CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST 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.

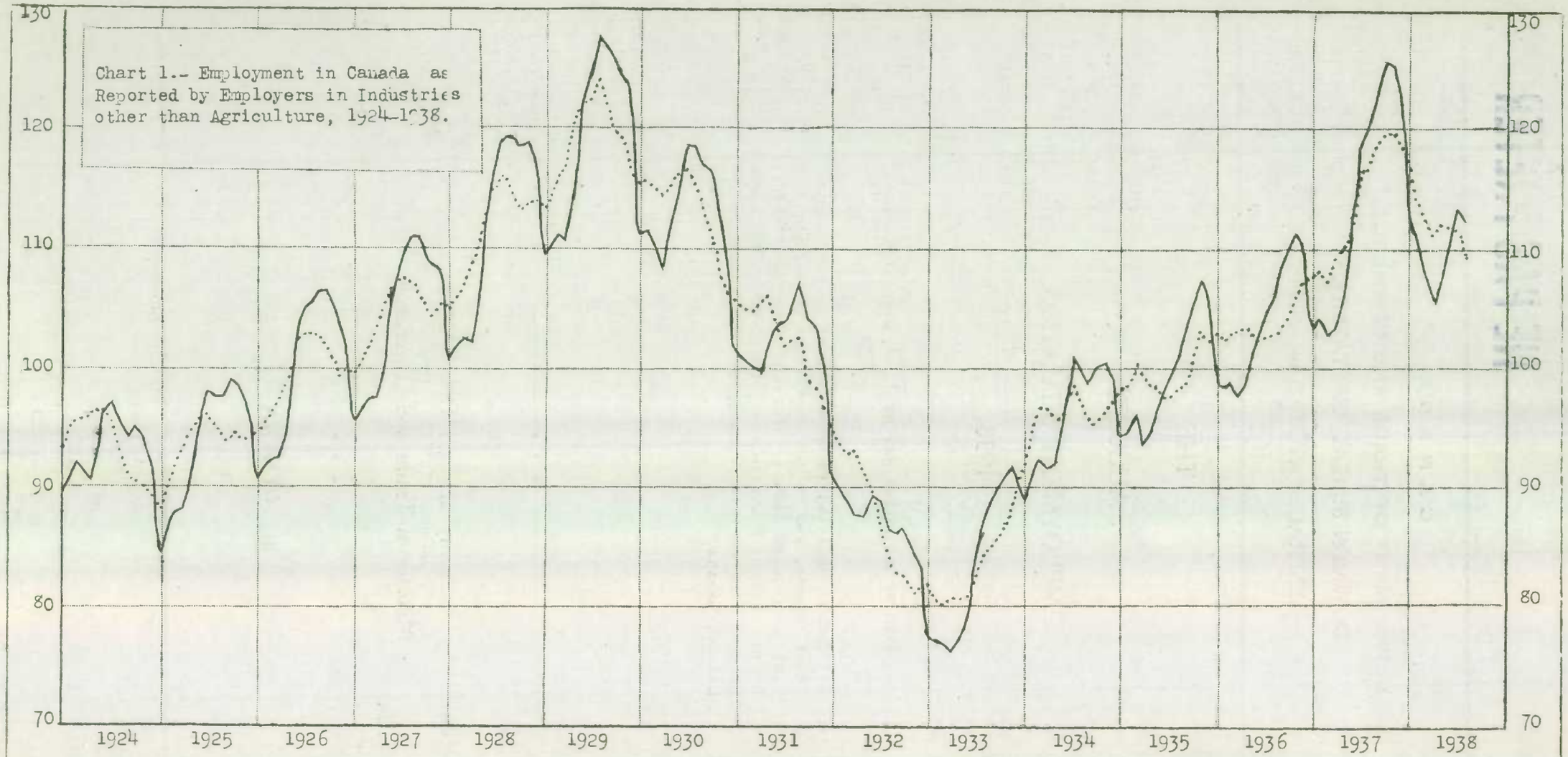
Published by Authority of the HON. W.D. EULER, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1938.

Price $1 a year



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

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

Issued Aug. 31, 1937.

THE AUGUST 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.

There was a decline in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,829 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,073,302 persons, as compared with 1,088,266 at July 1. The experience of the years, 1921-1937, shows that employment has usually though not invariably gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The falling-off at the latest date was therefore contra-seasonal; the crude index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 113.5 in the preceding month to 112.1 at Aug. 1, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 111.3 at July 1 to 109.1 at the date under review.

Heightened activity was noted at the beginning of August in metallic ore mining, communications, steam railway transportation, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, railway construction and maintenance, local transportation, coal-mining, logging and manufacturing were slacker. Within the last-named, the greatest losses were of a seasonal character in textiles and iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather, lumber and some other groups. The curtailment in logging was on an exceptionally large scale, decreases resulting from the fire situation in British Columbia augmenting seasonal contractions in the more easterly provinces.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 112.1 at the beginning of August, 1938, compared with 113.5 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in recent years, the crude index has been as follows: 1937, 120.0; 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3 and 1927, 110.5.

For Aug. 1, 1937, 10,320 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,143,109 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 1,134,466 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in communications, construction and maintenance and services, while manufacturing, steam railway operation, retail trade and coal-mining had reduced employment.

