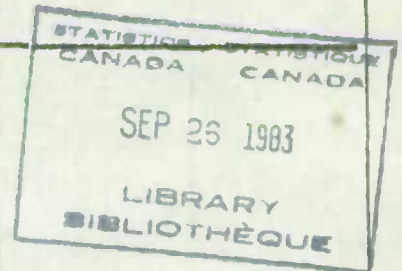


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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH



THE
JULY
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.

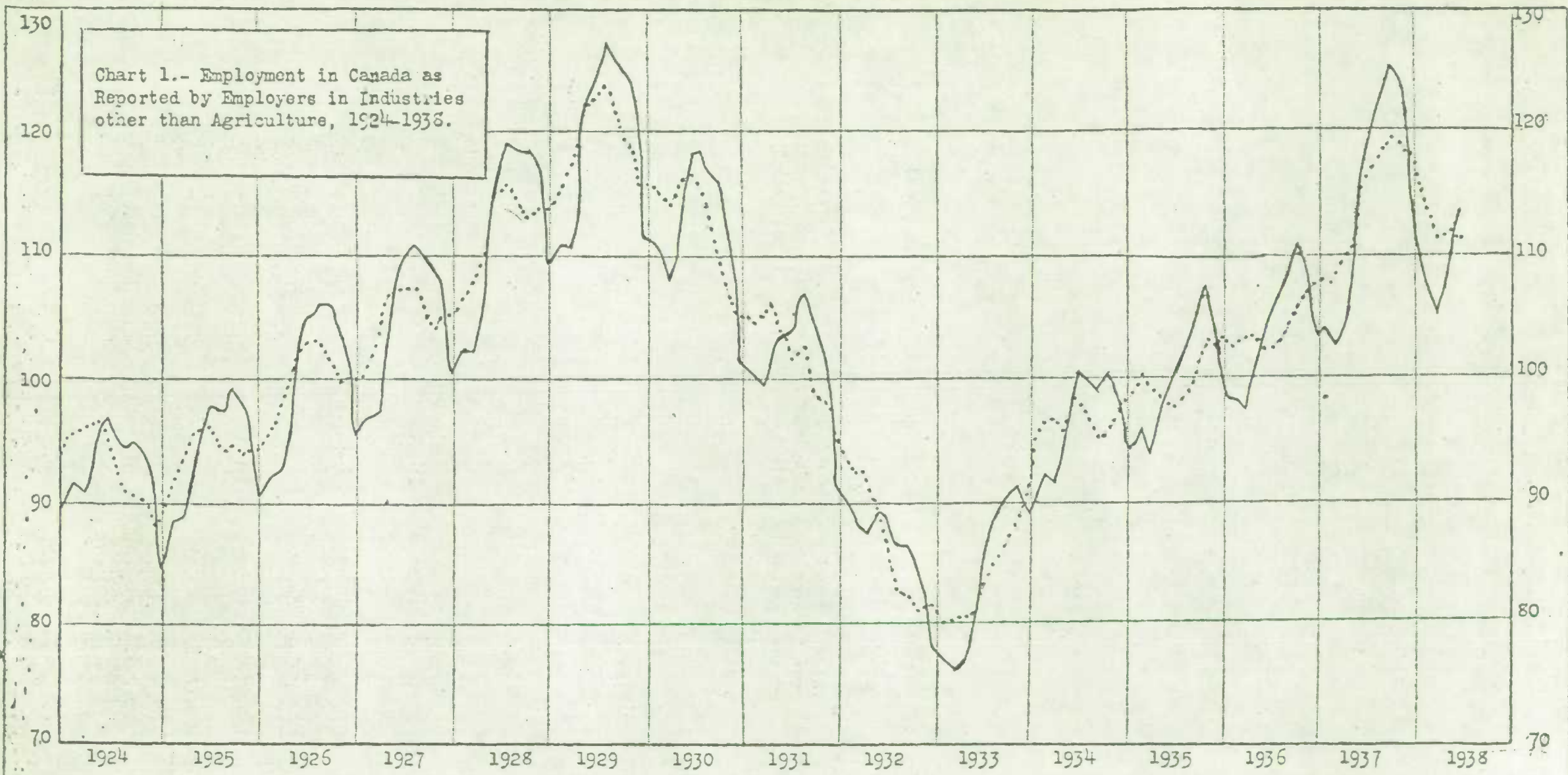


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1938



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

Issued July 29, 1938.

THE JULY 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.

The industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July. The reported increase in employment, however, was not equal to the average gain from June 1 to July 1 in the experience of other years since 1920, so that while the unadjusted index advanced from 111.9 in the preceding month to 113.5 at the beginning of July, there was a slight falling-off in the seasonally-adjusted index, which declined from 111.9 at June 1 to 111.3 at the date under review.

Statistics were received from 10,791 employers whose payrolls aggregated 1,086,773, compared with 1,072,123 at June 1. The number in employment was smaller than at July 1, 1937, when the reported additions to staffs had been substantially larger. However, activity at July 1, 1938, was with this exception greater than at the same date in other years since 1930.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years of the record are as follows:-
1938, 113.5; 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7 and 1927, 109.7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a slowing-up at the beginning of July. There were gains over June 1 in food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and musical instrument factories and in electric light and power, but leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants reported curtailment. The losses in textiles and iron and steel were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average losses recorded at July 1 in the last seventeen years.

