CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1938

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present Bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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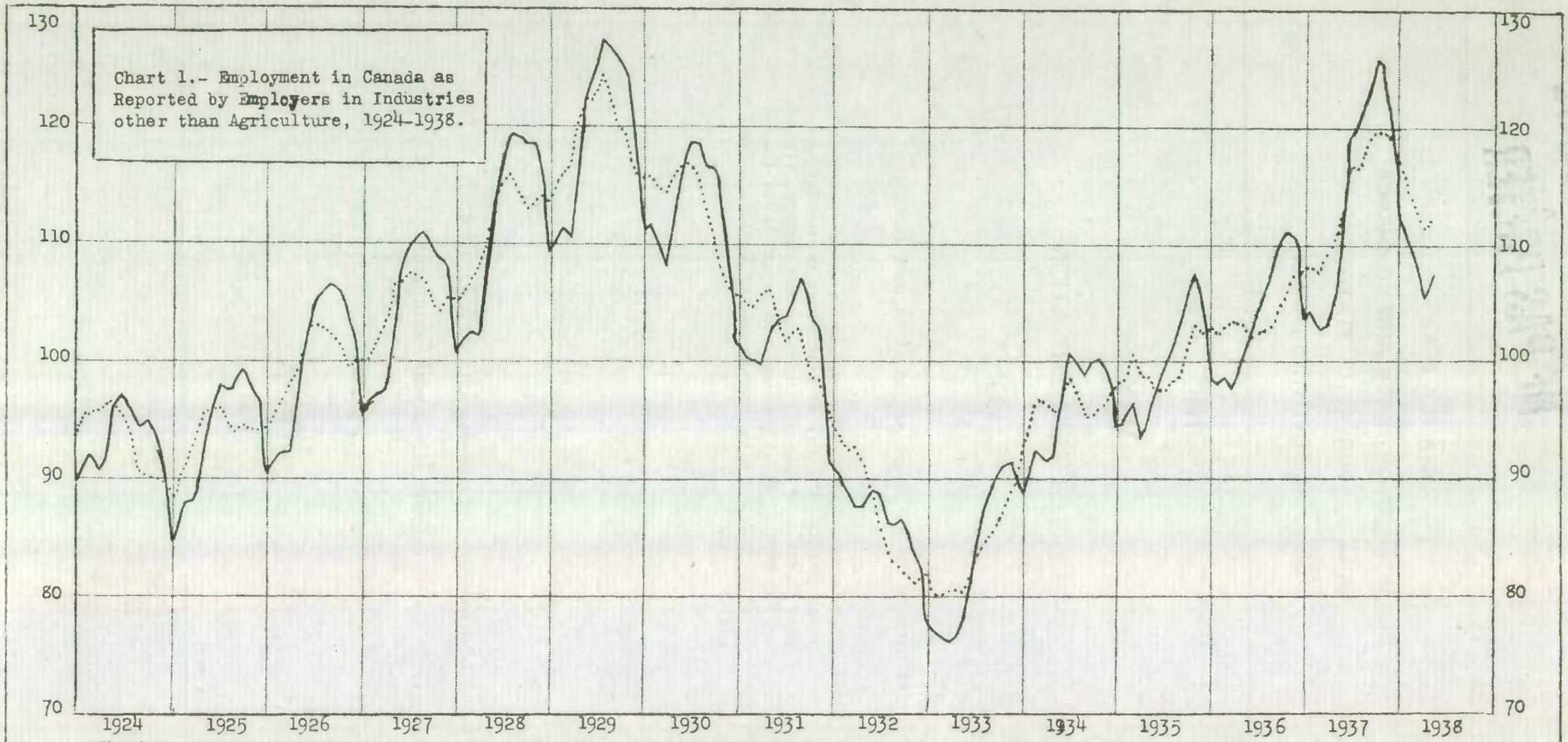

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1924-1938.

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

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,551 firms showed a considerable increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,024,702 persons, or 23,500 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 105.0 at Apr. 1 to 107.4 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930. The general expansion reported at the latest date was not so pronounced as that noted at the same date in 1937, but rather exceeded the average gain recorded at May 1 in the years since 1928, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, rose slightly from 111.2 in the preceding month, to 111.5 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8 and 1927, 101.8.

Manufacturing as a whole reported a small, contra-seasonal decline at the date under review, mainly in pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the food, lumber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, oil refining, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and some other divisions indicated decided improvement. Logging and coal-mining showed seasonal curtailment, that in the former being on a large scale. No general change occurred in communications, while services, trade, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment, the gains exceeding the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record. The fact that the date of the enquiry fell at the week-end no doubt accounted for part of the substantial advance in trade.

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

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1937, shows that the 10,089 firms then co-operating had employed 1,011,474 persons, as compared with 979,319 in the preceding month. With the exception of logging and coal-mining, practically all industrial groups had then reported substantial improvement.

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 March was greater than in that month in other years. The number in employment was higher than in March in any of the last seven years, though it was lower than in March, 1930 or 1929. The wage-earners unemployed increased by 20,000 from February, 1938, to March, when the number was also higher than in March, 1937. The estimated number of unemployed was lower than in the same month in any of the five years, 1932 to 1936, but was greater than in March of earlier years for which estimates have been prepared.

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

March	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	2,619	2,163	456
1937	2,570	2,120	450
1936	2,500	2,005	495
1935	2,473	1,924	549
1934	2,527	1,938	589
1933	2,330	1,622	708
1932	2,452	1,839	613
1931	2,441	2,053	388
1930	2,496	2,214	282
1929	2,373	2,264	109
1928	2,171	2,095	76

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in each of the five economic areas, the gains since the preceding month ranging from 0.3 p.c. in Ontario to 4.8 p.c. in British Columbia. In Quebec, the level of employment was higher than at May 1 in any other year for which data are available; in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, industrial activity was rather lower than at that date in 1937, but greater than at May 1 in any of the preceding six years, while the index for the Prairies was slightly below that at the beginning of May in 1937 or 1936, but higher than in 1932-1935.

