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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

SEPTEMBER

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.

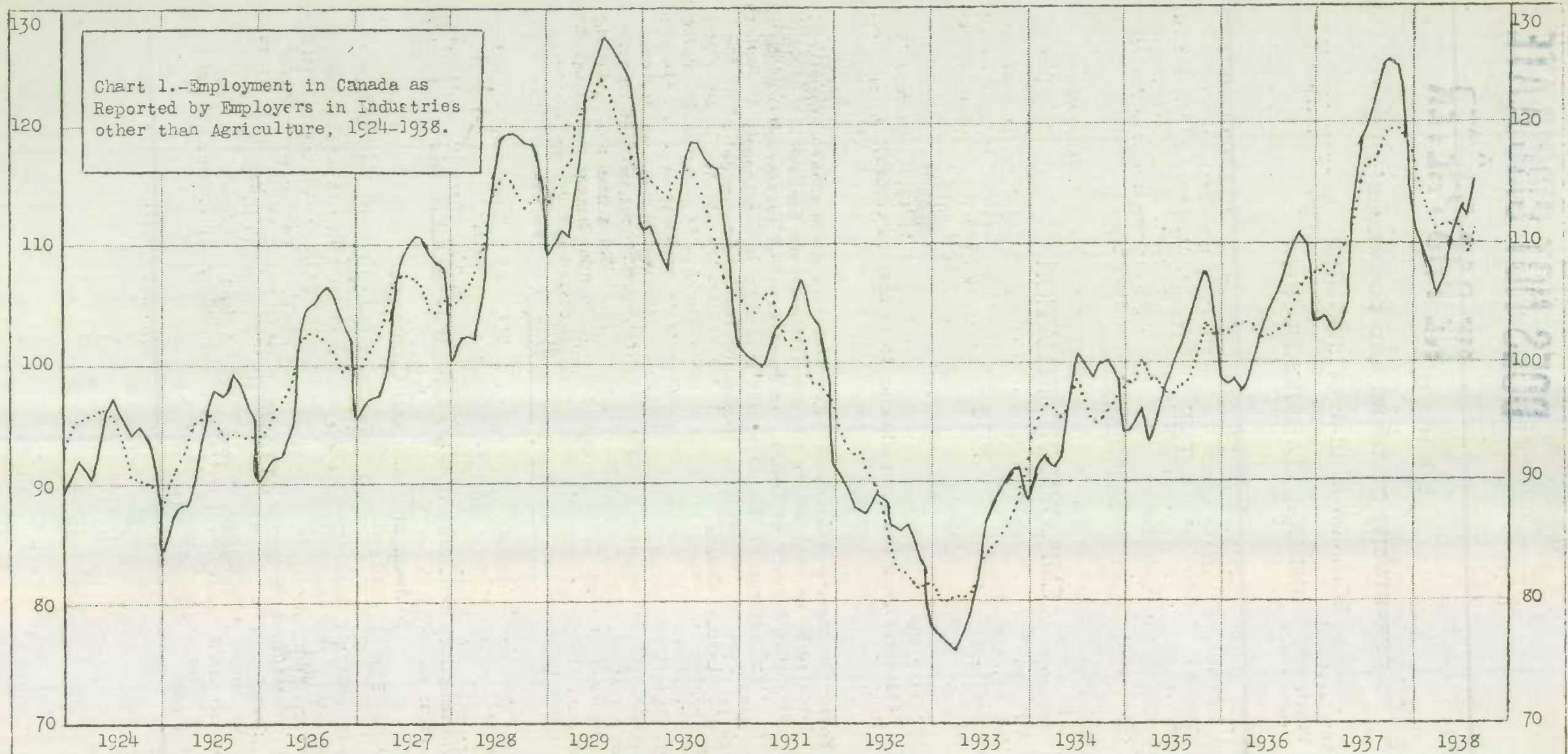
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1938

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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.

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

Issued Sept. 27, 1938.

THE SEPTEMBER 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.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, employment at the beginning of September showed a decidedly upward movement, the expansion exceeding that indicated at Sept. 1 in any previous year of the record. All provinces except New Brunswick shared in the improvement, but the recovery in manufacturing in Ontario and that of a more general character in the Prairie Provinces were especially important factors in the situation.

Statistics were compiled from 10,915 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,106,989; this was an increase of 32,688, or three p.c., since the beginning of August. The crude index rose from 112.1 in the preceding month to 115.5 at Sept. 1, but it was then several points lower than that of 123.2 at the same date in 1937. However, the index at the latest date was higher than at Sept. 1 in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal movement, the index advanced from 109.1 at Aug. 1 to 111.0 at the beginning of September.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in recent years:- 1938, 115.5; 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1 and 1927, 111.0.(1926 average =100).

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually pronounced expansion in manufacturing, in which over 22,000 persons were added to the reported payrolls; this increase was the largest ever recorded in the early autumn, and compared favourably with the slight gain which has been the average change from August to September in the years since 1920. The greatest improvement in factory employment at the date under review took place in food, textiles and iron and steel. In the first two of these industries, the exceptionally large advances were seasonal in character, while those in iron and steel, also pronounced, were contra-seasonal. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity. The increases in construction were most extensive, and were especially interesting because the average change in employment at Sept. 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were quieter. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1937, had numbered 10,336, and their employees had aggregated 1,174,041, which was an increase of 30,581 over their Aug. 1, 1937, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions, with the exception of trade.

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. These estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who holds or has held a job, while, also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just released from school and others who have never had a job.