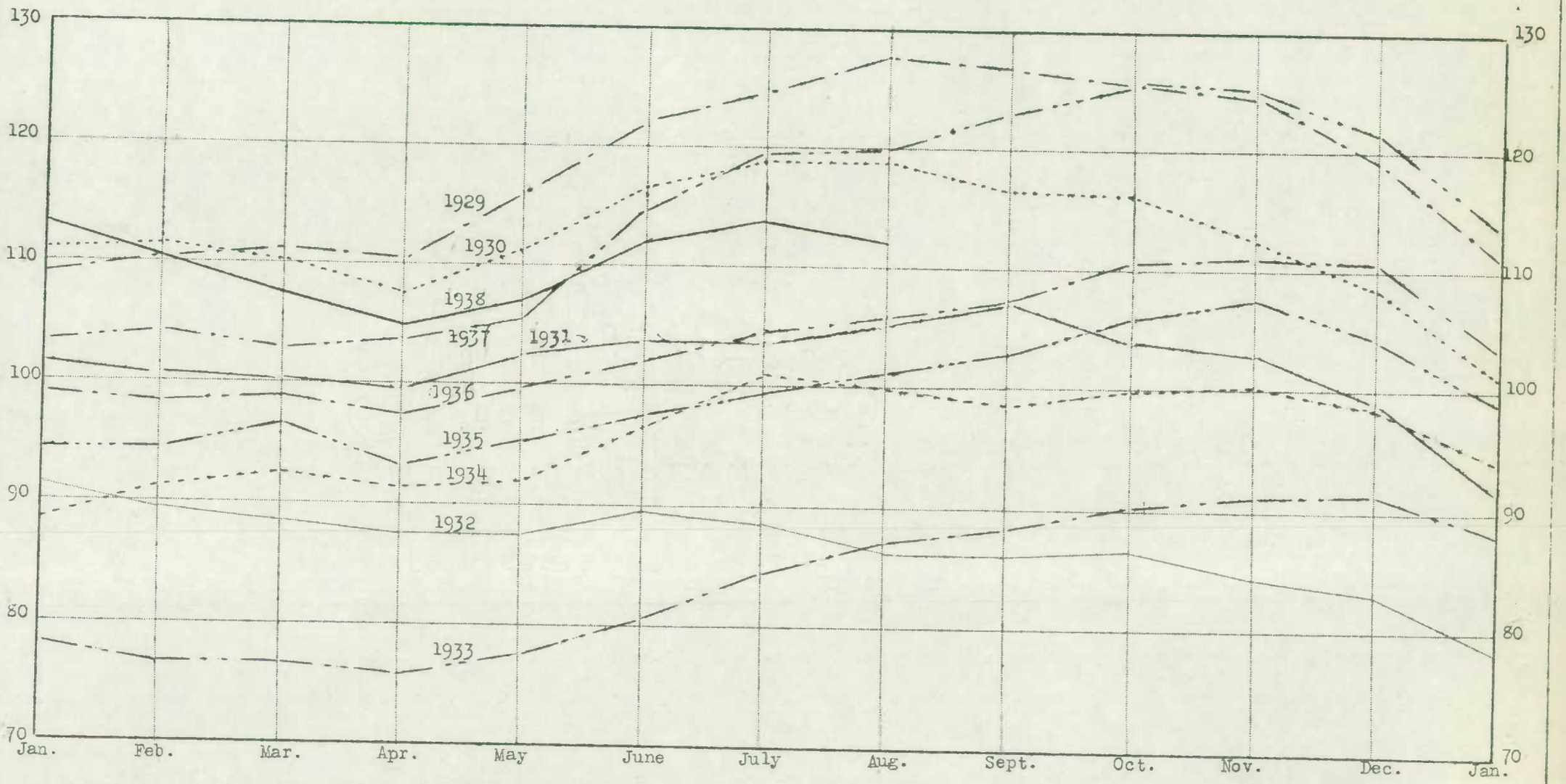
ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYED.

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 June) show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada was greater than in June of other years, except 1930 and 1937. The number at work was also higher than in June of the years, 1931 to 1936, but was lower than in that month of 1937, being also less than in the earlier years for which estimates are given below. The number unemployed, though lower than in any June in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, exceeding the figure for June, 1937. As compared with May, 1938, there was a seasonal decrease of some 13,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

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

June	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	2,725	2,338	387
1937	2,747	2,453	294
1936	2,580	2,154	426
1935	2,538	2,048	490
1934	2,543	2,080	463
1933	2,432	1,790	642
1932	2,487	1,863	624
1931	2,569	2,132	437
1930	2,823	2,442	381
1929	2,600	2,556	44
1928	2,453	2,409	44

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.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while there were reductions in personnel in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, those in Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was not so favourable as at the same date last summer; in the Maritime Provinces as a unit and British Columbia, the index numbers were also very slightly lower than at Aug. 1, 1936, but elsewhere employment was rather more active, and was, in all five economic areas, at a higher level than at midsummer of earlier years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 786 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 82,391 persons, 2,971 fewer than in the preceding month. Coal-mining, logging, highway work and manufacturing showed curtailment, while other industries reported little general change. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in iron and steel; lumber mills also released some employees, and fish-canneries were seasonally slacker, but improvement was noted in the pulp and paper group. The general index, at 112.6, was many points lower than at the same date in 1937, when the trend had also been downward; as already mentioned, it was slightly lower than at Aug. 1,1936, but was higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight Aug.1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100) Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Feb.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Aug. 1 1937
P.E. Island	2.4	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	73.2	82.5
Nova Scotia	56.0	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	118.3	131.5
New Brunswick	41.6	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	115.3	140.8
Maritimes	100.0	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	115.8	134.3

The 726 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for Aug. 1, 1937, had reported 97,043 workers, as compared with 97,950 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Further losses were reported in Quebec, according to returns from 2,672 establishments with 331,407 workers, as against 337,223 at July 1. The level of employment was rather lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, when improvement had been noted; the index then stood at 120.8, as compared with 117.8 at the latest date. Logging, transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade reported lowered employment at the beginning of August. On the other hand, manufacturing showed a moderate gain on the whole, due to greater activity in leather, food, pulp and paper and chemical plants, while textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,460 employers had reported 336,324 workers, as compared with 328,738 at July 1.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in this province showed a falling-off at Aug. 1, when the 4,720 co-operating firms had 434,305 employees, or 10,837 fewer than at July 1. The average change at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920 has been a slight decline, so that the reduction at the latest date is seasonal, although it exceeds the average midsummer contraction. There were advances in construction and maintenance at the beginning of August, but the trend was downward in transportation, trade, logging and manufacturing. The largest losses in factory employment were in iron and steel, but textile and electrical apparatus works were also slacker; on the other hand, improvement was noted in lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other industries. Employment at Aug. 1, 1937, had shown no general change from the preceding month, and the index number then was eleven points higher, standing at 122.2, as compared with 111.2 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,559 employers with 475,754 persons on their payrolls.