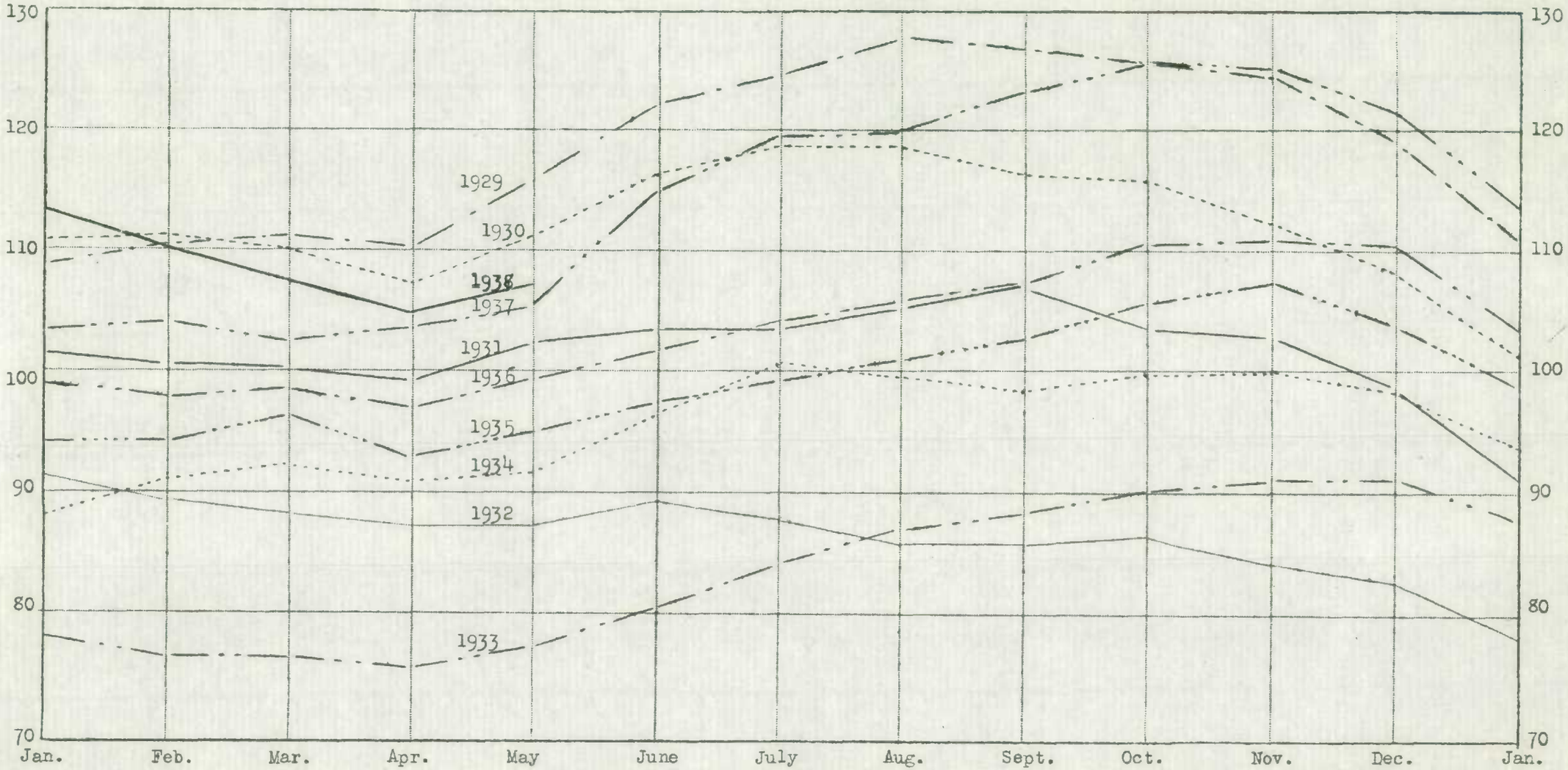
Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an advance which exceeded the average gain at May 1 in preceding years since 1920, but was smaller than that noted in the early spring of 1937. The index, at 107.3, was over three points lower than at May 1 of last year, but was higher than at the same date in the period, 1931-1936. Seven hundred and sixty-two firms reported 78,210 employees, or 2,618 more than in their last return. Activity was curtailed in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance, the losses in the last two being seasonal. On the other hand, fish-preserving and chemical factories, logging, trade, building and highway construction showed improvement. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last nine months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight May 1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100). May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Feb.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937
P.E.Island	1.8	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9
Nova Scotia	57.8	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5
New Brunswick	40.4	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5
Maritimes	100.0	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4

The 697 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 79,815 persons, being greater by 3,895 than at Apr. 1, 1937.

Quebec.- A favourable movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,540 employers of 314,201 men and women, as against 299,732 in the preceding month; this increase of 14,469 was larger than that noted at May 1, 1937, also exceeding the average gain at the same date in the last seventeen years. Little change on the whole took place in manufacturing, additions to staffs in lumber, food, beverage, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other factories being largely offset by losses in the leather, pulp and paper, textile and tobacco divisions. Logging camps continued to release considerable numbers of men, and the mining of non-metallic minerals was also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment, the gains in transportation and construction being pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,409 firms had reported 292,764 employees, or 8,515 more than in the preceding month.