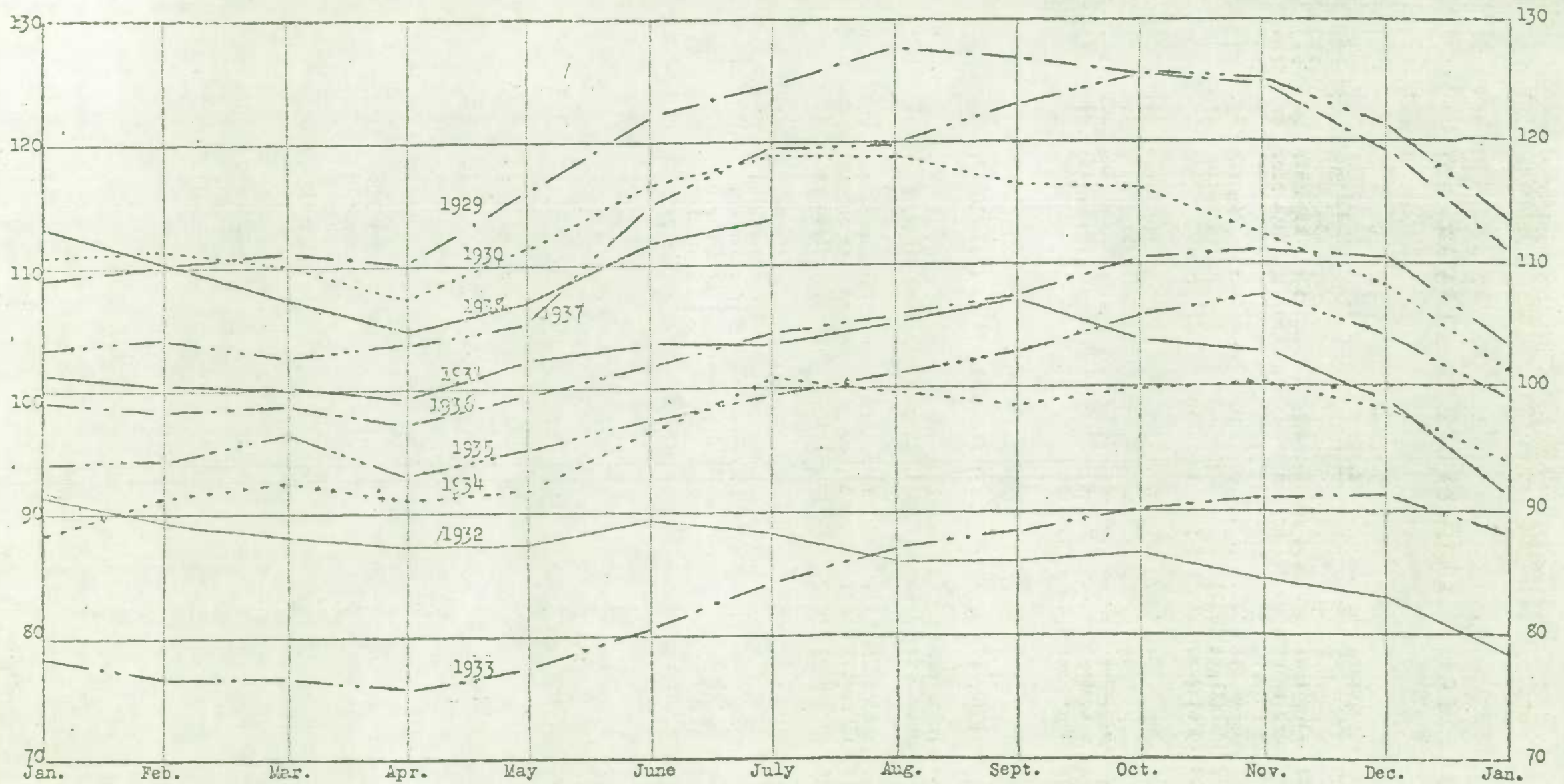
Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation, trade and construction and maintenance indicated substantial improvement; except in construction, the increase in each of these was equal to or slightly in excess of the average gain indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1937. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging and coal-mining, while railway construction and maintenance also released employees. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 4.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 10,271, and their employees had aggregated 1,134,318, an increase of approximately 45,700 over their June 1, 1937, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in most of the main industrial groups.

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 (for May) show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada was greater than in May of other years, except 1930. The number at work was also higher than in May of the years 1931 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the early years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any May in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for May, 1937. As compared with April, 1938, there was a decrease of some 37,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

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.

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

May	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	2,704	2,304	400
1937	2,680	2,353	327
1936	2,559	2,101	458
1935	2,518	2,009	509
1934	2,570	2,046	524
1933	2,398	1,717	681
1932	2,498	1,871	627
1931	2,573	2,133	440
1930	2,777	2,391	386
1929	2,589	2,504	85
1928	2,364	2,331	33

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all provinces except Quebec, where a moderate recession was indicated. Of the increases elsewhere recorded, those in the Maritime Provinces were proportionately greatest, although firms in Ontario reported numerically the largest increase. The index number of employment in Quebec was higher than at July 1, 1937, and other years of the record; in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, activity was less than at the beginning of July of last summer, but greater than in other years since 1930, while in the Prairies industrial employment generally was quieter than July 1 of either 1936 or 1937, although it exceeded in volume that reported in the early summer of other years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 791 firms employing 85,302 workers, as against 81,107 in the preceding month. This increase, (in which the three provinces in this area shared), brought the index to 116.7 at July 1, 1938, when it was over 19 points lower than at the beginning of July in 1937; the gain over the preceding month had then been much larger. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper mills, and in communications, railway and building construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, animal food, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character; logging, coal-mining and transportation also showed curtailment.