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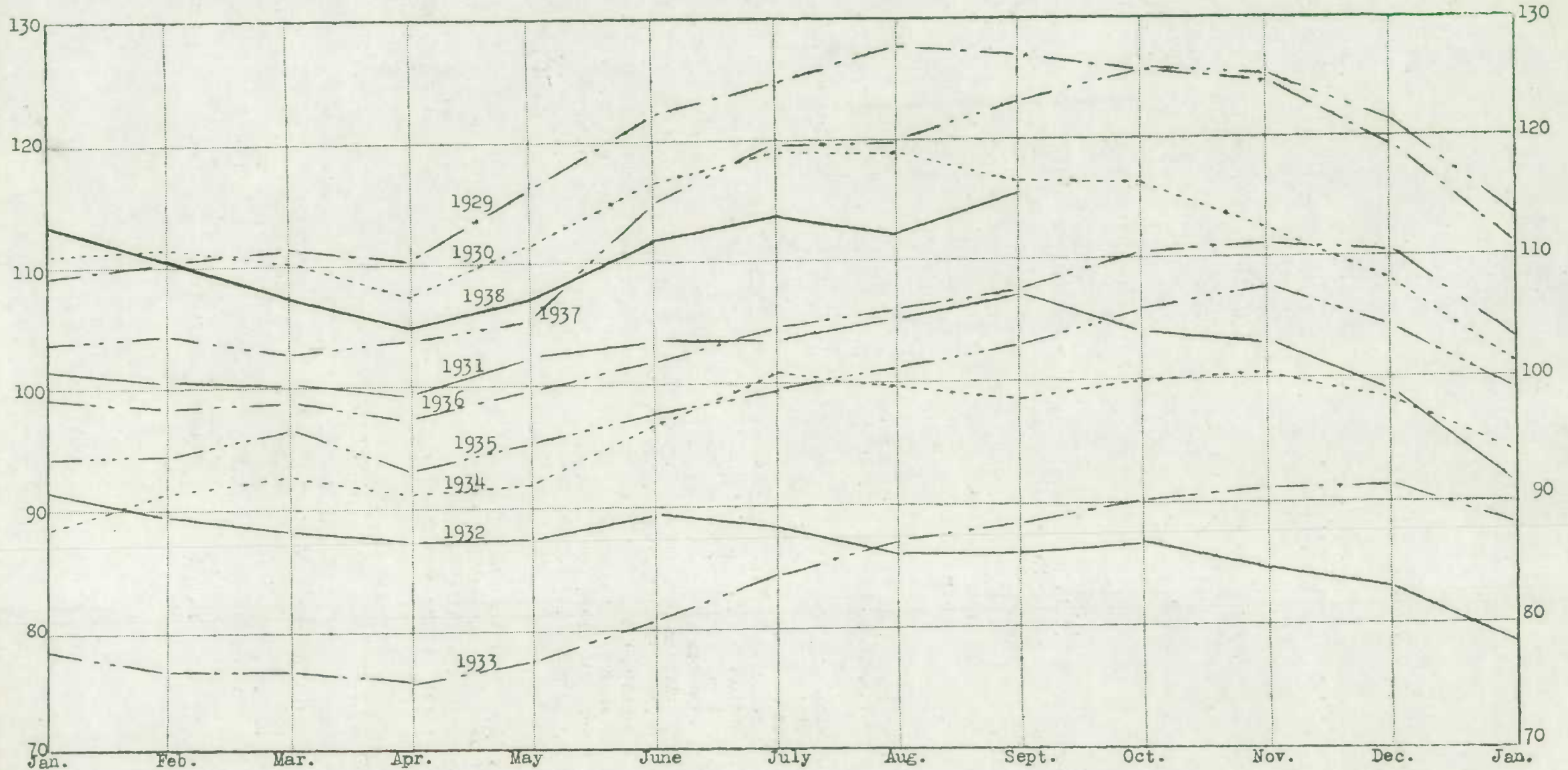
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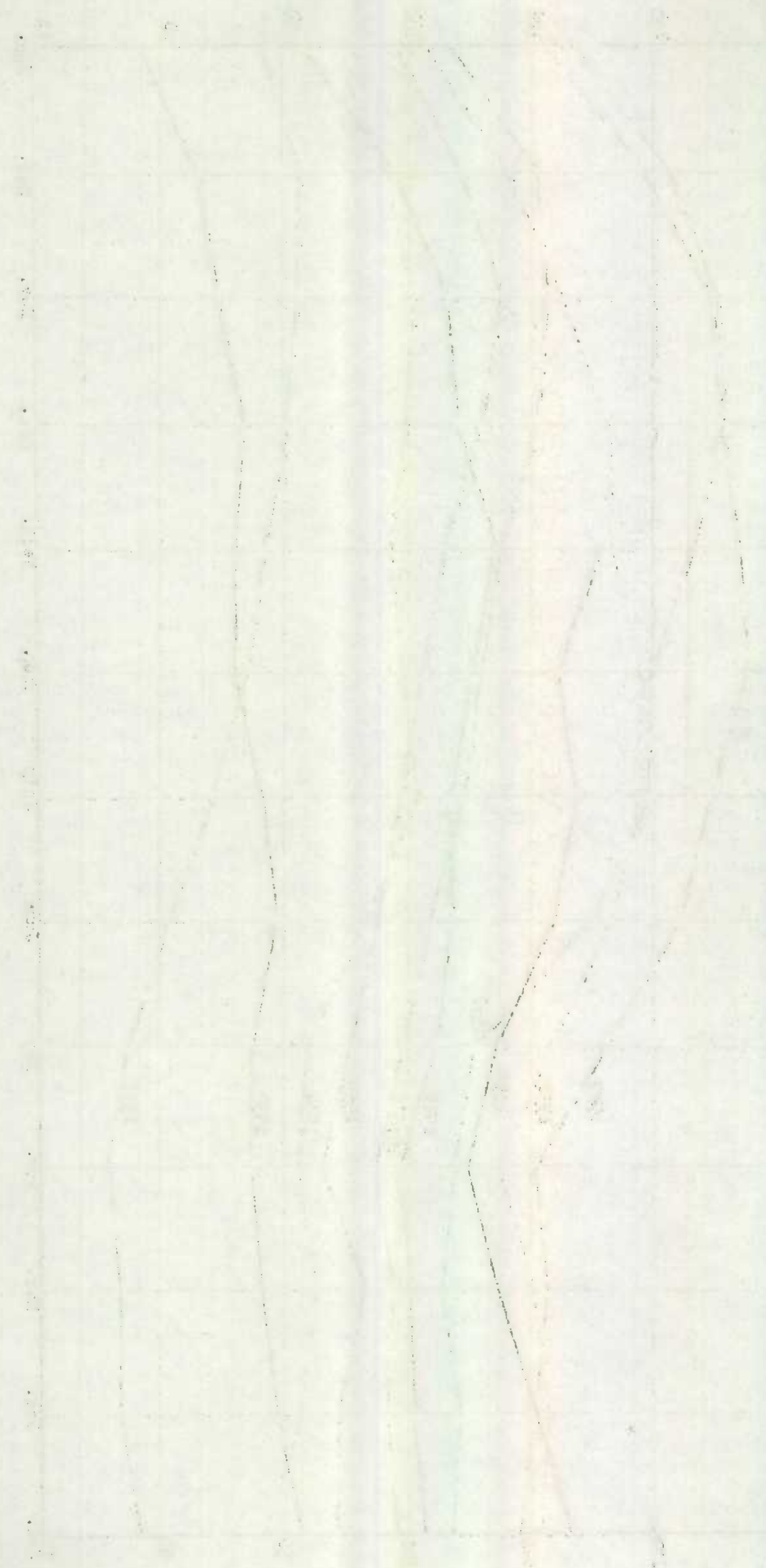
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1938.



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

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The latest estimates (for July) show that the total number of wage-earners available for employment in Canada was greater than in July of other years except 1930 and 1937. The number at work was also higher than in July 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 July in the period, 1931-1936, was greater than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, considerably exceeding the figure for July, 1937. As compared with June, 1938, there was an increase of some 20,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

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

July	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	2,715	2,308	407
1937	2,747	2,470	277
1936	2,585	2,174	411
1935	2,555	2,082	473
1934	2,532	2,056	476
1933	2,463	1,845	618
1932	2,463	1,820	643
1931	2,594	2,166	428
1930	2,782	2,440	342
1929	2,667	2,619	48
1928	2,469	2,442	27

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces except New Brunswick showed considerable gains over the preceding month, those in Ontario and the Western Provinces being particularly large. Employment in Prince Edward Island and in the Prairie area was brisker than at Sept. 1 of last year, but in the remaining provinces the situation was not so favourable. However, industrial activity in four of the five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of September in 1936, the Maritime Provinces, with a slightly lower index, being the exception. General improvement was indicated in comparison with the same date in each of the years, 1932-35.

Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit showed expansion at Sept. 1, due to increases in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia; the general advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction, all branches of which were busier; coal-mining also showed improvement, but manufacturing, logging, shipping and retail trade released employees. Statistics were received from 798 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 82,972 workers at Sept. 1, 1938, compared with 82,540 in the preceding month. A rather larger increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year, when the 715 employers furnishing data had reported 97,762 persons on their payrolls; the index then was many points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 113.2. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in recent months:—

Provinces	Relative Weight									
	Sept. 1: 1938	Sept. 1: 1938	Aug. 1: 1938	July 1: 1938	June 1: 1938	May 1: 1938	Apr. 1: 1938	Mar. 1: 1938	Feb. 1: 1938	Sept. 1: 1937
P.E. Island	2.6	112.7	99.2	104.6	82.0	72.6	80.0	83.6	76.0	87.9
Nova Scotia	57.6	122.2	118.3	126.6	122.5	116.5	115.6	115.0	116.4	133.5
New Brunswick	39.8	102.4	106.6	105.4	98.6	98.3	90.5	101.6	109.6	140.5
Maritimes	100.0	113.2	112.6	116.7	110.9	107.3	103.6	108.3	112.3	135.4

Quebec.— Moderately increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, metallic ore mining, transportation and construction and maintenance; within the first-named, textile, leather and rubber showed recovery, while vegetable food and iron and steel plants were slacker. The working force of the 2,706 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 332,820 persons, as against 331,862 at Aug. 1. This gain was not equal to the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1937, being also considerably smaller than that reported at the beginning of September of last year.

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Employment then was generally in greater volume, the index standing at 124.5, as compared with 118.1 at the latest date. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,468 establishments employing 346,778 workers, compared with 336,505 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In this province, 4,745 firms reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 434,399 at the first of August, to 452,147 at Sept. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then, at 125.0, was some nine points higher than at the latest date, viz., 115.8. Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance; there was marked improvement over Aug. 1, 1938, in the vegetable food, iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electric light and power and some other factories, while the working forces of lumber mills declined. In some of these industries, the gains were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, wholesale trade, building and railway construction and services reported heightened activity, while shipping, highway construction and retail trade showed reductions in personnel.