Prairie Provinces.- The situation in the Prairie Provinces as a whole continued to improve; the 1,523 establishments furnishing data had 133,557 workers, as compared with 127,131 at the beginning of July. There were gains in trade, communications, transportation and building and highway construction, those on roadwork being most extensive. Employment in manufacturing showed little general change, losses in the iron and steel group being just about offset by improvement in the food, textile and some other divisions. Mining and railway construction also released workers. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at Aug. 1 of last year, standing at 104.9, compared with 105.6 at the same date in 1937, when a total of 1,476 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 134,646 persons, compared with 132,683 at July 1, 1937. The following

shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight Aug.1 1938	Index Numbers (1926=100) Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	Apr.1 1938	Mar.1 1938	Feb.1 1938	Jan.1 1938	Aug. 1 1937
Manitoba	44.7	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	92.4	99.0
Saskatchewan	22.8	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	97.8	118.8
Alberta	32.5	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	100.8	107.1
Prairies	100.0	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	96.2	105.6

British Columbia.- The tendency in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was unfavourable; manufacturing, transportation and highway construction showed heightened activity, but logging, building and railway construction and maintenance and services were not so busy. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries, where they were of a seasonal nature. On the other hand, pulp and paper and lumber mills were slacker. Returns were compiled from 1,127 firms employing 91,642 persons, or 766 fewer than in the preceding month. A smaller decline had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then stood at 116.9, compared with 107.1 at the latest date. The 1,099 employers co-operating at Aug. 1, 1937, had reported 99,342 on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver; in Winnipeg there was no general change, while in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor curtailment was indicated. Except in Quebec City, the situation in each of these centres was not so favourable as at Aug. 1, 1937, but, with the exception of Windsor, activity continued at a higher level than at midsummer in other years since 1931.

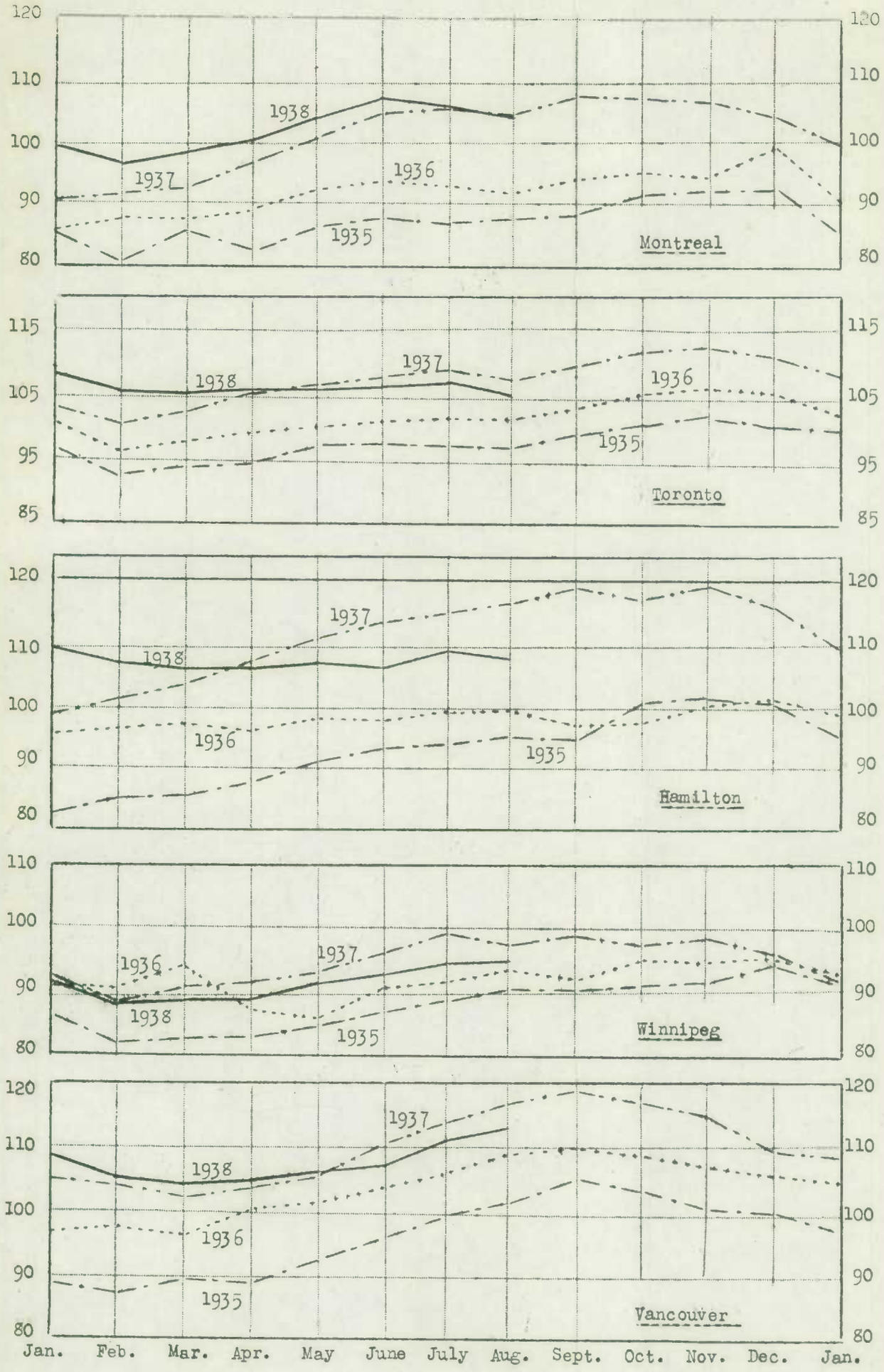
Montreal.- There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,545 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 159,629 men and women, or 2,727 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, transportation, street construction and maintenance, services and trade showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally dull, while leather, musical instrument, chemical, non-metallic mineral and some other factories reported improvement. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at Aug. 1, 1937, when a much smaller decrease had been indicated by the 1,410 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 158,002.

