

72-201 C2

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1938.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
In Charge of Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

1. - GENERAL SUMMARY

Employment during 1937 reached a particularly high level, exceeded only by that of the boom year 1929; while there was in 1938 some slackening of this unusually great industrial activity, employment was nevertheless maintained at a level higher than that of 1936 and previous years of the record, except 1929 and 1930. The fluctuations of employment varied in the year just passed from those of 1937, when general improvement had been indicated not only throughout a longer period, but also on a larger scale. The 1938 index gained little more than three points from the first of the year to its peak at October 1, while at the end of the twelve months it was only fractionally higher than it had been at the first of January. This situation compared unfavourably with the increase of some eight points indicated, on the average, from January 1 to December 1 in the years since 1920. In spite of this, the average for the twelve months was, as already stated, only exceeded by the average indexes for 1937, 1930 and 1929, while the latest index (for December 1) was higher than in any other December except that of 1937, 1929 and 1928.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the 1938 index averaged 111.8, as compared with 114.1 in 1937 and 103.7 in 1936, the previous maximum since 1930. The 1938 index was calculated upon data received from 10,719 firms or branches, 128,628 individual reports having been tabulated, as compared with 122,519, or an average of 10,210 in 1937. The employees of these firms ranged between 1,001,970 at April 1, and 1,119,291 at the first of October, averaging 1,069,780 1/ in the twelve months. In 1937, the variation in the payrolls was from 975,862 at March 1, to 1,197,647 at the beginning of November, the monthly average being 1,085,831.

The general situation reported in 1938 was repeated with but little variation in the different units of population and industries, in most of which employment was at a lower level than in 1937, but generally exceeded that reported in 1936 and earlier years since 1930. In the eight leading industrial cities, the volume of employment on the whole, continued less than elsewhere in Canada, but the average indexes approximated rather more closely to those of the Dominion than was the case in 1937.

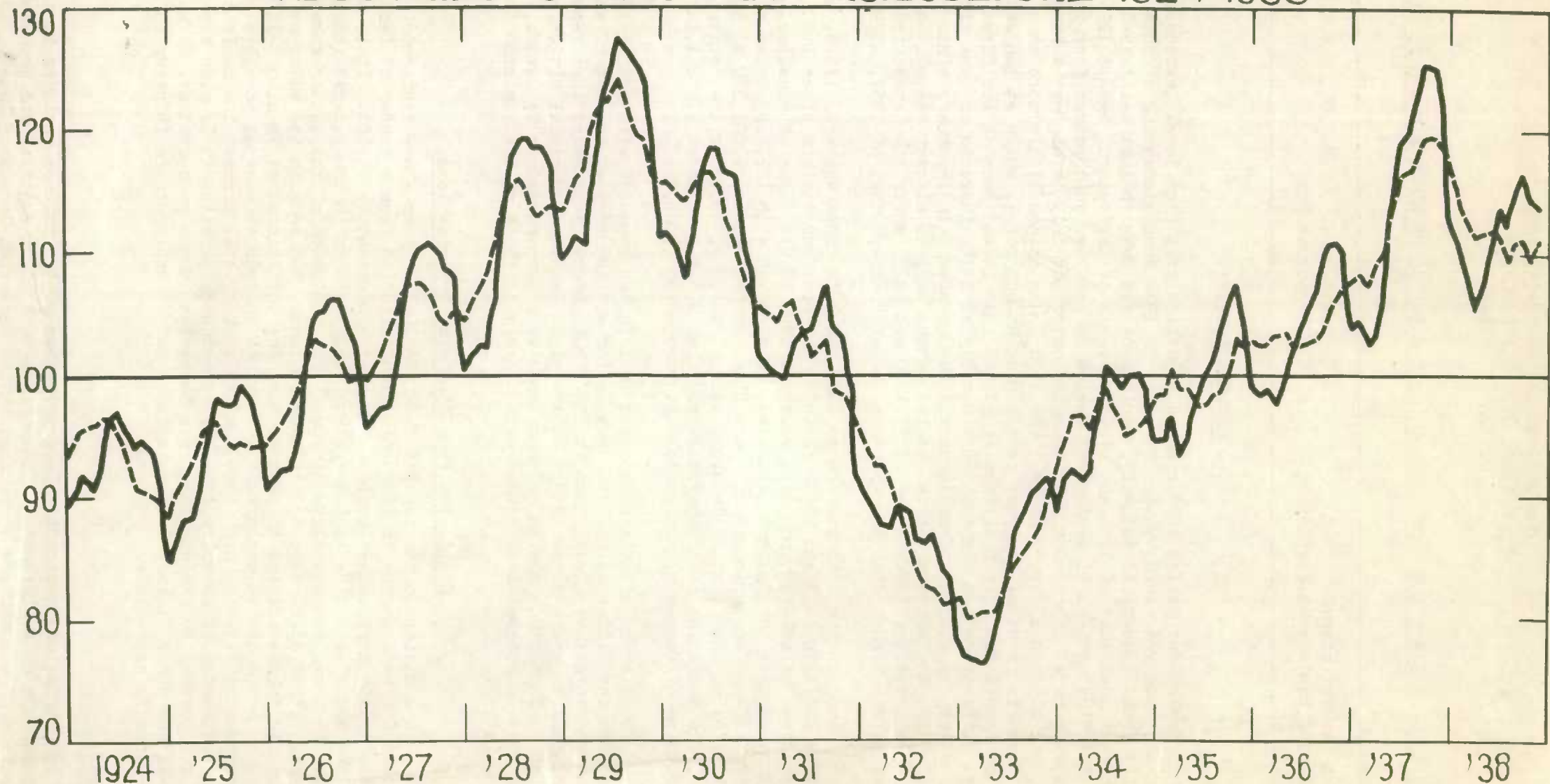
Statistics from Financial Organizations.

In addition to the reports from the 10,719 firms above mentioned, statistics for some months in 1938 were also collected from a number of banks, trust companies and brokers, whose employees number approximately 34,500. It is hoped within the next few months to incorporate their returns in the general index, which will also be shown without these classes. The inclusion of the latter makes comparatively little difference to the general index, but adds to its value by increasing its representation of general business conditions; it is also felt that enlarging the scope of the employment surveys to include as many as possible of the chief sources of livelihood of the Canadian worker, will improve the basis of the Bureau's estimates of unemployment. As opportunity permits, it is also expected to extend the surveys to include insurance companies, whose co-operation, like that of the banks and other financial organizations and of employers in industry in general, will be greatly appreciated.

1/ The industrial and geographical distribution of the workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, in comparison with the industrial and geographical distribution of all workers enumerated in the Decennial Census of June 1, 1931, is discussed in a memorandum which may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 1

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1924-1938



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

The 1938 Review of Employment.

In the pages following are reproduced the Bureau's estimates of employment and unemployment; a brief comparison of the employment levels existing in certain industries and units of population, and a comparison of employment in manufacturing and on steam railways in Canada and the United States are also given, followed by analyses in some detail of the situation as reported by firms in the various provinces, cities and industries. Numerous charts and tables of index numbers are also given.

2. - Estimates of Employment and Unemployment.

The accompanying table shows estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and of those unemployed, as prepared in the Social Analysis Branch of this Bureau, for the years 1921 to 1937, together with the eleven months' figures for 1938. In preparing these estimates, it was necessary to formulate a strict definition of the terms "wage-earner" and "unemployed"; the former is defined as one who holds or has held a job, while the "unemployed" are those who normally work for pay, but are not gainfully employed at the time. In accordance with this definition, as used in the Census volumes, persons just leaving school are automatically excluded from the estimates, as are also others who have never belonged in the wage-earner class, as defined above.

The data show that the estimated number of total wage-earners in Canada was higher in 1937 than in any other year for which estimates have been made, and the estimated number of wage-earners in employment was greater than in any other year except in 1929. The estimated number of unemployed in 1937 was the lowest since 1929, although it considerably exceeded the estimates of any earlier year of the record. The data now available for 1938 show approximately the same estimated number of wage-earners, while those in employment constitute a smaller number than in 1937; however, the average was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930. On the other hand, the wage-earners unemployed were more numerous than in the preceding year, although the number without work was less than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930. 1/

Table prepared by the Social Analysis Branch, showing, in thousands

Estimates of Employment and Unemployment.

Errata

In the 1938 Annual Review of Employment, the estimates of total wage-earners, of wage-earners in employment and wage-earners unemployed for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 were incorrectly given. The following table contains the revised figures for those years, and gives the averages of the estimates for the twelve months of 1938, rather than those for the first eleven months, available when the original table was prepared.

Table prepared by the Social Analysis Branch, showing, in thousands, the Estimated Number of Wage-earners, of Wage-earners in Employment and of Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, in the years 1921 - 1938.

(1926 = 100)

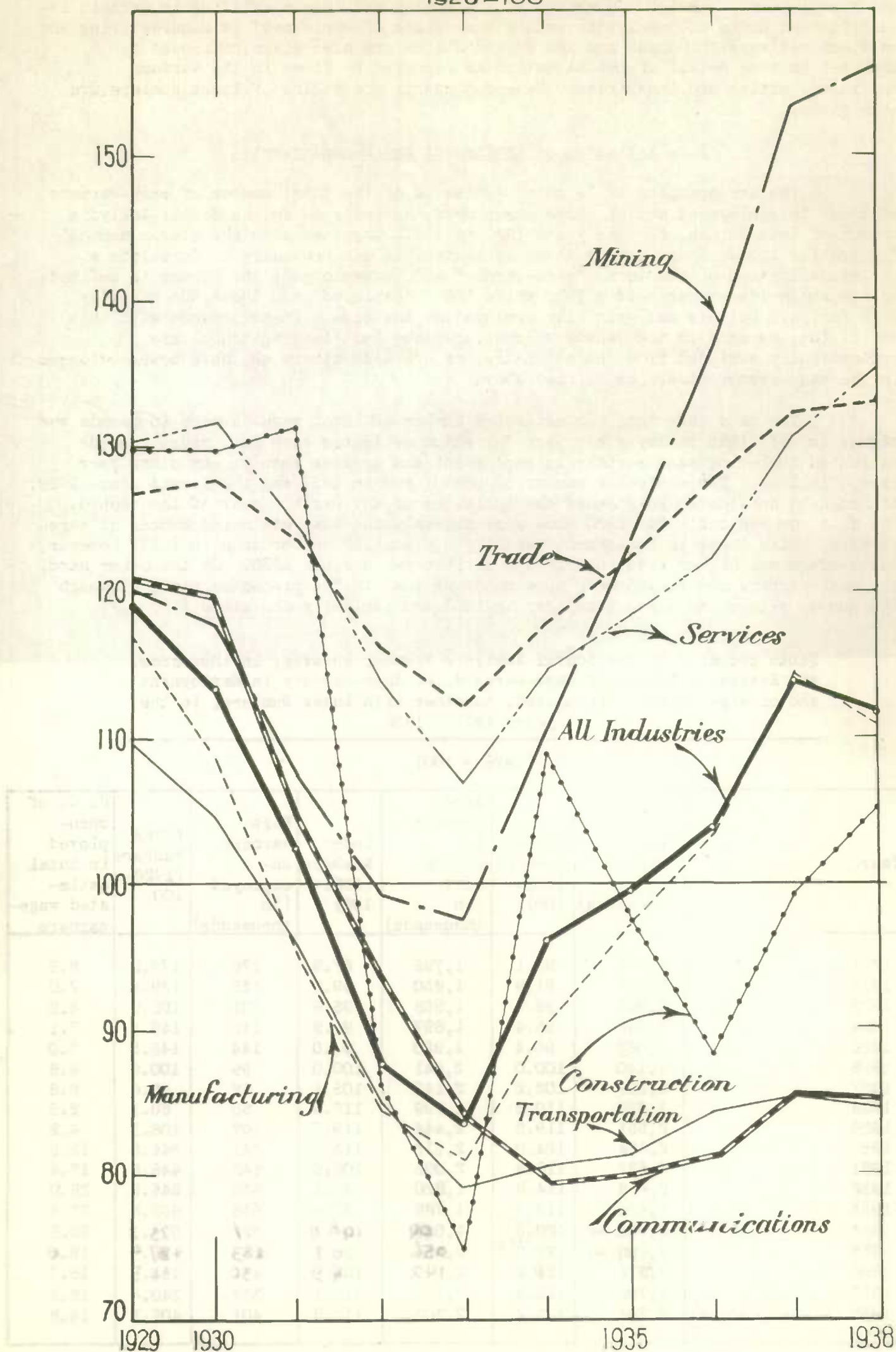
Year	Total Wage-earners (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)	Index Numbers (1926=100)	P.C. of unemployed in total estimated wage-earners
1921	1,971	92.1	1,795	87.9	176	177.8	8.9
1922	1,967	91.9	1,830	89.6	138	139.4	7.0
1923	2,059	96.2	1,958	95.9	101	102.0	4.9
1924	2,042	95.4	1,897	92.9	145	146.5	7.1
1925	2,063	96.4	1,920	94.0	144	145.5	7.0
1926	2,140	100.0	2,041	100.0	99	100.0	4.6
1927	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934	2,530	118.2	2,009	98.4	521	525.3	20.6
1935	2,539	118.6	2,056	100.7	483	487.9	19.0
1936	2,572	120.2	2,142	104.9	430	434.3	16.7
1937	2,706	126.4	2,369	116.1	337	340.4	12.5
1938	2,704	126.3	2,297	112.5	407	411.1	15.1

1/ For explanation of these estimates and the method used in their preparation, see Census Monograph No. 11 "Unemployment", by Mr. M. C. McLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The monograph, priced 50 cents, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND IN ALL INDUSTRIES, 1929-1938

1926=100



3. - COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In Chart 2 is depicted the course of employment in recent years in all industries and in the leading industrial groups - manufacturing, transportation, communications, construction, mining, service and trade. Manufacturing and transportation have in these years continued at a uniformly lower level than general industrial employment, although in 1937 and 1938 the disparity of manufacturing has been largely wiped out. Since 1933, communications have also been below the general average, partly as a result of general conditions and partly owing to the increasing use of mechanical equipment. Construction, to some extent responding to unemployment relief works, has followed an erratic course as compared with other industries; from a level greatly above the average from 1929 to 1931, it declined precipitately to a point below any other industrial division in 1933. Work on unemployment relief projects was largely responsible for the steeply upward movement shown by construction in 1934. As the industrial situation improved, such undertakings became a factor of decreasing importance, with the result that construction declined in 1935 and 1936. However, generally greater activity was indicated in 1937 in this industry, and the employment level in 1938 was again slightly higher; this was partly owing to the execution of works initiated in the preceding year, and partly to an increased programme of public works undertaken in the year under review.

Coming now to the industries in which employment is above the general average, we find mining in the superior position, having shown a continuous and sharply upward movement in recent years, which greatly exceeded the expansion indicated in any other line of industry here depicted. The curves for trade and services have also for many years been at a relatively high level; this is partly due to the impetus of the tourist trade, but it also reflects the growing importance of these groups in the industrial distribution of the population, a development which has been shown in successive censuses. The employment figures for these three groups - mining, trade and service - exert a stabilizing effect upon employment, and have also had an important influence in raising it above the level of the manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications industries.

In Chart 3 are shown the trends of employment in recent years in the four great divisions of manufacturing, in comparison with that in manufacturing as a whole. These four industries - lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel, - together reported some 56 p.c. of all persons employed by the manufacturing establishments co-operating in the Bureau's surveys of employment for 1938. The lumber industries show sharper seasonal movements than any of the other three. Of the curves for these four industries, that in pulp and paper most closely approximates the general average, although in 1937 it did not show relatively so much improvement as the general curve, while in 1938 the falling-off was more pronounced. The contraction following the 1929 boom was particularly marked in iron and steel, which from a point decidedly above the manufacturing average in 1929, declined more or less continuously and precipitately until 1932, during which period there was a reduction of over 50 p.c. The recovery movement beginning 1933, gained momentum as it proceeded into 1937, but did not have sufficient force to raise the iron and steel index number to a position equal to that of most other manufacturing industries in the Dominion. During 1938, there were losses which lowered the curve from its 1937 position, although it is still considerably above the level of other years since 1930. The textile industries, though subject to considerable seasonal variation, have exerted a stabilizing effect upon general manufacturing, both during the boom years and in the period of depression. Thus, the textile curve was lower than either the pulp or paper or the iron and steel curve from 1927 until 1930, since when it has been in a more favourable position, being also above the general average for manufacturing.