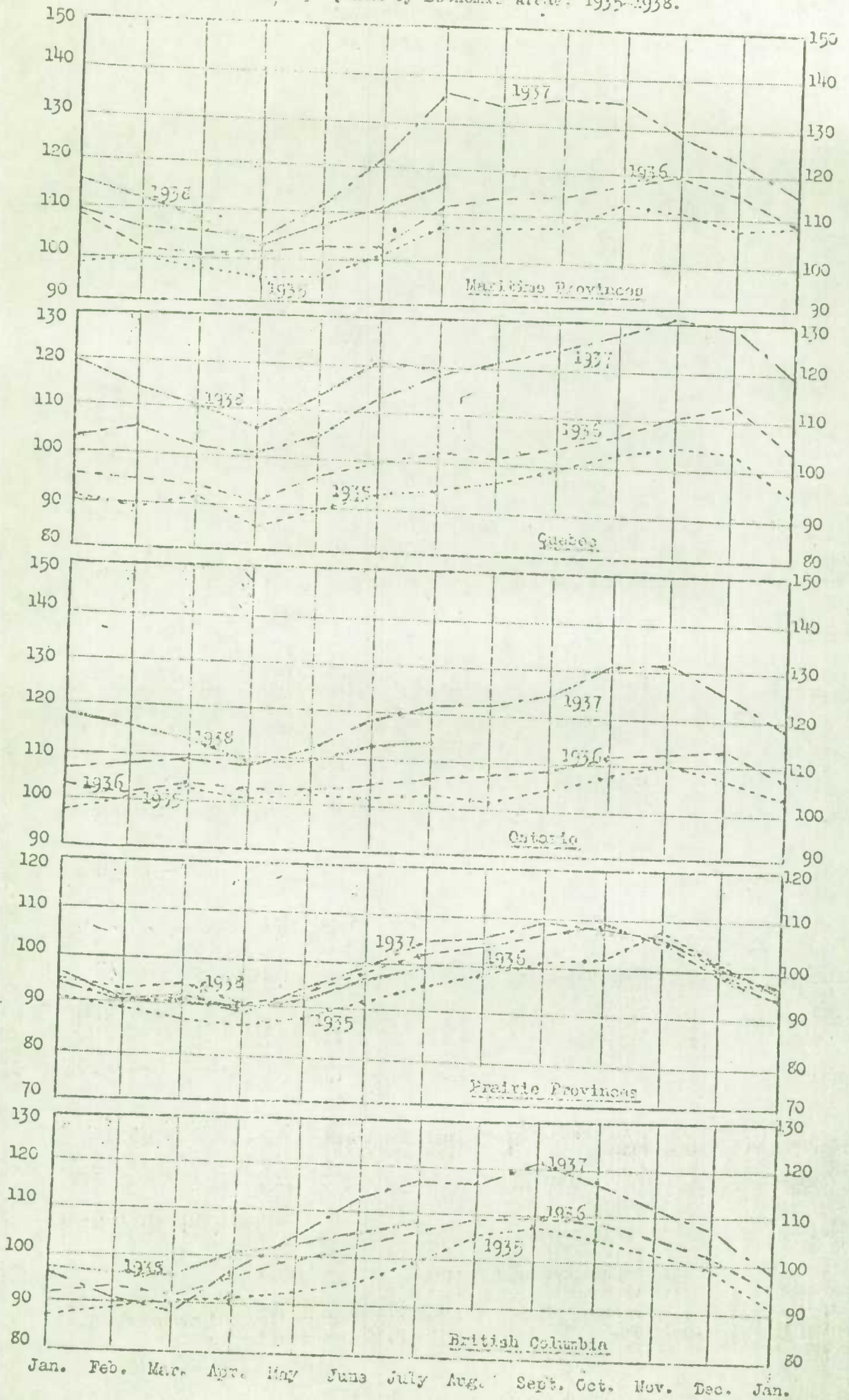
The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight July 1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100).								
		July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Feb.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Dec.1 1937	July 1 1937
P. E. Island	2.4	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	79.4	79.7
Nova Scotia	57.8	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	127.6	138.3
New Brunswick	39.8	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	118.9	136.1
Maritimes	100.0	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	122.5	135.8

The 723 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1937, had reported 98,060 workers as compared with 88,038 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed curtailment in Quebec; increases in food, beverage, lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other classes were more than offset by reductions in leather, chemical, iron and steel and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, local transportation, building construction and services reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, steam railway operation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and logging released employees. The forces of the 2,654 co-operating employers aggregated 336,922 persons, compared with 338,655 at June 1, a decline of 1,733 workers or 0.5 p.c.

Chart 3. Employment by Economic Areas, 1935-1938.



This loss was contra-seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in thirteen of the preceding seventeen years for which data are available. Nevertheless, industrial activity in that province continued at a rather higher level than at July 1 of earlier years of the record. Standing at 119.9 at the latest date, the index was nearly two points higher than at July 1, 1937, when the 2,444 firms making returns had employed 328,614 persons, or some 12,400 more than in the preceding months.

Ontario.— Employment continued to increase in Ontario, where the 4,711 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 445,081 employees, or 6,130 more than at June 1. The situation at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, shown improvement over the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review approximated the average, but was much smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1937, when the index was eight points higher. The gain at July 1, 1938, took place mainly in logging, transportation, construction, services and trade, while manufacturing was slacker. The largest losses in the last-named were in the iron and steel industries, but pulp and paper, tobacco and textile factories also released employees. On the other hand, additions to staffs were reported in the food, lumber and some other industries.

The 4,538 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1937, had reported 475,745 workers, as compared with 462,573 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.— The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance work on the highways, but building construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named took place largely in the food and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, logging and coal-mining were seasonally slacker, and railway construction and maintenance provided work for a smaller number of men. Data were compiled from 1,512 employers with an aggregate staff of 127,076 persons at July 1, as against 123,512 in their last return. This gain of 3,564 men and women was not equal to the average increase at July 1 in the last seventeen years. The index, at 99.8 at the date under review, was a few points lower than that of 104.0 at July 1, 1937, when the 1,469 co-operating firms reported 132,494 employees, as compared with 126,535 at June 1, 1937. The following are the employment indexes in each of the provinces in this area in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight July 1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100)									
		July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Jan. 1 1938	Dec. 1 1937	July 1 1937	
Manitoba	46.6	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	100.3	
Saskatchewan	21.3	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	99.8	110.2	
Alberta	32.1	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	108.0	105.7	
Prairies	100.0	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	100.5	104.0	