Quebec.- A moderate gain was reported in Quebec City, mainly in trade, transportation and manufacturing. Statements were received from 185 concerns having 14,903 workers on their payrolls, compared with 14,830 in the preceding month. A greater gain had been made at Aug. 1 of a year ago, according to information which had been tabulated from 179 employers of 14,503 workers; the index was then a point lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,612 firms employing 132,292 persons, or 2,356 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in thirteen of the sixteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available; the contraction this year was rather greater than at the same date in 1937, also exceeding the average loss at Aug. 1 in the period, 1922-1937. The index was two points lower than at the beginning of August, 1937, although it was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1931. Manufacturing showed a decline as compared with July 1, 1938, there being reductions in leather, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other factories. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the service and transportation divisions also released help, while building construction showed slight improvement. For Aug. 1, 1937, 1,547 concerns had reported a combined working force of 134,113 men and women.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa advanced, 119 persons being added to the staffs of the 201 co-operating employers, who had 14,200 workers at Aug. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, notably in the lumber industry, and in construction. Employment at the beginning of August, 1937, had decreased, but the index then was rather higher; 205 establishments had furnished information for Aug. 1 of last year, and their payrolls had included 14,959 employees.

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



Hamilton.- Curtailment was indicated in Hamilton, where 298 firms reported 34,677 men and women on their pay lists, as against 35,195 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a decrease, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel products, while other industries reported little general change. Employment was not so active as at the same date of last year, when an advance had been recorded by the 290 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 37,959.

Windsor.- The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 188 firms employing 14,367 workers, or 3,226 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works afforded reduced employment, partly as a result of holidays, while trade and contruction showed rather greater activity. A large decrease had also been indicated at Aug. 1, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, but the index then was many points higher than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 18,428 men and women was reported by the 179 employers furnishing information for Aug. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.- No general change was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 496 firms who had 40,923 employees, as compared with 40,928 at the beginning of July. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, and services and retail trade were also slacker, while improvement was shown in communications, transportation and road work. An unfavourable movement had been in evidence at the same date of last year, when 487 establishments had reported 41,905 workers. However, employment was then at a slightly higher level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, local and steam railway transportation and construction afforded greater employment, partly offset by losses in shipping, services and trade. Returns were compiled from 469 employers with 36,544 persons on their staffs, as compared with 36,146 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1937, by the 450 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 37,868; the index number then, at 117.3, was several points above that of 112.2 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further decline in employment in manufacturing establishments, 6,194 of which reported 560,564 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 569,630 at July 1. This was due to a considerable extent to shutdowns for vacations, the loss occurring largely in Ontario where advantage was taken of the Civic Holiday week-end for that purpose. The crude index of employment stood at 110.0 at Aug. 1, compared with 111.8 in the preceding month, and with 118.1 at Aug.1,1937.

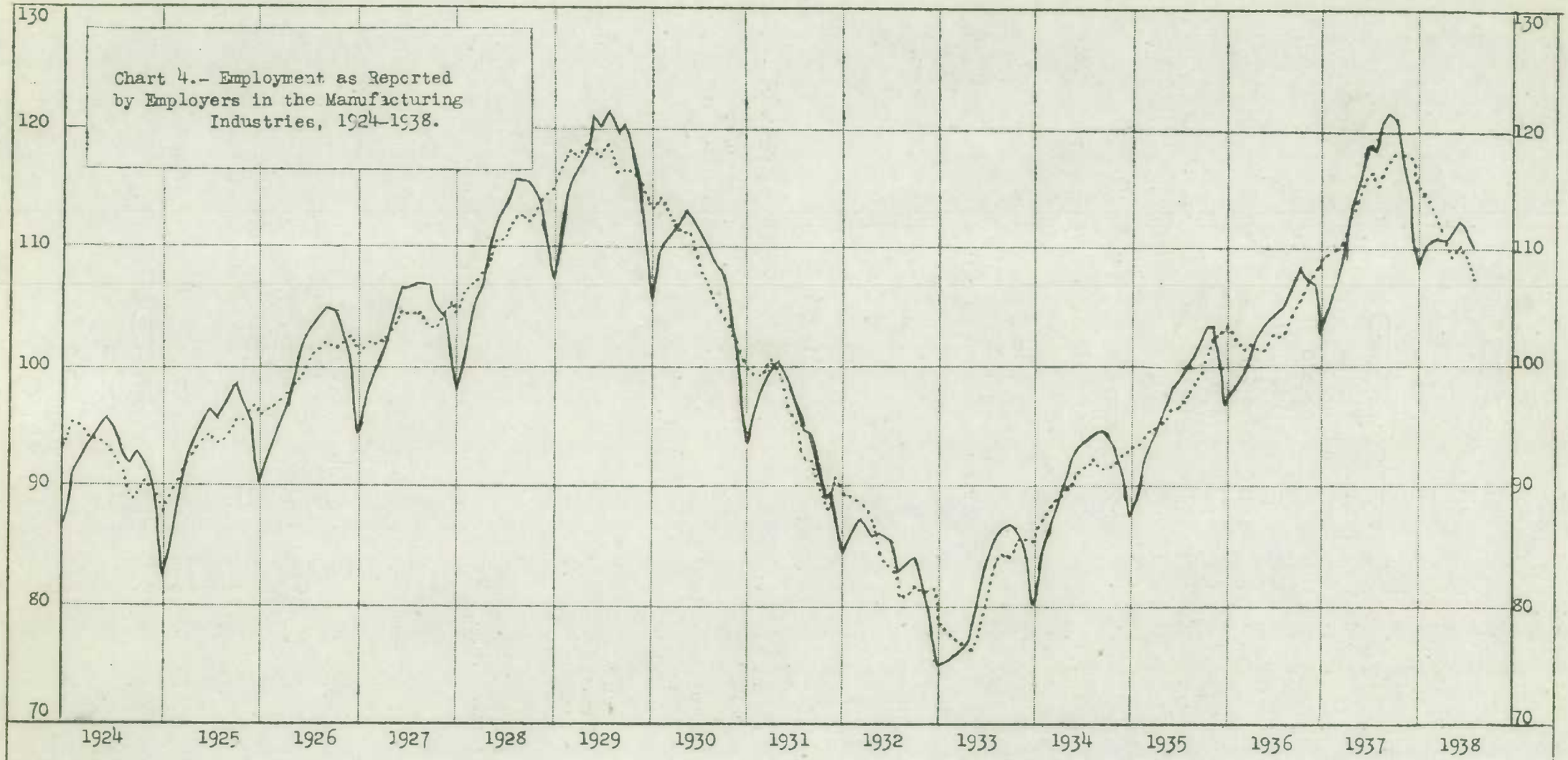
On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the last seventeen years has shown a small fractional advance. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore declined from 109.5 at July 1, 1938, to 107.6 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at Aug. 1 in recent years:- 1938, 110.0; 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2 and 1927, 107.0

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco, chemical and mineral product industries. The seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, particularly large contractions took place in iron and steel plants; these were seasonal in character, but exceeded the average losses recorded at Aug. 1 in the years since 1920. Textiles also reported pronounced seasonal declines and employment in electrical apparatus works was slacker.