Chart 3

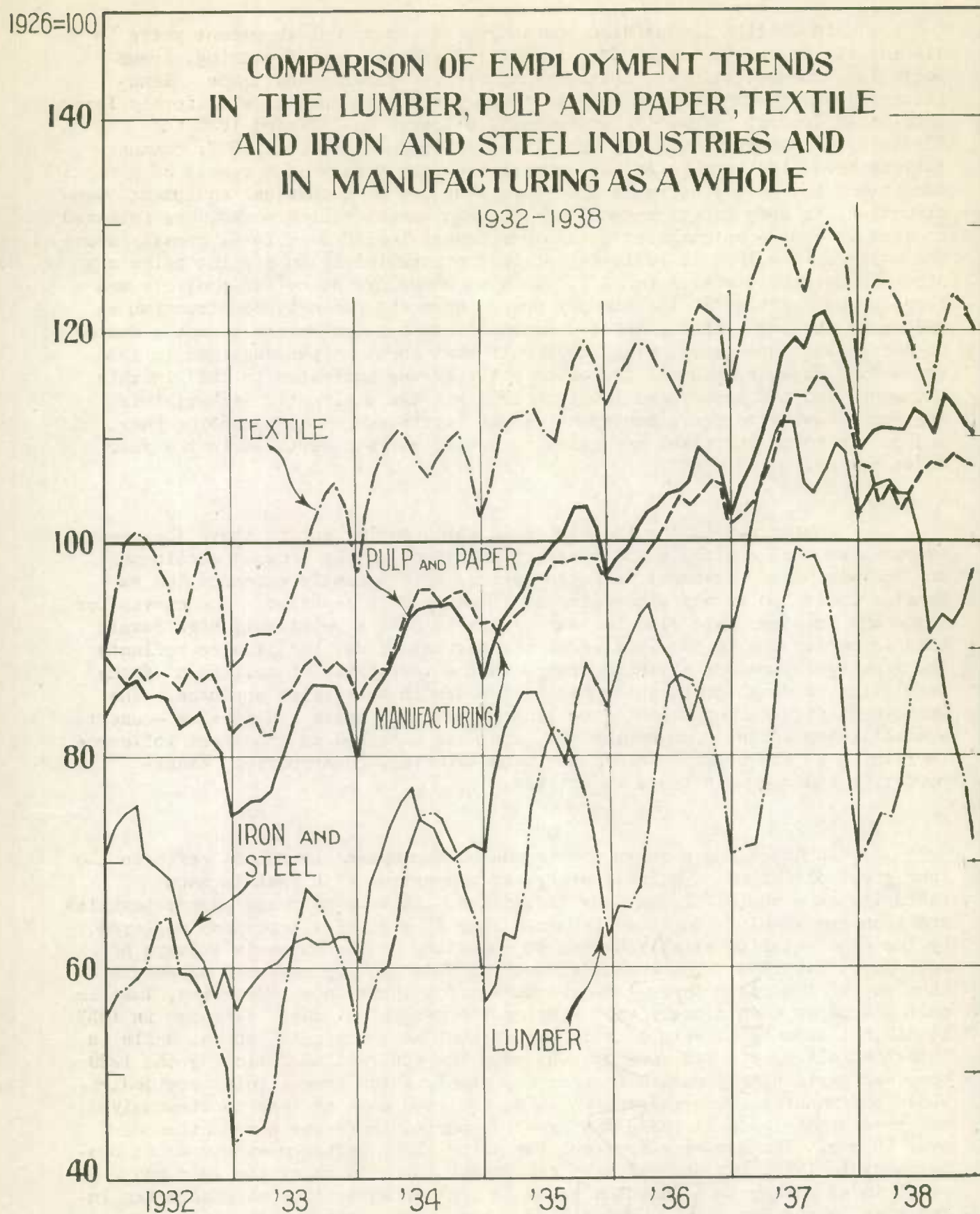
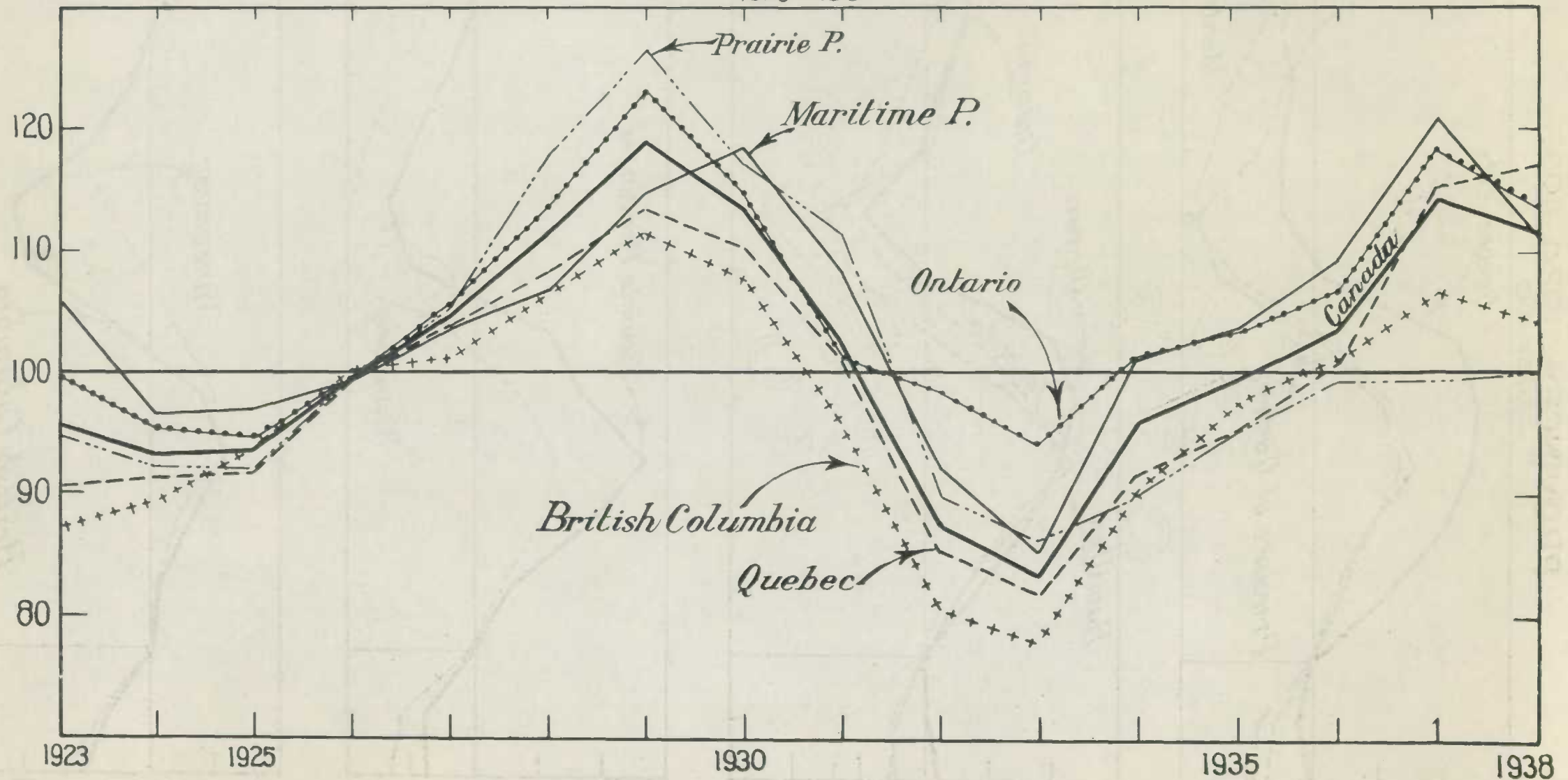


Chart 4

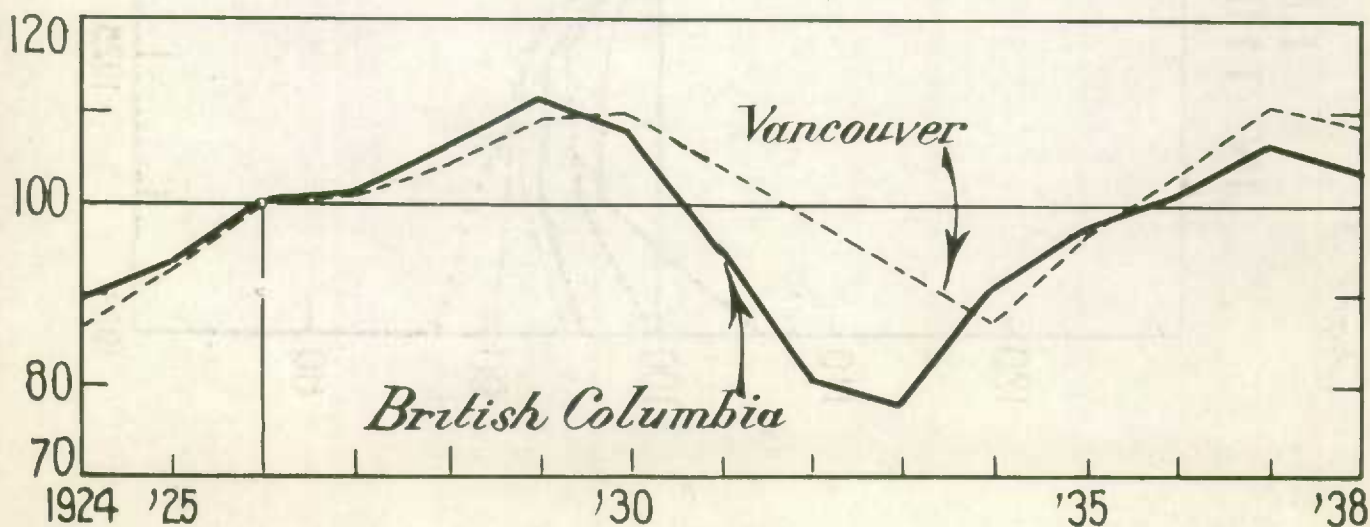
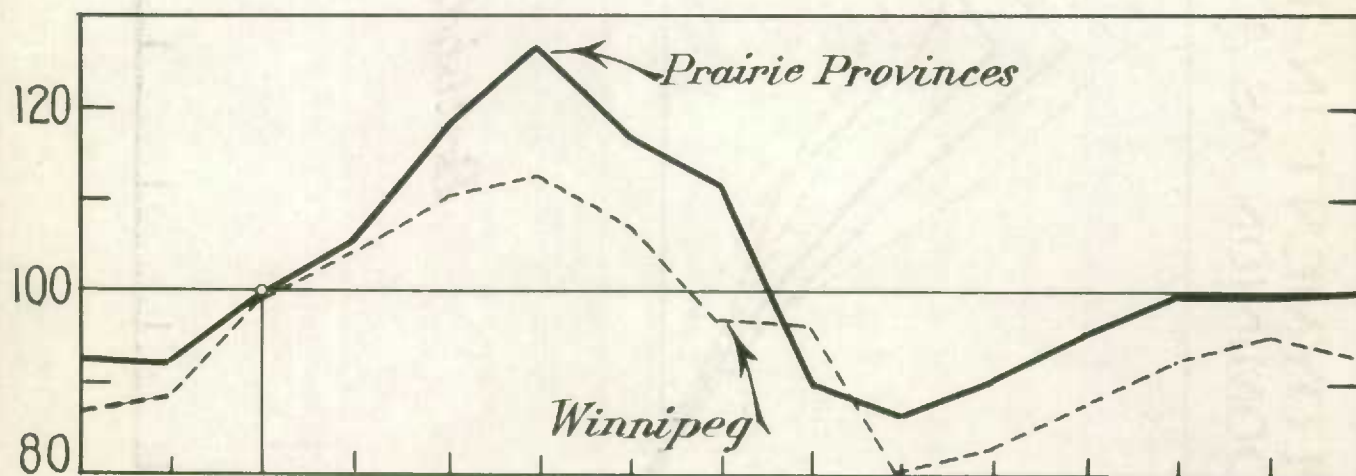
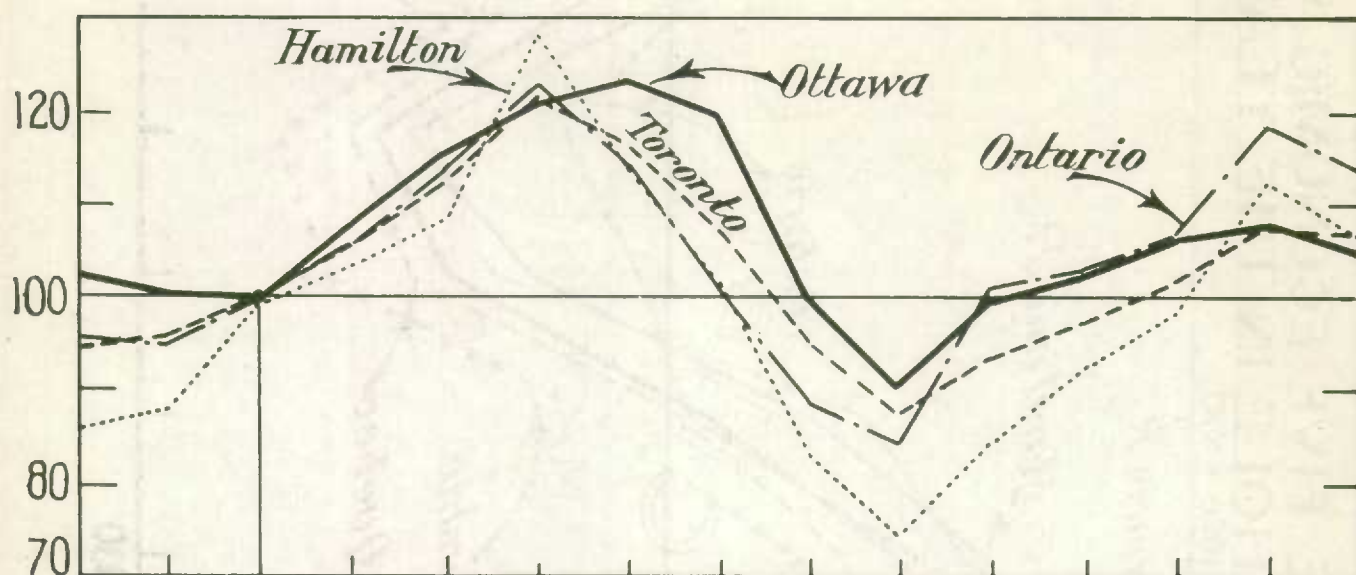
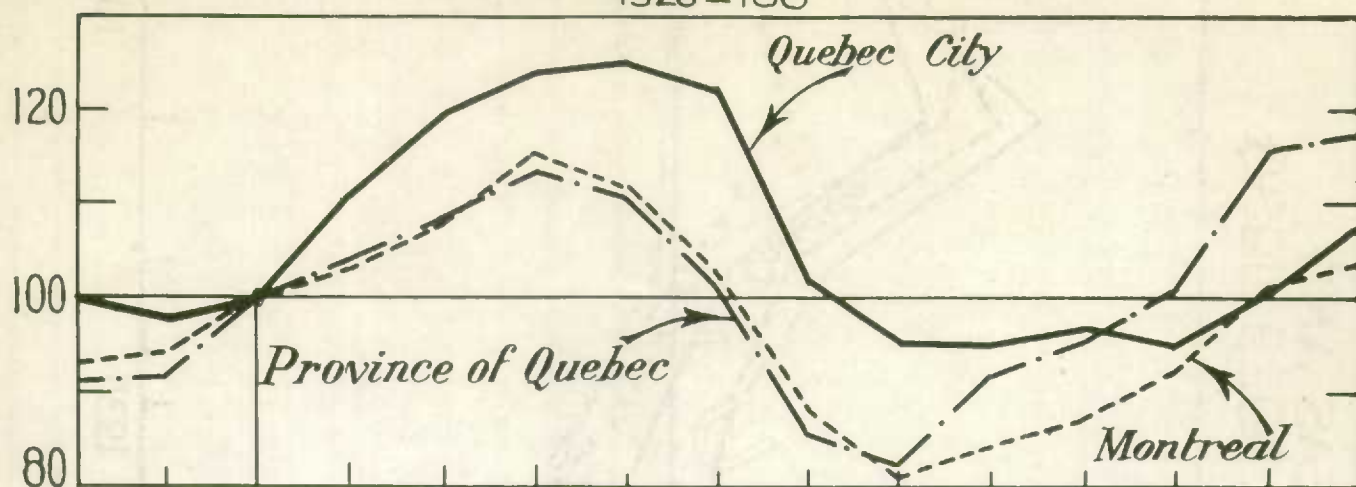
EMPLOYMENT IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE IN THE YEARS 1923-1938

1926 = 100



EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN CITIES AND PROVINCES 1924-1938

1926 = 100



In Chart 4 are depicted the curves of employment in the five economic areas in relation to Canada as a whole. These naturally show less variation from the general level than is indicated in the industrial comparison. It appears from this chart that employment conditions in the different parts of Canada respond in much the same degree to the general factors governing business; the variations that are indicated are due in the main to the varying industrial distribution existing in the different areas. For example, the heavy representation of logging and lumbering in British Columbia has in recent years reduced the general index in that province, where employment in those industries has been at a level below the Dominion average.

Chart 5 depicts the trends of employment in the leading cities and in the provinces where they are situated; in the case of Winnipeg, the comparison has to be made with the curve for the Prairie Provinces as a unit, since data have not long been separately tabulated for Manitoba. No doubt because the employees reported in Montreal constitute a large proportion of those in the province as a whole, there is great similarity between the provincial and the Montreal curve, although the latter has been lower since 1933. In Ontario, the curves for the industrial cities of Toronto and Hamilton are also below the provincial level, while that for Ottawa was higher from 1930 to 1933, since when it has been slightly lower. As would be expected, the curve for Toronto follows rather more closely the general trend in Ontario than is the case in the other cities, although it has been lower since 1933; this possibly reflects to some extent the movement of industries from the larger to the smaller centres, where taxation is generally considered to be lower and where the regulations governing the employment of labour are easier. The comparison for Winnipeg can be made only with the curve for the Prairie Provinces, the Manitoba figures being available only for 1938 and part of 1937. In that city, the level of employment has been almost uninterruptedly lower than in the Prairie Provinces as a unit, and in the period available, was also lower than in Manitoba. In British Columbia, there was considerable similarity in the course of employment from 1924 to 1929, in the period from 1930 to 1933, the index in Vancouver was higher than in British Columbia, falling below the general figure in the years, 1934 and 1935. Since then, however, the curve has been slightly above the provincial level.

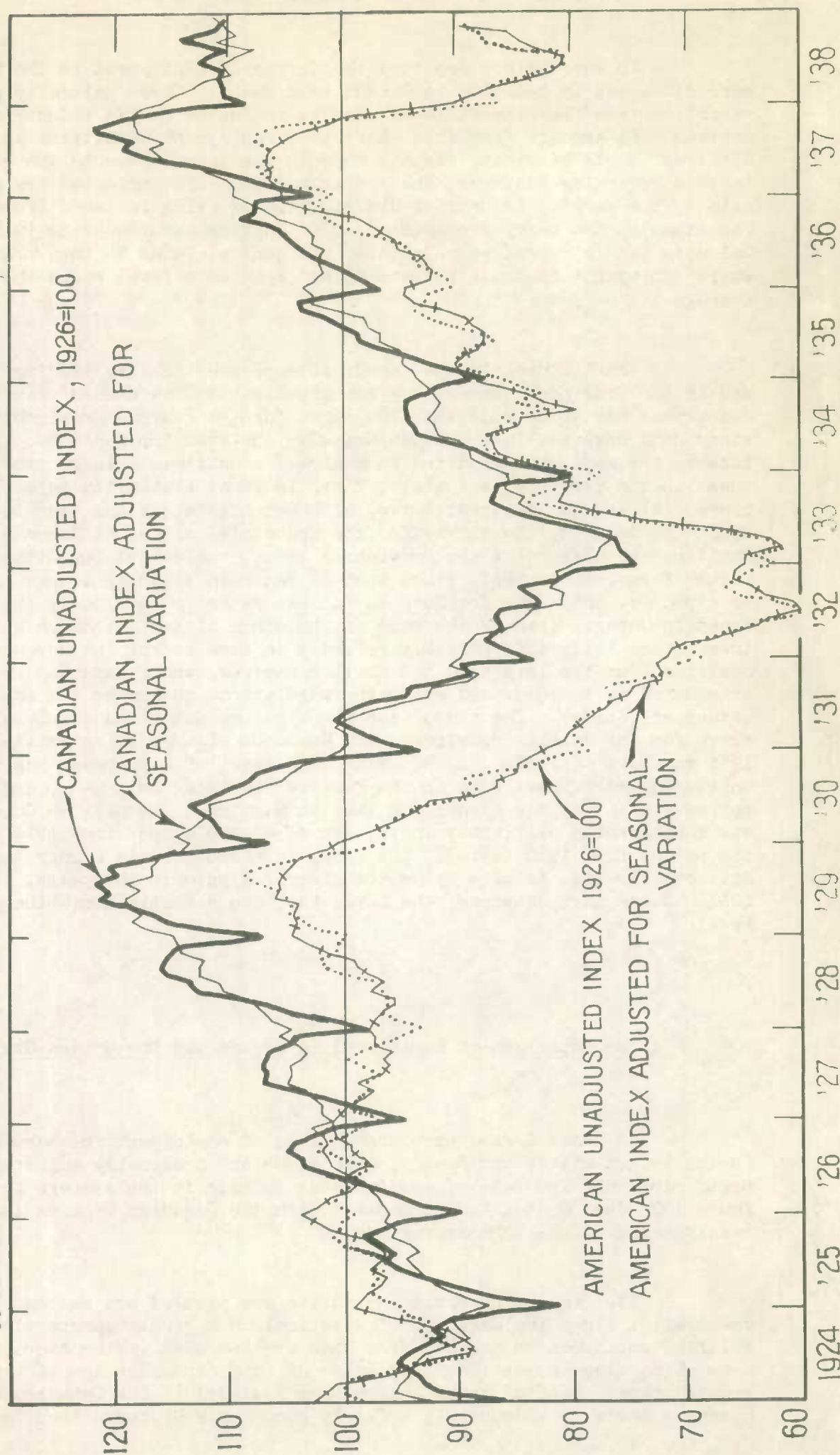
4. - Comparison of Employment in Canada and the United States.