British Columbia.— Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a total working force of 92,392 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,123 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 89,898 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of food and lumber products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1938, and mining, communications, transportation, building and highway construction also reported considerable improvement; services showed a moderate gain, while slight curtailment was indicated in trade, and logging camps released a large number of men, partly as a result of the bush-fire hazard. The employment situation was not so favourable as at the same date in 1937, but activity was at a higher level than at July 1 in the years, 1936-1931. The 1,097 establishments reporting for July 1, 1937, had employed 99,405 men and women, an increase of 4,095 over their staffs 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 in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Six of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was downward in Montreal and Windsor. The largest gains were in Vancouver. Except in Montreal and Quebec, employment in these cities was not so active as at July 1, 1937, and in Ottawa the index was also lower than at the beginning of July in 1936; with that

exception, industrial activity at July 1, 1938, was at a higher level in the eight centres whose data are segregated than at the same date in the preceding five or six years.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a moderate falling-off, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, leather, textile and iron and steel plants reported contractions, more than off-setting gains in food, beverage and some other factories. Construction and trade also recorded improvement. A combined working force of 162,089 men and women was indicated by the 1,530 co-operating employers, who had 163,767 workers at June 1. An increase had been noted at July 1, 1937, when 1,405 firms had reported a staff of 158,509; the index then was fractionally lower, standing at 105.5 as compared with 106.4 at the latest date.

Quebec.- An upward movement was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 183 establishments with 14,832 employees, compared with 14,115 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, services and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1937, when a considerable increase in employment had also been indicated by the 179 employers whose data were then received, and whose payrolls aggregated 14,204.

Toronto.- There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when transportation, construction and trade were brisker. Little change on the whole, was shown in other divisions. The 1,606 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,082 workers to 134,634 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,540 co-operating business concerns had increased their working forces by 949 persons, to 136,277; the July 1, 1937, index stood at 109.5, compared with 107.4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 200 employers with 14,085 men and women on their paylists, or 84 more than in the preceding month. There were slight increases in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. A much larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1937, when 204 firms had reported 15,249 employees. Employment then was brisker than at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was an important advance in Hamilton, where 1,051 workers were added to the forces of the 298 establishments furnishing information, bringing them to 35,185 at the beginning of July, 1938. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in the textile and iron and steel divisions, and building and trade also showed increased activity. For July 1 of last year, 289 returns were tabulated showing a combined working force of 37,478, as compared with 36,820 at June 1, 1937; activity was then at a higher level.

In Windsor, a decline of 2,351 was recorded in the staffs of the 188 co-operating employers, who had 17,590 men and women in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but construction was also quieter. The index was considerably lower than at July 1, 1937, when a much smaller contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 178 firms then furnishing data had included 20,458 employees.

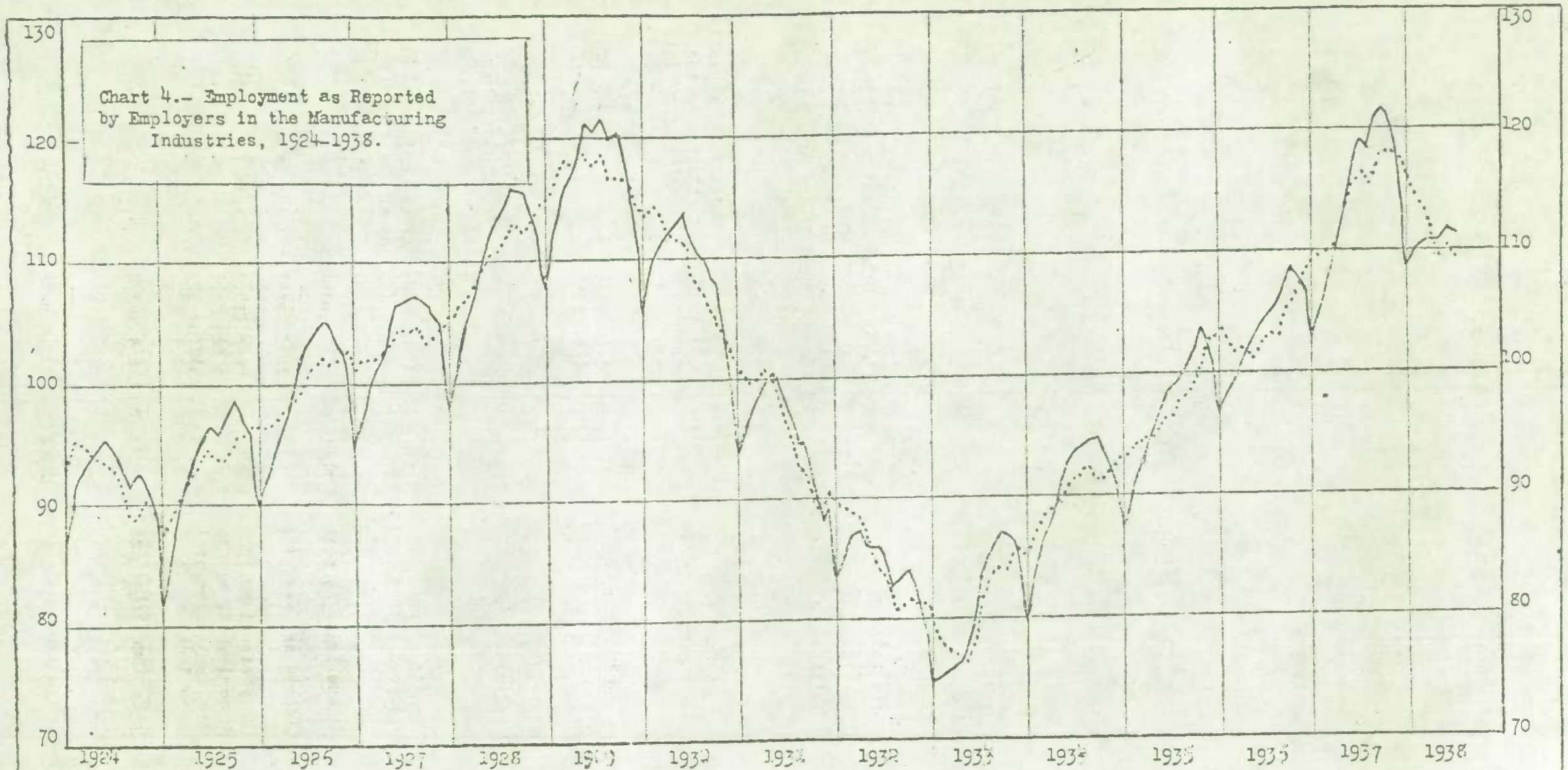
Winnipeg.- Communications, transportation, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change occurred in manufacturing. An aggregate working force of 40,913 persons was reported by the 494 firms making returns; this was 1,008 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index of employment then was higher, standing at 99.2, as compared with 95.2 at July 1, 1938. The reports tabulated at the beginning of July of last summer, numbering 482, had shown a staff of 42,525.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 467 establishments employing 36,128 persons, as against 34,638 in the preceding month. There were increases in all groups except trade, which showed a falling-off; the gains in manufacturing (which took place mainly in food and lumber factories) were most pronounced. Expansion on a somewhat smaller scale had been recorded by the 450 concerns co-operating at July 1, 1937, whose employees had numbered 37,069. Employment was then in greater volume than at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed a slight decline at July 1, repeating the downward movement indicated in seven of the seventeen years for which data are available; improvement over June 1 was, however, recorded at July 1 in the remaining years since 1920, and the average change from June to July in this period has been a very slight increase. The 6,130 establishments making returns at the latest date reported 569,570 employees, as compared with 572,121 at June 1. The unadjusted index