For Aug. 1, 1937, returns had been compiled from 5,998 manufacturers with 599,986 employees; in the preceding month, they had reported 605,027 persons on their payrolls.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness generally affected employment in logging camps, while there were also important losses in British Columbia due to the bush-fire situation. As a result, the reductions in staff were exceptionally large for the time of year; statements were tabulated from 328 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 17,203 persons, or 7,632 fewer than in the preceding month. A slight falling-off had



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.

been indicated at Aug. 1, 1937, when the index stood at 124.7, as compared with 59.6 at the date under review; this index is lower than at the beginning of August in any year since 1933.

Mining.- Moderate increases were indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, but the mining of coal and of other non-metallic minerals was slacker; an aggregate working force of 71,081 persons was employed by the 433 reporting operators, who had 71,487 employees at July 1. A gain, on the whole, had been noted at Aug. 1, 1937, but the index then, at 153.7, was practically the same as that of 153.6 at the latest date.

Communications.- There was a further advance in employment in communications at Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 23,555 workers in their employ, as against 23,284 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was rather smaller than at the same date of last year, when a larger increase had been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment declined in the street railway and cartage division, but steam railway operation and shipping showed improvement. Returns were tabulated from 474 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 103,920 persons at July 1, to 104,717 at the beginning of August. This advance was seasonal in character, although it was slightly smaller than the average gain from July to August in the experience of past years. The index was rather lower than at Aug.1, 1937, although the trend had then been unfavourable.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in this group, building and highway construction showing heightened activity, which was offset to some extent by curtailment in construction and maintenance work on the railroads. The general gain was not equal to the average increase recorded at midsummer in the last seventeen years, being also smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1937. A combined working force of 152,899 persons was employed at Aug. 1, 1938, by the 1,272 contractors furnishing data, who had 149,224 employees in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August, 1937, although it was more active than at the date in 1936.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning works were rather slacker; a total of 513 firms employed 30,365 persons, or 544 fewer than at the beginning of July. Employment was slightly above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when an advance had been indicated.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,530 trading establishments reporting had 112,918 workers on their staffs, as compared with 113,977 in the preceding month. A similar decline, on the whole, had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, when the index was practically the same as that of 132.1 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at June 13 showed a further decline, due mainly to temporary stoppages of work on account of local holidays on that day, and extensions of the Whitsun holiday; among the workers aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.4 at June 13, 1938, as compared with 13.0 at May 16, 1936. On a comparable basis, there was, from June 21, 1937, an increase of about 3.7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme. The number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain (exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme), was provisionally estimated at approximately 11,333,000 at June 13, 1938; this was

42,000 fewer than at May 16, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 326,000 from June 21, 1937. Recent press despatches state that in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,875,083 persons were registered as unemployed at July 18, 1938, as compared with 1,894,548 at June 13, 1938. The number of persons provisionally estimated as in employment at July 18, 1938, was 11,371,000; this was 38,000 more than at June 13, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 300,000 in the number employed as compared with July 26, 1937.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

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

Recent press reports show that there was an increase of approximately 40,000 in the number of persons employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States in July as compared with June 1938, while factory payrolls for the week ending nearest July 15 increased by nearly half a million dollars.

According to a statement issued in July by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, there was a further decline of about 100,000 in non-agricultural employment in June, due primarily to reductions in factory working forces, while in other major lines of activity, employment was relatively stable except for seasonal changes. This estimated decline of 100,000 workers in private industry and regular government work was smaller than the reductions which occurred in April and in May. These figures do not take account of workers in agriculture or on Works Progress Administration projects and other Federal emergency projects.

In manufacturing, it is estimated that about 140,000 wage-earners were laid off between mid-May and mid-June, a reduction of 2.2 p.c. while factory payrolls were reduced by 3.2 p.c., or approximately $4,500,000 a week. Ordinarily, factory employment and payrolls declined by about one p.c. from May to June. Since June, 1937, when factories were operating near peak levels for the recovery movement, the number of wage-earners in factories has been reduced by one-fourth and weekly payrolls by 35 p.c.

The most marked declines in manufacturing employment were again reported by the heavy industries, in particular, machinery, steel products, automobiles and railroad repair shops. The durable goods industries as a group reduced employment by 3.7 p.c. from May, while the non-durable goods industries reported a decline of one p.c. In this group of industries there were greater-than-seasonal increases in the manufacture of foods, tobacco, and woollen textiles. Since last year at this time, the durable goods industries have laid off one-third of their workers and the non-durable goods industries about one-sixth.

Employment changes were small in the non-manufacturing industries, for the most part. Class I railroads reported a net addition of 9,200 men, because of increased maintenance work. This is the first increase since July, 1937. Mining employment was generally curtailed, except for anthracite mines, which added 4,500 men. About 10,000 bituminous miners and 4,000 metal miners were laid off, as business slackened. Retail and wholesale firms reduced their staffs by 14,000 and 5,000, respectively, largely because of seasonal declines in sales, and year-round hotels had 6,000 fewer employees. Public utility companies as a group reported little change; telephone companies reduced their forces by 2,000 employees, while light and power companies added 2,000.

New York. - According to the State Department of Labor, there was a contra-seasonal increase of about one p.c. in factory employment in New York State at July 15, as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 72.3 based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was considerably lower than in July, 1937.

Massachusetts. - The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received employment reports from 1,808 representative manufacturing establishments having 230,838 persons on their payrolls on or about July 15, a contra-seasonal increase of 1.4 p.c. from June 15. As compared with July, 1937, however, the record shows there was a loss of 27.5 p.c. in the number employed in manufacturing.