The 4,581 employers co-operating at the same date in 1937 had employed 486,959 persons, as compared with 475,903 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.- A further and greater increase on the whole was indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was 2.8 points higher than at Sept. 1, 1937, when a decidedly smaller advance had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data for the data under review were tabulated from 1,530 employers of 143,167 workers, as compared with 133,833 in the preceding month. This increase of seven p.c., which was the largest so far recorded in 1938 and also exceeded that indicated by the firms reporting in any month of 1937, no doubt partly resulted from the more favourable agricultural situation. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, services, wholesale trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being most extensive. On the other hand, retail trade was slack. Following are index numbers for each of the provinces in the Prairie area in recent months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight		Index Numbers (1926=100).							
	Sept. 1, 1938	Sept. 1, 1938	Aug. 1, 1938	July 1, 1938	June 1, 1938	May 1, 1938	Apr. 1, 1938	Mar. 1, 1938	Feb. 1, 1938	Sept. 1, 1937
Manitoba	43.1	100.6	97.3	96.5	93.7	90.3	89.2	91.0	91.1	100.2
Saskatchewan	25.1	136.2	116.1	102.9	100.2	89.2	87.4	90.4	89.0	128.3
Alberta	31.8	114.2	109.2	102.9	100.1	95.0	91.0	95.2	94.4	111.0
Prairies	100.0	112.2	104.9	99.8	97.0	91.5	89.4	92.2	91.7	109.4

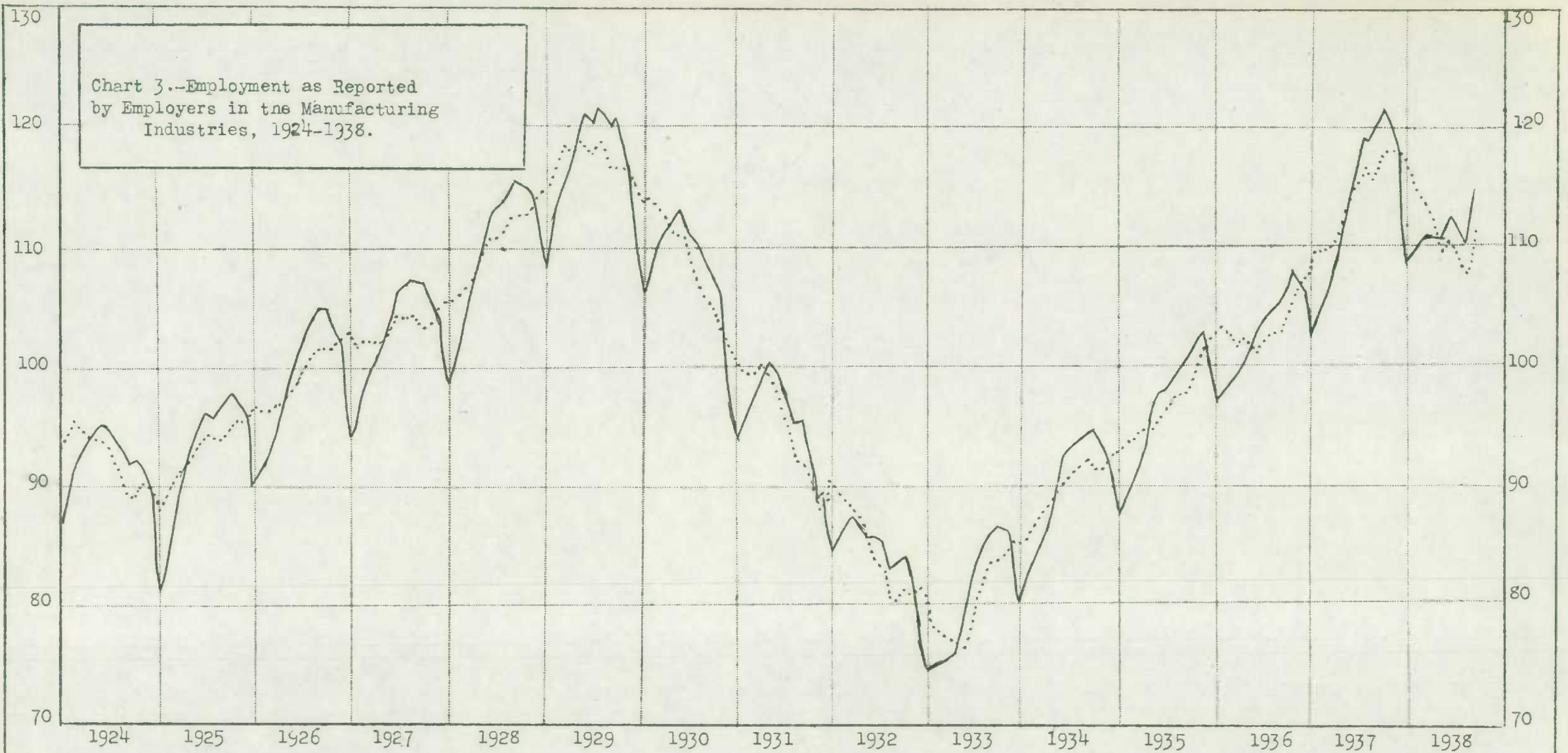
British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a marked increase at Sept. 1. This was the largest so far recorded in 1938, and exceeded that indicated at the same date of last year. The index then, however, at 121.2, was considerably higher than at the latest date, (viz., 112.0). Manufacturing, on the whole, was much brisker than at Aug. 1, 1938, the improvement occurring largely in lumber and vegetable food factories, while pulp and paper also reported some recovery. In the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. The personnel of the 1,136 firms furnishing data rose from 91,667 persons in the preceding month, to 95,833 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,099 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 163,048.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in each of the eight cities for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since Aug. 1. The greatest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor. Except in Quebec City, the situation in these centres was not so favourable as at Sept. 1, 1937, while little general change was indicated in that comparison in Quebec.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 2,940 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,566 co-operating firms, who employed 163,049. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but leather and many other factories were also busier; iron and steel, however, again reported curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing industries,



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.

construction and transportation showed heightened activity; retail trade was slacker, while in other groups the changes on the whole were slight. A larger advance had been made at Sept. 1, 1937, when data were received from 1,415 employers or 1,61,838 men and women; the index was then one point higher.

Quebec.- A further, small increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 187 establishments having 14,984 workers, as compared with 14,903 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of pulp and paper products, and transportation were rather quieter, but improvement was noted in construction and trade. Employment was at practically the same level at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a larger advance had been reported by the 178 concerns making returns, whose payrolls had aggregated 14,686.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services and wholesale trade also afforded considerably more employment, while building was slacker. Statements were received from 1,612 firms with 135,556 employees, or 3,234 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then slightly above its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,552 employers with 136,989 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.- Heightened activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and building construction, while retail trade was rather quieter. The 203 establishments making returns reported 14,402 workers, compared with 14,206 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1937, an increase had also been indicated by the 204 co-operating employers, who provided work for 15,093 men and women; the index was then a few points higher.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in food and electrical apparatus factories, while iron and steel plants were slacker. Trade also released employees, but construction showed a gain. Three hundred and one concerns had 34,966 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 34,667 at Aug. 1. Greater improvement had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much higher level, according to data from 291 firms with 38,500 employees.

Windsor.- Important recovery was shown in Windsor, where the 189 establishments making returns reported 16,542 workers, as against 14,367 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants reported heightened activity, partly due to the resumption of operations following holiday shutdowns, and food and other factories were also busier; on the other hand, construction and trade released some employees. A loss had been noted at the same date of last year, but the general index was then higher; a combined working force of 18,032 had been employed by the 179 firms furnishing statistics for Sept. 1, 1937.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg advanced; manufacturing, transportation, construction and services showed improvement, while trade and communications were not so active. An aggregate staff of 41,477 men and women was reported by the 499 co-operating establishments, which had employed 40,929 in the preceding month. A similar increase had been recorded at the same date in 1937, when the index was slightly higher. Statements had then been received from 488 firms whose employees had numbered 42,422.

