8 | 102.6 | 94.6 | 82.7 | 82.6 |
| Iron and steel | 32.3 | 110.0 | 110.6 | 113.1 | 91.7 | 72.7 | 68.3 | 48.2 |
| Other manufactures | 23.2 | 114.8 | 115.7 | 120.1 | 107.4 | 103.8 | 93.3 | 87.6 |
| Construction | 2.3 | 48.9 | 43.6 | 47.0 | 42.6 | 52.6 | 44.8 | 43.2 |
| Trade | 8.1 | 130.4 | 132.0 | 127.2 | 125.5 | 116.5 | 113.2 | 93.7 |
| Hamilton - All Industries | 100.0 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 108.2 | 96.8 | 87.7 | 83.0 | 70.9 |
| <u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing | 86.7 | 162.7 | 168.9 | 167.3 | 143.8 | 147.6 | 109.8 | 79.5 |
| Iron and steel | 68.6 | 167.2 | 174.8 | 173.5 | 148.5 | 155.8 | 108.2 | 73.5 |
| Other manufactures | 18.1 | 147.8 | 146.8 | 144.2 | 126.6 | 117.4 | 115.6 | 104.4 |
| Construction | 2.2 | 47.6 | 46.6 | 38.2 | 27.8 | 19.2 | 16.2 | 23.4 |
| Windsor - All Industries | 100.0 | 148.9 | 153.1 | 151.4 | 131.2 | 132.6 | 102.9 | 79.0 |
| <u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing | 50.7 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 99.9 | 93.8 | 88.9 | 84.5 | 82.1 |
| Animal products - edible | 5.8 | 124.3 | 124.8 | 125.0 | 119.5 | 114.9 | 106.9 | 92.6 |
| Printing and publishing | 5.5 | 97.6 | 95.0 | 101.6 | 95.0 | 95.2 | 92.0 | 93.4 |
| Textiles | 6.4 | 137.7 | 133.6 | 146.4 | 123.4 | 112.2 | 115.6 | 94.4 |
| Iron and steel | 19.2 | 80.7 | 80.8 | 81.0 | 77.5 | 71.5 | 68.0 | 71.8 |
| Other manufactures | 13.8 | 106.1 | 104.9 | 108.5 | 103.8 | 101.0 | 93.5 | 88.5 |
| Transportation | 10.0 | 76.7 | 77.1 | 79.4 | 73.2 | 70.8 | 69.6 | 70.9 |
| Construction | 1.9 | 25.8 | 30.5 | 29.0 | 53.2 | 33.4 | 20.8 | 29.2 |
| Trade | 29.4 | 94.0 | 94.4 | 96.0 | 91.7 | 90.5 | 87.3 | 82.9 |
| Winnipeg - All Industries | 100.0 | 89.6 | 89.6 | 91.6 | 88.1 | 83.5 | 79.7 | 78.0 |
| <u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing | 40.4 | 110.8 | 113.0 | 107.8 | 100.8 | 86.6 | 82.5 | 71.4 |
| Lumber products | 8.9 | 78.2 | 83.3 | 78.3 | 77.1 | 57.2 | 55.2 | 38.2 |
| Other manufactures | 31.5 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 121.2 | 111.7 | 100.2 | 95.1 | 86.7 |
| Communications | 7.3 | 104.9 | 105.5 | 104.6 | 100.3 | 99.1 | 91.6 | 95.3 |
| Transportation | 16.6 | 94.8 | 91.6 | 100.2 | 99.1 | 91.3 | 92.7 | 93.8 |
| Construction | 5.6 | 49.4 | 47.4 | 48.3 | 63.9 | 45.6 | 36.4 | 41.1 |
| Services | 6.8 | 113.7 | 111.7 | 110.3 | 101.2 | 93.6 | 94.0 | 79.1 |
| Trade | 23.3 | 134.7 | 133.0 | 136.4 | 123.3 | 118.8 | 109.1 | 98.7 |
| Vancouver - All Industries | 100.0 | 104.6 | 104.2 | 104.4 | 100.1 | 89.7 | 84.8 | 79.0 |

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

COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The recent trends in business appear to have renewed public interest in the comparison of employment conditions in Canada and the United States. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has therefore prepared, as an appendix to the regular monthly employment report for April, the following review of the situation as indicated in the available, comparable data in the two countries. The latest American figures on hand are for Feb. 15, 1938, so that the most recent comparisons now possible are with the Canadian data for Feb. 1 and Mar. 1.

In the United States, as in Canada, employment statistics are currently furnished by leading industrial establishments. The American Bureau of Labor Statistics does not publish a general index similar to that prepared in the Dominion, while differences in the classification and grouping of industries in the two countries prohibit comparisons for many important classes. The basic periods used in computing the indexes in Canada and the United States also differ, necessitating the recalculation of the figures on a comparable basis. The American indexes of factory and steam railway employment have for this analysis been adjusted from their 1923-25 base to the Canadian base, 1926=100; in the other industries for which comparisons can be made, the Dominion indexes were adjusted to the 1929 average 100, as in the United States, since 1926 data for that country were not available for most of the non-manufacturing industries.

1. Manufacturing.

Of the possible comparisons, that of conditions in manufacturing is probably the most interesting.

The seasonal factor in employment is decidedly more marked in the Dominion than in the States. This is no doubt due in part to a difference in the dates of the enquiries; in the States, this is the middle of the month, while the Canadian statistics reflect the situation at the beginning of the month, when more of the general holidays occur, disrupting business. The variation in the industrial composition of the samples on which the indexes are computed in the two countries must also considerably influence the seasonal movements of the general indexes, but the available data do not permit any study in this respect. The fact that the numbers on which the indexes are calculated are smaller in Canada than in the States, also tends to emphasize the fluctuations in employment in the Dominion; thus, the American factories furnishing data for February reported 3,573,138 employees, while in Canada, the co-operating manufacturers employed 561,906 men and women at Mar. 1.