Illinois. - According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decline of 1.6 p.c. in the employment afforded in June by 6,715 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in Illinois. The June, 1938, index of employment (based on the 1925-27 average at 100) stood at 71.9, as compared with 89.7 in the same month of last year.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept.1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
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	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
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
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1938.						
	100.0	7.7	30.9	40.5	12.4	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
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
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
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
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1938.	14.9	1.4	12.3	1.3	3.2	1.3	3.8	3.4

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
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
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1938.	100.0	52.2	1.6	6.6	2.2	9.8	14.3	2.8	10.5

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1938	July1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933
MANUFACTURING	52.2	110.0	111.8	118.1	104.9	99.8	94.2	85.2
Animal products - edible	2.6	142.1	139.0	144.7	142.5	142.3	132.6	129.6
Fur and products	.2	94.5	97.7	99.8	94.0	100.3	83.6	104.1
Leather and products	2.1	109.3	103.4	116.7	108.2	107.4	99.3	98.9
Boots and shoes	1.4	115.0	106.9	119.6	110.8	111.2	105.3	106.9
Lumber and products	4.5	90.8	89.9	98.6	87.4	82.6	74.9	67.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	86.4	84.6	93.5	83.8	78.6	69.9	60.7
Furniture	.7	81.3	81.6	90.9	83.1	76.6	70.1	67.2
Other lumber products	1.1	112.9	113.6	120.7	102.2	99.7	94.5	88.2
Musical instruments	.1	58.4	52.8	57.8	49.6	41.1	41.9	24.5
Plant products - edible	3.6	128.7	120.9	127.3	120.3	114.3	115.6	104.4
Pulp and paper products	6.1	107.3	106.7	113.8	104.3	98.3	95.8	88.4
Pulp and paper	2.8	99.1	97.5	111.7	98.3	90.3	89.1	77.3
Paper products	.9	130.7	130.9	133.5	121.4	110.4	104.6	100.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	110.1	110.4	109.9	106.4	104.8	101.5	99.2
Rubber products	1.1	97.2	97.8	109.1	98.7	88.2	94.1	81.0
Textile products	9.2	113.7	116.0	123.6	113.7	109.9	106.0	97.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	122.3	124.1	139.9	129.1	128.0	123.3	109.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	93.0	95.4	104.6	91.1	90.6	90.8	79.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	121.6	125.9	141.9	140.5	131.1	120.8	119.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	439.7	425.5	530.6	496.8	506.1	478.3	384.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	115.2	118.9	126.6	120.2	117.1	114.8	109.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	108.5	112.3	113.6	101.6	94.3	90.8	85.6
Other textile products	1.0	100.9	98.6	98.9	94.2	92.7	86.8	78.1
Tobacco	.8	99.7	97.4	102.1	100.9	103.3	101.2	105.1
Beverages	.8	172.8	174.7	155.7	143.8	135.4	124.3	115.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	157.2	155.6	151.9	138.3	128.7	117.6	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	93.8	94.9	102.1	88.4	83.6	76.6	63.8
Electric light and power	1.6	134.7	134.2	129.2	122.3	115.4	113.9	111.7
Electrical apparatus	1.7	132.2	138.0	151.8	120.8	118.6	103.7	87.4
Iron and steel products	11.1	91.1	100.0	105.7	85.5	81.0	73.7	63.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	112.2	124.3	144.9	107.3	100.6	88.3	66.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	120.0	122.1	134.3	106.9	92.6	81.0	65.4
Agricultural implements	.4	58.8	67.4	73.9	61.6	59.1	39.4	35.2
Land vehicles	4.4	77.7	92.3	91.8	73.8	77.6	74.0	66.4
Automobiles and parts	1.2	86.4	132.7	125.1	99.5	109.2	99.2	73.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	85.8	84.4	75.8	67.4	62.5	47.5	43.2
Heating appliances	.4	132.2	131.2	128.2	112.8	99.6	89.2	71.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	121.8	123.6	134.1	90.1	76.3	65.5	49.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	94.3	100.4	116.2	93.2	87.2	80.1	62.3
Other iron and steel products	1.9	99.7	99.6	111.5	89.8	80.9	76.8	67.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	156.4	156.2	160.6	137.3	122.3	110.2	89.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	162.0	160.0	157.3	143.6	140.3	137.6	125.7
Miscellaneous	.5	145.4	147.0	143.3	133.1	119.3	114.8	96.3
LOGGING	1.6	59.6	86.1	124.7	85.0	79.0	84.5	48.9
MINING	6.6	153.6	154.5	153.7	137.9	125.2	110.3	97.4
Coal	2.1	83.9	85.1	82.3	85.4	83.6	81.4	77.7
Metallic ores	3.6	319.3	318.4	316.0	265.6	230.0	185.3	151.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	134.5	137.3	146.1	119.0	106.5	94.4	80.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	88.2	87.2	89.9	84.1	81.6	81.2	83.6
Telegraphs	.5	101.8	100.9	102.0	97.0	93.0	91.2	86.9
Telephones	1.7	84.4	83.4	86.6	80.7	78.6	78.6	82.8
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	86.9	86.3	89.1	88.7	85.4	83.6	81.2
Street railways and cartage	2.5	119.3	121.5	120.4	120.0	117.1	112.3	112.6
Steam railways	5.5	74.2	73.4	77.7	77.8	74.7	74.2	71.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	102.4	98.6	100.1	98.1	94.7	90.6	88.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.3	128.0	124.9	139.8	102.9	104.7	139.0	88.4
Building	2.5	64.6	60.9	76.9	57.4	60.6	56.6	43.1
Highway	9.3	261.4	250.7	266.2	152.1	119.0	266.2	156.5
Railway	2.5	66.7	71.6	84.5	103.6	80.6	75.1	71.7
SERVICES	2.8	143.5	146.1	141.7	135.8	127.9	123.0	111.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	141.6	143.9	143.2	137.1	129.4	127.0	108.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.5	149.6	142.8	134.5	125.7	117.7	114.7
TRADE	10.5	132.1	133.3	132.2	126.3	120.7	116.5	110.5
Retail	7.7	137.3	139.4	138.3	132.2	126.4	122.5	116.2
Wholesale	2.8	119.6	118.9	118.3	112.9	107.5	102.5	97.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	112.1	113.5	120.0	105.6	101.1	99.9	87.1