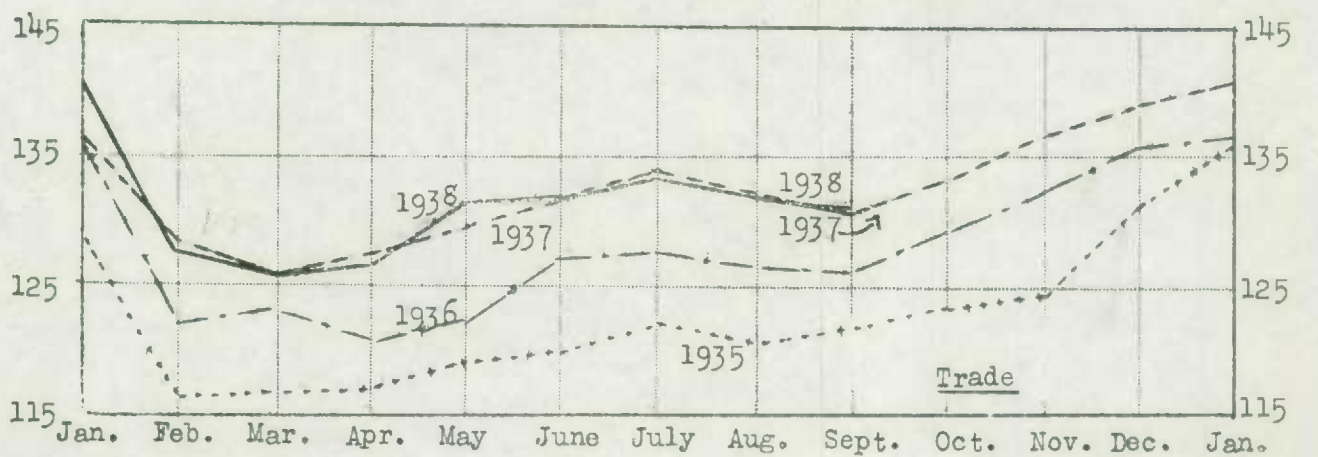
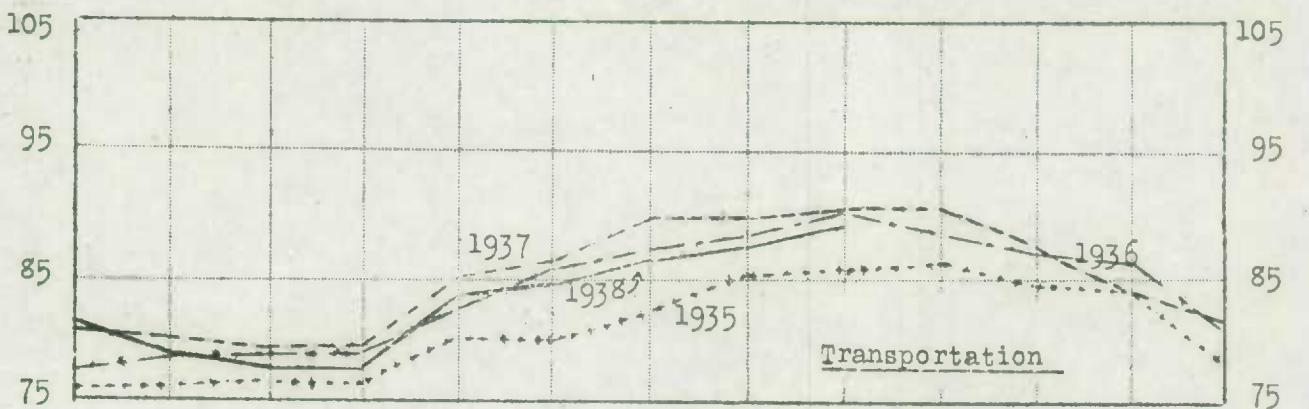
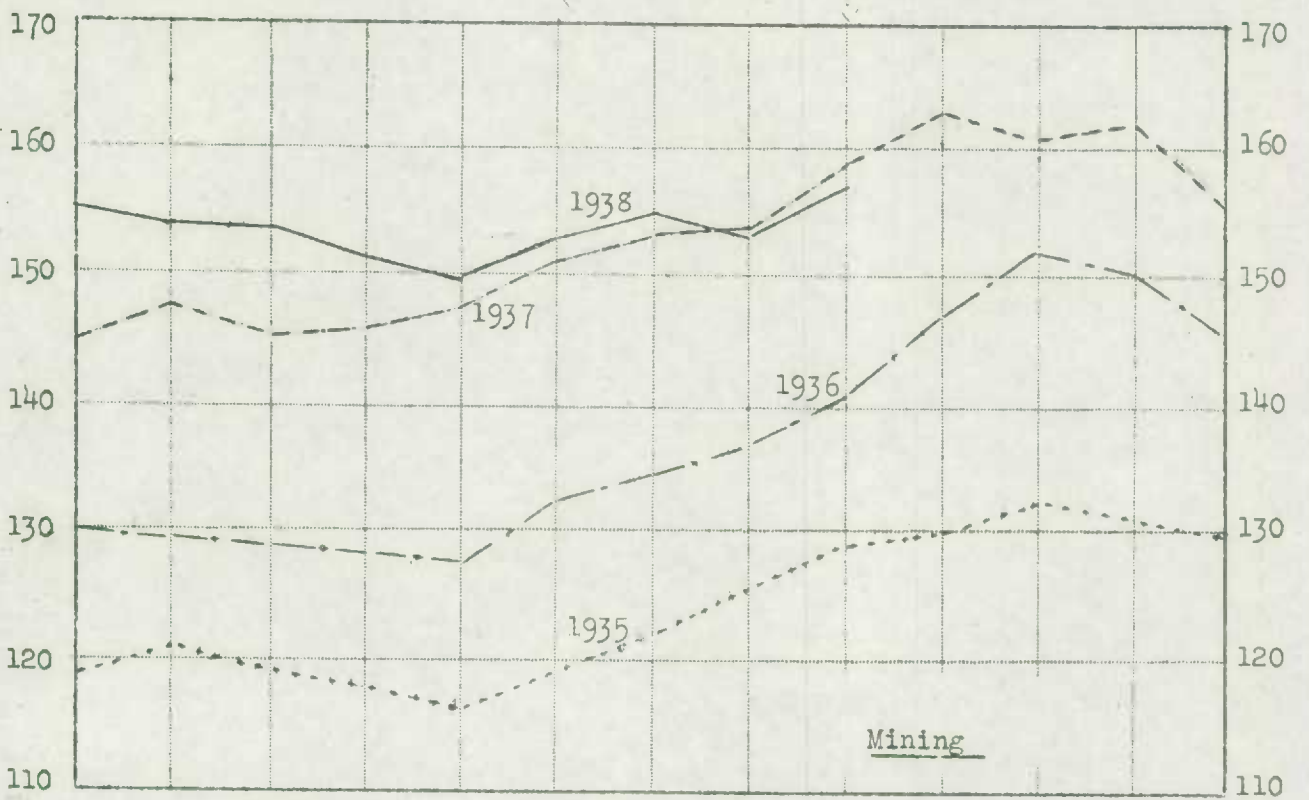
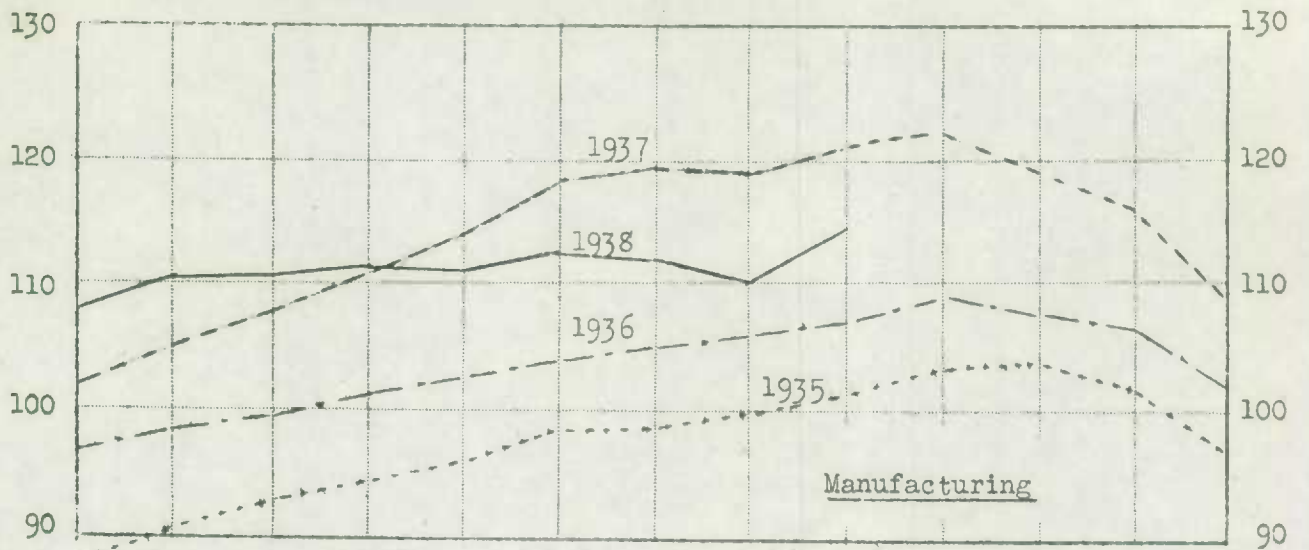
Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 471 employers of 37,414 persons, as against 36,550 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather larger payrolls, there being moderate gains in the food division; transportation, construction, services and trade were also brisker. Employment was at a slightly lower level than at the same date of a year ago, when a smaller increase had been noted in the personnel of the 452 co-operating employers; they had reported 38,650 workers.