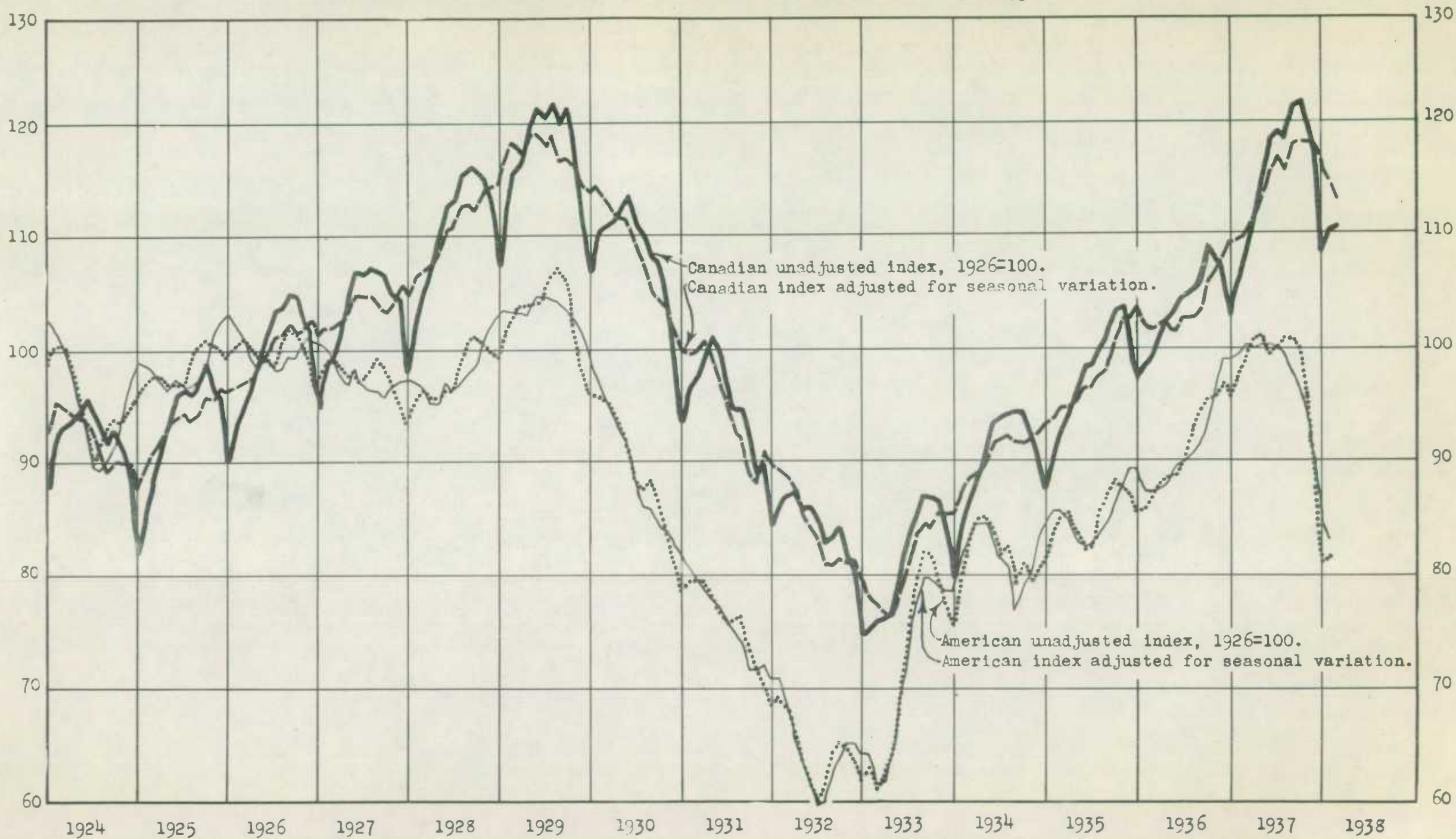
To establish as much comparability as possible with the Canadian data, it was necessary to adjust the American indexes not only from their base of 1923-25=100 to 1926=100, but also for seasonal variation. With regard to the first of the calculations, it may be said that on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure was 101.3, so that the conversion to the latter year slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In preparing the factors for seasonal adjustment, for the American as for the Canadian indexes, the link-relative method was used, the factors in both cases being calculated on the experience of the years, 1929 to 1937. In the following brief analysis of the situation in manufacturing as a whole, the figures for both countries are in all cases the seasonally-adjusted indexes. In the review of the trends in the "durable goods" and the "non-durable goods" industries, however, the indexes have not been corrected for seasonal variation.

Chart 1 on the next page of this appendix shows since 1924 the course of factory employment in Canada and the States. Both crude and seasonally-corrected indexes have been plotted, although the differences in the two American curves are slight in comparison with the variation between the Canadian crude and adjusted figures.

From 1921 to 1926 employment in manufacturing was at a relatively higher level in the States than in the Dominion; from the latter year, the growth of factory employment in this country was decidedly more rapid, and the Canadian index has since then been at a level considerably higher in relation to the basic average than the American index. Despite the difference in position, the general movements of the curves for the two countries have shown considerable similarity, in many cases

CHART 1.--FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1924-1938.



being almost parallel for fairly lengthy periods.

In both Canada and the United States, employment attained its highest level in the summer of 1929, which was succeeded by a period of almost uninterrupted recession that in the States reached its maximum in the middle of 1932. The movement was then upward until the end of the year, but employment again declined during the first quarter of 1933, reflecting the circumstances leading to the American "Bank Holiday". However, this contraction did not reduce employment to quite so low a level as in 1932, possibly as a result of the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Acts.