In Chart 6 are reproduced curves of employment for manufacturing in the United States and Canada, both crude and seasonally adjusted indexes being plotted. The base of the American indexes is the average for the years 1923-25=100, but for comparison with the Canadian figures they were recalculated on the 1926 average as 100.

The figures on which the curves are plotted are not entirely comparable, since the Canadian figures include a greater proportion of the salaried employees in manufactures than are included in the American data, from which also are excluded employees of food canneries and of railway repair shops. Both of these classes are included in the Canadian figures. However, there is undoubtedly a fairly good basis of comparison for the.....

Chart 6

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



figures in the two countries, and it is interesting to note the similarity of trend in the two curves.

While factory employment in both countries attained its maximum during 1929, thence declining almost uninterruptedly until 1932 in the States and until 1933 in Canada, it may be noted that the falling-off from the peak to the trough in the United States was rather greater than in Canada. The upward trend in 1933 was rather more pronounced in the United States than in this country, but from 1934 until on in 1937 the improvement in the Dominion was more marked. The recession in the United States set in during the summer of 1937 and from the middle of August the movement was uninterruptedly downward until June, 1938. In Canada, on the other hand, manufacturing showed in 1937 almost uninterrupted improvement until Oct. 1, since when the general tendency has been downward, although the contractions in employment have been on a scale very much less pronounced than in the United States. On the base 1926=100, the average index for the months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, in 1938, in Canada was 111.0, or three p.c. less than that of 114.4 in 1937. The latest available data for the United States are for November; the average index for the first eleven months of 1938 (recalculated from the original base to 1926=100), was 85.0, or 19.1 p.c. below the 1937 mean of 105.1.

Chart 7 shows the trends of employment in the durable and the non-durable industries in the two countries. In the former class, employment in both the Dominion and the United States continues at a higher level than in the durable division, and in each group the Canadian curve is decidedly above the American curve.

In 1938, there has been some similarity between the movements of the non-durable industries in the two countries, although the Canadian figures withstood the forces that produced a sharp decline in the American non-durable indexes from February to June. Since then, however, the latter has shown a more steeply upward trend than has been indicated in this country. Nevertheless, the index in each country rose by approximately five points from January to November.

The American durable division declined steadily from the opening of the year to July; recovery since then has restored the November curve practically to its January position. In the Dominion, a slightly upward movement was indicated in the durable industries from January to June, followed by recession during the holiday period. The improvement then indicated was short-lived, and there was a further falling-off at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, while only a slight change was shown at the beginning of December; the index then, however, was three points lower than at Jan. 1.

In Chart 8 are shown the fluctuations of employment on steam railways in Canada and the United States. The statistics for the latter are collected by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission from Class I Railroads.

Employment on the American railroads was at a higher level than in Canada from 1923 to 1926; from then until 1928 the trend was upward in this country, comparing favourably with declining activity across the Border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; although employment continued at a higher level in the Dominion than in the States, the curves showed the same general movements, in that, repeating the experience in manufacturing. In succeeding years, some recovery was indicated in each country, but railway employment

Chart 7

EMPLOYMENT IN THE DURABLE AND THE NON-DURABLE CLASSES OF
MANUFACTURED GOODS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES 1936-1938
1926=100 THE AMERICAN INDEXES HAVE BEEN CONVERTED FROM THEIR BASE 1923-25=100

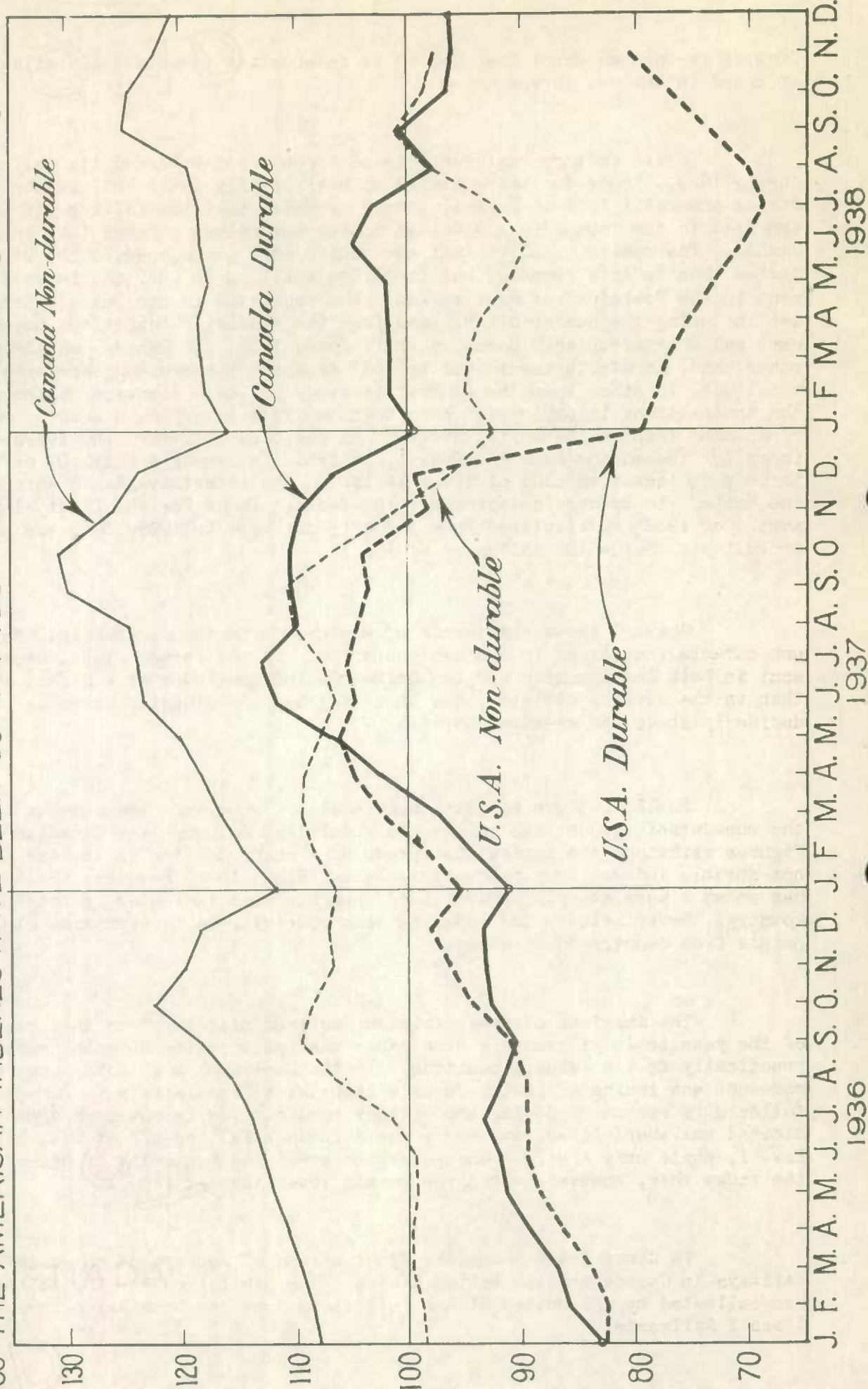
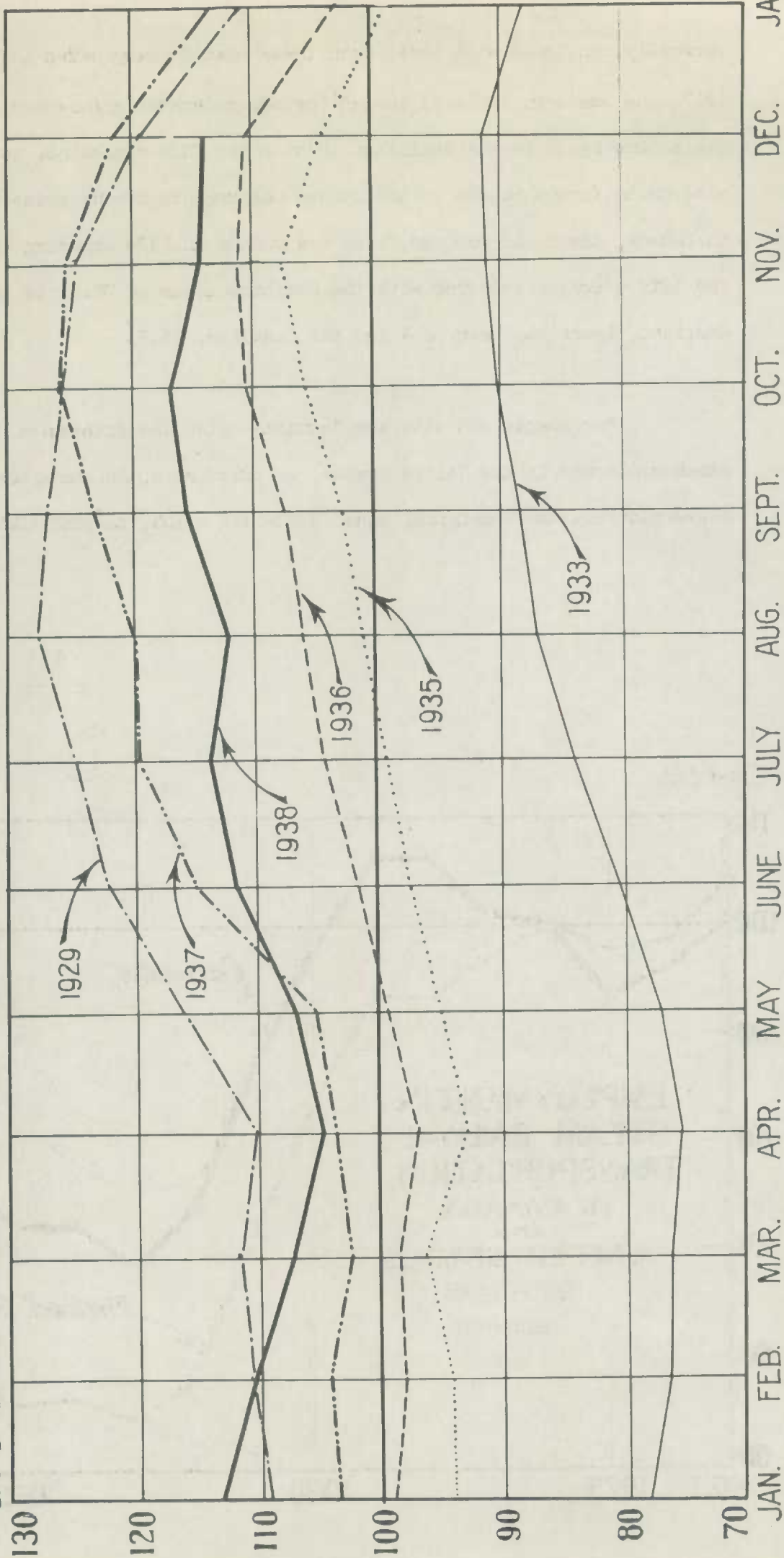


Chart 9

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1938

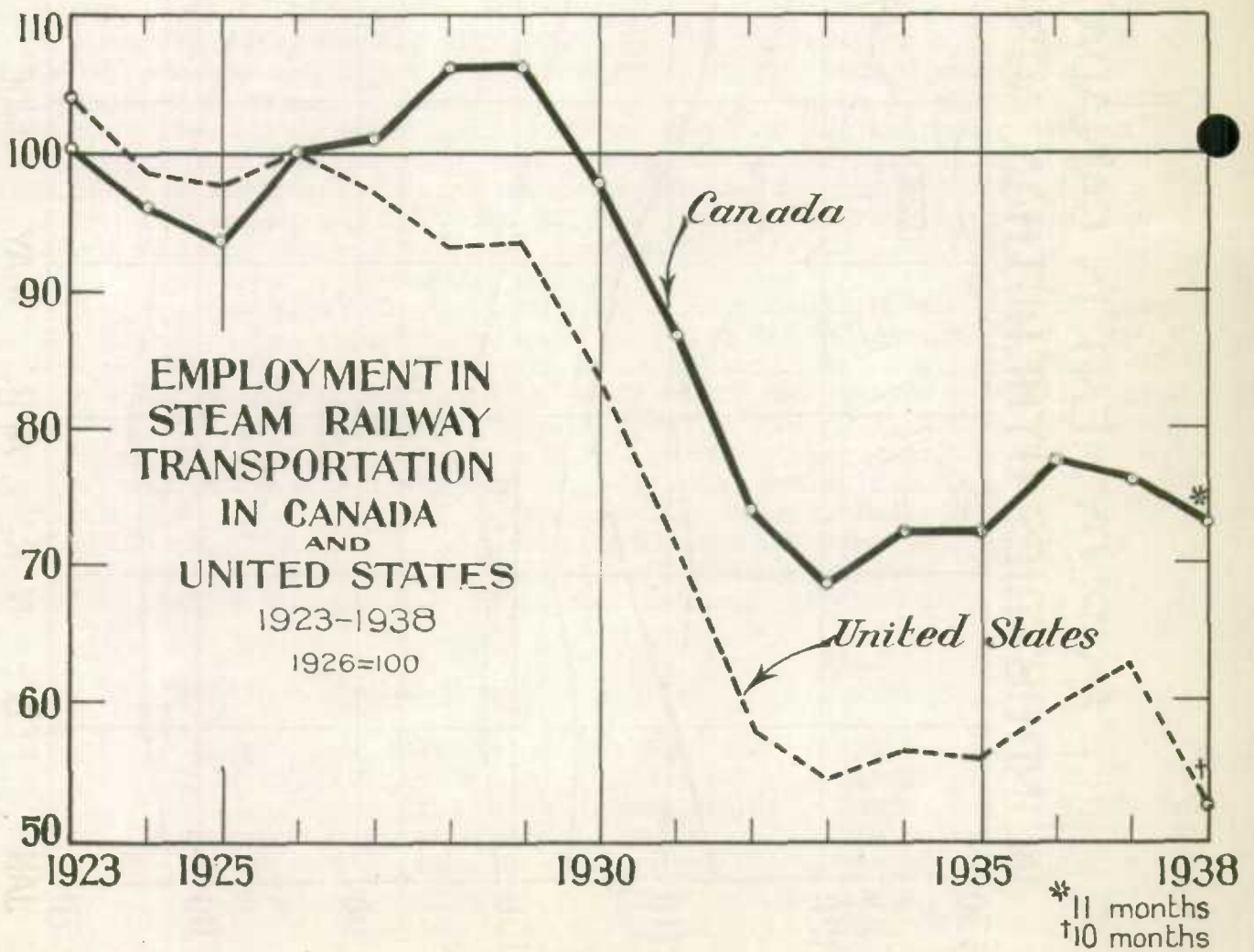


The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

generally continued at a level much lower than in many other industries. In 1937, the American railways showed further moderate improvement, while there was a slowing-up in the Dominion. During the 1938 recession, however, employment on railroads in the United States declined to a much greater extent than in Canada, the index for the first ten months of 1938 standing at 52.5 p.c. of the 1926 average, compared with the Dominion index of 73.0; in 1937, the American figure had been 62.6 and the Canadian, 75.7.

For comparison with the Canadian data, the indexes of employment on steam railroads in the United States, as plotted in the above chart, have been converted from their original base, 1923-1925 = 100, to 1926=100.

Chart 8



5. - THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1938.

General Review.

Employment at Jan. 1, 1938, showed the usual seasonal contraction; the percentage loss approximated the average in the experience of the years since 1921, although the number of persons laid-off was unusually large because of the high level of industrial activity prevailing at the close of 1937. The movement continued uninterruptedly downward until Apr. 1, when the 1938 low index of 105.0 was recorded. This figure, however, was above the Apr. 1, 1937, index of 103.0. The seasonal improvement indicated during the next three months restored employment to its level at Jan. 1, 1938, but was on a smaller scale than in the same period of the preceding year, so that in these months, as in the remainder of 1938, industrial activity was at a lower level than in 1937. The index averaged 111.8, compared with 114.1 in the year before, but with 103.7 in 1936, when employment had been more active than in any other year since 1930.

The following shows the percentage that the index for each month of 1938 constituted of that for the same month in 1937:-

1938, Jan. 1	109.2	May 1	101.0	Sept. 1	93.4
Feb. 1	106.1	June 1	97.9	Oct. 1	92.8
Mar. 1	104.9	July 1	95.3	Nov. 1	91.5
Apr. 1	101.9	Aug. 1	93.4	Dec. 1	93.8
1938 Average.....					98.0

There was thus a steady deterioration in this comparison from the opening of the year until Nov. 1, due rather to the failure of employment in 1938 to show expansion on a scale commensurate with that of 1937, than to any such curtailment from the beginning to the end of the year as had characterized the situation in 1930, 1931 and 1932. At Dec. 1, 1938, employment was higher in relation to the 1937 level than in any other month since July.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the eighteen years of the record are as follows, (1926=100):-

1921	88.8	1927	104.6	1933	83.4
1922	89.0	1928	111.6	1934	96.0
1923	95.8	1929	119.0	1935	99.4
1924	93.4	1930	113.4	1936	103.7
1925	93.6	1931	102.5	1937	114.1
1926	99.6 1/	1932	87.5	1938	111.8

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Charts 1 and 9. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions. Indexes of seasonal variation have, therefore, been calculated by the link-relative method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of these factors, and the seasonally-corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of employment, the general index in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. 2/ Much employment has resulted both directly and indirectly from these undertakings.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that most industries reported a lower level of employment than in 1937, but there was very general improvement over 1936 and immediately preceding years of the record.

1/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

2/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by Dominion-Provincial Agreements as reported to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief was 765,142 for the first eleven months of 1938. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 5,081. These numbers are subject to revision. In addition, considerable work was carried out by the provinces themselves under the grants-in-aid arrangements with the Dominion Government. Statistics of such work are not yet available.

During the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1937, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 2,837,256 and the monthly average number of men afforded employment was 15,188.

Manufacturing, employing rather more than half of the total workers included in these surveys, gained only slightly from the beginning to the end of 1938, as compared with an average advance of nearly nine p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1937. The index for the twelve months was 111.0, compared with 114.4 in 1937, but with 103.4 in 1936. Most branches of factory employment reported that activity was reduced from the 1937 level, but the great majority afforded more employment than in 1936. Mining as a whole showed slight improvement over the preceding year, and employment therein was at its maximum for the eighteen years of this record; the advance took place in the metallic ore division. Logging, following the exceptional activity of 1937, was quiet in the year under review. The index averaged rather higher than in 1936, but this was due to the situation which prevailed in the earlier months of 1938, the index since May having been below that for the same period of 1936.

The volume of employment afforded in trade was practically the same as in 1937, when the index was higher than in other years for which data are available. In the service group, consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, the annual index was slightly above that for other years of the record. Communications showed little general change from 1937, when those industries provided employment for a greater number of persons than in any other year since 1932. The transportation index was fractionally lower than in the preceding year, but showed a very slight gain over 1936.