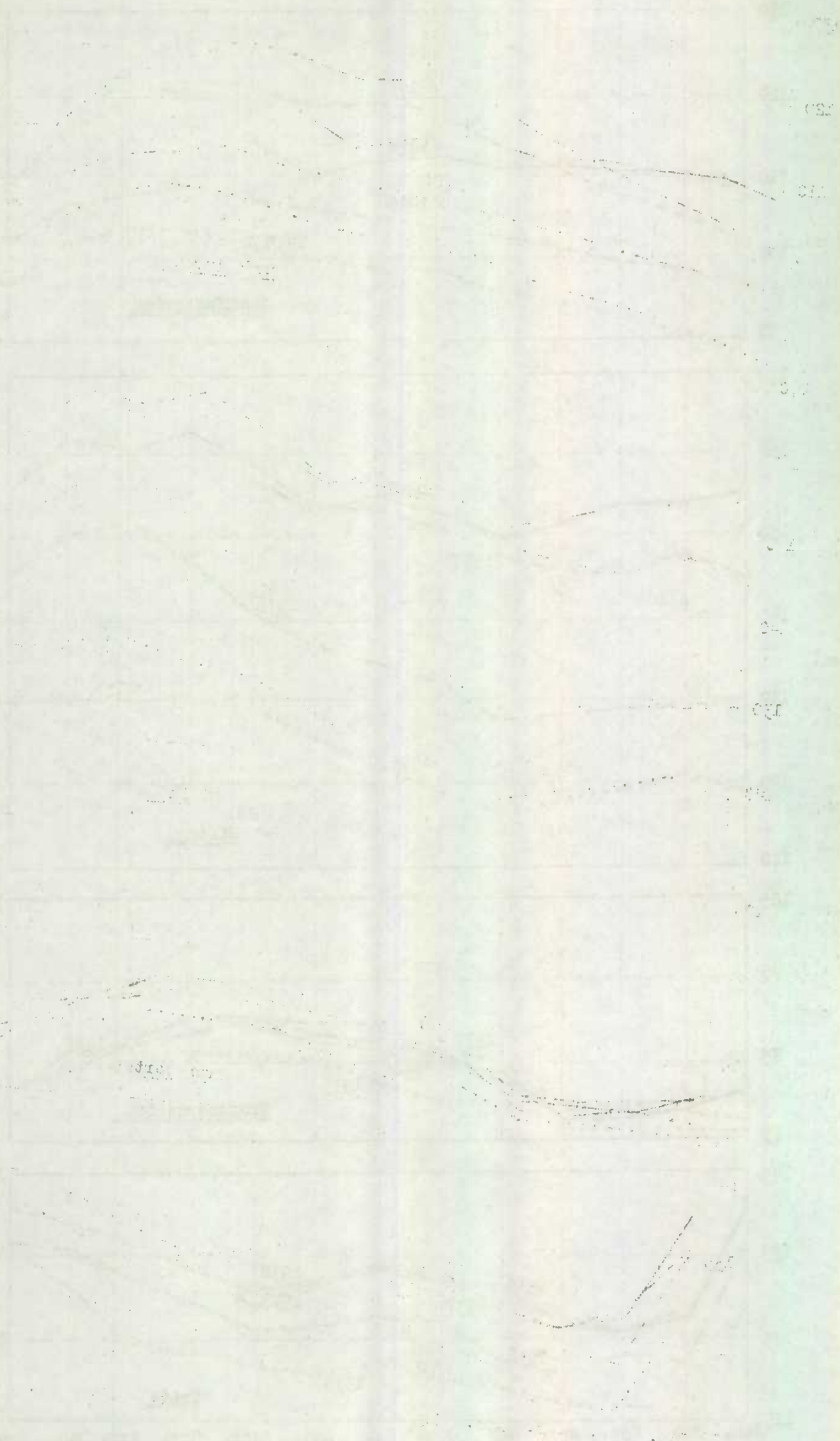
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important advance at Sept. 1, the 6,202 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 560,553 at Aug. 1, to 582,709 at the date under review. This increase of four p.c. in the month has been exceeded only three times in the last ten years, and compares very favourably with the slight advance indicated, on the average, at the beginning of September in the years since 1920. However, the gain was partly in the nature of recovery from the contra-seasonal losses reported at July 1 and Aug. 1; while the index advanced from 110.0 at the latter to 114.4 at Sept. 1. (the highest so far in 1938), it was lower

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935 - 1938.





than that of 121.2 at Sept. 1, 1937. Factory employment, however, was more active than at the beginning of September in other years since 1929.

After adjustment for seasonal movement, the index rose from 107.6 at Aug. 1, to 111.2 at the date under review; it was then lower than at Sept. 1, 1937, but was higher than at that date in earlier years since 1929.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large increases in the vegetable food, textile and iron and steel divisions. As already stated, those in canneries and textile plants were seasonal. The gains in iron and steel were especially interesting in that they were contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in thirteen of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; however, they succeeded unusually large seasonal declines at the beginning of August, and activity in this group was lower than in most of 1937. Leather, rubber, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. While the trend in factory employment was favourable in all but the Maritime Provinces, the gains in Ontario were most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at Sept. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows:- 1938, 114.4; 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9 and 1927, 106.8.

For Sept. 1, 1937, 6,013 manufacturing establishments had reported 615,962 employees on their staffs compared with 599,997 in the preceding month.

Logging.-- Employment in logging camps showed a further decline at the beginning of September, according to the 331 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 16,901, compared with 17,203 in their last return. The reduction was contra-seasonal. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was decidedly smaller than at the same date in 1937, when a particularly large increase from the preceding month had been reported.

Mining.-- Quarrying and the extraction of other non-metallic minerals (except coal) was slacker, but the coal and metallic ore groups showed heightened activity, and there was an increase in mining as a whole; the 433 operators furnishing data had 72,828 employees at Sept. 1, or 1,744 more than in their last report. Greater advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was slightly higher.

Communications.-- Little general change was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 23,581 workers, as compared with 23,555 in the preceding month. Activity was at a rather lower level than in the early autumn of 1937, the gain then recorded having been on a larger scale.

Transportation.-- Employment in this industry advanced, additions to staffs in local transportation and steam railway operation more than offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 106,992 persons was registered by the 475 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 104,832 at Aug. 1. The index was one point lower than at the same date of last year, although a much smaller increase had then been noted in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported improvement, that in the last-named being most marked. The payrolls of the 1,307 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 160,052 employees, or 7,066 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 133.8 at the latest date, was nearly eleven points lower than at Sept. 1, 1937, despite the fact that the expansion then indicated had been less pronounced.

Services.-- Employment in the service group showed continued gains; 518 employers had 31,099 men and women on their payrolls, an increase of 665 over their employees at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago was more extensive, but the index then was practically the same as that of 146.7 at the date under review.

Trade.-- Retail trade generally showed curtailment, while wholesale houses were busier. On the whole, there was a decline of 827 in the personnel of the 1,564 establishments from which returns were received, and which employed 112,827 persons. Employment was in much the same volume as at Sept. 1, 1937, when a recession from the preceding month had also been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment since 1935 in certain of the leading industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at July 18 showed a slight improvement as compared with June 13, due mainly to resumption of work after stoppages for local holidays and extensions of the Whitsun holiday. Among the workers insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 13.3 at July 18, 1938, as compared with 13.4 at June 13, 1938; on a comparable basis, there was as compared with July 26, 1937, an increase of about 3.5 p.c. in the number unemployed among those insured under the general scheme. The total number of insured persons in employment, (exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme), stood at approximately 11,371,000 at July 18, 1938; this was 38,000 more than at June 13, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 300,000 as compared with July 26, 1937. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,759,242 persons were registered as out of work at Aug. 15, 1938, a decrease of 14,874 from the July figure, but an increase of 451,000 over the total in August of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Recent press reports state that the United States Department of Labor estimated there was an increase of about 320,000 in the number of persons on factory payrolls in August as compared with July; this was the largest gain for that month in recent years.