In the Dominion, the course of employment as depicted in the seasonally-adjusted curve, was almost continuously downward from August, 1929, to May, 1933. The indexes in the two countries suffered a fairly similar loss from the high to the low points, respectively, as shown below:-

| | <u>C A N A D A</u> | | <u>U N I T E D</u> | <u>S T A T E S</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | (Seasonally-adjusted indexes) | | | |
| Maximum | 118.9 (Summer of 1929) | : | 104.5 (Summer of 1929) | 104.5 (Summer of 1929) |
| Minimum | <u>76.2</u> (May, 1933) | : | <u>59.6</u> (July, 1932) | <u>61.0</u> (March, 1933) |
| Decline (in points) | <u>42.7</u> | : | <u>44.9</u> | <u>43.5</u> |

From the early months of 1933, the movement was very definitely upward in both countries, but more steeply so across the Border, where the index by September had gained nearly nineteen points, reaching 79.7; it was then at the level of March, 1931. In the Dominion, the improvement during 1933 raised the index to 85.7 towards the end of 1933, from 76.2 in May. However, the trend then continued upward, with comparatively little interruption, until the end of 1937; while advances were also made during this period in the States, the improvement was not so consistently maintained. Nevertheless, the gains from the low point of the depression to the 1937 high were fairly similar in the two countries:-

| | <u>C A N A D A</u> | | <u>U N I T E D</u> | <u>S T A T E S</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | (Seasonally-adjusted Indexes) | | | |
| 1937 maximum | 118.0 (Oct. & Nov. 1937) | : | 100.3 (June, 1937) | 100.3 (June, 1937) |
| 1933 minimum | <u>76.2</u> (May, 1933) | : | <u>61.0</u> (in 1933) | <u>59.6</u> (in 1932) |
| Increase (in points) | <u>41.8</u> | : | <u>39.3</u> | <u>40.7</u> |

It is interesting to note that in Canada, at the 1937 maximum, the index was less than a point below the all-time high of 118.9 recorded in three months of 1929. Across the Border, however, there was a greater difference in this comparison; at the 1929 maximum in two months of the year, the index stood at 104.5, or just over four points above the 1937 peak.

During 1937, the Canadian index of factory employment rose steadily from 109.2 at the beginning of January to 118.0 at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, declining only to 117.6 at Dec. 1, when it was still over eight points higher than at Jan. 1. In the States, on the other hand, the index rose from 98.9 in January to 100.3 in June, thence falling steadily to 89.4 in December, when it was 9.5 points lower than in January, 1937. Further losses in the seasonally-adjusted indexes have reduced the American index to 82.9 in February, 1938, and the Canadian figure to 114.5 at Feb. 1, and 112.9 at Mar. 1.

Factory employment in the United States has recently receded at a swifter rate than in the months immediately succeeding the 1929 boom period. Thus, in the months from the peak of 104.5, recorded in June and July, 1929, to February, 1930, the index declined by just under seven points to 97.6 in the latter month; from the 1937 high of 100.3 in June to February, 1938, there was a shrinkage of 17.4 points, the index for the latter month standing at 82.9. When the American seasonally-adjusted index had previously stood at 82.9, (in December, 1930), it was then not quite midway to its low point of 59.6 in July, 1932.

In Canada, during the months following the 1929 maximum of 118.9 in May, June and August, there was a decrease of 5.6 points to the March, 1930, adjusted index of 113.3, from which further losses reduced the figure to its low of 76.2 in May, 1933. From Aug. 1 of last year to March 1, 1938, the seasonally-adjusted index has declined

from 115.5 to 112.9, or by only 2.6 points, while from the 1937 high of 118.0 at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, the reduction has amounted to 5.1 points. It, therefore, appears that factory employment in the Dominion so far has put up an even stiffer resistance to the downward forces, which recently have so substantially lowered the American index, than was the case in the months immediately following the 1929 boom.

The Durable Goods and the Non-durable Goods Industries.

As already pointed out, differences in the grouping of industries in Canada and the United States preclude comparisons of conditions in particular industries. However, statistics are prepared in the American Bureau of Labor Statistics for the classes known as "durable" and "non-durable" goods, and a similar division has now been made of the Canadian data.

The durable goods comprise the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, clay, glass and stone, lumber and electrical apparatus. In the class of non-durable goods are the food, tobacco, beverage, textile, leather, pulp and paper, rubber, non-metallic mineral, chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Current figures showing the numbers employed in these various industries are not published by the United States, but according to the latest Biennial Census of Industry, (1935), some 44 p.c. of all factory employees were engaged in the production of durable goods, and 56 p.c. in the non-durable classes. In Canada, the division of the monthly employment data in 1935 was 39.5 p.c. for the former and 60.5 for the latter. In 1937, 42.3 p.c. of the total number covered in the monthly surveys belonged in the durable goods group and 57.7 p.c. in the non-durable division. It is possible that percentages made from the monthly data used in calculating the American indexes could not coincide with the above, based on census data.

Chart 2 on the following page shows monthly from 1936 the course of employment in the durable and non-durable classes in Canada and the States. The indexes on which these curves are plotted have not been seasonally adjusted, but the American figures have been converted to the 1926 base.

In Table 1 are given annually since 1929 and monthly since 1936, the unadjusted index numbers of employment in the durable and the non-durable goods industries, together with the data for manufacturing as a whole, the figures for both countries being upon the 1926 average as 100.

On each side of the Border, employment in the non-durable group has been more active in relation to the basic average than the durable division. In the United States, the annual average indexes for the former have shown increases over the latter ranging from 2.9 points in 1929 to 31.8 points in 1933. As the general situation improved, this excess declined, until the 1937 average index for the non-durable goods was only 8.7 points above that for the durable class. The recent recession in American business tends again to enlarge the discrepancy between these two divisions. In January and February, 1937, the index for the non-durable was 13.2 and 12.7 points, respectively, higher than the durable, while in the present year, the former was 15.3 points higher in January and 18.4 points higher in February, than the indexes for the durable classes.

In the Dominion, the difference in favour of the non-durable division ranged from 3.1 points, on the average, in 1930, to 33.3 points in 1933, since when it steadily declined to 16.7 points in 1937. The increases in this comparison recorded in the elapsed months of 1938 have approximated the average for 1937, but at 16.7 points at Jan. 1 and 16.6 points at the beginning of February and March, were lower than last year's differences of 20.6, 20.1 and 19.2 points at Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, respectively, in this comparison.

A comparison of the data for the two countries shows that from 1929 to 1933, employment in the Canadian durable goods group was higher in relation to the United States durable goods class than was the case in the non-durable goods. From 1934 to 1937, however, the situation was reversed, the non-durable industries showing a larger proportionate increase over the corresponding American indexes than was shown by the durable goods. In January and February, 1938, on the other hand, the slackening of activity in the American durable goods has so greatly exceeded that in the non-durable division that the Canadian index for the former shows a greater increase over the American index than is indicated in a comparison of the non-durable goods figures for the two countries.

The following table shows the unadjusted indexes for these two classes and for manufacturing as a whole in Canada and the United States, in recent years.