Construction generally was rather brisker than in 1937; this was mainly due to the higher level of employment reported in the earlier months of the year under review, although improvement over the same period of 1937 was reported at the beginning of November and December. The construction index also averaged higher than in 1936. Building showed no general change as compared with 1937, but was brisker than in 1936; highway work afforded more employment than in any other year since 1934, partly owing to unemployment relief projects. On the other hand, railway construction and maintenance provided employment for a smaller number of men than in any of the four preceding years.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1924, the seasonal adjustments being made by the link-relative method. Other graphs show the course of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups during the last few years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of this review.

6. - Comparison of the Employment Data for 1938 and 1937.

The table on the next page summarizes the employment data for 1938, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1938. The changes since 1937 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages; a falling-off in this comparison is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation, since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of five p.c. in the number of reporting employers, 1/ but as a result of lowered industrial activity, the reported number of employees was 1.5 p.c. less than in 1937, while the index.....

1/ A continued growth is to be noted in the number of firms co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to more regular co-operation from employers in general and (3) to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained; employers likewise appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and the Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1938, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those for 1937.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 3 8			Change from 1937 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index	
						Points	P.C.
(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)							
Economic Areas -							
Maritime Provinces.....	768	81,232	111.5	60	- 6,073	- 9.5	- 7.9
Quebec.....	2,623	327,950	117.0	188	6,894	1.6	1.4
Ontario.....	4,700	444,140	113.7	173	-16,222	- 4.6	- 3.9
Prairie Provinces.....	1,520	127,520	100.0	54	966	0.7	0.7
British Columbia.....	1,108	88,938	104.2	34	- 1,616	- 2.6	- 2.4
CANADA.....	10,719	1,069,780	111.8	509	-16,051	- 2.3	- 2.0
Cities -							
Montreal.....	1,507	157,711	103.9	109	5,635	2.7	2.7
Quebec City.....	184	14,550	107.5	7	1,151	7.2	7.2
Toronto.....	1,598	134,365	107.3	61	163	- 0.6	- 0.6
Ottawa.....	204	13,926	105.0	2	- 383	- 2.9	- 2.7
Hamilton.....	299	34,293	106.8	8	- 1,839	- 5.3	- 4.7
Windsor.....	187	18,906	138.3	10	- 1,078	- 8.1	- 5.5
Winnipeg.....	493	40,078	93.1	9	- 725	- 2.0	- 2.1
Vancouver.....	466	35,443	109.1	19	- 310	- 1.6	- 1.4
TOTAL - 8 LEADING CITIES...	4,938	449,272	105.7	225	2,614	- 0.1	- 0.1
INDUSTRIES -							
Manufacturing.....	6,124	565,222	111.0	198	-15,777	- 3.4	- 3.0
Animal products (edible).....	308	25,319	131.1	6	- 396	- 2.2	- 1.7
Fur and its products.....	65	1,938	91.6	3	- 51	- 2.6	- 2.8
Leather and its products.....	306	21,922	107.1	6	- 1,103	- 5.6	- 5.0
Lumber and its products.....	895	42,402	79.7	22	- 2,912	- 6.2	- 7.2
Musical instruments.....	35	1,404	49.2	-	- 40	- 1.4	- 2.8
Plant products edible.....	512	36,529	120.5	7	640	- 0.4	- 0.3
Pulp and paper products.....	620	64,849	106.3	8	- 2,015	- 3.4	- 3.1
Rubber products.....	53	12,683	101.0	- 1	909	- 5.6	- 5.3
Textile products.....	1,137	104,181	120.4	52	- 3,984	- 5.2	- 4.1
Beverages.....	139	8,781	166.3	9	225	1.3	0.8
Tobacco.....	46	9,744	118.0	- 4	512	6.6	5.9
Chemical and allied products..	274	17,793	158.4	21	739	6.1	4.0
Clay, glass and stone products	212	9,594	86.4	6	- 474	- 4.5	- 5.0
Electric light and power.....	98	16,201	128.1	2	886	6.9	5.7
Electrical apparatus.....	126	18,754	137.9	1	- 929	- 5.3	- 3.7
Iron and steel products.....	899	129,965	99.6	32	- 6,943	- 5.8	- 5.5
Non-ferrous metal products....	180	24,673	155.9	7	- 6	1.1	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products..	109	12,789	155.5	21	742	8.6	5.9
Miscellaneous.....	110	5,701	139.9	-	241	2.4	1.7
LOGGING.....	368	41,130	142.8	17	-13,035	-46.5	-24.6
MINING.....	423	72,031	155.9	12	1,286	2.7	1.8
Coal.....	104	24,580	90.4	-	120	-	-
Metallic ores.....	218	38,903	317.8	- 1	1,832	14.5	4.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	101	8,548	126.3	13	- 666	- 7.3	- 5.5
COMMUNICATIONS.....	85	22,710	85.0	1	- 50	- 0.4	- 0.5
TRANSPORTATION.....	473	101,677	84.4	21	- 759	- 0.8	- 0.9
Street railways and cartage...	255	26,752	118.1	14	281	0.5	0.4
Steam railways.....	99	59,006	74.2	- 1	- 1,239	- 1.5	- 2.0
Shipping.....	119	15,919	87.1	8	199	0.3	0.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE...	1,248	125,919	105.4	92	7,639	5.9	5.9
Building.....	810	24,889	60.1	57	249	-	-
Highways.....	401	75,337	198.1	36	9,361	23.8	13.7
Railways.....	37	25,693	64.2	- 1	- 1,971	- 5.0	- 7.2
SERVICES.....	508	28,978	135.2	32	519	5.0	3.8
TRADE.....	1,490	112,113	132.6	136	4,126	0.5	0.4
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	10,719	1,069,780	111.8	509	-16,051	- 2.3	- 2.0

declined by two p.c. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers should be used as a guide to the fluctuations in the employment situation, since allowance is made in the indexes for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment resulting from the cessation of businesses.

Reduced activity was recorded in three of the five economic areas in 1938 as compared with the preceding year, while only in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was the level of employment slightly higher than in 1937. The improvement in the former was mainly due to the execution of a large programme of road work, undertaken partly for the relief of unemployment, but that in the Prairie Provinces reflected a slight betterment in business resulting from the improved agricultural situation in many sections.

Considerable variation was shown in the situation in the cities during 1938 as compared with the preceding year. An advance was indicated in Montreal and Quebec, partly as a result of an increase in work on unemployment relief projects; in the latter, the Eucharistic Congress held early in the summer also stimulated business. The remaining cities for which data are segregated showed a slackening of industrial activity from 1937; the decline in the index numbers ranged from 0.6 p.c. in Toronto, to 5½ p.c. in Windsor.

With only a few exceptions, the various industries reported curtailment in the year under review as compared with 1937. The beverage, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions were the exceptions, in the factory group, while non-metallic ore mining, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade, among the non-manufacturing classes, reported a higher level of employment than in 1937. In several of these exceptional cases, the gain in the index was fractional.

7. - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

As already stated, employment in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia was quieter in 1938 than in the preceding year, while in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces the indexes averaged slightly higher. In Quebec, the gain was mainly due to an increase in unemployment relief works, while that in the Prairie area reflected improvement in the agricultural situation. In all five economic areas, employment generally was at a higher level than in 1936 and immediately preceding years.

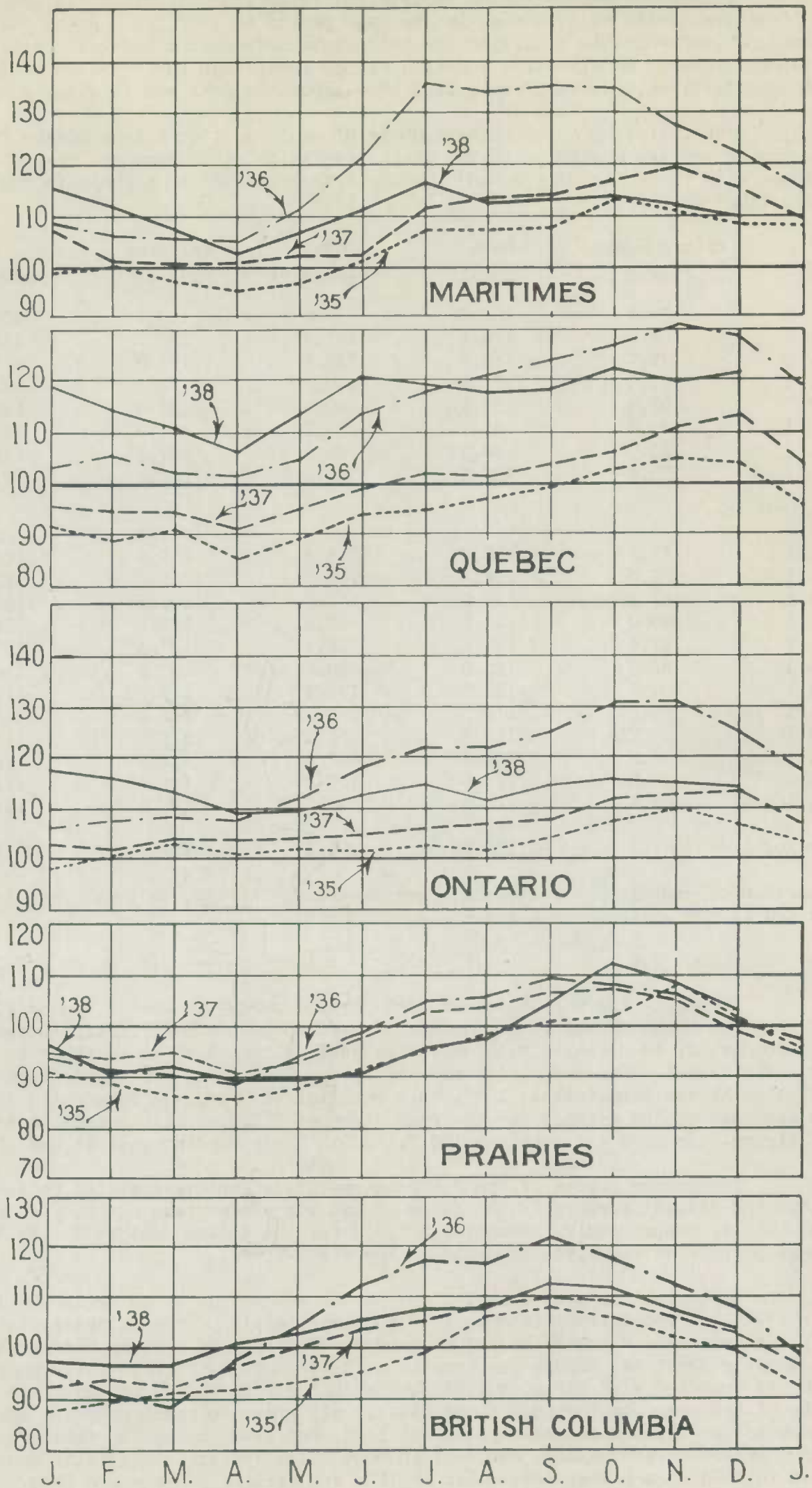
In each of the economic areas, manufacturing showed curtailment as compared with 1937, and mining was more active. Among the other industrial divisions, however, less uniformity was seen, but logging, transportation, and construction in most areas did not afford so much employment. Trade and services generally showed a slightly upward movement.

Maritime Provinces. - Firms in the Maritime Provinces had increased their staffs in only four months of 1937, as compared with five in 1938, but these advances provided work for a smaller number of persons than were added to the payrolls in the preceding year, while the declines in the remaining months exceeded those recorded during the period of curtailment in 1937. Consequently, the employment index was lower, averaging 111.5 in 1938, compared with 121.0 in 1937. However, the average for last year was higher than in 1936, or any earlier year since 1930.

The aggregate payrolls of the 768 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 81,232 persons in 1938; in the year before, 708 firms had reported a mean of 87,305 men and women. For 1938 and part of 1937, data were separately tabulated for each of the three Eastern provinces; in the year under review, firms in Nova Scotia reported 57.4 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported 40.5 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed 2.1 p.c. of the staffs covered in the surveys for the Maritime Provinces. During 1938, employment in Nova Scotia averaged higher than in New Brunswick, a reversal of the situation indicated in the eight months of 1937 for which statistics for these two provinces are available.

Manufacturing as a whole was quieter in each of the months from February than in 1937, the mean being 103.2, as compared with 114.0 in 1937, but with 102.0 in 1936. Most of the industries in this group reported a lower level of activity than in the preceding year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



In the non-manufacturing industries, employment generally was brisker in the first few months of 1938 than in the same period of 1937, but as the year progressed, this favourable situation was not maintained and the indexes for logging, transportation and construction averaged rather lower than in 1937. In mining, trade and services, however, employment throughout the year was slightly more active.

The following shows index numbers of employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the months for which statistics are available, together with those for Canada and the Maritime Provinces as a whole in the same months (1926 = 100).

<u>1937</u>	<u>Prince Edward Island</u>	<u>Nova Scotia</u>	<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Canada</u>
May 1	79.9	122.3	98.2	110.7	106.3
June 1	82.0	124.4	121.4	122.0	114.3
July 1	79.7	138.3	136.1	135.8	119.1
Aug. 1	82.5	131.5	140.8	134.3	120.0
Sept. 1	87.9	133.5	140.5	135.4	123.2
Oct. 1	100.6	132.7	139.5	134.9	125.7
Nov. 1	83.0	124.9	132.8	127.3	125.2
Dec. 1	79.4	127.6	118.9	122.5	121.6
<u>1938</u>					
Jan. 1	73.2	118.3	115.3	115.8	113.4
Feb. 1	76.0	116.4	109.6	112.3	110.4
Mar. 1	83.6	115.0	101.6	108.3	107.8
Apr. 1	80.0	115.6	90.5	103.6	105.0
May 1	72.6	116.5	98.3	107.3	107.4
June 1	82.0	122.5	98.6	110.9	111.9
July 1	104.6	126.6	105.4	116.7	113.5
Aug. 1	99.2	118.3	106.6	112.6	112.1
Sept. 1	112.7	122.2	102.4	113.2	115.1
Oct. 1	106.6	124.4	102.8	114.5	116.7
Nov. 1	95.0	123.6	100.3	112.6	114.6
Dec. 1	85.4	121.5	97.2	109.8	114.0
Average, 1938	89.2	120.1	102.4	111.5	111.8

Proportion of employees reported in these provinces in 1938, to total employees reported in the Dominion as a whole:-

0.2	4.3	3.1	7.6	100.0
-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Quebec. - The variations in employment reported in Quebec during 1938 differed from those of 1937, when uninterrupted improvement was indicated from May 1 to Nov. 1, as compared with only five general increases in payrolls in the year under review. However, until midsummer, the 1938 index was higher each month than at the same date in 1937; this position was reversed during the last five months, but the average for the year stood at 117.0, or 1.6 points above the 1937 figure. In 1936 the mean was 100.7, and in the preceding year it was 95.4.

The labour forces of the 2,623 co-operating employers varied between 299,694 and 344,421 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity on Apr. 1 and Dec. 1, respectively, averaging 327,950 for the twelve months; the 1937 average payroll of the 2,435 reporting firms was 321,056.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was not quite so active in 1938 as in 1937, but was brisker than in 1936 and immediately preceding years. As in 1937, the index was slightly higher than in the Dominion as a whole, being also fractionally above the figure for Ontario. The 1938 index in Quebec averaged 113.0, as compared with 115.0 in 1937, but with 103.3 in 1936. In the first few months of the year, employment in practically all groups of manufacturing was in greater volume than in the same period of 1937, but from the spring this comparison became unfavourable. However, in most cases industrial activity continued in 1938 at a higher level than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930.

The index in communications was unchanged from 1937. Transportation, on the whole, was very slightly brisker. In the logging group, activity was substantially less in most months, the index averaging 223.7, compared with 324.0 in 1937, the highest yet recorded. The extractive industries continued

active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 246.8, as against 246.2 in the year before. Construction showed recovery, being brisker than in most other years of the record; an important programme of road construction work was undertaken in 1937 and 1938, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services and trade was maintained at a higher level than in the preceding year, while these industries both reported improvement over 1936 and earlier years for which data are available.

Ontario. - An average staff of 444,140 employees was registered by the 4,700 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 113.7 in 1938, or 4.6 points lower than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 4,528 co-operating establishments had averaged 460,362. Employment, on the whole, showed less fluctuation during 1938 than in the preceding twelve months, the index showing a range of about eight points, compared with that of nearly 23 points in 1937. Conditions each month until May 1 were better than in the corresponding month of 1937, after which a deterioration in that comparison was indicated, although the situation generally continued better than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported lowered activity as compared with 1937, but showed improvement over 1936. In previous years, the Ontario manufacturing index slightly exceeded that for factory employment in the second great manufacturing province - Quebec, but in 1938 the latter reported a slightly higher level than was recorded in Ontario.

Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber, textile and iron and steel divisions was quieter throughout the year than in 1937, but with the exception of textiles, these industries reported greater activity than in 1936. Iron and steel afforded more employment than in any other year since 1929, except 1937; the Ontario index for that industry was higher than in any other of the economic areas, being also above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index for iron and steel averaged 108.7, as compared with 114.8 in 1937, 94.7 in 1936, and with 58.3 at the 1933 minimum, while the maximum was 130.5 in 1929.

Operations in logging camps were quiet during most of 1938, following the unusual activity of 1937, when the average index was 147.7, compared with 119.9 in the year under review. Employment in mining was at its eighteen-year maximum, the index averaging 252.3, as compared with 246.3 in 1937, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment during the year just passed. The number having work in communications and transportation was moderately smaller than in 1937. Construction was quieter than in 1937; here also the index was lower than that for all industries in the province, averaging 99.2 in 1938, when the general index was 113.7. Services reported improvement over 1937, while a slightly downward trend was shown in trade.

Prairie Provinces. - Employment in the Prairie Provinces was lower in four months, but higher in the remaining months of 1938 than in the preceding year; the index averaged 100.0, compared with 99.3 in both 1937 and 1936. The 1,520 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 127,520 persons during the year, while in 1937, the 1,466 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 126,554 workers. During 1938 and for some months of the preceding year, separate data were prepared for each of these provinces; in the year under review, the firms in Manitoba reported 45.5 p.c. of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan, 22.4 p.c. and in Alberta, 32.1 p.c. of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces. The following are the indexes for these provinces, with data also for the Prairie area as a unit and for the Dominion. (1926 = 100).