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



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

Ontario.- The general trend was moderately upward in Ontario, but the indicated increase was decidedly less-than-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, logging and mining, while there were gains in transportation, construction and trade. In the manufacturing group, there was improvement in lumber, food, electric current, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other classes, but pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants reported considerable declines. The working forces of the 4,645 co-operating establishments included 428,351 men and women, compared with 427,019 at Apr. 1. Employment at May 1, 1937, had shown an advance of over two p.c. and the index then, at 111.2, was slightly higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 109.9. The 4,466 employers from which information was tabulated for the same date in 1937 had reported a combined staff of 432,624.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in railway construction; in the group of factory employment, a substantial part of the increase took place in the oil-refining, clay, glass and stone and food divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,506 firms in the Prairie Provinces whose working forces rose from 113,630 persons at the beginning of April, to 116,450 at May 1. This advance was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1937, and was also smaller than the average gain noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 91.5, was slightly lower than that of 93.2 at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,453 establishments with 118,731 employees. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last nine months are given below (1926=100):-

		Index numbers (1926=100).								
Provinces	Relative Weight May 1, 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937
Manitoba	47.5	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2
Saskatchewan	20.1	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3
Alberta	32.4	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0
Prairies	100.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4

British Columbia.- The situation in British Columbia showed improvement at the beginning of May, but this was on a scale below the average as indicated in the experience of the last seventeen years. The index stood at 102.8, compared with 103.4 at May 1, 1937; these indexes were higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 87,490 persons was reported by the 1,098 employers furnishing data, who had 85,229 on their staffs at Apr. 1, 1938. Logging mining, transportation, railway construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing showed improvement; within the last-named, the greatest gains took place in lumber factories. For May 1, 1937, 1,064 employers had reported 87,540 workers, as compared with 82,542 in the preceding month.

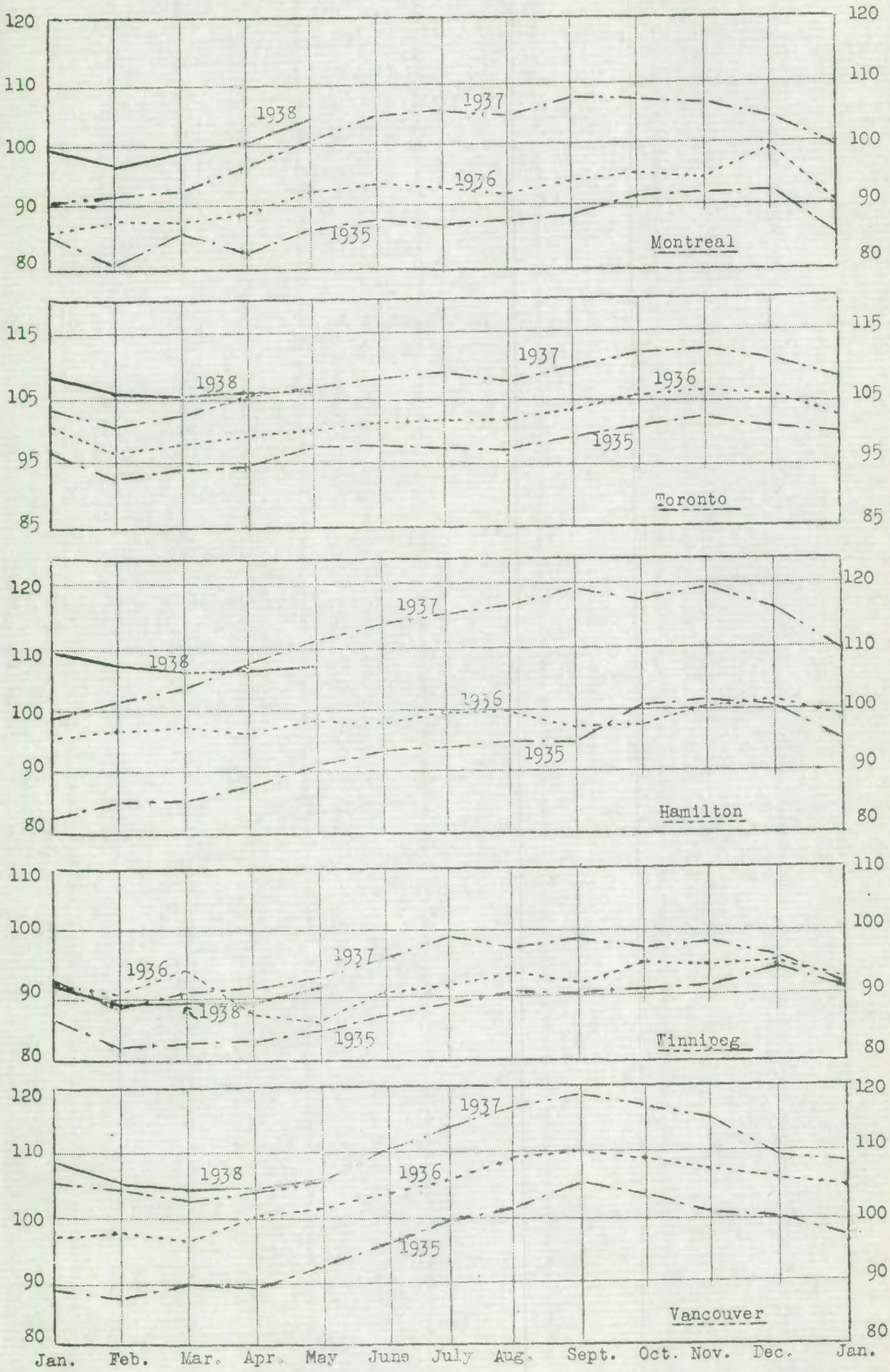
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported heightened activity, while no general change occurred in Windsor. The largest gains were in Montreal. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver, while in the remaining centres the situation at May 1, 1938, was not so favourable as at that date in 1937.

Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,459 co-operating employers reported 157,510 persons on their payrolls, compared with 151,567 at Apr. 1. This increase exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in preceding years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1937, when the general expansion indicated by 1,395 establishments had been somewhat more pronounced; they then employed 151,781 men and women.