CHART 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN THE DURABLE AND THE NON-DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES,
 JANUARY, 1936, to MARCH, 1938.

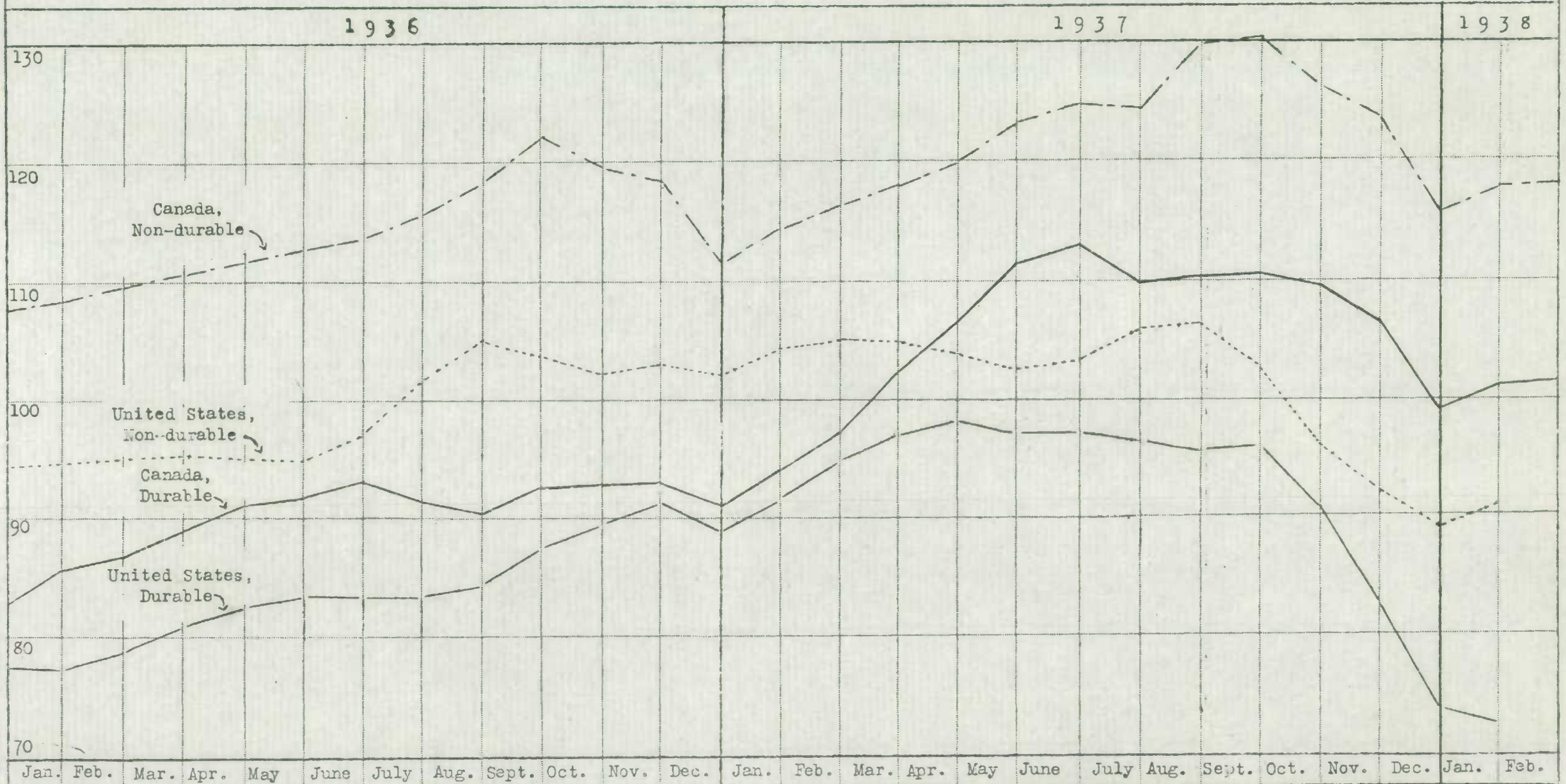


Table 1.- Index Numbers of Employment in the Durable and the Non-durable Goods Divisions in Canada and the United States. (1926=100).

| Annual Averages | Durable Goods | | Non-durable Goods | | All Manufacturing Industries | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| | United States | Canada | United States | Canada | United States | Canada |
| 1929 | 102.0 | 121.9 | 104.9 | 112.3 | 103.4 | 117.1 |
| 1930 | 84.7 | 106.8 | 96.0 | 109.9 | 90.1 | 109.0 |
| 1931 | 66.2 | 87.8 | 87.1 | 100.4 | 76.3 | 95.3 |
| 1932 | 51.9 | 63.7 | 78.5 | 96.4 | 64.7 | 84.4 |
| 1933 | 55.8 | 62.2 | 87.6 | 95.5 | 71.1 | 80.9 |
| 1934 | 68.5 | 73.6 | 95.3 | 103.6 | 81.4 | 90.2 |
| 1935 | 74.2 | 83.1 | 96.4 | 108.3 | 84.9 | 97.1 |
| 1936 | 83.3 | 90.2 | 98.6 | 114.1 | 90.7 | 103.4 |
| 1937 | 93.9 | 105.2 | 102.6 | 121.9 | 98.0 | 114.4 |
| <u>1936</u> | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 77.4 | 82.9 | 94.5 | 107.8 | 85.7 | 96.8 |
| Feb. | 77.3 | 85.9 | 94.9 | 108.5 | 85.8 | 98.5 |
| Mar. | 78.9 | 86.9 | 95.2 | 109.6 | 86.8 | 99.5 |
| Apr. | 80.9 | 89.2 | 95.4 | 110.6 | 88.0 | 101.1 |
| May | 82.6 | 91.2 | 95.1 | 111.9 | 88.6 | 102.7 |
| June | 83.3 | 91.8 | 95.0 | 112.8 | 88.9 | 103.4 |
| July | 83.2 | 93.2 | 97.3 | 113.8 | 90.0 | 104.7 |
| Aug. | 83.3 | 91.4 | 101.9 | 115.6 | 92.3 | 104.9 |
| Sept. | 84.3 | 90.4 | 105.0 | 118.2 | 94.3 | 105.9 |
| Oct. | 87.7 | 92.7 | 103.8 | 122.2 | 95.5 | 109.0 |
| Nov. | 89.5 | 93.0 | 102.4 | 119.6 | 95.7 | 107.7 |
| Dec. | 91.2 | 93.1 | 103.1 | 118.3 | 96.8 | 107.0 |
| <u>1937</u> | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 88.9 | 91.0 | 102.1 | 111.6 | 95.3 | 102.4 |
| Feb. | 91.6 | 94.3 | 104.3 | 114.4 | 97.7 | 105.3 |
| Mar. | 94.8 | 97.1 | 105.2 | 116.3 | 99.8 | 107.6 |
| Apr. | 97.0 | 102.3 | 105.0 | 118.0 | 100.8 | 110.8 |
| May | 98.2 | 106.4 | 103.9 | 120.0 | 101.0 | 113.8 |
| June | 97.1 | 111.5 | 102.6 | 123.3 | 99.8 | 117.9 |
| July | 97.2 | 113.0 | 103.2 | 123.9 | 100.1 | 119.0 |
| Aug. | 96.5 | 109.9 | 105.9 | 124.5 | 101.0 | 118.1 |
| Sept. | 95.7 | 110.2 | 106.3 | 130.0 | 100.8 | 121.2 |
| Oct. | 96.0 | 110.4 | 102.7 | 130.9 | 99.2 | 121.7 |
| Nov. | 90.9 | 109.6 | 96.4 | 126.5 | 93.5 | 119.0 |
| Dec. | 82.8 | 106.6 | 92.4 | 123.9 | 87.4 | 116.3 |
| <u>1938</u> | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 73.8 | 99.2 | 89.1 | 115.9 | 81.1 | 108.5 |
| Feb. | 72.6 | 101.2 | 91.0 | 117.8 | 81.4 | 110.3 |
| Mar. | | 101.4 | | 118.0 | | 110.5 |