<u>1937</u>	<u>Manitoba</u>	<u>Saskatchewan</u>	<u>Alberta</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>Canada</u>
June 1	97.4	103.9	99.4	99.3	114.3
July 1	100.3	110.2	105.7	104.0	119.1
Aug. 1	99.0	118.8	107.1	105.6	120.0
Sept. 1	100.2	128.3	111.0	109.4	123.2
Oct. 1	99.2	120.4	112.2	107.6	125.7
Nov. 1	99.3	115.9	110.5	106.2	125.2
Dec. 1	96.0	99.8	108.0	100.5	121.6

1938	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Prairie Provinces	Canada
Jan. 1	92.4	97.8	100.8	96.2	113.4
Feb. 1	91.1	89.0	94.4	91.7	110.4
Mar. 1	91.0	90.4	95.2	92.2	107.8
Apr. 1	89.2	87.4	91.0	89.4	105.0
May 1	90.3	89.2	95.0	91.5	107.4
June 1	93.7	100.2	100.1	97.0	111.9
July 1	96.5	102.9	102.9	99.8	113.5
Aug. 1	97.3	116.1	109.2	104.9	112.1
Sept. 1	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.2	115.1
Oct. 1	100.1	142.0	114.2	113.2	116.7
Nov. 1	97.6	132.2	108.1	108.1	114.6
Dec. 1	95.4	114.1	108.9	103.5	114.0
Average, 1938	94.6	108.1	102.8	100.0	111.8

Proportion of Employees reported in these provinces in 1938, to total employees reported in the Dominion as a whole:-

5.4	2.7	3.8	11.9	100.0
-----	-----	-----	------	-------

Activity in logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1937 or 1936. On the other hand, manufacturing was quieter; within this group, there were advances in lumber mills; pulp and paper, including printing and publishing, showed practically no change on the whole, while textile and iron and steel plants reported curtailment.

British Columbia. -- The 1,108 firms making returns in British Columbia employed an average working force of 88,938 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 90,554 was reported by 1,074 employers; the 1938 index averaged 104.2, as compared with 106.8 in 1937. In these years, the employment level was higher than in any other year since 1930.

Manufacturing as a whole indicated lowered activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper and textile divisions showed curtailment, although some improvement was noted in iron and steel and other factories. Partly owing to conditions abroad and partly as a result of serious bush fires in the summer of 1938, logging afforded less employment than in 1937; during part of the last two years, government forestry camps were operated in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients. Mining continued active, employment therein attaining an unusually high level. Communications and services were slightly brisker than in 1937, when the mean index in each of these had been higher than for several years past. On the other hand, construction continued dull, and transportation and trade did not provide work for so many persons as in 1937.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas in recent years is depicted in Chart 10, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

8. -- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

While improvement over 1937 was reported in Montreal and Quebec City, this was due in the main to an increased programme of unemployment relief works; the activity connected with the Eucharistic Congress during the summer also helped the situation in Quebec. The remaining six centres for which data are segregated -- Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver -- reported curtailment; the decline in the index ranged from 0.6 p.c. in Toronto to 5.5 p.c. in Windsor. If the figures for the two Quebec Cities are eliminated from the cities' total, the percentage reduction in the other municipalities closely approximates that in the Dominion as a whole.

Despite the gains from 1937 in Montreal and Quebec City, the indexes in those centres, and in five of the others for which separate tabulations are made, were lower than the general index, Windsor being the exception.

As was pointed out in the 1937 Annual Review of Employment, activity in the leading cities taken as a unit, which in the pre-depression years was at practically the same level as general industrial employment, has since 1934 lagged. Three factors probably contribute largely to this situation, the first two being of greatest importance: (1) the higher-than average level of employment existing in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food-canning and highway construction and maintenance, (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in most cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

While the index for the eight cities continues below that for Canada as a whole, the discrepancy was rather less in 1938 than it had been in 1937, approximating that shown in 1936. The general index in 1937 had been lowered by the employment level in the cities, while in 1938 the reverse was the case, an index from which the cities' figures are eliminated showing a falling-off of 4.1 points as compared with that of 2.3 points in the general index.

The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and outside these centres, in the peak year, 1929, and in recent years:- (1926 = 100).

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7

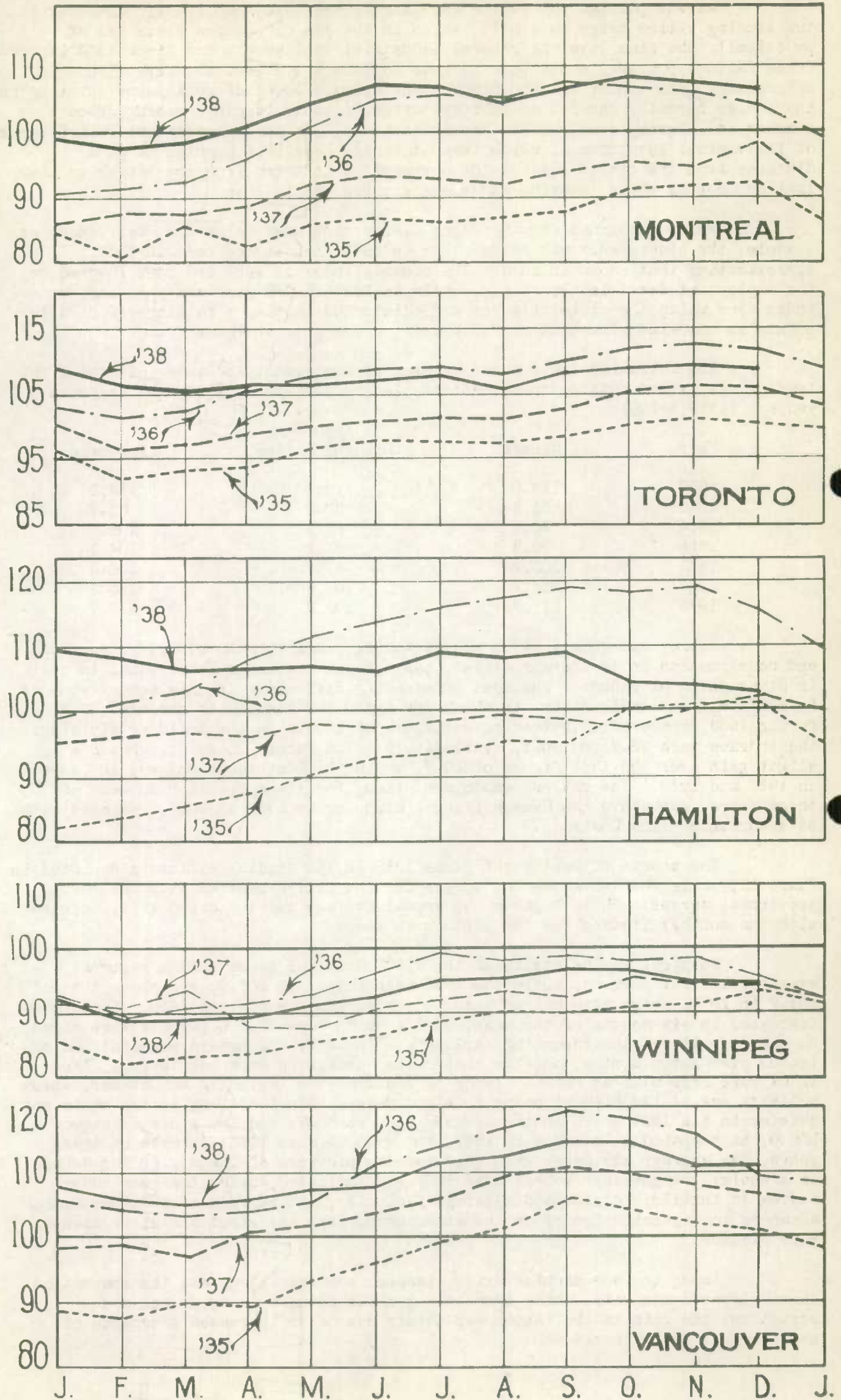
Employment generally in manufacturing, communications, trade, services and construction in the larger cities, has not yet reached a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison, as in 1937, was in construction, in which the index for the cities averaged 75.2 during 1938, compared with the Canada figure of 105.4; in the building division, the indexes were 52.7 and 60.1, respectively. The former, however, showed a slight gain over the 1937 figure of 50.9, while the Dominion index was the same in 1937 and 1938. The cities' employment index for transportation in each of these years, was above the Canada figure, standing in 1938 at 90.7, compared with 84.4 throughout the Dominion.

The course of employment since 1935 in the leading cities is depicted in Chart 11, while Chart 5 shows the curves for the cities plotted with the provincial curves. Table 2 gives the annual average indexes since 1921, together with the monthly figures for the last three years.

Montreal. - The staffs of the 1,507 Montreal firms making returns averaged 157,711 persons, while the 1938 mean index, at 103.9, was above that of 101.2 in 1937, being also higher than in any earlier year since 1930. Employment increased in six months of the year, during which some 20,000 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1937, the upward movement had extended over seven months, and the number then obtaining work was larger. The index rose from 97.5 at Feb. 1, 1938, to 108.2 at the beginning of October, when activity was at its highest point in eight years. Manufacturing on the whole was quieter in the last seven months of 1938 than in 1937, and the index averaged 106.0, as compared with 106.9 in 1937, but with 95.8 in 1936; in each of these years, the average was lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole. Slight improvement over 1937 was indicated during the year under review in textile, tobacco and beverage factories, and there were more pronounced advances in vegetable foods; on the other hand, iron and steel and other plants were slacker.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications and transportation showed lowered activity, while there was a small advance in trade and construction; the gain in the latter was mainly due to an increased programme of unemployment relief works.

EMPLOYMENT IN LEADING CITIES



years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business. During 1938, an upward movement was noted in only five months, the difference between the low and the high index of employment being seven points. The mean index for the year was 93.1, compared with 95.1 in 1937. The manufacturing division as a whole was slacker in every month of the year under review than in 1937; the largest declines occurred in iron and steel, food and textile factories. Transportation reported a smaller volume of employment, while there was little general change in trade or construction, the index for the former being insignificantly below, and for the latter insignificantly above that for 1937. An average staff of 40,078 was employed by the 493 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 40,803 employees in 484 establishments in 1937.

Vancouver. - Data were furnished by 466 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 35,443 workers, while in 1937 the means were 447 establishments and 35,753 employees. The 1938 index averaged 109.1. This was slightly lower than in 1937, but was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1930; there has not been in this comparison a corresponding diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver, where the comparative mildness of the winters attracts many transients in search of work or relief.

Manufacturing showed improvement during six months of 1938, when the index averaged 114.3, or one point higher than in 1937. During most of the year, the lumber trade was quiet, partly as a result of the war in China, and partly reflecting general business conditions. Other manufactures, on the whole, reported rather more employment; communications showed little general change; services reported a slightly higher level of employment, while curtailment was indicated in transportation, construction and trade.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 11 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

9. - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING

Employment in manufacturing showed only five general increases in 1938, compared with eight monthly advances in 1937, when factories had reported a higher level of activity than in any other year of the record except 1929. While the index averaged lower in 1938 than in the preceding year, it was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1929.

In the year under review, there was a variation of only some five points between the high and the low indexes, compared with a range of over 19 points in 1937, when employment had shown a higher maximum and a lower minimum. At the 1938 low, the index (for Jan. 1) was over six points above the Jan. 1, 1937 low, while last year's maximum index at Sept. 1 was rather more than seven points below that for the same month in the preceding year. While the average index was in 1938 three p.c. lower than the 1937 average, it was 7.4 p.c. above that for 1936.

Statistics were received from 6,124 manufacturers employing, on the average, 565,222 operatives, as compared with the mean of 580,999 reported by the 5,927 establishments making returns in 1937. The 1938 index averaged 111.0 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 114.4 in the preceding year, 103.4 in 1936, 97.1 in 1935, 90.2 in 1934, 80.9 in 1933, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930, 117.1 in 1929 and 110.1 in 1928.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment, in most of which activity was generally lower than in 1937, but greater than in 1936 and immediately preceding years.

Animal Products - Edible. - Employment in this group showed advances during six months of 1938, the index rising from its minimum of 119.6 at Mar. 1 to 142.1 at the maximum at the beginning of August, while improvement was also shown at Dec. 1; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over six consecutive months, and employment had then attained a higher level. The mean index in the animal food group averaged 131.1 in 1938, compared with 133.3...

Quebec. - Employment in Quebec City during 1938 showed rather greater fluctuation than in 1937, the variation between the minimum and the maximum index amounting to over 21 points, as compared with that of 18 points in 1937, when the average index, at 100.3, was lower than the 1938 mean of 107.5. The staffs of the 184 employers furnishing data averaged 14,550, as compared with the mean of 13,399 reported by 177 firms in 1937. The holding of the Eucharistic Congress in Quebec during the summer stimulated employment in that city. Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the annual index standing at 105.7, as against 103.8 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1937, but other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Employment in transportation and construction was also brisker.

Toronto. - Employment advanced during seven months of 1938, but there were offsetting losses in the remaining months, so that the index at the close of the year was only fractionally higher than it had been at the beginning; the annual average index was slightly lower than in 1937. However, it was higher than in 1936 and earlier years since 1931. The employees of the 1,598 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 134,365, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,537 reporting employers was 134,202. The manufacturing division showed little change on the whole from 1937, the average index being 106.5, compared with 106.8 in the preceding year. The 1938 mean in Toronto was much the same as in Montreal; in each of these centres, the index of factory employment was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, the food, textile and printing and publishing industries were quieter; iron and steel reported practically the same level of activity, while other industries showed a slightly upward tendency.

Transportation during 1938 reported a very small falling-off from the preceding year, the index averaging 96.4, as compared with 96.8 in 1937, but with 93.4 in 1936. Communications showed practically no general change. In construction, the mean index was 61.2, compared with 66.0 in the year before. Trading establishments recorded slightly less activity; the index averaged 127.5 in 1938, or 2.4 points lower than in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 132.6.

Ottawa. - There were advances in Ottawa during six months of last year, as compared with seven monthly increases in 1937; the average index, at 105.0, was 2.9 points lower than in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported rather less employment in all its divisions. Trade showed a little improvement, but construction was slacker. An average payroll of 13,926 workers was employed by the 204 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1937 average of 14,309, reported by 202 employers.

Hamilton. - Industrial activity in Hamilton showed curtailment during 1938, resulting in a lower level of employment than in 1937, although the index was higher than in any other year since 1930. The 1938 mean index was 106.8, compared with 112.1 in 1937, and with 98.3 in 1936. The 299 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 34,293 persons; in 1937, 291 establishments had 36,132 workers, on the average. Manufacturing was generally quieter than in 1937, all branches reporting lowered employment on the whole; the largest losses were in iron and steel and electrical apparatus. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was quiet, although some improvement was shown over 1937, when the index averaged 50.8, compared with 56.7 in the year under review. Trade on the whole afforded rather more employment than in 1937; this was mainly due to the situation indicated in the early months of 1938, the staffs recently reported having been smaller than in the same period of the year before.

Windsor. - The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 138.3, and the recorded payrolls of the 187 co-operating firms averaged 18,906 workers in 1938, compared with the mean index of 146.4, and 19,984 employees in 177 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general curtailment during the year under review, the index averaging 150.3, or 7.7 points lower than in 1937. Automobile and other factories showed lowered activity in most months. Construction continued quiet, the index standing at 46.8, as compared with 62.6 in the year before.

Winnipeg. - Industrial conditions in Winnipeg showed no betterment in 1938, employment being generally duller than in 1937, while the index again was lower than in any other of the municipal areas for which separate data are compiled. As the great distributing centre of the Prairie Provinces, this city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation of recent

in 1937, but with 123.5 in 1936. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants were not quite so active, while dairies showed some improvement. The payrolls of the 308 employers furnishing statistics averaged 25,319 workers, varying between 23,121 at Mar. 1 and 27,461 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 302 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 25,767 persons.

Leather and Products. - Leather factories, on the whole, afforded less employment during the year under review than in 1937, and the index was also slightly lower than in 1936. An average staff of 21,922 employees was recorded by the 306 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 107.1, as compared with 112.7 in 1937 and 108.3 in 1936. Footwear factories were not so active, and there were also employment losses in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products. - The seasonal advances indicated in the lumber trades in six months of 1938 were on a smaller scale than in 1937, while the declines in the remaining months were more pronounced. The index averaged 79.7, compared with 85.9 in 1937, but was rather higher than that of 76.9 in 1936. The payrolls of the 895 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 48,277 persons at the beginning of August, and 37,010 at Jan. 1, averaging 42,402 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1937 mean of 45,314 employed in 870 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, affected by declining demand for their products at home and abroad, were generally quieter than in 1937, and furniture and other lumber-using plants were also slacker.

Musical Instruments. - Employment in musical instrument factories was in slightly smaller volume than in 1937, according to statements from 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,404. The mean index stood at 49.2 in 1938, compared with 50.6 in 1937, but with 46.2 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible. - Employment in vegetable food factories was, on the whole, at much the same level as in 1937, when improvement had been shown over 1936. Canneries and sugar refineries showed some falling-off, but bakeries and chocolate and confectionery factories were rather busier. An average working force of 36,529 persons was reported by the 512 reporting employers, the number of operatives ranging between 31,166 at Mar. 1, and 47,788 at the beginning of September. The mean general index was 120.5 in 1938, compared with 120.9 in the year before.

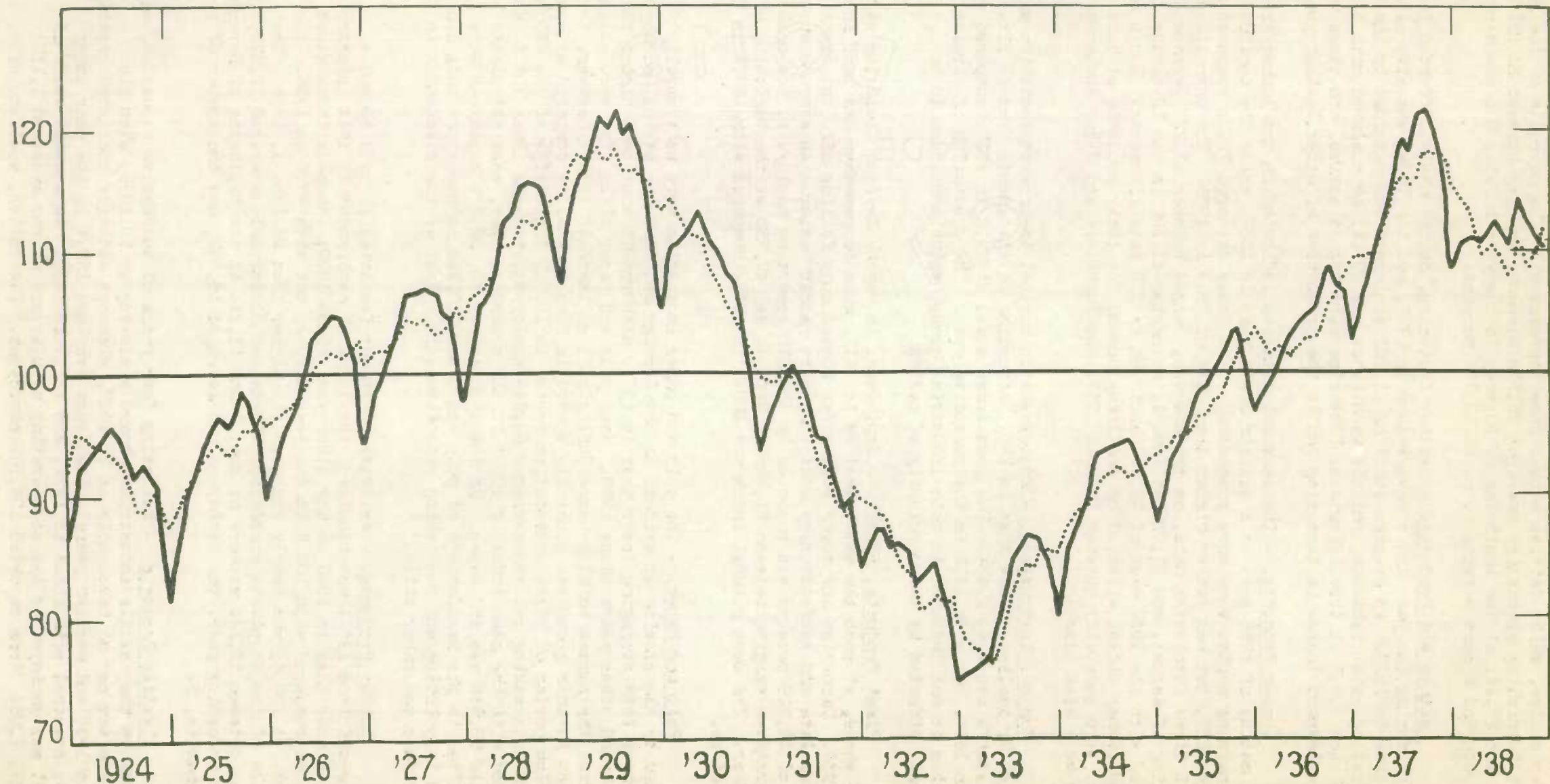
Pulp and Paper. - The pulp and paper industries were unfavourably affected by the slowing-up evident in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1938 averaging lower than in 1937, although it continued higher than in 1936 and other years since 1929. Many pulp and paper mills also were obliged to reduce the normal working hours during part at least of 1938. However, the movement in this group was generally upward in five months, as compared with an expansion period of eight consecutive months in 1937. The staffs of the 620 establishments making returns averaged 64,849 employees, and the index 106.3, as compared with the mean index of 109.7 in the preceding year, when 612 plants had reported 66,886 men and women. Of the 1938 aggregate, 28,875 employees were classified in the manufacture of pulp and paper, 10,414 in paper products and 25,560 in printing and publishing establishments. Most of the slackening in 1938 was in pulp and paper mills.