Approximately 40,000 factory wage-earners were returned to employment in the United States in July, and weekly factory payrolls increased by nearly one-half million dollars, marking a definite improvement in the employment situation, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Contra-seasonal gains of 0.7 p.c. in factory employment and of 0.4 p.c. in payrolls were reported, but as compared with July, 1937, factory forces were reduced by one-fourth and wage-earners' payrolls were one-third smaller.

The principal increases in factory forces were in the nondurable goods industries, in which employment expanded by more than three p.c. Many of the heavy manufacturing industries continued to reduce employment, and in the durable goods group as a whole there was a decrease of 2.4 p.c. in the number of wage-earners.

Railroads took on 14,000 more men in July and the seasonal curtailment in retail stores was smaller than usual. Reductions in working forces in mines continued. Non-agricultural employment usually declines by about 140,000 workers in July. This year it is estimated that there was practically no change.

New York.- A statement issued by the New York State Department of Labor shows that the increases in employment and payrolls reported in manufacturing during July, continued on a larger scale in August. Much of the 5.2 p.c. gain in the number employed resulted from seasonal expansion in the clothing and millinery industries, but the wood, textile and fur, leather and rubber goods groups also reported substantial advances. For the first time in many months, the metals and machinery division showed a net increase. On the other hand, the food and tobacco industries reported seasonal curtailment.

Illinois.- Industrial activity showed a further decrease in Illinois in July, 1938, according to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor. Statements were received from 6,722 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises, employing 526,712 persons at July 15, a decline of 1.4 p.c. from their June staffs. The index, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100, fell from 90.1 in July, 1937, to 70.9 in July, 1938. The trend was downward in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

Massachusetts.- A statement issued by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries shows an increase of 10.8 p.c. in the number employed in August in 1,799 representative manufacturing establishments. This gain, seasonal in character, represented the greatest general improvement between any two months since the summer of 1933. As compared with July, 1938, however, there was a decrease of 20.2 p.c. in factory employment.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
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
Sept. 1	115.5	113.2	118.1	115.8	112.2	112.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1938.						
	100.0	7.5	30.1	40.8	12.9	8.7

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
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	83.9	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	85.3	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	95.8	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
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9

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

14.7 1.4 12.2 1.3 3.2 1.5 3.7 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.

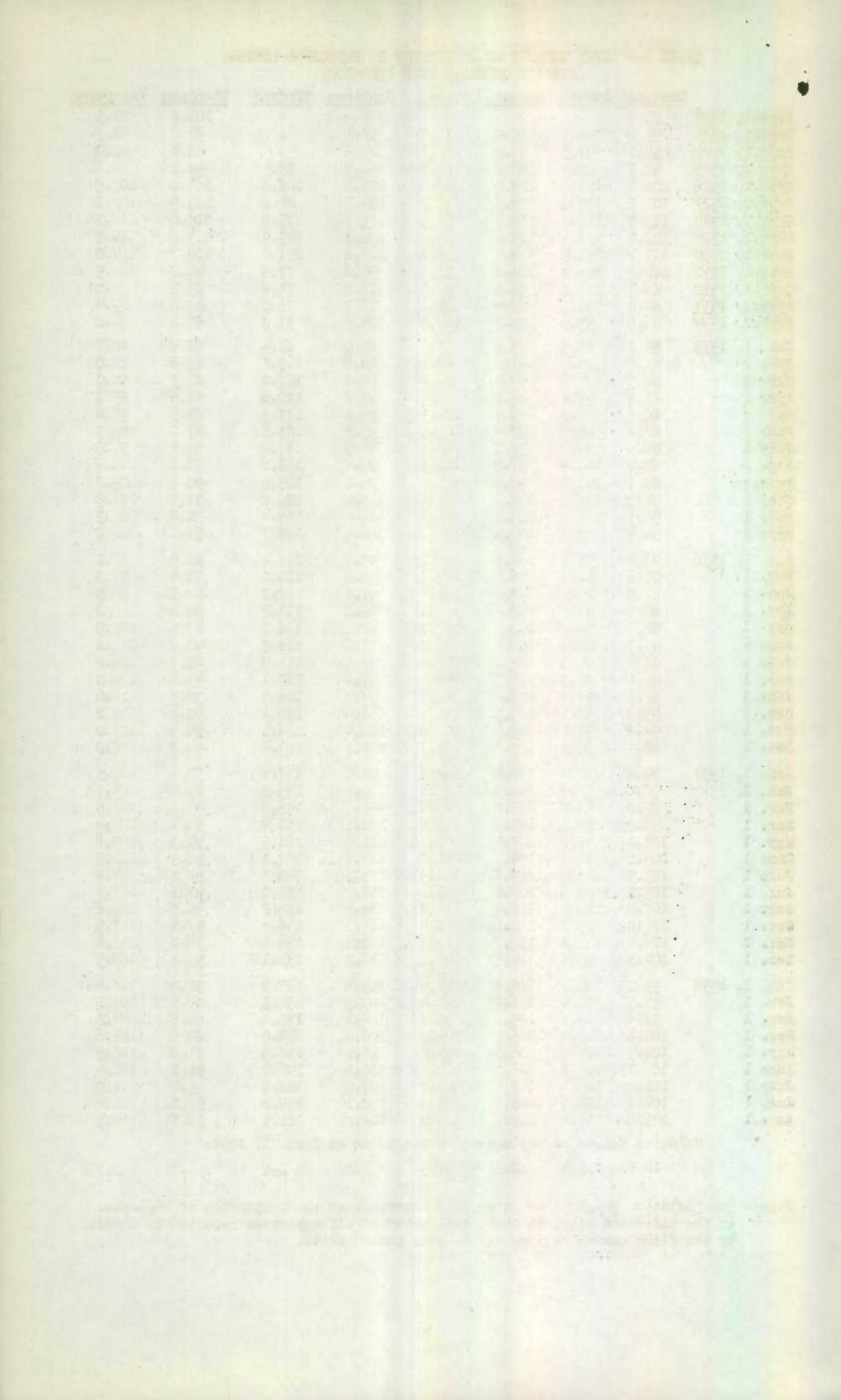


TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All		Industries	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921		89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922		94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923		101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924		94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925		97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926		106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927		111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928		119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929		126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930		116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931		107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932		86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933		88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934		98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
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
Aug. 1		112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1		115.5	114.4	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0

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

100.0 52.6 1.5 6.6 2.1 9.7 14.5 2.8 10.2

Notes:- 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.