For the non-durable goods, the 1937 peak of employment in the Dominion was 130.9 in October, since when the index has declined by 12.9 points to 118.0 at Mar. 1. In the States, the recent high point was in September, the index then standing at 106.3; the falling-off from that month to February was 15.3 points, a loss exceeding that in Canada by comparatively little. In the durable goods division, however, the Canadian index declined from 113.0 in July, 1937, to 101.4 in March, 1938, or by 11.6 points, while in the States there was a decrease of 25.6 points from 98.2 in May, 1937, to 72.6 in February, 1938. Activity in both durable and non-durable goods in the Dominion was higher at the beginning of March than at the same date in either 1936 or 1937, but the American indexes in both cases were lower in February, 1938, than in that month of 1936 or 1937.

In the United States, the durable goods index in February was slightly lower than the 1935 average, although it continued higher than in 1931-1934, while the index for the non-durable division was at a level about midway between the 1934 and 1933 averages. In the Dominion, the March 1 index, though rather lower than the 1937 average, was above that for any other year since 1930; in the non-durable

groups, the latest index was also below the average for last year, but was higher than in other years of the record.

For manufacturing as a whole, the March, 1938, unadjusted index in the States was the same as the 1934 average, being lower than the mean for any of the intervening years. In Canada, the Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 indexes of 110.3 and 110.5, respectively, were lower than in 1937, but higher than in any other year except 1929. While the seasonality of industry enters into the case in any comparison between the situation in the first few months of the years, and the annual averages, this factor is more unfavourable to the Canadian index than to the American index. (see Chart 1).

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Index numbers of employment on steam railways, in communications, retail trade, wholesale trade and hotels are shown in Table 2 on page 20; the above are the non-manufacturing industries for which there are fairly comparable data on record in Canada and the United States. The railway indexes are given on the 1926 base for both countries; in the remaining industries, however, the base used is the 1929 average as 100, since 1926 statistics are not available for the States.

The course of employment in these various industries in recent years is depicted in Chart 3 of this appendix. Owing to some differences in the method of tabulation of the retail and wholesale trade and hotel statistics, the American indexes for the first years of the record are not wholly comparable with those for the later years. To carry the comparisons with the Canadian data as far back as possible, however, the curves are plotted since 1929, both old and new curves being shown, where they overlap, for each industry, to indicate the extent of the change which resulted not from business fluctuations, but from the new basis of compilation.

Steam Railways.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission tabulates monthly statistics of the employment afforded by Class 1 railroads, while the railways in the Dominion also furnish current information on the subject. The statistics in the two countries differ in scope, but the figures are sufficiently similar to warrant a comparison of their movements.

The Canadian figures here used are aggregated from the various industrial groups where they appear in the monthly tabulations, and include employees of all types. During 1937, the staffs of the Canadian railways averaged 129,408. In the United States, the Class 1 steam railroads employed an average of 1,115,283 men and women in 1937.

The American indexes are computed on the years 1923-25 as 100; the 1926 average on that base was 99.3, so that the recalculation on the 1926 average as 100 makes little change in the index numbers as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A brief review of the situation in the two countries shows that the employment afforded by the railroads was at a relatively higher level in the United States than in Canada from 1922 to 1926. In the next two years, the upward trend in the latter compared favourably with declining activity across the Border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; while some recovery from the 1933 low was then indicated in both the United States and Canada until 1936, employment continued to be decidedly curtailed as compared with pre-depression years.