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



Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 179 firms with 13,887 employees, as against 13,428 at Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and construction, but services and trade were also more active, while manufacturing on the whole was quieter. The increase involved rather fewer workers than that recorded at the corresponding date in 1937, when the index was, however, some six points lower. The 176 employers furnishing data had then had 13,033 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while there was a falling-off in manufacturing; in this division, vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. According to information furnished by 1,581 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 132,737 persons, as compared with 132,323 at Apr. 1. This increase was smaller than that indicated at May 1 of last year, and was also below the average gain at the same date in the sixteen previous years for which data for Toronto are available. Employment was in slightly less volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,524 establishments employing 133,499 assistants, or 1,991 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 107.4, compared with 106.3 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; 200 employers reported payrolls aggregating 13,581, compared with 13,362 in the preceding month. The general increase in this city was on a smaller scale than that noted at the beginning of May in 1937, and the index then stood at 106.6, compared with 103.0 at the date under review. For the former, 198 firms had made returns, showing staffs numbering 13,982, or 610 more than at Apr. 1, 1937.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 34,282 was employed by the 297 co-operating establishments, as against 33,755 at Apr. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation, construction and services also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a rather lower level than in the same month of last year; a greater advance had then been indicated by 290 employers, who reported 36,085 persons on their paylists.

Windsor.- No change on the whole took place in Windsor. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 187 firms with 20,329 workers, compared with 20,331 in the preceding month. Additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the 177 industries reporting at May 1, 1937, when they employed 20,878 men and women. Employment was then at a rather higher level, the index standing at 152.9, as compared with 148.9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 490 co-operating employers had a staff of 39,353 persons, compared with 38,500 at Apr. 1. Employment was in less volume than at the same date of last year, when a similar advance had been noted in the 481 establishments for which information had been furnished; their personnel had included 40,079 men and women.

Vancouver.- The number employed in manufacturing declined in Vancouver, the loss being mainly in lumber factories; trade and transportation were rather brisker, while other industries showed little general change. According to data received from 460 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 34,312 employees, compared with 33,891 at Apr. 1. The index was fractionally higher than at the beginning of May, 1937, when a slightly smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 442 co-operating business men, whose staffs had numbered 34,065.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a slowing-up in activity in manufacturing at May 1, when 6,082 establishments reported a staff of 562,733 persons, compared with 563,859 in the preceding month. The record for past years shows that factory employment has usually increased at May 1, so that the small recession at the latest date is contra-seasonal in character. The crude index showed a slight falling-off from 110.8 at Apr. 1 to 110.6 at the beginning of May, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 111.7 at the former to 109.8 at the latter date, when it was also lower than that of 113.0 at May 1, 1937.

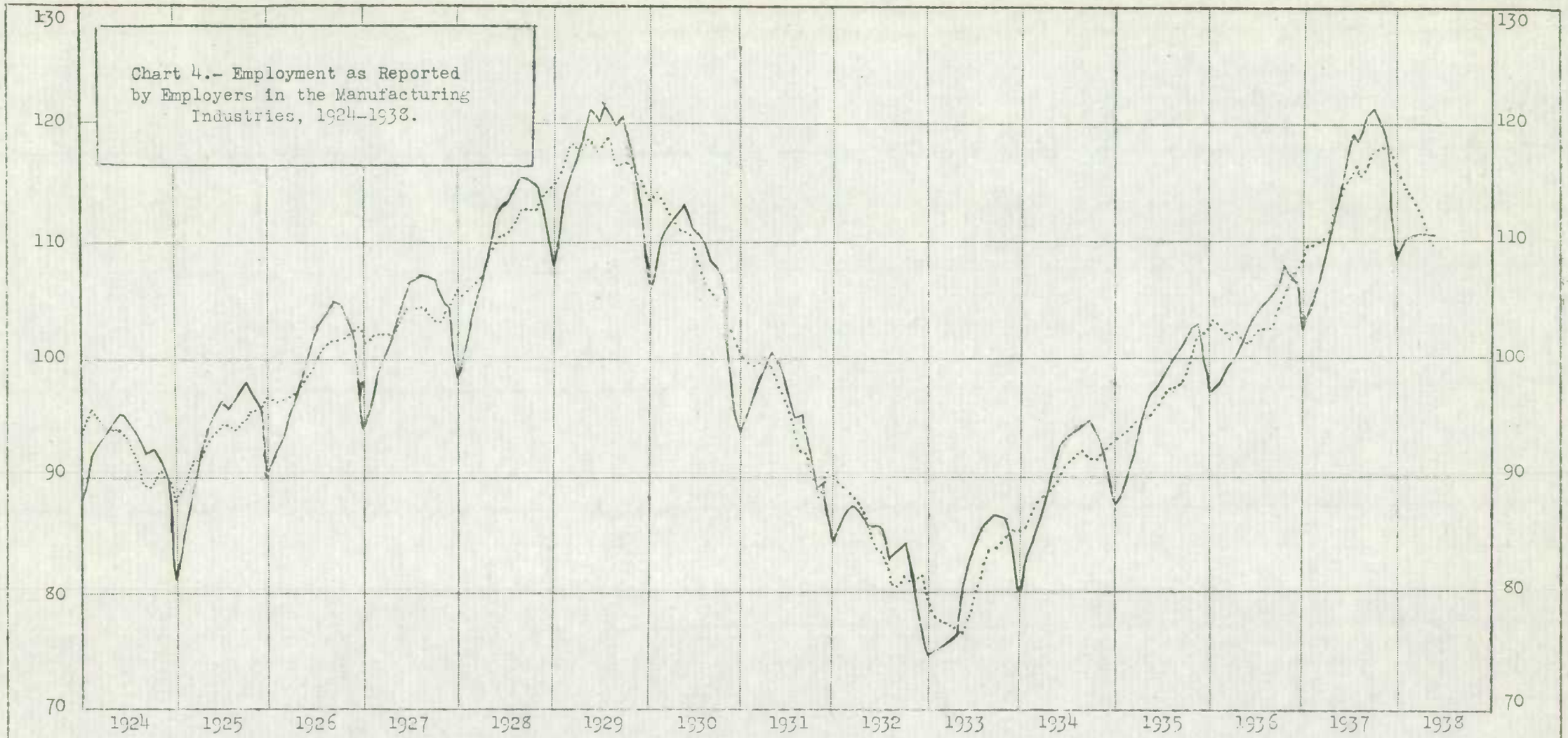


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1924-1938.