Rubber Products. - Activity in rubber factories in 1938 showed a falling-off from 1937; nevertheless, the level of employment in that industry continued higher than in 1936 or any other year since 1930; the mean index stood at 101.0, as compared with 106.6 in the year before, but with 97.8 in 1936. The Dec. 1 index, at 105.6, was nearly eight points higher than at Jan. 1, 1938. The payrolls of the 53 plants supplying information during 1938 averaged 12,683, ranging between 12,144 workers at Aug. 1 and 13,254 at the beginning of November. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 13,592, and the number of establishments, 54.

Textile Products. - Following four years of successive expansion, employment in the textile industries showed a slowing-up in 1938, when the situation was not so favourable as in 1937, although activity continued greater than in 1936 and earlier years. The index averaged 120.4 in the year under review, compared with 125.6 in 1937, and 117.7 in 1936. An average staff of 104,181 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,137; in 1937, 1,084 firms reported 108,165 employees. The cotton, woollen, silk,

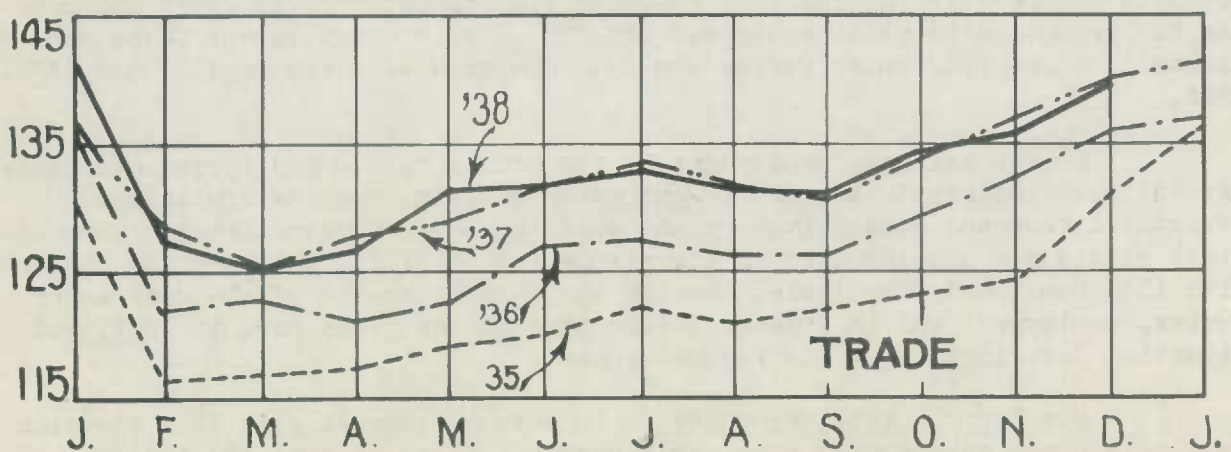
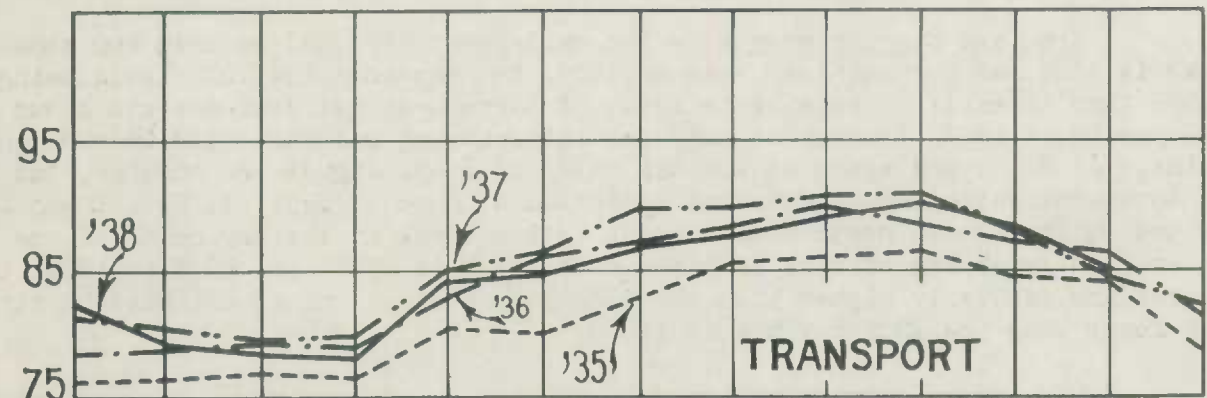
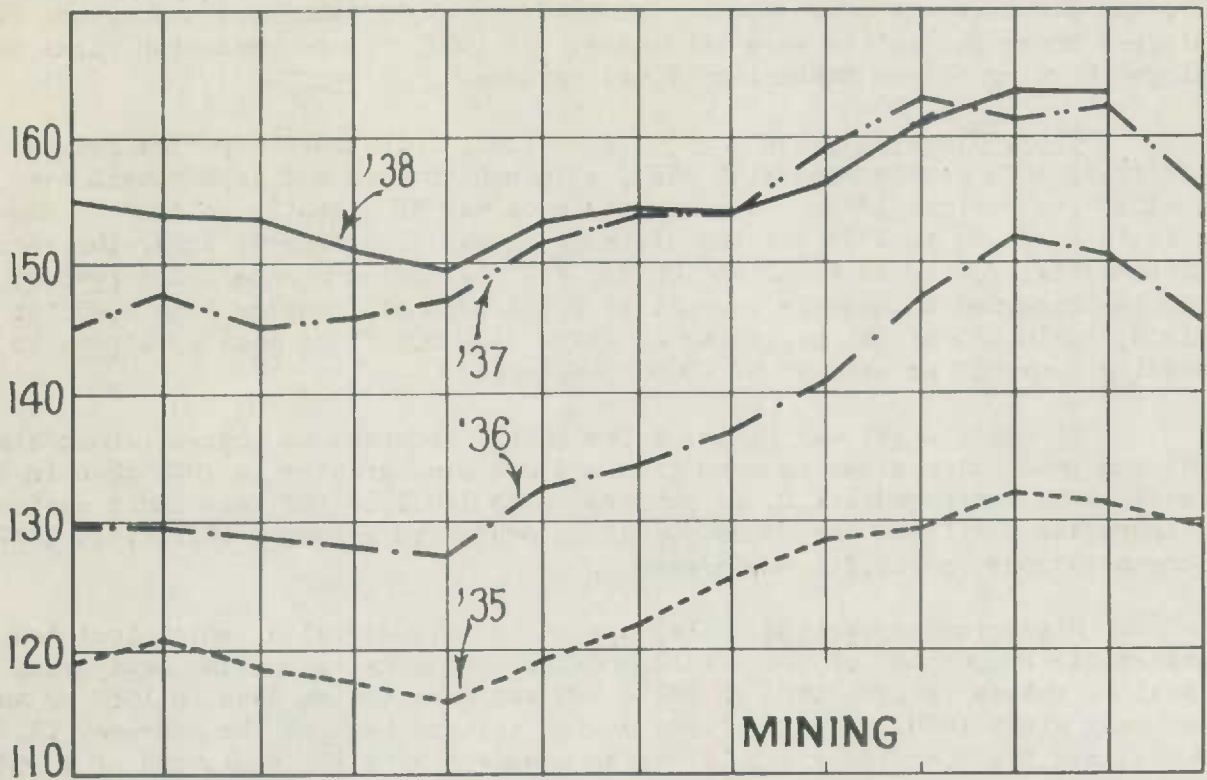
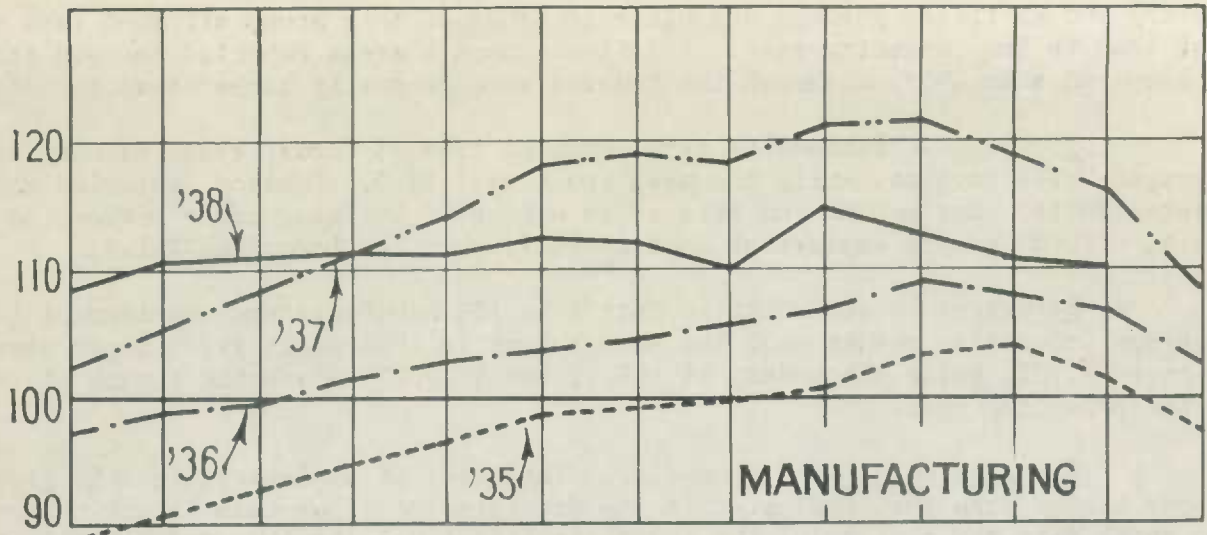
Chart 12

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1924-38



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.

EMPLOYMENT BY LEADING INDUSTRIES



hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group afforded less employment than in the preceding year. All five economic areas reported lowered activity as compared with 1937, although the indexes were generally higher than in 1936.

Tobacco. - Statements were compiled from 46 firms, whose working forces averaged 9,744 persons, while the mean index was 118.0. Tobacco factories were quieter during some months and brisker in others of the year under review, on the whole, affording more employment than in 1937, when the index was 111.4.

Beverages. - According to data from 139 manufacturers, employment in the beverage industries was in much the same volume in 1938 as in 1937; their staffs averaged 8,781, while the index, at 166.3, was slightly above the figure of 165.0 in the preceding year.

Chemical and Allied Products. - The level of employment in this group was rather higher than that indicated in the preceding year, or than in any other year for which data are available; the index averaged 158.4, as compared with 152.3 in 1937, the previous maximum. An average staff of 17,793 was reported by the 274 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1937, the co-operating firms had employed working forces numbering 17,054 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products. - These industries reported reduced activity in 1938 as compared with 1937, although they showed improvement over 1936 and other years since 1931. The average index was 86.4, while in 1937 it was 90.9, and in 1936, 79.6; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 212 factories recorded an average payroll of 9,594 persons, ranging from 8,452 at Mar. 1, 1938, to 10,555 at the beginning of July. The 206 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 10,068 employees.

Electric Light and Power. - The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was between five and six p.c. greater in 1938 than in 1937, when the index averaged 121.2, as compared with 128.1 in the year under review. The aggregate staffs of the 98 co-operating producers averaged 16,201; in 1937, 96 organizations had 15,315 employees.

Electrical Apparatus. - Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the establishments producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume in 1938 than in 1937, but was more active than in 1936 or any other year since 1930. The 126 firms making returns had, on the average, 18,754 workers, and the mean index was 137.9, as compared with 125 employers of 19,683 persons, and an annual index of 143.2 in 1937.

Iron and Steel Products. - The employment afforded by iron and steel works in 1938 was not equal to that of 1937, but exceeded the 1936 level, being also higher than in earlier years since 1930. A large seasonal decrease was shown at the opening of 1938, from which only partial recovery was indicated in subsequent months. At May 1 and again at the beginning of July, August and October, the trend was downward, while the improvement indicated at June 1, Sept. 1, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 was not sufficient to restore employment to its level at the beginning of the year. The average index was 99.6, as compared with 105.4 in 1937, and 89.2 in 1936; these figures are decidedly higher than the 1933 low of 61.1, but in all cases continued much lower than the 1929 maximum of 125.2.

The aggregate working force of the 899 manufacturers of iron and steel products co-operating during 1938 averaged 129,965 persons; in 1937, the mean of the 867 reporting establishments was 136,908. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 144, compared with 158 in 1937 and 137 in 1936.

On the average, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, automobile and other vehicle, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was quieter than in the same period of 1937, although the comparison with 1936 continued favourable. During the earlier months of the year under review, employment was in greater volume than in the first part of 1937, but the situation deteriorated as the year advanced.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products. - Employment generally in this division was well maintained as compared with earlier years of the record; the index averaged 155.9, as compared with 154.8 in 1937. The reported employees numbered 24,673, on the average, and were engaged in 180 establishments, as compared with the 1937 mean of 24,679 workers in 173 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded...

in only five months of last year, while the index showed comparatively little change from its minimum at Jan. 1 to its maximum at Sept. 1, standing at 160.3 at the latter, compared with 152.4 at the former date; in 1937, the range had been over 24 points to the high of 166.8 at Sept. 1.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. - There were gains in five months of 1938, when the employment index averaged 155.5, as compared with 146.9 in the preceding year. Statements were received from 109 firms whose staffs included 12,789 persons, while in 1937, a mean of 88 employers had 12,047 workers on their payrolls. Oil refineries continued active during the year just closed, raising employment in the non-metallic mineral industries to a level above that of most other manufacturing divisions.

Other Manufacturing Industries. - Fur factories on the whole reported a slowing-up in employment, the 1938 index averaging 91.6, as against 94.2 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products, on the other hand, showed a slight advance; the index stood at 139.9, or 2.4 points higher than in the preceding year.

LOGGING.

Employment in logging during 1937 showed unusual activity, from which there was a decided reaction in 1938, when the annual index stood at 142.8, as compared with 189.3 in 1937, the maximum for this record of eighteen years. The 1938 figure, however, was slightly higher than that of 138.7 in 1936; this was due to conditions in the winter of 1937-38. From the first of the year to Sept. 1, the trend was uniformly downward; improvement was noted during the last quarter of 1938, but this was not sufficient to restore the index to its position in the same period in any of the last few winters. A falling-off during 1933 was generally indicated except in the Prairie Provinces; to the curtailment resulting from general business conditions, was added a depressing factor in British Columbia, in the serious bush-fires during the summer when many camps were forced to close for a longer or shorter period. During the autumn, forestry camps for unemployed transients were opened in British Columbia, but employment in this province was quieter than in the same period of last year.

The working force of the 368 logging firms supplying information during 1938 averaged 41,130. The reported payrolls varied between 16,901 at Sept. 1 and 33,026 at the first of January. During 1937, the number employed by the 351 employers co-operating averaged 54,165.

In previous issues has been mentioned the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations, due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is probably greater than in previous years.