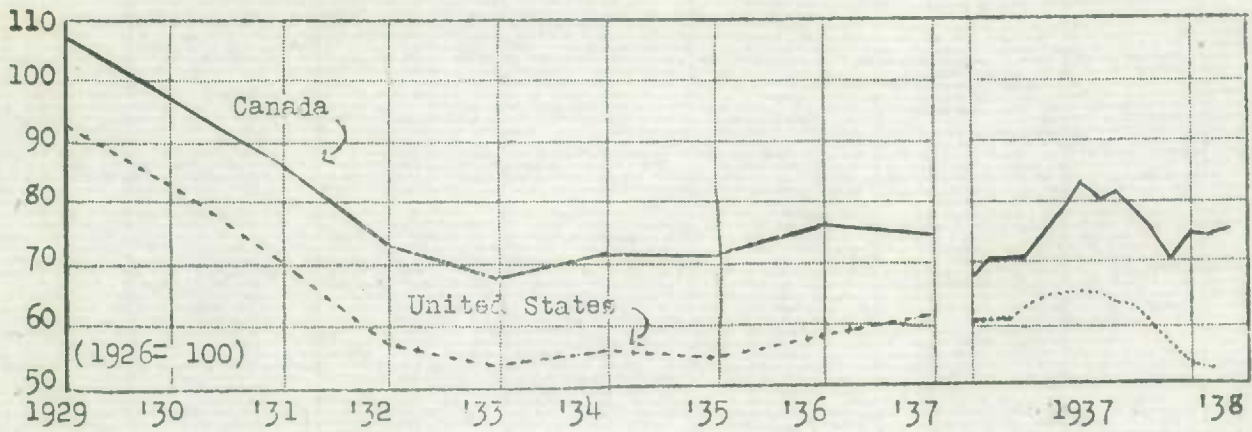
During 1937, the trend on American railroads was moderately but continuously upward from January to July, and uninterruptedly downward from then until the end of the year. The average index of employment, however, was rather higher than in 1936, while that for the Canadian steam railways was slightly lower; this was partly due to the fact that in 1936 railway construction and maintenance had been unusually active, according to the standards of recent years, many men having been transferred to that industry from the unemployment relief camps. Nevertheless, the level of employment in the Dominion continues higher in relation to the basic year than in the States, where the 1937 index averaged 62.5 p.c. of that for 1926, compared with 75.7 in Canada.

Chart 2.-- Employment in Certain Non-Manufacturing Industries in Canada and the United States.

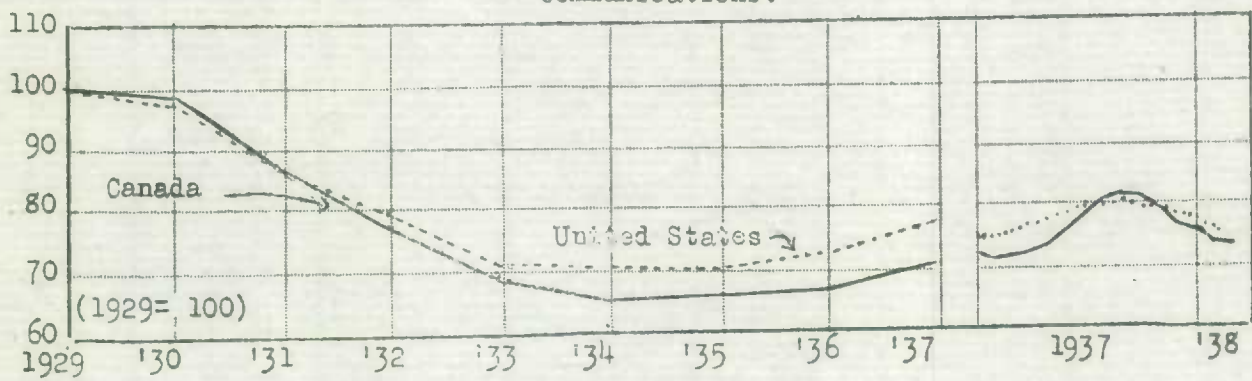
Annual Averages

Months

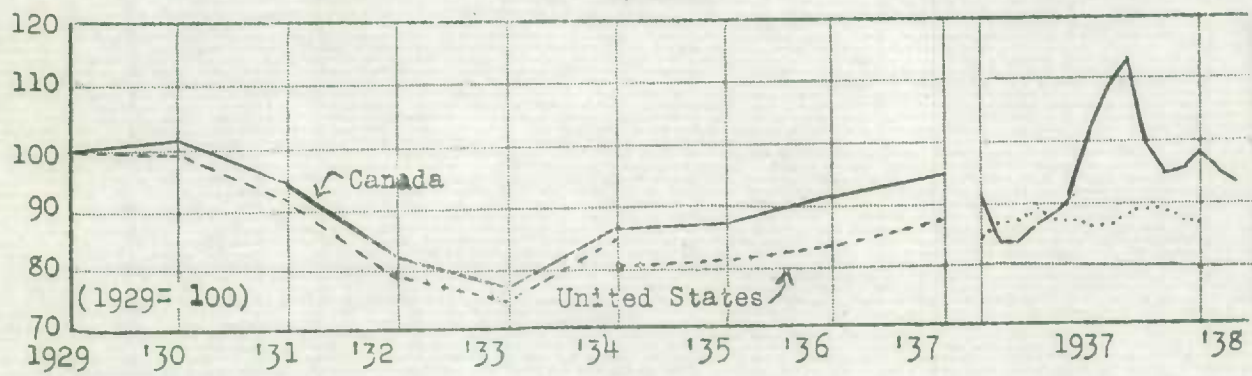
Steam Railways.



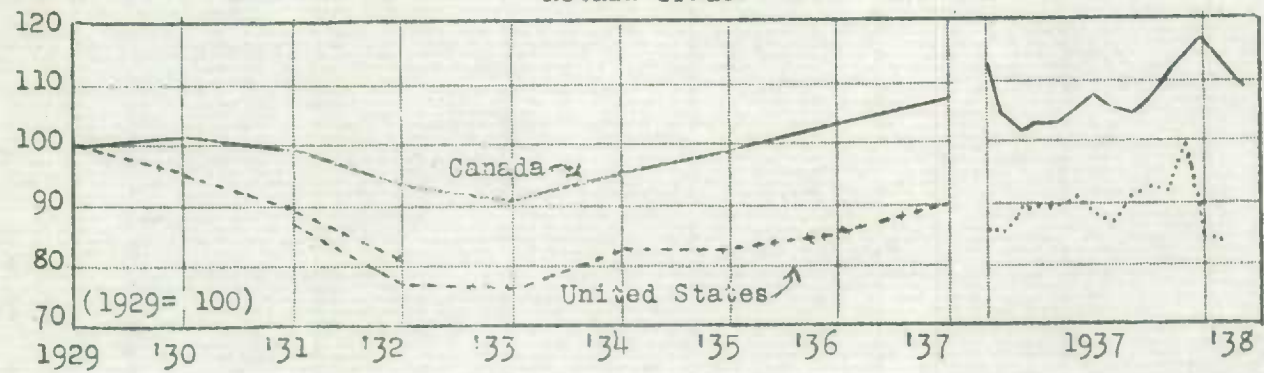
Communications.