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
MANUFACTURING	52.6	114.4	110.0	121.2	105.9	100.8	94.3	86.8
Animal products -edible	2.5	140.7	142.1	152.6	136.9	134.6	125.9	127.4
Fur and products	.2	94.6	94.5	98.3	89.2	99.7	81.9	101.5
Leather and products	2.1	113.9	109.3	119.5	112.2	111.0	99.9	100.2
Boots and shoes	1.4	118.5	115.0	122.5	114.6	115.7	105.2	108.2
Lumber and products	4.3	89.5	90.8	98.8	87.1	81.7	74.2	66.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	84.6	86.4	93.0	82.0	77.5	68.9	58.9
Furniture	.7	84.2	81.3	93.6	84.4	75.9	72.3	70.5
Other lumber products	1.0	109.4	112.9	121.2	104.9	99.1	92.2	87.0
Musical instruments	.2	58.4	58.4	58.9	53.3	47.4	48.0	29.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	157.5	128.7	152.7	133.3	126.4	125.3	115.2
Pulp and paper products	5.9	107.1	107.3	115.3	103.6	98.2	94.4	89.5
Pulp and paper	2.6	97.7	99.1	113.2	96.3	89.9	86.4	79.3
Paper products	1.0	135.6	130.7	137.0	123.4	113.0	105.2	102.3
Printing and publishing	2.3	109.7	110.1	110.7	106.3	104.2	101.4	98.7
Rubber products	1.2	102.9	97.2	110.9	101.5	91.2	94.3	84.2
Textile products	9.3	119.5	113.7	127.3	118.8	112.3	108.1	101.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	127.8	122.3	141.6	133.5	129.0	122.6	115.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	94.6	93.0	102.9	93.9	89.5	90.3	82.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	127.2	121.6	148.2	145.3	133.0	119.3	126.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	483.7	439.7	545.7	514.4	523.6	469.7	397.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	119.7	115.2	126.8	124.0	117.9	114.0	113.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	116.3	108.5	120.0	110.1	99.9	96.1	89.0
Other textile products	.9	104.0	100.9	106.9	94.3	92.6	91.7	81.3
Tobacco	.7	100.2	99.7	105.0	95.4	109.0	103.7	105.5
Beverages	.8	174.3	172.8	156.9	139.2	133.5	128.4	113.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	159.7	157.2	157.0	139.3	129.5	121.1	111.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	93.5	93.8	102.9	88.9	80.6	75.8	64.6
Electric light and power	1.6	136.0	134.7	131.0	124.1	118.8	116.6	112.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	139.2	132.2	157.2	124.4	122.3	105.1	91.8
Iron and steel products	11.3	95.4	91.1	104.8	83.1	79.7	71.2	62.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	115.4	112.2	143.7	107.4	100.0	85.7	68.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	120.9	120.0	134.5	106.5	91.8	82.2	66.3
Agricultural implements	.4	51.0	58.8	72.6	45.5	52.8	37.0	29.6
Land vehicles	4.7	86.6	77.7	89.2	74.2	75.1	69.4	65.0
Automobiles and parts	1.6	124.4	86.4	108.7	92.0	100.1	79.4	68.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	75.9	85.8	74.4	56.6	58.4	48.3	42.7
Heating appliances	.4	138.7	132.2	136.2	105.8	100.9	93.5	81.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	116.1	121.8	136.1	91.9	79.1	65.0	55.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	105.5	94.3	121.0	96.7	87.9	74.5	63.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	101.2	99.7	111.3	93.2	83.0	77.0	67.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	160.3	156.4	166.8	139.3	123.2	111.9	91.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.2	161.7	162.0	156.6	143.7	141.6	138.7	127.5
Miscellaneous	.5	147.2	145.4	147.2	133.0	128.3	114.2	99.3
LOGGING	1.5	58.6	59.6	143.4	82.7	77.7	85.6	48.3
MINING	6.6	157.4	153.6	159.1	140.2	128.6	112.4	100.4
Coal	2.2	88.4	83.9	89.8	85.7	86.5	83.1	80.7
Metallic ores	3.6	326.9	319.3	319.6	272.7	233.0	189.1	156.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	128.3	134.5	176.9	120.5	112.8	95.2	80.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	88.3	88.2	90.9	86.0	82.1	82.5	83.8
Telegraphs	.5	102.7	101.8	106.2	99.6	94.2	93.2	87.7
Telephones	1.6	84.3	84.4	86.7	82.5	78.9	79.7	82.7
TRANSPORTATION	9.7	88.7	86.9	89.7	89.4	85.8	83.6	82.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	124.8	119.3	119.5	121.2	118.3	114.3	114.4
Steam railways	5.5	76.3	74.2	79.2	79.0	75.4	74.3	72.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	98.3	102.4	98.9	96.1	92.1	87.1	91.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.5	133.8	128.0	144.5	109.0	110.9	118.1	88.4
Building	2.7	71.7	64.6	81.6	60.1	63.2	56.3	45.9
Highway	9.0	262.1	261.4	278.1	161.9	191.8	224.7	155.6
Railway	2.8	76.1	66.7	82.4	109.6	84.5	81.9	69.7
SERVICES	2.8	146.7	143.5	146.6	137.5	127.8	125.5	113.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	146.5	141.6	148.7	139.6	129.9	131.5	113.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	146.9	146.5	147.4	135.6	125.3	116.5	112.4
TRADE	10.2	131.0	132.1	130.9	126.3	121.8	117.1	111.8
Retail	7.4	134.9	137.3	136.4	132.3	126.8	123.3	117.1
Wholesale	2.8	121.8	119.6	118.5	112.9	110.2	102.7	99.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	115.5	112.1	123.2	107.1	102.7	98.8	88.5

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	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	
		1938	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Maritime- All Manufacturing	32.9	102.4	103.7	123.7	103.0	99.0	97.1	86.8
Provinces								
Lumber products	4.5	84.0	88.3	111.7	91.5	92.5	97.1	69.6
Pulp and paper	4.8	153.4	162.5	186.9	156.5	146.9	142.2	151.3
Textile products	3.7	84.5	78.3	92.4	83.6	80.1	85.7	79.7
Iron and steel	9.4	95.3	98.2	130.9	102.6	98.8	91.0	80.5
Other manufactures	10.5	111.6	110.5	116.5	100.8	95.5	93.6	84.3
Logging	1.2	44.5	57.9	172.5	48.6	63.6	102.0	49.2
Mining	20.2	112.5	111.7	114.4	106.9	106.8	99.0	91.6
Communications	2.7	102.2	101.0	101.8	100.6	92.6	90.0	86.0
Transportation	8.4	60.0	62.1	63.5	63.7	61.3	61.8	64.1
Construction	23.3	210.0	196.9	288.0	228.9	188.0	162.0	140.3
Services	2.3	230.0	220.9	227.4	218.2	209.2	196.8	182.0
Trade	9.0	131.0	133.1	128.9	121.4	113.1	109.8	101.9
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	113.2	112.6	135.4	114.4	107.0	101.8	93.5
Quebec								
All Manufacturing	56.8	115.7	114.8	122.7	106.5	101.0	96.7	88.3
Lumber products	3.4	104.2	104.1	112.2	95.9	93.8	90.2	75.8
Pulp and paper	7.4	106.4	106.4	114.0	100.5	94.7	92.1	84.5
Textile products	15.8	132.7	127.1	140.9	127.8	119.6	115.3	104.1
Iron and steel	8.4	84.8	86.6	101.2	79.3	72.3	69.1	61.2
Other manufactures	21.8	127.9	128.0	128.1	112.0	109.0	103.2	97.4
Logging	2.0	76.7	87.2	240.1	133.4	108.3	146.0	60.3
Mining	3.5	255.3	253.1	267.0	204.3	165.5	133.0	115.7
Communications	1.6	77.4	77.2	79.4	73.5	72.5	73.7	77.9
Transportation	8.9	88.8	88.9	88.7	88.6	87.3	85.1	85.5
Construction	16.8	142.1	140.8	121.1	70.9	83.4	73.6	69.2
Services	2.6	129.2	128.4	137.0	121.3	113.5	108.6	100.7
Trade	7.8	138.6	140.8	138.1	133.8	126.3	124.3	126.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	118.1	117.8	124.5	103.0	99.3	95.4	87.0
Ontario								
All Manufacturing	63.2	115.5	107.5	120.8	105.3	100.1	92.4	84.8
Lumber products	3.7	77.3	80.1	87.5	76.5	72.6	68.1	63.3
Pulp and paper	6.4	106.6	106.2	110.8	101.0	97.1	92.3	88.3
Textile products	9.6	108.5	102.5	116.5	112.6	107.8	103.0	101.0
Iron and steel	16.2	104.4	95.5	110.1	85.8	82.5	70.2	60.1
Other manufactures	27.3	139.4	126.3	142.5	125.7	119.4	112.6	102.6
Logging	.8	39.9	49.9	93.6	53.9	60.4	58.6	39.8
Mining	5.5	256.2	251.9	256.3	228.1	201.1	161.7	139.1
Communications	2.0	80.9	80.8	86.3	78.7	76.5	76.8	79.3
Transportation	6.8	83.5	83.7	89.0	86.7	82.1	81.0	79.8
Construction	9.3	115.0	118.4	156.0	107.1	113.4	175.8	88.7
Services	2.7	165.0	163.0	161.3	154.1	144.8	147.7	128.2
Trade	9.7	135.1	136.2	135.3	132.1	129.1	123.3	115.6
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	115.8	111.2	125.0	108.1	103.9	103.3	88.1
Prairie								
All Manufacturing	28.1	106.6	105.5	109.8	99.9	97.5	90.2	86.9
Provinces								
Lumber products	2.1	102.2	108.2	106.1	92.4	93.0	89.0	80.5
Pulp and paper	2.5	95.2	98.2	99.1	91.2	87.9	82.9	81.8
Textile products	2.2	126.3	130.3	137.5	130.8	118.0	113.0	103.6
Iron and steel	8.9	79.9	76.6	79.6	70.5	75.2	71.8	69.8
Other manufactures	12.4	138.9	138.7	146.8	135.6	125.5	111.9	108.5
Logging	.1	10.6	12.3	8.2	8.3	31.4	26.2	11.3
Mining	6.8	110.7	97.7	109.4	103.4	100.3	92.8	94.2
Communications	2.7	101.5	101.9	100.8	100.8	92.3	96.9	93.2
Transportation	19.4	102.1	93.9	95.3	98.6	93.7	89.4	86.7
Construction	21.6	132.3	109.0	121.9	129.4	108.9	92.0	93.8
Services	3.4	138.8	133.8	131.9	130.4	115.7	109.8	107.0
Trade	17.9	118.3	118.5	117.3	113.2	108.8	104.7	100.7
Prairie - All Industries	100.0	112.2	104.9	109.4	107.4	100.5	92.9	90.7
British								
Columbia								
All Manufacturing	42.0	117.8	115.7	127.3	116.2	109.6	99.2	93.8
Lumber products	13.3	96.4	94.5	100.4	94.3	81.1	61.0	60.1
Pulp and paper	4.5	97.0	94.2	121.9	114.7	104.0	101.2	92.8
Textile products	1.2	127.6	126.3	129.0	116.7	112.3	97.1	95.4
Iron and steel	3.4	86.3	93.7	89.9	77.9	71.6	64.9	60.5
Other manufactures	19.6	158.7	153.6	171.1	153.7	155.8	152.8	142.9
Logging	5.7	75.0	49.6	112.3	85.4	78.1	57.9	52.0
Mining	10.2	117.9	118.4	115.5	97.9	89.7	86.7	67.9
Communications	3.3	115.5	116.1	115.7	114.1	105.4	101.4	100.6
Transportation	12.6	102.3	99.9	107.8	104.7	99.2	95.5	92.1
Construction	12.3	106.9	96.6	117.7	104.6	139.2	104.8	101.1
Services	3.7	124.9	117.6	123.2	111.9	105.7	103.1	93.7
Trade	10.2	131.4	130.6	136.7	124.8	119.6	114.4	101.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	112.0	107.1	121.2	109.3	108.0	96.2	89.2