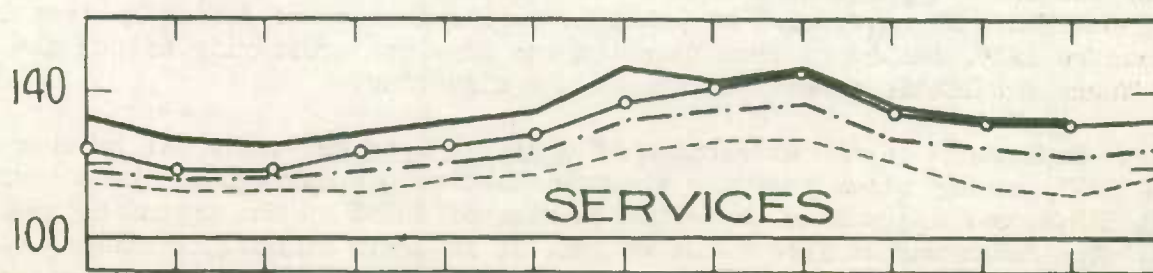
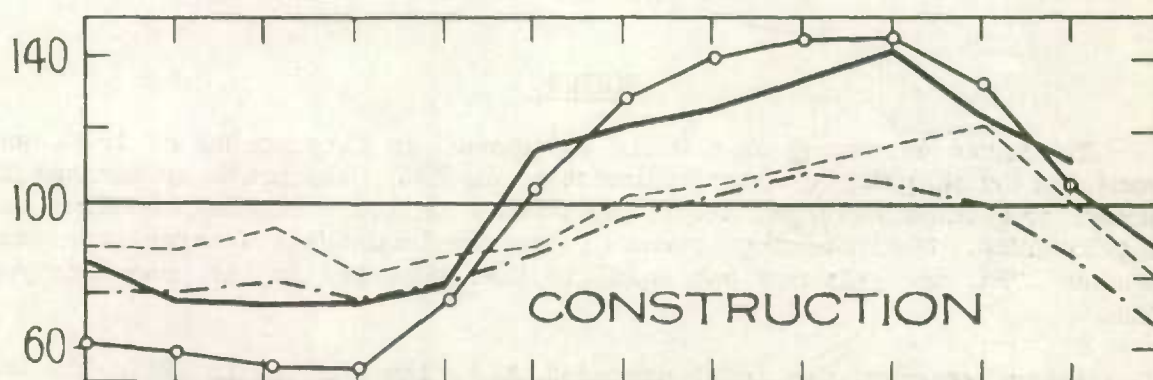
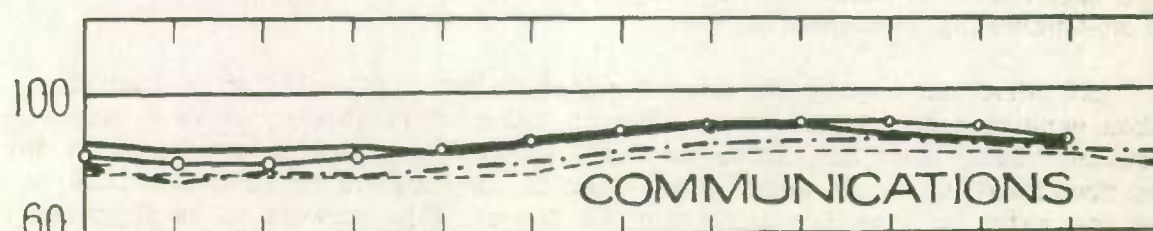
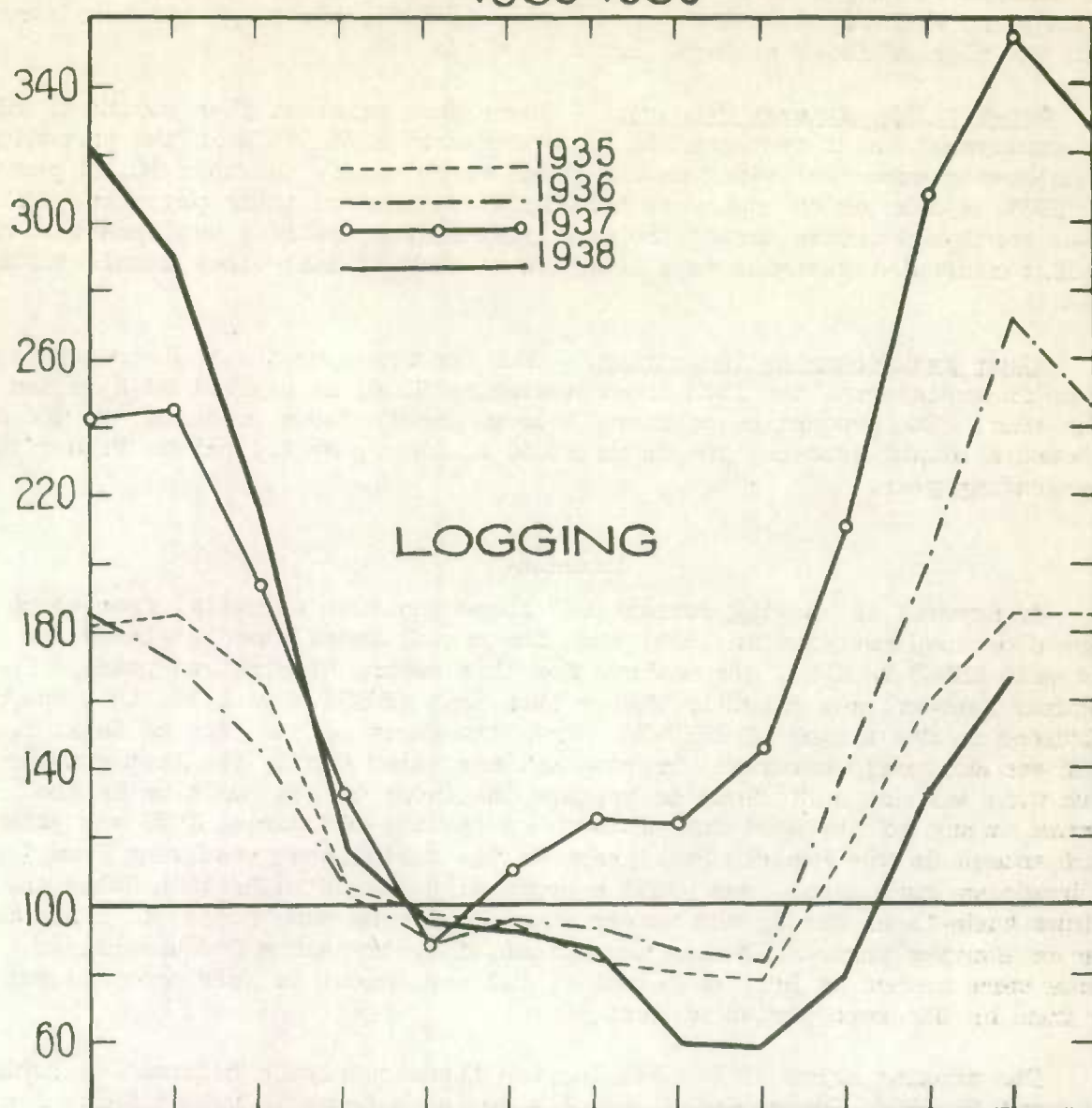
MINING.

The trend in mining as a whole was upward in five months of 1938, when employment was in slightly greater volume than in 1937, the previous maximum for this record: the index averaged 155.9, compared with 153.2 in the preceding year, and 136.5 in 1936. While mining is one of the few industries showing improvement in 1938 over 1937, the gain was not equal to that reported in the preceding year over 1936.

In coal-mining, the index averaged 90.4, the same as in 1937. The labour force of the 104 co-operating operators included 24,580 workers in 1938. The working time lost in industrial disputes in this industry was decidedly less in 1938 than in 1937, but apart from this, (which does not ordinarily affect the indexes) there was little general change in the situation.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was brisker than in 1937, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 317.8, was $14\frac{1}{2}$ points above the average of 303.3 in the preceding twelve months. The index varied from 303.6 at Jan. 1, to 335.5 at Nov. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during this period. The staffs of the 218 reporting firms averaged 38,903 during the year under review, compared with 37,071 in 219 mines during 1937. World monetary conditions continued to exert a stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

EMPLOYMENT BY LEADING INDUSTRIES 1935-1938



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

Chart 16

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRIES, 1924-1938

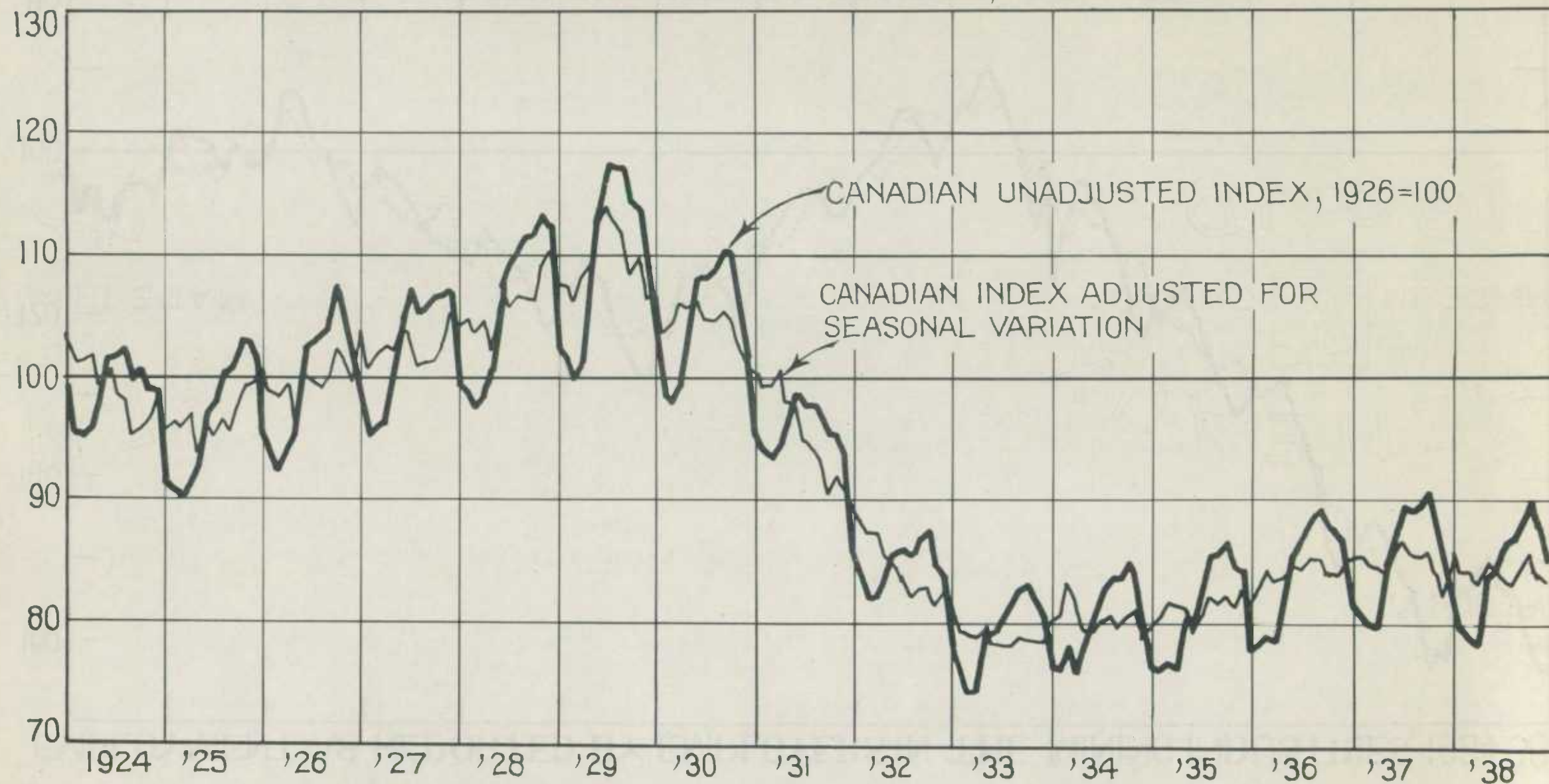
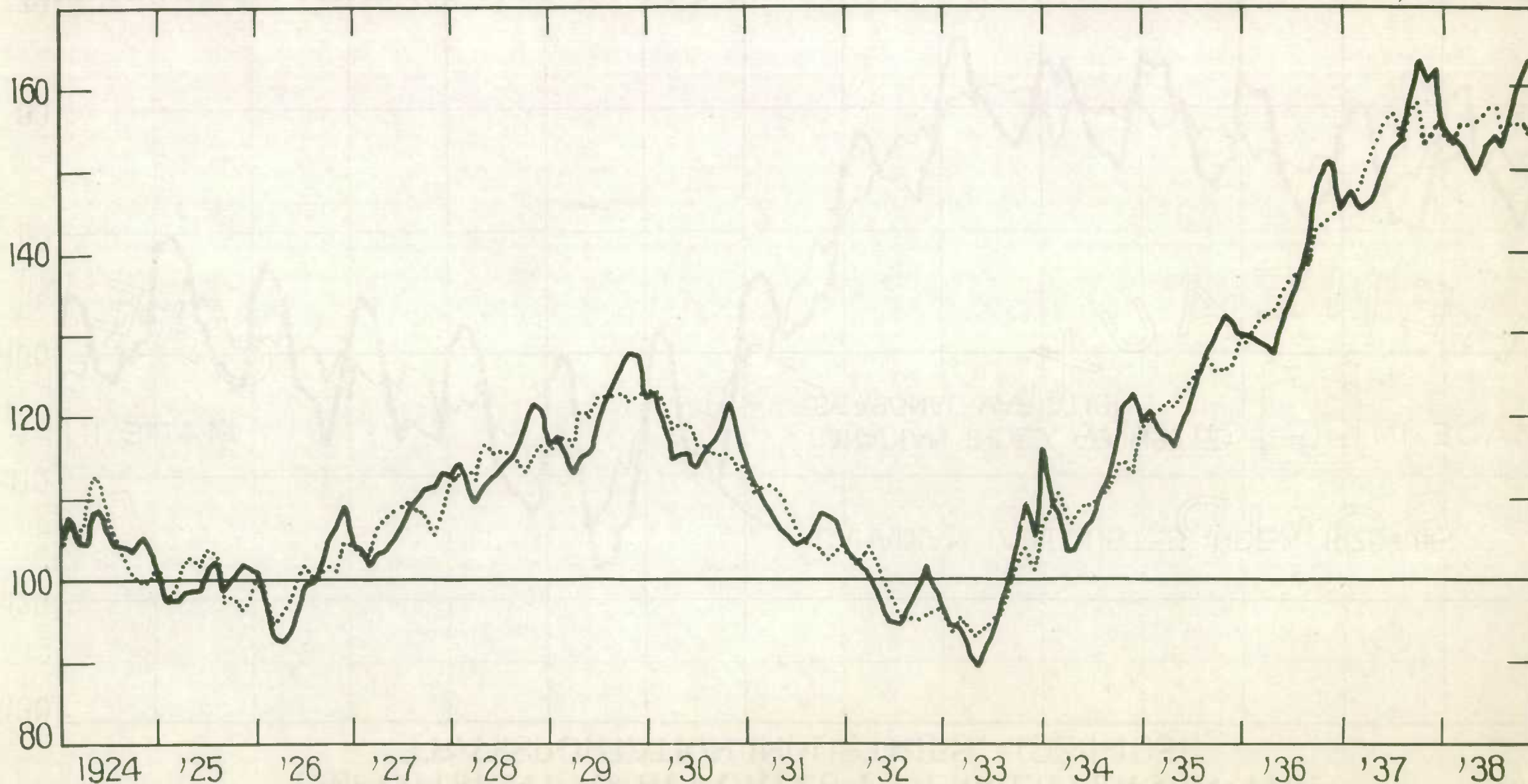


Chart 15

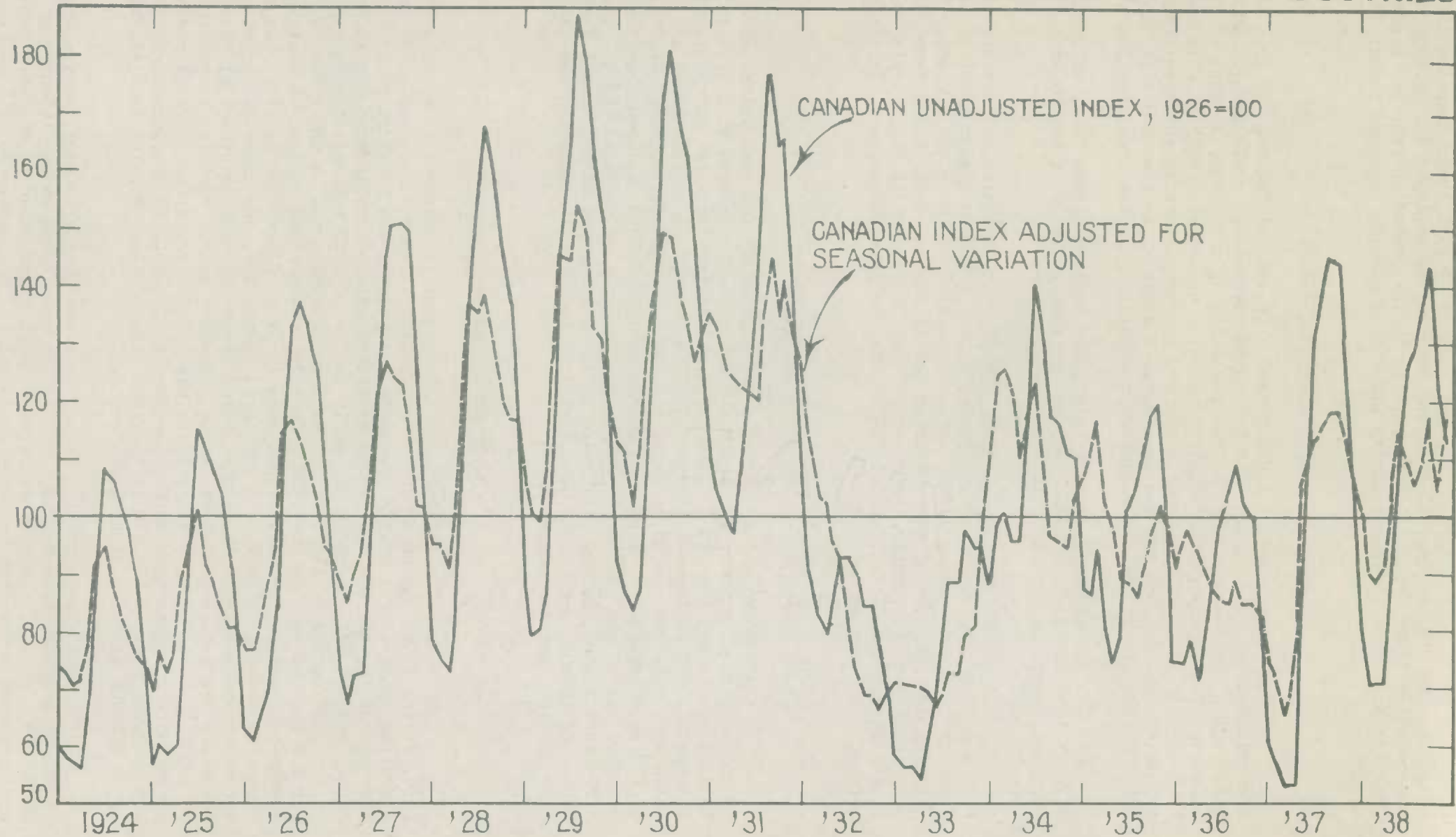
EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MINING INDUSTRIES, 1924-38



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.

Chart 17

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES



Non-metallic minerals, (other than coal), afforded less employment in 1938 than in 1937, although the situation continued better than in 1936 and immediately preceding years. The index averaged 126.3, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. lower than the 1937 figure of 133.6. An average payroll of 8,548 persons was employed during 1938 by the 101 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 9,214. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather lowered activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation index showed a fractional falling-off from 1937, but approximated the 1936 figure; the increased movement of grain brought about improvement during the season, but the transportation of many other classes of goods was quieter. The employment index averaged 84.4, as compared with 85.2 in 1937 and 84.1 in 1936. The 473 transportation and storage companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 101,677 workers, as compared with the mean of 102,436 reported by the 452 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 74.2, as compared with 75.7 in 1937 and 74.7 in 1936. An average working force of 59,006 employees was recorded, compared with 60,244 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 255 with a mean of 26,752 workers, reported a very slightly higher level of employment, the index averaging 118.1, as compared with 117.6 in the preceding year. Shipping and stevedoring also reported little change on the whole from 1937; the mean index was 87.1, while the reported staffs averaged 15,919, varying between 11,424 persons at Mar. 1, and 18,735 at the beginning of August. In the year before, the index was 86.8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported about the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, the index averaging 85.0, compared with 85.4 in 1937; in 1936, the mean had been 81.0. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,710 employees, of whom 17,201 were engaged on telephones and 5,509 on telegraphs. In the preceding year, the average employees numbered 22,760, of whom 17,270 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is much greater than on telegraphs.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction showed general advances in seven months of 1938, during which period approximately 86,400 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases had been recorded in six months, but the persons then added to the reported payrolls numbered about 109,000. Partly because employment in the early months of 1938 was better maintained than in the same period of 1937, the index for the twelve months under review, at 105.4, was 5.9 p.c. above that for 1937. In 1938, the persons engaged on Dominion-Provincial unemployment relief projects 1/ were fewer than in 1937, but considerable work was done by the provinces themselves, and under the grants-in-aid agreements made between the Dominion and the Provincial governments; road work generally was more active than in the preceding year. Building contractors reported no general change, while there was a further decline in railway construction and maintenance work. The forces of the 1,248 co-operating construction employers aggregated 125,919 in the year under review, varying from 84,953 at Mar. 1, to 171,898 at the beginning of October.