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	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933
Maritime Provinces -	All Manufacturing	33.6	103.7	109.5	121.1	102.0	101.0	99.1	81.6
	Lumber products	4.7	88.3	91.6	112.9	97.7	103.4	97.5	65.6
	Pulp and paper	5.1	162.5	153.5	185.2	155.0	140.8	151.3	140.1
	Textile products	3.5	78.3	76.7	93.6	77.1	80.1	83.6	74.0
	Iron and steel	9.8	98.2	114.1	125.1	102.8	99.9	95.8	69.7
	Other manufactures	10.5	110.5	115.4	112.8	97.3	97.3	93.2	86.8
	Logging	1.6	57.9	82.6	176.5	74.0	69.4	124.8	47.1
	Mining	20.2	111.7	113.4	111.0	109.6	105.9	98.5	90.8
	Communications	2.6	101.0	96.9	101.2	94.1	89.8	87.8	83.8
	Transportation	8.7	62.1	62.3	63.0	64.1	62.9	61.3	76.4
	Construction	22.0	196.9	204.7	292.4	219.0	180.1	147.8	153.2
	Services	2.3	220.9	215.2	227.6	213.9	204.0	193.8	186.9
	Trade	9.0	133.1	133.5	130.0	122.9	115.2	111.9	103.0
Maritimes-	All Industries	100.0	112.6	116.7	134.3	113.9	106.7	101.3	93.0
Quebec	All Manufacturing	56.6	114.8	114.4	120.3	104.4	99.8	96.0	87.6
	Lumber products	3.4	104.1	104.0	111.5	94.9	92.4	91.7	78.5
	Pulp and paper	7.5	106.4	105.4	112.2	100.3	94.6	92.9	83.2
	Textile products	15.2	127.1	130.2	135.5	120.4	115.8	112.4	99.8
	Iron and steel	8.6	86.6	91.2	100.7	81.4	72.0	68.2	61.4
	Other manufactures	21.9	128.0	122.3	126.2	110.4	108.5	103.3	98.4
	Logging	2.3	87.2	118.1	202.6	119.4	106.6	129.1	60.8
	Mining	3.4	253.1	254.5	263.3	193.0	165.8	134.9	111.9
	Communications	1.6	77.2	76.2	78.8	72.5	72.3	72.5	78.5
	Transportation	8.9	88.9	90.0	89.0	87.6	85.9	85.4	79.6
	Construction	16.7	140.8	147.8	114.8	74.0	75.4	75.0	63.7
	Services	2.6	128.4	132.1	126.0	118.3	114.9	105.5	96.0
	Trade	7.9	140.8	143.4	138.0	132.7	125.8	126.3	122.8
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	117.8	119.9	120.8	101.3	97.2	94.9	84.8
Ontario	All Manufacturing	61.2	107.5	111.2	117.5	104.3	98.5	92.4	82.8
	Lumber products	4.0	80.1	77.2	88.3	79.5	73.4	69.0	61.9
	Pulp and paper	6.6	106.2	105.2	109.3	102.8	97.9	93.9	87.9
	Textile products	9.4	102.5	105.2	114.0	110.0	106.6	101.6	98.1
	Iron and steel	15.4	95.5	107.1	112.8	87.3	84.6	74.7	61.5
	Other manufactures	25.8	126.3	127.3	132.4	121.6	113.2	108.5	97.3
	Logging	1.1	49.9	77.3	76.7	76.6	68.7	55.6	39.6
	Mining	5.7	251.9	251.8	254.8	224.1	192.3	159.5	138.1
	Communications	2.0	80.8	81.7	84.7	77.1	76.6	76.9	79.7
	Transportation	7.1	83.7	84.1	88.6	86.7	83.2	82.6	79.4
	Construction	10.0	118.4	112.8	152.6	100.6	109.2	205.7	88.4
	Services	2.7	163.0	164.3	156.0	152.3	145.4	144.7	128.6
	Trade	10.2	136.2	138.9	138.0	131.5	127.5	123.1	115.0
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	111.2	114.0	122.2	107.1	102.4	106.0	86.6
Prairie	All Manufacturing	29.8	105.5	105.6	109.7	104.6	96.9	90.0	87.3
Provinces	Lumber products	2.4	108.2	102.9	110.1	94.5	94.3	88.3	88.2
	Pulp and paper	2.8	98.2	96.6	96.7	93.5	87.8	82.0	84.2
	Textile products	2.2	130.3	118.9	133.7	126.7	115.2	110.5	97.6
	Iron and steel	9.1	76.6	81.6	79.9	79.3	75.6	71.4	69.7
	Other manufactures	13.3	138.7	136.3	146.5	138.0	123.3	112.9	108.5
	Logging	.2	12.3	14.9	6.0	6.8	40.3	33.3	12.9
	Mining	6.4	97.7	99.4	92.1	97.4	91.0	84.9	84.0
	Communications	2.9	101.9	97.6	99.7	100.2	90.7	91.0	92.5
	Transportation	19.1	93.9	89.7	93.5	95.4	91.5	87.7	84.0
	Construction	19.1	109.0	86.9	109.8	107.9	106.1	100.7	99.5
	Services	3.5	133.8	137.3	132.6	130.4	115.2	109.2	108.5
	Trade	19.0	118.5	117.2	117.8	114.1	108.7	101.6	99.8
Prairies-	All Industries	100.0	104.9	99.8	105.6	103.9	98.7	93.0	90.5
British	All Manufacturing	43.1	115.7	112.9	118.4	114.8	111.3	99.6	91.6
Columbia	Lumber products	13.6	94.5	95.8	97.8	89.4	80.9	61.5	63.3
	Pulp and paper	4.5	94.2	103.3	122.5	114.8	104.2	100.6	91.4
	Textile products	1.3	126.3	122.4	124.6	112.8	105.5	103.3	85.4
	Iron and steel	3.9	93.7	92.7	86.7	77.4	75.2	66.2	60.6
	Other manufactures	19.8	153.6	141.3	149.4	155.6	160.2	152.8	134.5
	Logging	3.9	49.6	75.0	102.0	74.4	71.4	68.3	54.7
	Mining	10.8	118.4	117.9	113.4	97.7	92.9	85.6	66.1
	Communications	3.5	116.1	114.5	115.9	110.4	105.3	100.3	98.9
	Transportation	12.9	99.9	98.2	106.4	106.5	100.1	94.3	89.5
	Construction	11.7	96.6	97.7	121.9	104.3	127.3	112.6	98.8
	Services	3.6	117.6	121.9	123.2	111.9	104.4	101.4	86.8
	Trade	10.5	130.6	129.9	136.4	126.3	117.6	111.1	99.2
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	107.1	108.0	116.9	107.9	106.8	97.6	87.3