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.

The crude index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0 and 1927, 103.9.

Considerable improvement was noted at May 1, 1938, in lumber, animal and vegetable food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textiles, tobacco and iron and steel showed decided curtailment. The losses in the textile and tobacco industries were seasonal, although they were larger than has been usual in the last seventeen years.

For May 1, 1937, information had been compiled from 5,894 manufacturing establishments, employing 577,413 persons, an increase of 15,242 over their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, iron and steel, textile, food and pulp and paper divisions.

Logging.- Seasonal losses that exceeded the average for May 1 in the last seventeen years were recorded in logging; there were increases in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but curtailment on a larger scale was indicated in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The 383 co-operating firms employed 28,137 men, or 5,011 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index, at 97.5, was higher than at the beginning of May in 1937, and most other years of the record.

Mining.- Returns were received from 414 mine operators with 68,864 persons in their employ, as against 69,589 in the preceding month. Metallic ore and coal mining were slacker, the losses in the latter being seasonal; quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines, however, showed improvement. Employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year of the record.

Communications.- No general change was indicated in communications, in which the index was practically the same as at the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,037 persons.

Transportation.- All three branches of this group - the street railway, cartage and storage, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - afforded seasonally increased employment. The general advance in transportation greatly exceeded the average for the last seventeen years. The index stood at 83.9, as compared with 85.1 at the beginning of May of last year; however, the figure for the latest date was slightly higher than at May 1 in other years since 1932. A combined working force of 101,000 employees was registered by the 469 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 94,455 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, that in highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 19,783 persons in the staffs of the 1,197 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 105,126. This gain exceeded the average at the beginning of May in the period, 1921-1937; the index at the latest date, (viz., 88.2), was higher than at May 1 in 1937, 1936 or 1935.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 487 establishments with 27,321 workers, as against 26,854 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May of 1937, and of other years of the record.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group considerably exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1937; as already mentioned, this was probably due in part to the fact that the date of the inquiry fell at the week-end. The co-operating trading establishments, numbering 1,434, enlarged their forces by 3,569 persons to 109,484 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in other years of the record.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further improvement in March, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12.9 at Mar. 14, 1938, as compared with 13.2 at Feb. 14, 1938; on a comparable basis there was an increase of

about 1.7 p.c. in the percentage unemployed as compared with Mar. 15, 1937. It was estimated that at Mar. 14 the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000. This was 56,000 more than at Feb. 14, 1938, and about 16,000 more than at Mar. 15, 1937. Recent press despatches state that the insured persons in employment in Great Britain were estimated at 11,390,000 at Apr. 4, an increase of 10,000 over the Mar. 14 figure. This seasonal improvement was much less than usual. The number of insured persons in employment was lower by 130,000 in April, 1938, than in the same month of last year, while the number of persons registered for work at the employment exchanges was higher by 342,000 than in April, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor in a preliminary report states that there was a decrease of over 2.0 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15; the reduction is seasonal in character, but exceeds the average decline between those dates in the last 23 years. The largest losses were in the metal and machinery, fur, leather, textile and clothing industries.

Massachusetts.- According to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, there was a decline of 2.5 p.c. in employment in manufacturing from March to April; the loss was seasonal in character, although it exceeded the average reduction recorded in April in the years since 1925. Factory employment was in decidedly smaller volume than at April 15, 1937. The greatest reduction since March, 1938, took place in the boot and shoe, men's clothing, cotton, silk, electrical apparatus, machinery and supplies and textile machinery divisions.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was lower by 1.9 p.c. in March than in February, the loss being contra-seasonal. The index of employment declined from 88.0 in March, 1937, to 76.3 in March, 1938; the monthly average for the years 1925-1927 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers. Curtailment was indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, that in the former being more pronounced.

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin show that employment was 0.3 p.c. lower in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". Slight improvement on the whole was shown in the non-durable goods classes, but the durable goods industries were rather slacker.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1938.						
	100.0	7.6	30.7	41.8	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
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
Jan.1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb.1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar.1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr.1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept.1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct.1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept.1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept.1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1938.								
	15.4	1.4	13.0	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.8	3.3

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
Jan.1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb.1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar.1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr.1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept.1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept.1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept.1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1938.	100.0	54.9	2.7	6.7	2.1	9.9	10.3	2.7	10.7