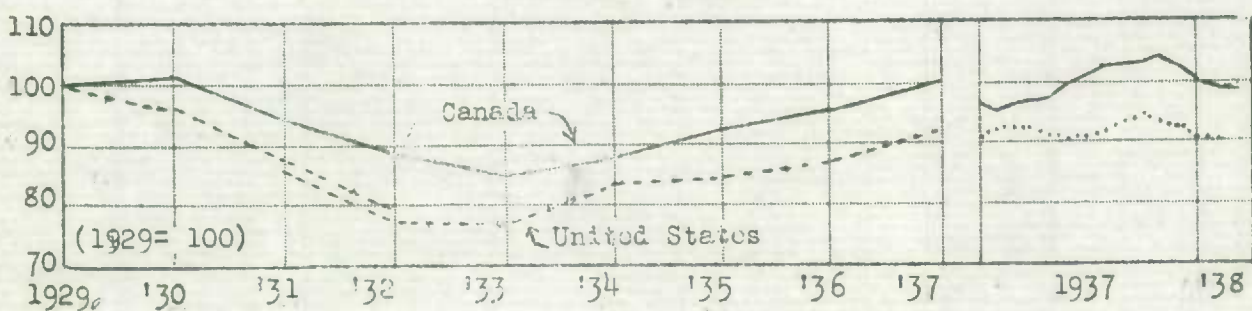
Hotels.



Retail Trade.



Wholesale Trade.



The American index for January, 1938, was 53.8, or 6.5 points lower than in the same month of last year; the preliminary index for February, 52.7, was lower by 8.8 points than in February, 1937. In Canada, the January, February and March, 1938, figures at 72.4, 72.5 and 73.3, respectively, were slightly higher than in the corresponding months of last year.

Communications.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepares monthly indexes showing the course of employment in telegraphic and telephonic communications. Figures for 1926 are not available, the indexes being based on the 1929 average as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian indexes have been adjusted to the latter base for comparison with the American data; since the 1929 index constituted 120.6 p.c. of the figure for 1926, the recalculation on the 1929 base considerably lowers the Canadian index as published in our monthly and annual surveys of employment.

Activity in the communications division in both countries declined continuously from 1929 to 1934; indeed, the American figure for 1935 was also fractionally lower than in the preceding year, while that in Canada was slightly higher. In 1936 and 1937, some recovery was indicated in both countries, but in the States this was rather more marked than in Canada. Last year's index for the former was 77.9, while the Canadian index averaged 70.8 p.c. of the 1929 average as 100. Employment in communications on each side of the Border has in 1938 been at a higher level than in the first months of either 1936 or 1937, although these industries continued quiet as compared with earlier years of the record.

Trade.

The United States has since 1929 published index numbers of employment in retail and wholesale trade, based upon the 1929 average as 100. These figures cannot be adjusted to the 1926 base, so that the Canadian indexes for these two branches of industry for use in this review, have been recalculated upon the 1929 average as 100. In retail trade, the 1929 index was 131.0 p.c. of the 1926 average, and that for wholesale trade was 115.8; the indexes here quoted in comparison with the American data are therefore lower than those ordinarily published.

In both Canada and the States, employment in retail trade showed uninterrupted recession from 1929 to 1933, the American index declining from 100 in the former to 76.1 in the latter year, while the Canadian index showed a smaller reduction, from 100 in 1929 to 90.2 in 1933. From then, employment in retail establishments in both countries improved steadily, but the gains in the Dominion were more marked. At the 1937 maximum of 99.9 in December, the index in the United States was about equal to the 1929 average, while the Canadian index in the same month was 113.7 p.c. of the 1929 figure.

In January, 1938, employment in retail trade across the Border declined from December by 15 p.c., the index standing at 85.1, or several points lower than the 1937 average of 89.7; it was, however, only fractionally below the January, 1937, index of 85.4. The preliminary February figure of 82.9 was 1.4 p.c. lower than in January, 1938, and 2.7 p.c. lower than in February of last year. The number on the payrolls of the reporting retail stores was 586,000 in February.

In the Dominion, the employment reported in retail trade in January constituted 116.8 p.c. of the 1929 average, but declined to 101.8 p.c. at Feb. 1, and to 99.8 at Mar. 1. The index at the latter was rather lower than the Mar. 1, 1937, figure of 101.2. The co-operating retail establishments in this country reported staffs aggregating 75,991 at Feb. 1, and 74,453 at Mar. 1, 1938.

In wholesale trade also, employment in both countries declined from 1929 to 1933, thence advancing steadily until 1937. In this industry, the curtailment following the 1929 boom, was not so pronounced in the Dominion as in the States; the ¹⁹³³ index in the latter stood at 76.1, compared with that of 85.0 in Canada. The American index in 1937 constituted 92.0 p.c. of the 1929 average, while that in the Dominion stood at 99.7. In January of the present year, the index of employment in the United States was 90.9, and the preliminary figure for February was 90.3. The latter was lower by 1.9 p.c. than in February, 1937. The Canadian index upon the 1929 base, stood at 100.3 in January, 99.8 in February and 99.7 in March, 1937; in each of these months, employment in wholesale trade was slightly more active than in the same period of last year.

Hotels.

In the United States, employment data are available since 1929; for the last four years the statistics relate only to "year-round" hotels, while in the Dominion the record has continuously included restaurants and summer hotels, as well as hotels open throughout the year. For purposes of this comparison, the Canadian indexes have been recalculated upon the 1929 average as 100; our index for that year had stood at 131.8 p.c. of the 1926 average.

Activity in hotels showed in the United States a very slight loss in 1930 from the 1929 high level; in the Dominion, on the other hand, there was a small gain. From then, however, employment in both countries declined until 1933, there being from 1929 a falling-off of 25 points in the American index and of 22.7 points in the Canadian figure. Partial recovery in succeeding years brought the 1937 index of hotel employment in the States to 87.3 p.c. of the 1929 average, and that for the Dominion to 94.9. In both countries, activity in January and February, 1938, was rather higher than in the same month of 1937 or 1936.