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	Aug.1 1938	July 1 1938	Aug.1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933
Montreal-Manufacturing	62.4	104.9	106.4	109.3	94.8	89.4	86.8	81.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	124.6	124.0	114.8	106.5	108.3	109.6	106.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	107.6	108.6	109.1	101.8	102.7	100.2	97.2
Textiles	14.3	110.7	115.2	111.6	98.1	90.9	91.1	81.9
Tobacco and beverages	4.8	120.2	121.7	112.8	107.0	107.1	107.4	110.4
Iron and steel	13.4	84.9	89.9	96.6	79.0	68.3	65.0	60.0
Other manufactures	21.1	110.1	107.0	116.5	99.7	95.2	90.8	85.0
Communications	2.4	65.1	64.9	66.4	62.6	62.8	64.6	71.3
Transportation	8.7	93.4	96.0	98.6	96.6	98.5	92.3	90.6
Construction	9.6	96.9	98.1	75.1	48.2	38.3	54.5	51.9
Trade	13.0	132.5	135.8	130.7	126.1	120.4	119.1	118.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.7	106.4	105.2	92.2	87.2	86.4	82.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.1	109.7	109.3	108.2	98.7	97.6	98.0	99.0
Leather products	17.4	103.6	96.8	101.0	105.7	105.3	104.0	114.1
Other manufactures	41.7	112.5	115.0	111.4	95.5	94.1	95.2	92.0
Transportation	12.5	102.6	97.9	94.1	93.5	98.6	101.7	101.2
Construction	7.1	93.0	98.5	111.2	70.0	139.7	107.7	100.4
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	109.6	109.1	108.6	96.5	100.9	99.4	99.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.8	104.6	105.6	106.3	99.2	94.0	89.0	82.9
Plant products - edible	5.7	113.0	114.1	112.2	109.5	104.3	105.2	97.6
Printing and publishing	9.3	124.5	123.8	124.6	118.9	114.3	108.3	102.7
Textiles	10.6	87.0	87.6	90.9	86.0	82.5	82.4	83.5
Iron and steel	10.4	92.8	95.3	95.5	79.6	73.7	65.9	56.3
Other manufactures	27.8	110.8	111.9	111.9	106.1	101.2	94.1	86.1
Communications	2.7	68.4	67.8	69.0	64.8	65.7	68.0	71.6
Transportation	6.0	98.9	102.7	99.6	97.5	94.5	93.0	92.4
Construction	2.9	65.3	66.6	76.1	64.5	69.1	61.4	49.8
Trade	20.0	123.1	127.4	127.7	123.3	118.9	116.7	110.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.6	107.4	107.8	101.3	97.2	92.9	86.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.1	99.4	97.6	102.8	98.7	93.5	90.7	82.6
Lumber products	6.1	73.9	51.4	69.4	63.1	61.9	70.0	75.8
Pulp and paper	15.3	89.9	92.7	91.4	94.7	92.4	87.1	67.2
Other manufactures	26.7	115.6	117.8	123.1	114.4	106.0	100.9	96.7
Construction	12.8	127.2	123.0	147.3	136.4	147.8	154.3	111.6
Trade	19.9	136.9	139.9	128.6	123.5	115.3	108.2	104.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.7	106.8	112.7	107.4	104.3	103.4	92.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.5	109.2	111.2	120.3	98.7	93.5	85.2	75.1
Textiles	16.3	88.2	87.9	93.2	90.4	88.0	86.5	81.9
Electrical apparatus	10.2	114.8	122.0	137.3	106.1	100.3	86.7	73.8
Iron and steel	33.0	112.7	116.5	128.0	89.7	84.3	69.4	59.0
Other manufactures	24.0	121.4	120.3	126.5	116.2	109.1	107.0	93.5
Construction	2.6	56.8	56.3	53.4	44.7	53.5	61.5	45.3
Trade	8.6	136.9	137.8	131.8	130.3	123.5	116.1	96.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.3	109.9	117.7	99.8	95.4	87.8	77.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.6	108.3	138.2	140.0	121.0	113.6	105.7	82.0
Iron and steel	53.1	91.5	130.6	128.5	110.5	111.9	96.6	73.4
Other manufactures	28.5	164.4	163.7	182.6	159.4	120.1	139.5	117.3
Construction	3.0	49.1	49.0	89.8	35.6	22.1	30.4	26.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	105.2	128.8	135.0	115.1	106.6	100.7	80.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	98.8	99.5	104.2	98.9	93.7	87.3	85.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	131.8	132.4	149.8	132.7	129.8	121.0	115.5
Printing and publishing	5.5	102.0	99.6	102.1	96.7	91.8	87.5	93.3
Textiles	6.0	136.8	132.2	137.6	140.4	122.3	115.3	102.7
Iron and steel	16.6	73.7	77.7	79.8	77.9	74.2	69.5	67.7
Other manufactures	14.4	117.9	116.0	122.1	111.8	107.5	99.0	99.7
Transportation	10.4	84.5	81.0	89.7	80.6	80.6	76.0	74.7
Construction	3.8	56.2	55.8	37.9	45.4	65.3	49.0	24.3
Trade	29.2	98.8	99.5	100.7	98.6	94.9	87.8	88.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.2	95.2	97.6	93.8	90.6	84.0	81.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.9	120.9	117.1	116.7	110.5	102.2	90.4	85.1
Lumber products	9.4	88.9	82.9	85.8	77.0	78.5	52.6	56.9
Other manufactures	31.5	135.4	132.7	130.8	125.7	113.1	107.8	98.1
Communications	7.3	113.0	113.0	111.8	108.9	104.5	99.8	98.2
Transportation	17.1	105.2	105.6	111.8	113.1	105.7	101.1	95.4
Construction	6.9	65.0	61.5	93.8	67.0	60.1	38.3	39.1
Services	6.2	112.1	118.2	119.5	107.5	102.4	99.2	82.1
Trade	21.6	131.5	132.4	140.2	131.4	122.6	113.6	101.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.2	111.0	117.3	109.2	101.7	91.5	85.2

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.