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933
Manufacturing	54.9	110.6	110.8	113.8	102.7	95.6	90.2	76.8
Animal products-edible	2.4	124.4	121.1	125.6	115.9	111.1	103.2	97.7
Fur and products	.2	94.4	91.2	97.9	91.4	84.8	76.9	72.9
Leather and products	2.2	108.5	109.2	117.8	112.7	108.8	99.9	87.8
Boots and shoes	1.5	112.7	113.3	120.1	116.5	113.4	106.7	95.4
Lumber and products	4.0	77.3	74.2	83.5	73.2	67.2	63.2	49.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	66.3	61.2	72.8	64.7	56.3	51.8	37.3
Furniture	.7	80.2	82.5	88.3	76.6	70.9	74.2	62.9
Other lumber products	1.1	109.9	108.9	113.2	97.6	98.2	90.5	75.1
Musical instruments	.1	46.7	47.3	45.9	36.6	29.0	27.3	22.6
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.4	105.2	103.7	102.2	92.6	92.4	88.0
Pulp and paper products	6.1	103.0	105.4	107.4	99.2	93.4	90.3	82.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	90.9	95.4	98.7	88.8	81.6	79.1	67.9
Paper products	1.0	129.5	131.0	133.0	119.1	108.0	103.4	93.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	109.8	109.8	110.1	106.0	104.1	100.8	97.4
Rubber products	1.2	100.5	100.4	104.6	96.0	91.2	92.3	74.8
Textile products	10.3	122.3	124.4	128.8	118.6	111.9	110.7	91.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	128.5	130.8	142.7	132.6	124.2	124.8	95.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	98.3	98.7	102.8	92.0	85.8	89.7	67.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	117.3	124.9	150.5	140.6	128.3	128.8	95.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	487.1	498.1	548.9	527.9	508.9	481.7	373.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	122.4	125.5	128.6	123.8	117.1	120.4	100.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	121.2	123.6	120.4	108.8	102.9	96.7	87.8
Other textile products	1.0	106.7	106.1	112.3	99.0	95.2	95.0	77.9
Tobacco	.8	101.0	120.8	101.7	108.3	94.1	100.4	102.9
Beverages	.8	162.3	159.0	154.3	139.0	130.4	119.2	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	166.4	160.9	154.6	140.1	130.6	125.2	109.4
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.4	77.4	89.7	79.7	69.4	64.1	50.2
Electric light and power	1.5	121.6	119.0	114.3	113.6	109.0	105.8	108.4
Electrical apparatus	1.8	136.8	135.8	138.7	117.3	106.0	100.5	84.1
Iron and steel products	13.3	104.5	105.8	109.4	94.1	86.0	75.7	60.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	124.5	132.2	141.0	115.2	98.7	91.8	43.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	123.2	124.6	128.3	100.9	88.7	76.3	61.3
Agricultural implements	.6	72.5	76.7	74.1	67.4	61.2	45.4	33.4
Land vehicles	5.9	99.4	99.7	103.4	94.9	89.1	79.4	70.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	151.9	155.5	164.9	154.1	154.6	116.8	78.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	82.7	85.4	79.2	63.1	69.1	51.2	54.6
Heating appliances	.5	118.5	116.1	127.1	107.0	94.3	85.0	65.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	123.2	124.0	119.0	84.1	72.1	56.5	45.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	113.5	115.9	121.3	100.6	92.7	77.2	62.5
Other iron and steel products	1.9	103.0	103.2	109.1	89.9	80.2	75.5	58.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	156.6	155.1	151.9	126.8	119.0	106.5	75.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	156.9	149.8	146.2	133.1	129.3	129.7	114.8
Miscellaneous	.6	137.2	134.5	133.7	124.7	118.7	109.4	90.8
LOGGING	2.7	97.5	115.0	86.7	88.6	93.9	80.5	35.1
MINING	6.7	149.7	151.3	147.4	127.4	116.2	103.6	89.9
Coal	2.3	85.7	89.0	84.1	84.3	82.2	80.6	78.0
Metallic ores	3.6	306.1	307.6	296.5	243.9	211.0	169.5	133.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	123.4	118.3	131.5	93.1	85.4	80.5	59.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	82.5	82.5	82.9	78.4	77.5	76.9	83.7
Telegraphs	.5	90.1	90.8	93.9	86.3	85.5	84.3	80.2
Telephones	1.6	80.4	80.2	79.9	76.3	75.4	75.0	84.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	83.9	78.5	85.1	82.8	80.1	78.5	78.9
Street railways and cartage	2.5	114.0	110.9	117.4	114.8	109.8	109.2	113.9
Steam railways	5.6	72.4	72.2	74.9	72.3	69.8	70.7	67.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	96.9	65.7	89.7	89.5	90.3	75.4	88.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.3	88.2	71.6	71.4	79.4	84.7	95.8	60.8
Building	1.9	46.8	43.9	45.2	55.6	47.2	42.5	28.4
Highway	6.0	160.9	116.6	106.3	124.0	154.5	192.6	97.4
Railway	2.4	61.9	57.5	65.2	62.1	58.0	59.8	60.5
SERVICES	2.7	131.9	129.8	125.2	120.4	116.4	111.7	99.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	124.1	123.0	116.1	111.8	110.9	108.7	93.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	144.2	141.4	139.6	132.3	122.7	114.3	104.9
TRADE	10.7	131.3	127.1	128.4	123.3	119.3	115.6	108.6
Retail	7.8	137.7	132.3	135.3	129.7	126.0	122.2	114.7
Wholesale	2.9	116.8	115.3	113.1	108.8	104.0	100.5	94.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.4	105.0	106.3	99.5	95.2	92.0	77.6