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Non-manufacturing Industries in Canada and the United States.

| Annual Averages: | Steam Railways | | Communications | | Retail Trade | | Wholesale Trade | | Hotels | |
|------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| | 1926=100 | 1926=100 | 1929=100 | 1929=100 | 1929=100 | 1929=100 | 1929=100 | 1929=100 | 1929=100 | 1929=100 |
| | Can. | U.S.A. | Can. | U.S.A. | Can. | U.S.A. | Can. | U.S.A. | Can. | U.S.A. |
| 1929 | 106.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1930 | 97.7 | 83.5 | 99.3 | 97.9 | 101.1 | 95.9 | 100.9 | 96.0 | 101.7 | 99.2 |
| 1931 | 86.7 | 70.7 | 86.8 | 86.6 | 99.4 | 87.7 ^{1/} | 94.0 | 85.8 ^{1/} | 94.2 | 91.7 |
| 1932 | 73.9 | 57.9 | 77.5 | 79.1 | 93.3 | 76.8 | 88.1 | 75.8 | 82.2 | 79.0 |
| 1933 | 68.4 | 54.5 | 69.6 | 70.4 | 90.2 | 76.1 | 85.0 | 76.1 | 77.3 | 74.9 |
| 1934 | 72.2 | 56.6 | 65.6 | 70.3 | 95.4 | 82.1 | 87.5 | 82.8 | 86.8 | 80.2 ^{2/} |
| 1935 | 72.5 | 55.8 | 66.2 | 70.1 | 98.2 | 82.3 | 92.1 | 84.0 | 87.8 | 81.0 |
| 1936 | 77.0 | 59.8 | 67.2 | 72.2 | 102.9 | 85.7 | 95.5 | 86.7 | 91.7 | 83.6 |
| 1937 | 75.7 | 62.5 | 70.8 | 77.9 | 106.5 | 89.7 | 99.7 | 92.0 | 94.9 | 87.3 |
| <u>1936</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 68.3 | 55.1 | 70.8 | 70.1 | 112.9 | 80.4 | 93.1 | 85.6 | 86.9 | 81.9 |
| Feb. | 72.8 | 57.9 | 68.9 | 69.9 | 97.7 | 79.7 | 92.2 | 85.0 | 85.4 | 82.8 |
| Mar. | 75.0 | 57.3 | 69.4 | 70.2 | 99.5 | 81.9 | 91.8 | 85.6 | 86.2 | 82.8 |
| Apr. | 70.4 | 58.9 | 69.4 | 70.8 | 97.1 | 85.2 | 92.1 | 85.7 | 84.4 | 83.2 |
| May | 72.2 | 59.9 | 70.0 | 71.6 | 99.0 | 85.0 | 94.0 | 84.6 | 84.8 | 84.1 |
| June | 78.9 | 60.4 | 71.4 | 72.1 | 102.7 | 85.5 | 95.0 | 84.6 | 87.0 | 83.9 |
| July | 83.7 | 60.9 | 73.6 | 73.1 | 102.6 | 83.2 | 95.9 | 85.4 | 97.6 | 83.3 |
| Aug. | 85.9 | 61.1 | 75.1 | 73.5 | 100.9 | 82.4 | 97.5 | 86.3 | 104.0 | 83.2 |
| Sept. | 87.0 | 61.8 | 76.8 | 73.7 | 101.0 | 86.6 | 97.5 | 88.0 | 105.9 | 84.2 |
| Oct. | 81.6 | 62.2 | 75.5 | 73.8 | 103.9 | 88.7 | 99.1 | 89.0 | 92.2 | 85.4 |
| Nov. | 76.4 | 61.2 | 74.2 | 73.7 | 106.5 | 90.1 | 99.3 | 89.7 | 90.4 | 84.6 |
| Dec. | 71.4 | 60.7 | 72.9 | 73.6 | 110.9 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 91.0 | 87.8 | 84.0 |
| <u>1937</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 68.9 | 60.3 | 72.1 | 74.4 | 113.1 | 85.4 | 96.0 | 90.7 | 90.9 | 85.5 |
| Feb. | 70.7 | 61.5 | 71.2 | 74.8 | 104.0 | 85.2 | 95.4 | 92.0 | 83.8 | 86.4 |
| Mar. | 71.4 | 61.7 | 72.1 | 75.4 | 101.2 | 88.5 | 96.2 | 92.1 | 83.9 | 86.9 |
| Apr. | 71.2 | 63.4 | 72.7 | 76.6 | 102.6 | 88.8 | 96.6 | 91.9 | 86.6 | 88.4 |
| May | 74.8 | 64.7 | 74.0 | 77.7 | 103.3 | 89.9 | 97.7 | 90.8 | 88.1 | 87.7 |
| June | 79.7 | 65.7 | 76.4 | 78.5 | 105.8 | 90.5 | 99.7 | 90.3 | 92.0 | 86.9 |
| July | 83.4 | 65.8 | 78.6 | 79.7 | 107.3 | 87.6 | 101.1 | 90.6 | 102.1 | 86.1 |
| Aug. | 80.5 | 65.2 | 80.3 | 79.8 | 105.6 | 86.2 | 102.2 | 91.8 | 108.6 | 86.8 |
| Sept. | 80.8 | 63.5 | 81.2 | 80.1 | 104.1 | 90.7 | 102.3 | 93.0 | 112.8 | 83.1 |
| Oct. | 78.1 | 62.6 | 80.8 | 79.9 | 106.6 | 92.1 | 103.0 | 94.0 | 99.5 | 89.2 |
| Nov. | 74.4 | 59.4 | 79.4 | 79.1 | 110.4 | 91.7 | 103.5 | 93.5 | 94.8 | 88.9 |
| Dec. | 71.1 | 56.4 | 76.7 | 78.3 | 113.7 | 99.9 | 102.3 | 93.3 | 95.7 | 87.0 |
| <u>1938</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 72.4 | 53.8 | 76.0 | 77.3 | 116.8 | 85.1 | 100.3 | 90.9 | 98.7 | 86.8 |
| Feb. | 72.5 | 52.7 | 74.0 | 75.5 | 101.8 | 82.9 | 99.8 | 90.3 | 94.5 | |
| Mar. | 73.3 | | 73.4 | | 99.8 | | 99.7 | | 92.9 | |

1/ Revised and weighted in accordance with Census data.

2/ Year-round hotels, only, from 1934.

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