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.

declined from 112.3 in the preceding month to 111.8 at July 1, 1938, and the seasonally-corrected index also showed a recession, from 110.2 at June 1, to 109.5 at the date under review. While the situation was not so favourable as in the early summer of last year, employment was brisker than at the beginning of July in earlier years since 1929.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1938, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral product, miscellaneous manufacturing and electric light and power industries. On the other hand, fur, leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. The greatest losses were those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel divisions, in both of which the decreases were unusually large for the time of year.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:- 1938, 111.8; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1 and 1927, 106.8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1937, had numbered 5,977, and their employees had aggregated 604,936, which was an increase of 5,570 over the preceding month.

Logging.- There was a further reduction in employment in logging, 2,153 men being released from the staffs of the 338 reporting firms, who employed 24,838 at July 1. The contraction took place mainly in Quebec and British Columbia; in the latter, it partly resulted from the closing of camps on account of bush-fires. An increase had been recorded at the same date in 1937, when the index was many points higher.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 429 mine operators with 71,489 employees, as compared with 70,848 in their last report. A slight seasonal loss occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 154.5, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of July, 1937, although the increase over the preceding month had then been rather larger.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in shipping: 471 employers reported a combined working force of 103,917 persons, as against 102,131 at June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at July 1, 1937, when the indicated additions to staffs had exceeded those noted at the date under review.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 23,284 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 22,637 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A similar gain on the whole had been recorded at the beginning of July of last summer, but the index of employment in this division was then fractionally higher.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked increases were registered in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,268 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 149,206 employees, or 12,600 more than in the preceding month. In highway construction, over 10,500 additional hands were reported by the co-operating employers, while there were also substantial gains in building; work on railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, showed a falling-off. Employment in construction as a whole was quieter than at the beginning of July of last year, when larger increases had been indicated.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 508 employers with 30,797 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,474 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on a slightly larger scale than that noted at July 1, 1937; the index then was lower by between eight and nine points.

Trade.- Wholesale and retail trade both reported considerably greater activity, the general gain slightly exceeding that noted, on the average, from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 1,512 establishments having 113,672 employees, as against 112,265 at the beginning of June, 1938. Employment as reported by the larger trading organizations throughout the Dominion was at practically the same level as at the beginning of July of last year.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN:

Employment showed a slight decline between Apr. 4 and May 16; this was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages in the coal mining and cotton industries. Among workers, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.0 at May 16, 1938, as compared with 12.9 at Apr. 4, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 2.7 p.c. in those unemployed at May 16, 1938, as compared with May 24, 1937. It was provisionally estimated that at May 16, 1938, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,375,000. This was 15,000 less than at Apr. 4, while on a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 148,000 as compared with May 24, 1937. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 13, 1938, numbered 1,802,912, an increase of 24,000 from May 16, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the latest press reports, it is estimated by the United States Department of Labor that 140,000 wage-earners in manufacturing industries were laid off from mid-May to mid-June. Factory payrolls dropped \$4,500,000 a week in the period.

Class one railroads, the department said, reported a net addition of 9,200 workers for increased maintenance work. This is the first increase in railroad employment recorded since July, 1937.

New York.-- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 2.1 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 71.3. The metal and machinery, wood, clothing and millinery and some other divisions showed curtailment in June, 1938, as compared with May, but cotton, woollen, knitting, food, shoe and some other divisions recorded heightened activity.

Massachusetts.-- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,809 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 227,241 persons during the week including or ending nearest June 15, 1938, a decline of 12,449 employees, or 5.2 p.c. from the corresponding week in May. The loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decrease recorded between May and June in the preceding thirteen years.

Illinois.-- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,738 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises show a decline of 3.2 p.c. in employment between April and May; the index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) declined from 89.5 in May, 1937, to 73.1 in May, 1938.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.3	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	103.5	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	103.7	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0

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

100.0 7.8 31.0 41.0 11.7 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.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	..	97.7	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	..	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	..	92.7	103.9	86.0	..	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	83.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	83.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	83.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	85.8	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	95.9	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	83.7	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	83.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	83.1	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	125.1	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	103.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0

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

14.9	1.4	12.4	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.8	3.3
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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.