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	34.3	100.9	102.9	111.7	102.9	92.4	89.7	70.6
	Lumber products	3.5	63.0	62.1	83.4	82.4	69.8	64.6	36.5
	Pulp and paper	4.7	140.7	158.6	166.2	152.4	129.6	130.2	115.3
	Textile products	3.8	82.6	84.8	89.6	87.4	82.1	86.5	69.5
	Iron and steel	11.3	108.3	121.4	128.3	108.4	99.9	90.1	65.5
	Other manufactures	11.0	109.7	96.5	102.4	98.9	89.1	90.5	79.4
	Logging	5.0	174.8	80.0	119.0	101.9	120.6	177.5	35.9
	Mining	21.6	113.2	113.3	109.4	102.9	104.8	95.5	91.0
	Communications	2.4	87.0	85.4	85.2	83.3	78.9	78.5	83.1
	Transportation	12.1	81.6	101.6	92.0	85.0	85.0	90.4	84.9
	Construction	14.0	119.8	86.3	126.8	123.8	102.8	115.3	82.2
	Services	1.8	168.0	166.0	163.3	158.8	154.5	148.8	137.1
	Trade	8.8	127.4	123.1	122.1	114.5	110.4	107.8	98.4
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	107.3	103.6	110.7	103.4	97.4	98.3	80.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	59.1	113.6	113.6	114.9	102.6	95.2	91.8	79.9
	Lumber products	2.9	83.1	81.5	85.7	77.0	72.7	74.7	57.2
	Pulp and paper	7.1	96.7	99.4	101.2	92.5	86.0	85.1	75.2
	Textile products	17.5	138.7	140.5	141.7	126.4	117.9	115.6	93.2
	Iron and steel	10.0	95.9	95.1	99.3	83.6	72.4	67.3	61.9
	Other manufactures	21.6	119.2	117.4	116.4	106.2	100.8	95.7	87.8
	Logging	3.5	127.6	185.6	114.8	130.8	132.4	93.9	44.9
	Mining	3.4	236.7	239.7	246.9	156.1	127.9	118.4	89.6
	Communications	1.7	74.8	74.4	74.7	70.2	69.7	69.5	80.6
	Transportation	9.1	85.6	68.8	80.3	85.0	80.1	76.2	79.6
	Construction	13.2	106.4	74.0	59.7	53.2	47.6	45.2	37.6
	Services	2.4	121.0	117.3	109.4	104.9	99.8	95.4	87.0
	Trade	7.6	141.9	135.9	134.4	132.7	125.8	127.3	119.0
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	112.6	107.4	105.2	96.4	89.7	85.5	75.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	64.3	111.4	112.4	115.7	104.6	98.0	91.2	75.8
	Lumber products	3.4	66.6	63.4	72.9	62.2	61.9	58.8	49.1
	Pulp and paper	6.6	104.8	106.3	106.7	99.4	96.0	91.1	84.0
	Textile products	10.2	108.9	111.5	118.8	113.3	108.7	108.0	91.9
	Iron and steel	18.4	113.5	115.0	119.3	101.9	94.3	79.4	57.6
	Other manufactures	25.7	124.0	124.6	124.9	115.2	106.1	101.7	88.0
	Logging	1.2	58.1	73.6	49.2	53.7	64.7	62.1	22.2
	Mining	5.6	245.2	246.9	242.5	209.5	177.7	146.2	116.4
	Communications	2.0	79.3	80.2	80.4	74.8	73.9	75.2	82.6
	Transportation	6.8	80.1	73.0	82.4	75.6	74.4	72.4	74.4
	Construction	7.1	82.7	78.4	70.1	82.9	120.4	150.0	74.9
	Services	2.6	155.1	154.0	148.1	144.7	144.7	138.9	122.7
	Trade	10.4	136.9	133.4	135.4	130.6	127.5	121.9	115.8
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	109.9	109.6	111.2	103.4	101.7	98.5	79.5
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	33.9	104.9	102.5	105.8	97.4	91.4	87.3	83.0
	Lumber products	2.4	97.2	96.3	101.6	76.9	76.3	69.9	70.1
	Pulp and paper	3.1	95.3	94.1	96.1	91.5	86.0	84.3	83.8
	Textile products	2.6	134.2	134.1	141.6	126.6	114.4	116.9	96.2
	Iron and steel	11.5	84.4	84.2	83.4	78.0	74.7	72.3	71.5
	Other manufactures	14.3	129.8	123.8	131.5	122.9	113.3	105.9	98.0
	Logging	.7	54.0	109.2	37.7	68.2	91.3	71.7	24.4
	Mining	7.4	97.7	104.3	90.4	98.2	88.0	85.9	81.2
	Communications	2.8	85.9	86.0	86.6	83.2	85.0	82.6	84.3
	Transportation	19.7	84.5	84.1	89.2	86.6	82.9	82.2	80.4
	Construction	11.1	55.5	46.2	62.6	78.1	72.0	72.0	58.6
	Services	3.3	109.4	106.3	107.2	102.8	92.8	89.2	83.6
	Trade	21.1	114.5	110.0	113.4	107.7	105.6	102.0	96.0
Prairies	-All Industries	100.0	91.5	89.4	93.2	92.7	87.9	85.4	79.2
British Columbia	Manufacturing	40.4	103.7	101.6	104.8	95.4	87.4	79.8	66.4
	Lumber products	13.6	90.5	85.1	95.7	84.2	68.9	59.5	42.2
	Pulp and paper	5.5	110.4	110.3	119.5	108.2	102.3	94.1	86.0
	Textile products	1.3	128.7	127.9	130.9	123.6	109.1	98.6	79.4
	Iron and steel	3.9	89.9	88.5	86.2	77.3	67.6	64.3	55.3
	Other manufactures	16.1	118.5	118.8	113.5	107.1	107.3	101.5	89.5
	Logging	8.1	97.2	95.2	101.5	83.9	80.1	61.7	42.1
	Mining	10.1	109.8	108.0	107.0	87.6	85.7	77.5	64.7
	Communications	3.4	106.1	105.0	106.7	102.0	99.1	92.0	94.8
	Transportation	12.4	92.2	87.4	90.7	87.9	86.7	83.4	81.5
	Construction	10.8	85.4	82.5	89.7	125.3	111.1	131.6	83.7
	Services	3.7	114.0	111.5	109.2	100.1	97.1	94.4	78.8
	Trade	11.1	134.5	131.4	132.4	121.7	114.6	106.2	97.1
B.C.	-All Industries	100.0	102.8	100.2	103.4	99.0	92.6	88.4	72.2