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

TABLE 1. - Summary of the results of the tests conducted on the specimens of the material under investigation.

1. Specimen No. 1
2. Specimen No. 2
3. Specimen No. 3
4. Specimen No. 4
5. Specimen No. 5

Table 1

1. Specimen No. 1
2. Specimen No. 2
3. Specimen No. 3
4. Specimen No. 4
5. Specimen No. 5

Table 2

1. Specimen No. 1
2. Specimen No. 2
3. Specimen No. 3
4. Specimen No. 4
5. Specimen No. 5

Table 3

1. Specimen No. 1
2. Specimen No. 2
3. Specimen No. 3
4. Specimen No. 4
5. Specimen No. 5

Table 4

1. Specimen No. 1
2. Specimen No. 2
3. Specimen No. 3
4. Specimen No. 4
5. Specimen No. 5

Table 5

1. Specimen No. 1
2. Specimen No. 2
3. Specimen No. 3
4. Specimen No. 4
5. Specimen No. 5

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1938	Aug.1 1938	Sept.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	62.1	106.5	104.9	112.2	97.5	91.0	88.2	81.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	125.4	124.6	120.2	112.2	104.9	107.0	100.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.3	103.5	107.6	108.3	103.4	103.2	99.8	98.1
Textiles	15.0	118.8	110.7	120.8	109.4	97.0	97.7	87.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	119.8	120.2	112.1	105.3	110.7	105.1	107.0
Iron and steel	12.8	82.9	84.9	97.0	76.5	69.0	65.6	59.4
Other manufactures	20.9	111.1	110.1	118.3	101.2	95.9	91.2	84.6
Communications	2.4	64.8	65.1	66.3	63.0	63.0	65.9	70.3
Transportation	8.7	95.0	93.4	96.9	97.9	99.5	92.6	93.5
Construction	10.2	105.2	96.9	78.4	48.8	40.5	50.7	65.2
Trade	12.9	131.5	132.5	130.9	126.9	121.2	115.9	119.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.6	104.7	107.6	94.3	88.7	86.6	84.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	57.8	107.9	109.7	110.2	99.6	99.5	97.7	98.8
Leather products	17.4	104.0	103.6	104.3	108.8	109.6	106.2	114.4
Other manufactures	40.4	109.7	112.5	112.9	95.3	94.9	93.9	91.5
Transportation	11.7	96.0	102.6	97.9	93.5	100.4	100.4	102.9
Construction	8.8	116.6	93.0	106.2	75.4	140.2	102.6	97.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	110.2	109.6	110.0	97.9	102.8	99.9	99.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.6	108.4	104.6	110.1	102.1	96.0	91.3	85.3
Plant products - edible	5.8	117.5	113.0	119.2	113.4	108.3	108.2	104.5
Printing and publishing	9.2	126.8	124.5	127.1	118.9	113.2	108.4	102.6
Textiles	10.9	91.8	87.0	94.8	92.0	87.9	87.7	87.3
Iron and steel	10.5	95.3	92.8	97.6	80.8	72.6	66.8	57.9
Other manufactures	28.2	115.0	110.8	116.2	109.1	103.4	96.3	88.2
Communications	2.6	67.2	68.4	68.7	65.7	65.6	67.9	70.8
Transportation	5.8	93.3	98.9	99.2	96.5	93.1	92.2	93.2
Construction	2.8	64.2	65.3	75.5	65.2	70.2	58.1	50.1
Trade	19.6	123.6	123.1	124.9	123.7	120.2	116.2	110.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.1	105.6	110.0	103.4	98.7	94.3	88.4
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	48.0	100.4	99.4	104.7	99.9	92.7	88.5	82.5
Lumber products	6.0	73.1	73.9	70.1	67.2	52.1	67.6	40.4
Pulp and paper	15.4	91.8	89.9	96.0	93.5	92.1	83.6	82.3
Other manufactures	26.6	116.5	115.6	123.4	115.9	107.7	99.9	97.8
Constfuction	13.7	136.9	127.2	146.3	154.9	144.2	145.7	111.4
Trade	19.4	134.8	136.9	128.2	126.2	118.5	111.0	108.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.0	107.7	113.7	111.2	103.9	100.9	93.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.6	110.3	109.2	122.4	96.3	93.5	82.4	75.4
Textiles	16.2	88.3	88.2	92.1	86.8	87.4	83.3	82.3
Electrical apparatus	10.5	119.2	114.8	135.5	109.2	106.2	85.2	77.3
Iron and steel	31.8	109.8	112.7	135.7	85.1	83.6	66.1	57.3
Other manufactures	25.1	127.7	121.4	125.2	115.6	108.2	103.9	95.3
Construction	3.0	66.1	56.8	54.6	48.4	50.6	49.0	45.1
Trade	8.1	131.6	136.9	129.3	126.8	123.3	115.2	100.5
Hamilton- All Industries	100.0	109.2	108.3	119.4	97.7	95.2	84.9	77.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	87.1	129.4	108.3	135.2	110.3	111.5	93.7	76.4
Iron and steel	64.0	113.9	91.5	121.8	100.3	105.6	85.3	65.8
Other manufactures	23.1	181.6	164.4	185.1	147.1	133.1	124.7	119.4
Construction	1.9	42.3	49.1	109.6	37.5	24.4	28.7	22.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	121.1	105.2	132.2	106.9	105.2	91.0	76.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.3	100.0	98.8	105.0	96.8	94.2	87.3	86.6
Animal products - edible	5.4	124.5	131.8	151.5	130.2	127.0	115.2	117.9
Printing and publishing	5.1	97.3	102.0	105.6	92.8	92.2	89.1	89.4
Textiles	6.2	143.1	136.8	141.7	144.8	125.1	119.1	110.2
Iron and steel	17.2	77.1	73.7	79.8	73.8	74.8	69.5	69.0
Other manufactures	14.4	119.3	117.9	121.7	112.2	108.1	98.1	98.9
Transportation	10.6	87.5	84.5	85.9	82.8	78.1	77.0	75.4
Construction	4.2	62.6	56.2	53.5	52.0	66.7	48.8	27.7
Trade	28.7	98.6	98.8	101.3	96.9	93.2	90.9	88.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.5	95.2	98.8	92.9	90.1	85.2	82.2
<u>Vancouver</u> -Manufacturing	40.2	121.7	120.9	119.6	114.4	105.5	89.1	85.8
Lumber products	9.0	87.1	88.9	88.3	86.8	79.2	49.3	50.1
Other manufactures	31.2	137.5	135.4	133.9	127.0	117.5	107.6	102.5
Communications	7.1	112.6	113.0	113.1	111.7	104.6	101.0	99.3
Transportation	16.8	105.9	105.2	115.9	111.0	104.6	101.3	99.8
Construction	8.0	77.9	65.0	98.4	65.7	83.3	38.3	38.9
Services	6.5	119.6	112.1	120.1	107.8	103.3	99.8	91.5
Trade	21.4	133.0	131.5	139.5	129.5	123.6	116.5	104.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.9	112.2	119.6	110.0	105.7	91.8	87.4

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 for the date under review.

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