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

All Industries		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3

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

100.0	52.4	2.3	6.6	2.1	9.6	13.7	2.8	10.5
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	52.4	111.8	112.3	119.0	104.7	98.5	93.8	83.0
Animal products - edible	2.5	139.0	134.8	142.3	134.4	125.7	132.7	130.2
Fur and products	.2	97.7	103.6	105.1	97.1	96.8	89.4	95.8
Leather and products	1.9	103.4	105.3	113.6	106.0	102.8	95.4	94.0
Boots and shoes	1.3	106.9	109.5	115.4	106.3	105.5	99.7	101.5
Lumber and products	4.4	89.9	86.3	99.4	86.8	80.8	74.7	63.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	84.6	79.2	94.8	81.3	75.8	68.1	55.2
Furniture	.6	81.6	79.9	89.3	81.8	73.3	72.5	69.1
Other lumber products	1.2	113.6	114.2	121.9	108.2	102.4	97.1	85.7
Musical instruments	.1	52.8	45.1	56.4	44.7	35.1	33.0	22.0
Plant products - edible	3.4	120.9	111.5	119.4	112.7	103.3	107.0	97.2
Pulp and paper products	6.0	106.7	105.3	113.7	102.4	96.6	95.8	86.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	97.5	94.4	110.5	95.0	87.8	88.9	74.5
Paper products	1.0	130.9	130.8	135.4	120.6	108.8	105.2	98.5
Printing and publishing	2.3	110.4	110.7	110.3	105.8	104.2	101.9	98.5
Rubber products	1.1	97.8	100.8	109.2	97.3	91.8	95.0	79.8
Textile products	9.2	116.0	119.3	126.0	115.9	110.4	107.5	95.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	124.1	126.1	140.3	131.1	125.3	122.0	103.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	95.4	97.8	105.4	94.5	87.5	90.2	75.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	125.9	124.0	141.7	135.4	130.4	114.7	108.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	425.5	432.5	523.1	507.8	502.8	481.7	377.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	118.9	121.2	127.6	122.3	118.8	118.2	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	112.3	116.5	118.3	104.4	98.5	93.3	86.4
Other textile products	.9	98.6	104.2	103.1	95.7	89.7	90.2	77.9
Tobacco	.7	97.4	102.5	100.2	93.6	106.3	99.7	102.3
Beverages	.9	174.7	167.7	154.1	137.9	129.5	123.3	112.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	155.6	161.2	154.6	139.5	132.0	121.0	111.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	94.9	92.9	101.5	87.9	81.2	75.6	57.0
Electric light and power	1.6	134.2	128.0	124.0	118.3	113.5	109.5	110.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	138.0	136.8	149.2	128.4	110.6	103.1	85.5
Iron and steel products	12.0	100.0	104.8	111.1	89.3	83.4	74.2	62.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	124.8	130.9	142.8	104.6	100.7	85.7	65.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	122.1	123.4	133.2	105.6	91.2	80.5	63.9
Agricultural implements	.5	67.4	67.6	76.6	63.1	59.6	42.5	38.9
Land vehicles	5.1	92.3	99.6	102.6	86.4	82.7	75.1	66.6
Automobiles and parts	1.8	132.7	152.6	160.3	124.2	131.0	105.4	73.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	84.4	84.5	82.2	64.1	58.5	51.9	37.7
Heating appliances	.4	131.2	130.3	133.0	108.2	98.3	85.8	68.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	123.6	124.2	130.0	87.5	76.1	63.5	50.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	100.4	110.5	123.4	92.2	91.3	84.7	63.3
Other iron and steel products	1.8	99.6	101.5	111.9	90.3	81.8	76.9	64.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	156.2	156.8	161.3	135.1	122.6	111.4	87.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	160.0	158.8	155.5	142.2	138.1	137.3	125.4
Miscellaneous	.6	147.0	142.3	144.8	132.3	123.8	116.0	98.7
LOGGING	2.3	86.1	93.6	125.0	93.4	82.2	86.3	49.5
MINING	6.6	154.5	153.3	153.6	134.1	121.5	107.0	93.1
Coal	2.1	85.1	85.5	83.3	83.6	81.9	78.7	76.6
Metallic ores	3.6	318.4	316.6	312.9	258.0	223.2	179.7	142.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	137.3	129.3	146.3	115.1	101.7	93.7	73.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	87.2	84.7	88.0	82.4	80.8	80.1	84.0
Telegraphs	.5	100.9	97.0	99.9	94.7	92.4	89.3	83.6
Telephones	1.6	83.4	81.4	84.7	79.1	77.7	77.7	84.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.6	86.3	84.9	89.4	87.1	82.7	82.6	80.5
Street railways and cartage	2.5	121.5	115.6	120.1	117.5	114.2	112.0	113.4
Steam railways	5.4	73.4	73.1	78.1	76.0	72.5	73.1	69.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	98.6	97.9	100.6	98.7	89.9	89.5	89.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.7	124.9	114.5	128.5	97.4	101.1	140.6	78.2
Building	2.3	60.9	54.5	69.6	51.3	57.3	52.2	39.0
Highway	8.8	250.7	223.2	232.7	147.7	170.2	310.0	129.2
Railway	2.6	71.6	72.9	89.9	97.5	81.5	73.0	71.1
SERVICES	2.8	146.1	135.3	137.5	131.7	123.6	119.7	111.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	143.9	128.5	134.6	128.7	122.2	121.3	109.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	149.6	146.1	144.3	136.7	126.0	117.5	114.5
TRADE	10.5	133.3	131.5	133.4	127.3	122.1	119.1	111.8
Retail	7.7	139.4	137.4	140.6	134.4	128.9	126.5	118.1
Wholesale	2.8	118.9	118.0	117.1	111.0	106.4	102.0	97.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	113.5	111.9	119.1	104.6	99.5	101.0	84.5