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	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.2	109.7	108.1	108.9	96.7	89.4	85.3	78.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	120.5	111.6	110.1	111.0	103.4	95.0	96.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.4	107.3	108.0	109.0	102.8	100.8	98.1	96.1
Textiles	16.4	125.3	126.1	121.1	105.2	100.3	95.8	83.5
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	117.9	115.1	111.1	107.5	100.2	102.6	100.4
Iron and steel	15.3	95.3	92.6	96.8	81.9	68.9	64.8	60.2
Other manufactures	20.9	107.8	106.6	110.1	97.2	91.6	86.8	77.3
Communications	2.4	65.0	64.5	64.6	62.0	62.3	63.3	75.1
Transportation	8.8	93.3	72.0	93.0	101.1	96.6	83.0	92.3
Construction	6.6	66.3	64.7	48.5	37.6	34.1	39.6	42.8
Trade	12.3	134.3	128.8	127.4	127.1	118.1	120.5	115.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.5	100.6	101.1	92.7	86.3	82.9	79.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.6	106.5	107.7	102.3	98.7	97.6	97.0	93.7
Leather products	18.3	101.5	103.9	101.0	108.7	109.1	106.9	106.8
Other manufactures	43.3	108.8	109.3	102.8	94.1	92.3	92.4	87.6
Transportation	12.0	91.7	77.7	89.1	89.1	93.3	103.6	99.3
Construction	7.9	97.1	78.6	64.4	91.9	97.1	94.2	98.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	103.8	100.4	97.6	95.8	96.7	96.3	93.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.8	105.5	106.4	106.8	98.2	94.4	89.1	80.8
Plant products - edible	5.5	109.5	113.3	112.2	106.4	96.8	100.9	99.5
Printing and publishing	9.2	123.7	123.8	124.9	117.6	112.5	106.8	99.5
Textiles	11.1	91.7	94.1	96.7	90.1	91.7	90.7	84.3
Iron and steel	10.6	97.2	99.6	97.7	84.5	81.1	66.1	54.7
Other manufactures	27.4	109.5	108.8	109.3	101.0	96.1	91.8	81.8
Communications	2.6	66.6	66.6	67.0	64.3	65.7	68.9	74.5
Transportation	5.8	97.1	93.0	96.4	93.1	87.9	89.0	93.7
Construction	2.5	56.9	52.2	58.6	56.9	53.5	58.0	41.4
Trade	20.5	126.8	123.8	128.6	123.2	120.8	118.7	111.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.3	106.0	107.4	100.2	96.7	92.9	85.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.1	94.9	93.5	96.9	93.5	88.8	84.4	75.9
Lumber products	4.1	46.9	42.5	43.1	39.8	42.8	53.9	34.5
Pulp and paper	16.1	90.8	94.7	98.6	94.0	93.4	85.6	74.4
Other manufactures	27.9	115.2	111.0	114.9	112.6	102.1	94.8	92.1
Construction	11.5	108.9	104.8	115.2	163.9	145.7	160.2	81.4
Trade	20.3	133.6	130.2	131.9	129.9	118.0	112.2	108.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.0	101.7	106.6	107.7	101.3	100.8	87.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.9	108.6	107.5	114.1	97.4	88.2	81.6	65.8
Textiles	16.5	88.4	90.2	94.4	89.2	83.4	89.8	72.0
Electrical apparatus	10.6	118.1	118.5	121.0	102.6	90.7	83.3	71.3
Iron and steel	33.3	113.3	110.0	118.3	92.0	79.3	67.6	47.5
Other manufactures	23.5	116.0	114.8	123.1	110.6	104.6	94.2	85.2
Construction	2.4	50.8	48.9	49.9	48.1	60.1	53.2	43.9
Trade	8.5	136.3	130.4	124.7	125.0	119.4	112.7	96.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	107.2	106.4	111.9	98.1	90.3	83.9	69.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.7	162.8	162.7	167.3	149.3	148.1	117.8	82.1
Iron and steel	68.1	166.0	167.2	172.4	154.1	155.9	118.2	77.0
Other manufactures	18.6	152.3	147.8	148.4	131.9	119.6	116.5	103.3
Construction	2.1	46.3	47.6	50.2	36.7	26.8	18.9	18.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	148.9	148.9	152.9	136.1	133.5	109.3	80.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.7	99.8	97.9	101.9	94.8	91.1	87.0	81.8
Animal products - edible	5.8	126.3	124.3	131.7	118.7	119.5	108.3	95.7
Printing and publishing	5.4	97.9	97.6	98.7	95.2	94.3	91.6	91.4
Textiles	6.3	139.0	137.7	149.1	134.7	119.0	122.9	95.7
Iron and steel	19.3	82.3	80.7	83.4	76.3	72.9	70.4	70.9
Other manufactures	13.9	109.2	106.1	110.3	106.2	103.4	95.9	88.3
Transportation	9.7	75.8	76.7	81.6	72.9	70.5	71.6	71.0
Construction	2.2	31.1	25.8	29.1	29.5	37.2	20.9	19.5
Trade	29.6	96.3	94.0	97.8	92.5	92.6	88.5	83.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	91.6	89.6	93.5	87.3	85.5	81.2	77.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.6	109.9	110.8	109.9	104.4	91.9	85.4	73.9
Lumber products	8.2	72.4	78.2	84.7	78.6	59.1	54.4	44.8
Other manufactures	31.4	126.9	125.6	121.3	116.3	107.1	99.8	87.7
Communications	7.3	105.4	104.9	105.1	102.5	98.9	91.4	94.4
Transportation	17.3	100.0	94.8	96.4	98.8	95.4	92.0	91.7
Construction	5.5	49.5	49.4	53.2	61.0	50.9	36.6	40.4
Services	6.8	115.6	113.7	109.7	99.6	97.8	94.6	76.8
Trade	23.5	137.3	134.7	137.6	127.4	119.1	109.2	98.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.9	104.6	105.6	101.9	93.4	85.9	79.2

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