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime- All Manufacturing	34.2	109.5	111.9	121.1	104.2	101.7	99.9	84.4
Provinces								
Lumber products	4.7	91.6	87.2	112.9	99.7	97.0	96.5	64.3
Pulp and paper	4.7	153.5	138.5	180.7	156.1	138.2	156.1	133.7
Textile products	3.3	76.7	80.7	92.9	83.4	83.7	89.0	76.2
Iron and steel	11.0	114.1	126.8	126.0	101.5	100.4	91.4	74.2
Other manufactures	10.5	115.4	115.8	113.9	101.9	101.9	96.9	93.4
Logging	2.2	82.6	113.9	192.4	89.7	123.2	139.7	52.5
Mining	19.8	113.4	113.8	109.9	107.3	100.8	96.6	91.0
Communications	2.5	96.9	89.7	94.7	93.1	88.0	85.4	82.2
Transportation	8.4	62.3	64.2	63.4	63.8	62.0	61.8	76.9
Construction	22.1	204.7	149.0	298.6	197.4	177.0	138.8	120.3
Services	2.1	215.2	177.4	212.7	201.2	186.4	176.0	159.9
Trade	8.7	133.5	129.7	128.9	121.8	115.8	113.6	103.0
Maritimes- All Industries	100.0	116.7	110.9	135.8	111.7	106.7	100.4	89.9
Quebec								
All Manufacturing	55.5	114.4	115.2	120.2	105.0	98.1	95.3	84.9
Lumber products	3.4	104.0	99.8	109.6	97.7	90.7	93.3	79.0
Pulp and paper	7.3	105.4	101.7	111.2	97.4	92.1	92.4	81.3
Textile products	15.3	130.2	135.2	138.9	125.4	116.4	113.6	97.9
Iron and steel	8.9	91.2	95.2	103.0	81.9	71.8	67.9	60.3
Other manufactures	20.6	122.3	121.2	122.9	108.9	104.6	100.5	93.2
Logging	3.0	118.1	132.2	187.4	137.3	105.7	128.0	60.6
Mining	3.4	254.5	244.8	256.3	184.6	150.8	136.0	101.2
Communications	1.6	76.2	76.0	78.7	71.5	72.0	72.3	79.7
Transportation	8.9	90.0	90.3	88.9	88.7	85.5	85.8	78.9
Construction	17.2	147.8	148.9	99.9	69.7	68.4	71.4	63.4
Services	2.6	132.1	121.5	120.7	114.4	110.3	103.8	100.6
Trade	7.8	143.4	143.0	139.7	136.3	125.8	129.7	123.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	119.9	120.4	118.0	101.6	94.8	94.1	83.0
Ontario-								
All Manufacturing	61.8	111.2	112.4	119.7	104.8	99.0	92.8	81.1
Lumber products	3.8	77.2	73.8	83.7	76.8	73.0	69.6	60.2
Pulp and paper	6.4	105.2	106.8	110.1	101.2	96.7	94.5	85.8
Textile products	9.5	105.2	106.4	115.5	109.5	106.7	102.9	95.1
Iron and steel	16.8	107.1	113.1	120.2	94.3	89.2	76.5	60.8
Other manufactures	25.3	127.3	125.7	132.0	119.6	111.1	107.3	95.7
Logging	1.6	77.3	61.2	79.8	79.3	60.5	58.4	46.9
Mining	5.5	251.8	253.3	254.3	217.5	188.6	153.9	127.8
Communications	2.0	81.7	80.9	83.0	76.8	75.8	76.2	81.6
Transportation	6.9	84.1	81.6	88.5	83.9	79.7	81.3	77.5
Construction	9.3	112.8	97.8	135.6	89.8	111.9	243.3	82.2
Services	2.7	164.3	157.8	153.1	150.2	146.3	141.7	129.7
Trade	10.2	138.9	136.9	140.8	133.7	132.1	128.0	118.2
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	114.0	112.5	122.2	106.2	102.7	109.9	85.0
Prairie								
Provinces								
All Manufacturing	31.3	105.6	104.8	111.8	102.7	96.8	89.6	85.7
Lumber products	2.4	102.9	105.6	111.5	94.6	94.3	89.8	84.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	96.6	98.4	96.5	92.2	87.8	82.4	85.4
Textile products	2.1	118.9	129.4	139.9	118.4	116.2	114.3	99.9
Iron and steel	10.2	81.6	79.4	86.7	79.9	76.7	70.5	69.1
Other manufactures	13.7	136.3	133.8	143.0	133.2	121.8	111.8	104.8
Logging	.2	24.9	26.8	13.4	10.8	52.1	43.2	16.3
Mining	6.8	99.4	98.8	97.0	94.2	92.0	83.0	80.5
Communications	2.9	97.6	91.9	95.3	92.4	89.6	87.3	88.9
Transportation	19.2	89.7	87.6	93.8	93.6	87.7	86.0	83.6
Construction	16.0	86.9	81.6	96.4	106.8	99.5	110.0	75.1
Services	3.8	137.3	116.8	130.1	123.2	105.0	106.0	103.7
Trade	19.8	117.2	114.2	117.5	112.9	107.5	102.3	100.0
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	99.8	97.0	104.0	101.9	96.3	94.1	85.0
British								
Columbia								
All Manufacturing	41.7	112.9	106.8	114.8	105.4	96.6	93.8	83.6
Lumber products	13.7	95.3	91.0	101.5	88.4	78.1	58.3	52.2
Pulp and paper	4.9	101.5	100.6	123.6	113.5	103.2	97.6	89.9
Textile products	1.2	122.4	126.4	126.8	114.9	105.5	102.7	81.3
Iron and steel	3.8	92.7	93.5	86.2	71.9	68.6	65.3	58.3
Other manufactures	18.1	141.3	129.7	134.6	131.7	123.3	141.4	125.6
Logging	5.9	75.0	96.4	110.7	77.5	77.2	67.1	45.9
Mining	10.6	117.9	113.6	114.4	96.8	93.2	79.6	63.8
Communications	3.5	114.5	108.6	115.8	108.9	104.0	99.8	98.3
Transportation	12.5	98.2	93.7	104.1	100.9	93.9	90.3	90.7
Construction	11.7	97.7	88.7	132.0	116.3	121.4	115.6	89.4
Services	3.7	121.9	118.3	118.3	109.3	98.2	98.4	85.1
Trade	10.4	129.9	132.7	135.3	124.6	116.6	109.0	97.2
B.C.- All Industries	100.0	108.0	105.1	117.1	104.8	99.5	94.1	81.8

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	Relative Weight	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934	July 1 1933
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	62.4	106.4	109.2	110.4	96.2	89.3	87.3	80.3
Plant products - edible	4.4	124.0	122.4	109.7	113.7	107.1	104.9	99.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.3	108.6	107.5	106.5	102.3	99.6	101.3	95.6
Textiles	14.7	115.2	121.3	117.0	101.9	96.0	93.1	83.0
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	121.7	118.7	110.0	105.6	108.2	107.3	105.7
Iron and steel	14.0	89.9	95.3	101.0	80.0	68.2	65.5	59.6
Other manufactures	20.2	107.0	108.4	114.8	99.2	92.8	91.0	83.4
Communications	2.4	64.9	64.7	66.2	62.4	63.6	64.4	73.4
Transportation	8.8	96.0	98.4	98.8	95.8	95.1	93.4	90.7
Construction	9.6	98.1	91.0	69.0	50.7	38.1	51.0	49.4
Trade	13.0	135.8	135.1	133.1	129.1	119.7	122.5	118.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.4	107.3	105.5	93.5	86.8	86.7	81.5
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.2	109.3	105.6	109.0	97.0	97.0	95.0	96.1
Leather products	16.4	96.8	94.7	102.4	104.5	102.6	99.8	111.0
Other manufactures	42.8	115.0	110.6	111.9	93.6	94.5	92.7	89.2
Transportation	12.0	97.9	100.1	90.6	91.4	95.4	97.9	99.6
Construction	7.6	98.5	98.8	98.7	73.3	130.3	100.3	99.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	109.1	103.8	106.4	94.5	99.0	96.1	99.4
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.4	105.6	105.8	107.8	99.3	93.8	89.9	82.7
Plant products - edible	5.7	114.1	113.1	115.4	108.4	101.8	105.1	102.4
Printing and publishing	9.1	123.8	124.1	126.1	116.8	112.7	108.1	102.4
Textiles	10.5	87.6	89.1	91.3	86.4	85.2	84.5	83.7
Iron and steel	10.5	95.3	97.5	100.1	81.8	75.8	69.3	56.0
Other manufactures	27.6	111.9	110.7	112.2	106.7	99.3	93.9	85.1
Communications	2.6	67.8	66.1	68.1	64.5	65.5	68.4	74.7
Transportation	6.1	102.7	97.1	102.1	93.7	92.8	92.3	92.8
Construction	2.9	66.6	61.1	71.6	60.7	65.5	57.9	48.3
Trade	20.4	127.4	126.3	132.1	125.2	124.1	120.9	113.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.4	106.7	109.5	101.4	97.7	94.1	87.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.6	97.6	97.3	104.7	99.4	93.6	91.1	80.9
Lumber products	4.3	51.4	49.6	68.1	64.2	62.3	75.8	77.0
Pulp and paper	15.9	92.7	94.6	98.8	94.0	90.7	89.4	65.9
Other manufactures	27.4	117.8	116.5	122.1	116.2	107.1	97.9	93.6
Construction	12.5	123.0	121.5	150.3	144.2	161.3	136.5	107.6
Trade	20.5	139.9	139.0	134.9	134.9	121.3	115.1	107.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.8	106.3	114.9	110.0	106.2	102.4	91.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.7	111.2	108.2	118.7	98.1	92.0	84.8	75.0
Textiles	16.0	87.9	85.9	94.5	89.5	88.1	87.9	78.4
Electrical apparatus	10.6	122.0	120.0	130.6	104.1	93.4	86.3	71.5
Iron and steel	33.6	116.5	109.6	121.9	92.5	82.5	70.6	62.3
Other manufactures	23.5	120.3	121.4	131.3	111.5	109.1	102.5	92.6
Construction	2.6	56.3	50.6	52.9	49.7	52.8	60.2	44.6
Trade	8.5	137.8	132.0	131.2	129.2	123.5	119.7	99.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	109.9	106.6	116.3	99.4	93.9	87.5	77.2
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	85.1	138.2	159.9	159.3	119.2	121.9	105.6	82.1
Iron and steel	62.0	130.6	161.9	160.7	113.0	121.8	100.0	74.9
Other manufactures	23.1	163.7	153.0	153.9	141.9	122.5	126.1	111.5
Construction	2.5	49.0	54.0	89.9	34.6	26.3	32.6	21.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	128.8	146.0	149.8	113.0	113.4	100.6	80.5
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	48.7	99.5	99.7	108.5	98.7	94.0	86.9	84.3
Animal products - edible	5.9	132.4	127.6	145.5	129.8	130.2	120.4	110.6
Printing and publishing	5.3	99.6	101.1	100.8	96.6	95.5	105.1	102.1
Textiles	5.8	132.2	137.2	145.7	132.0	122.5	88.8	94.5
Iron and steel	17.5	77.7	78.7	89.0	79.3	74.1	120.4	102.0
Other manufactures	14.2	116.0	114.2	121.5	112.4	107.3	75.4	74.9
Transportation	9.9	81.0	77.6	95.9	78.5	78.7	76.7	74.8
Construction	3.8	55.8	42.3	40.3	46.3	52.6	36.0	20.3
Trade	29.4	99.5	96.8	101.0	97.2	93.1	87.8	87.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.2	92.8	99.2	92.7	89.1	82.7	80.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.1	117.1	111.2	116.9	106.8	101.6	88.8	80.8
Lumber products	8.9	82.9	69.8	88.3	75.6	78.4	53.7	52.2
Other manufactures	31.2	132.7	130.0	130.0	121.0	112.3	104.8	94.1
Communications	7.4	113.0	107.5	112.3	107.3	103.5	99.8	97.3
Transportation	17.4	105.6	99.0	106.5	107.7	98.0	98.2	96.0
Construction	6.5	61.5	51.4	80.4	67.6	64.1	35.7	41.0
Services	6.6	118.2	116.4	118.0	105.5	96.4	97.4	82.1
Trade	22.0	132.4	135.7	140.4	128.1	121.7	112.6	99.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	111.0	106.4	114.8	106.0	99.9	89.8	83.4

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

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