Building construction gained in seven months in 1938, showing the same number of monthly increases as in 1937; the mean index in the latest year and in 1937, (60.1 p.c. of the 1926 average), though higher than in the period 1932-1936, was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 810 reporting contractors was 24,889. In 1937, 753 contractors had reported an average of 24,640 employees.

1/ See footnote on page 15.

As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This is particularly true at the present time, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the National Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, generally afforded more employment than in 1937; the reported payrolls averaged 75,337, ranging between 40,468 at Mar. 1 and 110,263 at the beginning of October. In 1937, the average was 65,976. The 1938 indexes averaged 198.1, compared with 174.3 in 1937, 135.5 in 1936, 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934.

As already stated, employment in railway construction generally was not so active as in the preceding year. The working forces averaged 25,693, as compared with 27,664 in 1937. The reporting employers averaged 37, one fewer than in 1937. The mean index was 64.2, while in 1937 it was 69.2, and in 1936, 77.6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 508 firms, whose employees averaged 28,978. Expansion was shown during six months of the year under review, while employment in each month was slightly greater than in the same month of 1937. The index averaged 135.2, compared with 130.2 in the preceding year. Hotels and restaurants were somewhat busier than in 1937, and laundering and dry-cleaning establishments also reported greater activity.

TRADE.

Employment in trade continued to be well maintained during 1938. There were the usual recessions in the first few months of 1938, but the trend was upward from Apr. 1 to July 1, and further improvement was indicated in the last quarter. The payrolls of the 1,490 firms co-operating in 1938 averaged 112,113 persons, and the index, 132.6, compared with 132.1 in 1937.

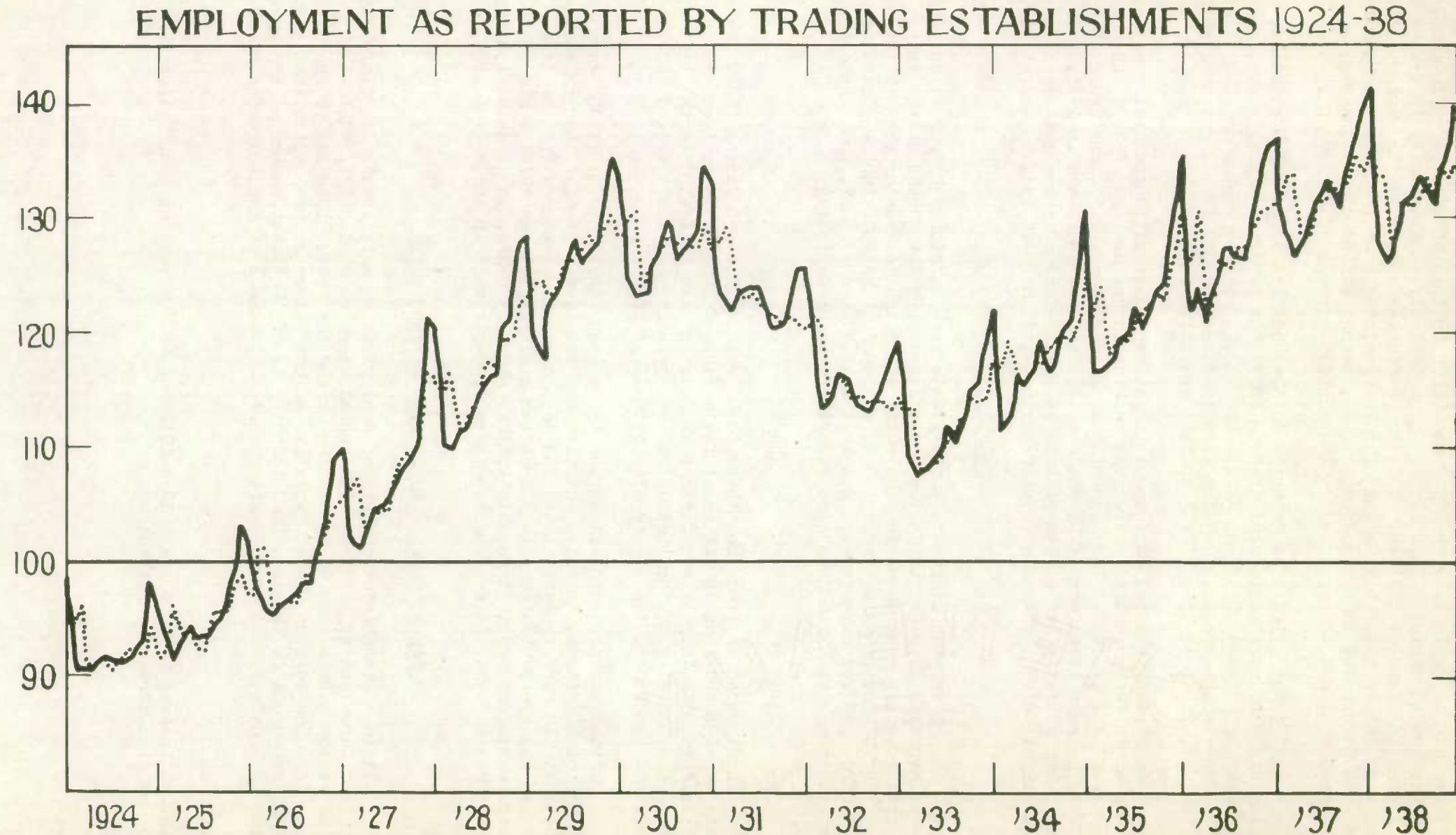
Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1938, 81,905 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1936-38, is shown in Table 4. 1/ The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1935 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Chart 18



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.

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1938.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4	99.1
Feb. 1	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1	98.4
Mar. 1	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4	98.9
Apr. 1	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9	97.4
May 1	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0	99.5
June 1	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2	102.0
July 1	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8	104.6
Aug. 1	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9	105.6
Sept. 1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3	107.1
Oct. 1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1	110.1
Nov. 1	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4	111.0
Dec. 1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5	110.1
Average, 1936	109.4	100.7	106.7	99.3	101.1	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4	103.8
Feb. 1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3	104.1
Mar. 1	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2	102.8
Apr. 1	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5	103.0
May 1	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4	106.3
June 1	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2	114.3
July 1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1	119.1
Aug. 1	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9	120.0
Sept. 1	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2	123.2
Oct. 1	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9	125.7
Nov. 1	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5	125.2
Dec. 1	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5	121.6
Average, 1937	121.0	115.4	118.3	99.3	106.8	114.1
1938 - Jan. 1	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8	113.4
Feb. 1	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4	110.4
Mar. 1	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2	107.8
Apr. 1	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2	105.0
May 1	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8	107.4
June 1	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1	111.9
July 1	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0	113.5
Aug. 1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1	112.1
Sept. 1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0	115.1
Oct. 1	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3	116.7
Nov. 1	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5	114.6
Dec. 1	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8	114.0
Average, 1938	111.5	117.0	113.7	100.0	104.2	111.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1938.

7.4 30.8 41.3 12.2 8.3 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1938.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Jan. 1	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	103.3
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
Average, 1936	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	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	114.3
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
Average, 1937	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Jan. 1	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
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Average, 1938	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1938.								
	15.1	1.5	12.7	1.3	3.0	1.9	3.8	3.3

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1938.

		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average		87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.8	88.8
1922 - Average		88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average		96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average		92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average		93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average	1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average		103.4	103.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average		110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average		117.1	123.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average		109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average		95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average		84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average		80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average		90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average		97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Jan.	1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9	99.1
Feb.	1	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6	98.4
Mar.	1	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1	98.9
Apr.	1	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0	97.4
May	1	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3	99.5
June	1	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1	102.0
July	1	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3	104.6
Aug.	1	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3	105.6
Sept.	1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3	107.1
Oct.	1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6	110.1
Nov.	1	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0	111.0
Dec.	1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0	110.1
Average, 1936		103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Jan.	1	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9	103.8
Feb.	1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4	104.1
Mar.	1	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1	102.8
Apr.	1	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5	103.0
May	1	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4	106.3
June	1	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5	114.3
July	1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4	119.1
Aug.	1	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2	120.0
Sept.	1	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9	123.2
Oct.	1	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4	125.7
Nov.	1	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0	125.2
Dec.	1	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6	121.6
Average, 1937		114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Jan.	1	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7	113.4
Feb.	1	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9	110.4
Mar.	1	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0	107.8
Apr.	1	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1	105.0
May	1	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3	107.4
June	1	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5	111.9
July	1	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3	113.5
Aug.	1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1	112.1
Sept.	1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0	115.1
Oct.	1	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5	116.7
Nov.	1	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6	114.6
Dec.	1	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7	114.0
Average, 1938		111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1938.

51.7 4.4 7.0 2.1 9.4 11.5 2.6 11.3 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938 (1926=100).

Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 6						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING -	96.8	98.5	99.5	101.1	102.7	103.4	54.2
Animal products - edible	110.0	108.5	107.2	109.7	115.9	127.2	2.6
Fur and products	94.5	81.3	81.3	88.6	91.4	97.2	.2
Leather and products	96.1	104.5	111.7	111.6	112.7	109.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	95.8	108.1	116.3	115.9	116.5	110.9	1.6
Lumber and products	63.3	65.9	65.9	67.6	73.2	81.1	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	51.2	55.3	55.3	57.1	64.7	74.7	2.6
Furniture	79.8	78.7	77.6	77.1	76.6	80.4	.7
Other lumber products	88.0	88.9	89.7	93.2	97.6	102.2	1.1
Musical instruments	51.6	41.9	42.0	35.7	36.6	36.5	.1
Plant products - edible	97.6	96.4	96.7	97.1	102.2	107.4	3.2
Pulp and paper products	96.7	96.2	96.3	97.6	99.2	100.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	85.3	83.9	84.8	85.8	88.8	91.4	2.8
Paper products	110.5	112.8	114.5	117.6	119.1	117.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	106.9	106.8	105.3	106.2	106.0	106.7	2.8
Rubber products	92.0	94.0	95.5	96.1	96.0	96.5	1.3
Textile products	113.3	115.2	116.9	118.7	118.6	116.4	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	135.5	134.8	132.3	132.3	132.6	128.5	3.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	97.0	95.6	93.8	92.8	92.0	89.0	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	138.8	143.4	139.7	142.3	140.6	136.8	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	540.6	529.1	519.0	519.8	527.9	513.2	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	123.3	120.4	123.0	124.7	123.8	121.2	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	93.9	100.8	105.9	108.9	108.8	106.8	3.3
Other textile products	89.6	92.3	94.8	98.2	99.0	102.0	1.1
Tobacco	137.0	135.7	138.8	124.2	108.3	92.7	1.0
Beverages	140.6	133.3	129.9	133.2	139.0	136.8	.6
Chemicals and allied products	131.1	130.2	132.5	135.7	140.1	141.9	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	67.6	64.4	67.5	71.4	79.7	86.0	1.0
Electric light and power	111.5	110.7	111.5	112.5	113.6	113.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	120.4	115.4	115.9	116.0	117.3	123.3	1.4
Iron and steel products	84.9	89.8	90.6	93.2	94.1	90.9	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	108.0	113.9	110.6	113.8	115.2	104.3	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	93.4	95.5	98.0	99.5	100.9	102.7	1.2
Agricultural implements	62.2	65.5	65.5	66.5	67.4	65.5	.6
Land vehicles	83.9	90.3	91.3	94.8	94.9	90.8	5.7
Automobiles and parts	119.9	138.2	135.8	149.3	154.1	139.0	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.7	59.0	63.5	63.5	63.1	61.7	.2
Heating appliances	86.2	95.1	99.6	105.6	107.0	108.3	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	82.9	83.6	81.8	81.3	84.1	86.2	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	92.1	92.7	98.6	98.7	100.6	95.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	83.2	85.6	85.9	88.2	89.9	88.8	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	122.1	123.2	127.1	131.5	126.8	130.1	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	134.6	130.3	130.2	130.8	133.1	137.6	1.4
Miscellaneous	116.8	116.7	117.7	121.5	124.7	127.9	6.6
LOGGING	183.4	173.1	147.0	102.6	88.6	94.1	2.7
MINING	129.9	129.4	129.1	128.2	127.4	132.1	6.3
Coal	94.7	94.6	92.1	88.6	84.3	83.9	2.3
Metallic ores	226.6	228.7	234.9	237.5	243.9	252.6	3.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.4	93.9	89.8	92.0	93.1	109.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	79.3	77.2	77.7	77.7	78.4	80.0	2.2
Telegraphs	87.9	84.9	85.6	86.0	86.3	89.5	.5
Telephones	77.0	75.2	75.6	75.5	76.3	77.5	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	77.9	78.2	78.9	78.5	82.8	85.4	10.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	111.9	113.5	113.6	113.2	114.8	115.8	2.7
Steam railways	71.7	71.6	72.7	72.2	72.3	74.5	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.8	89.5	95.8	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	74.8	74.4	78.2	71.8	79.4	87.0	10.6
Building	56.0	53.6	52.1	52.2	55.6	52.0	2.2
Highway	119.4	109.0	112.6	111.9	124.0	129.8	5.0
Railway	52.4	63.4	72.9	54.8	62.1	82.7	3.4
SERVICES	118.0	116.4	117.5	118.5	120.4	123.0	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	114.6	112.5	113.6	111.2	111.8	114.7	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	122.5	120.3	120.9	127.6	132.3	135.3	1.1
TRADE	135.9	121.6	123.1	121.0	123.3	127.1	10.5
Retail	147.9	128.0	130.4	127.2	129.7	134.5	7.7
Wholesale	107.8	106.8	106.3	106.7	108.8	110.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.1	98.4	98.9	97.4	99.5	102.0	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938. (1926=100)-Cont'd.
Note:-For the relative importance in 1936 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 6						Aver.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	104.7	104.9	105.9	109.0	107.7	107.0	103.4
Animal products - edible	134.4	142.5	136.9	129.0	132.8	128.4	123.5
Fur and products	97.1	94.0	89.2	87.3	87.6	95.5	90.4
Leather and products	106.0	108.2	112.2	112.4	109.0	106.0	108.3
Boots and shoes	106.3	110.8	114.6	114.3	107.6	103.2	110.0
Lumber and products	86.8	87.4	87.1	85.3	81.4	77.7	76.9
Rough and dressed lumber	81.3	83.8	82.0	79.2	72.5	67.2	68.7
Furniture	81.8	83.1	84.4	87.3	88.8	90.3	82.2
Other lumber products	108.2	102.2	104.9	102.9	103.7	100.8	98.5
Musical instruments	44.7	49.6	53.3	56.0	55.9	50.2	46.2
Plant products - edible	112.7	120.3	133.3	161.4	136.9	122.5	115.4
Pulp and paper products	102.4	104.3	103.6	104.7	105.8	105.5	101.1
Pulp and paper	95.0	98.3	96.3	97.6	98.3	96.7	91.8
Paper products	120.6	121.4	123.4	125.5	127.1	127.9	119.9
Printing and publishing	105.8	106.4	106.3	106.8	108.4	109.5	106.8
Rubber products	97.3	98.7	101.5	103.2	101.5	101.2	97.8
Textile products	115.9	113.7	118.8	122.0	121.5	120.8	117.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	131.1	129.1	133.5	132.7	132.7	136.2	132.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.5	91.1	93.9	93.7	94.7	97.8	93.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	135.4	140.5	145.3	146.6	145.3	150.0	141.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	507.8	496.8	514.4	516.2	512.0	517.2	517.8
Hosiery and knit goods	122.3	120.2	124.0	126.5	128.0	128.2	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	104.4	101.6	110.1	115.0	113.5	109.0	106.6
Other textile products	95.7	94.2	94.3	103.1	101.3	97.7	96.9
Tobacco	93.6	100.9	95.4	91.9	91.9	119.5	110.8
Beverages	137.9	143.8	139.2	141.8	147.3	157.2	140.0
Chemicals and allied products	139.5	138.3	139.3	141.0	144.2	143.7	138.1
Clay, glass and stone products	87.9	88.4	88.9	87.5	84.0	82.3	79.6
Electric light and power	118.3	122.3	124.1	123.2	121.1	117.5	116.7
Electrical apparatus	128.4	120.8	124.4	126.3	126.3	125.0	121.6
Iron and steel products	89.3	85.5	83.1	87.2	89.8	92.1	89.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	104.6	107.3	107.4	113.7	117.8	120.9	111.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.6	106.9	106.5	109.0	109.4	110.4	103.2
Agricultural implements	63.1	51.6	45.5	45.3	44.9	51.8	57.9
Land vehicles	86.4	78.8	74.2	79.7	83.7	87.1	86.3
Automobiles and parts	124.2	99.5	92.0	111.5	127.4	140.5	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64.1	67.4	56.6	65.8	63.7	61.0	61.4
Heating appliances	108.2	112.8	105.8	121.3	126.8	121.6	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	87.5	90.1	91.9	90.7	89.5	85.6	86.3
Foundry and machine shop products	92.2	93.2	96.7	94.8	102.1	104.7	96.8
Other iron and steel products	90.3	89.8	93.2	94.1	94.1	95.3	89.9
Non-ferrous metal products	135.1	137.3	139.3	142.7	141.1	140.4	133.1
Non-metallic mineral products	142.2	143.6	143.7	145.9	143.3	142.5	138.2
Miscellaneous	132.3	133.1	133.0	134.9	133.6	133.5	127.1
LOGGING	93.4	85.0	82.7	141.7	206.9	265.7	138.7
MINING	134.1	137.9	140.2	147.9	151.8	150.3	136.5
Coal	83.6	85.4	85.7	92.7	95.5	96.2	89.8
Metallic ores	258.0	265.6	272.7	281.3	286.7	283.7	256.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	115.1	119.0	120.5	128.5	133.9	126.7	110.1
COMMUNICATIONS	82.4	84.1	86.0	84.6	83.1	81.7	81.0
Telegraphs	94.7	97.0	99.6	97.1	94.9	92.0	91.3
Telephones	79.1	80.7	82.5	81.3	80.0	79.0	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	87.1	88.7	89.4	88.3	87.1	86.5	84.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	117.5	120.0	121.2	122.7	120.7	119.8	117.1
Steam railways	76.0	77.8	79.0	77.9	75.8	75.1	74.7
Shipping and stevedoring	98.7	98.1	96.1	91.6	94.8	95.2	84.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	97.4	102.9	109.0	103.9	99.6	80.1	88.2
Building	51.3	57.4	60.1	61.4	61.0	51.5	55.4
Highway	147.7	152.1	161.9	159.5	165.1	133.5	135.5
Railway	97.5	103.6	109.6	95.0	77.9	59.4	77.6
SERVICES	131.7	135.8	137.5	127.4	124.9	122.4	124.5
Hotels and restaurants	128.7	137.1	139.6	121.5	119.1	115.7	120.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	136.7	134.5	135.6	135.4	133.8	132.9	130.7
TRADE	127.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	132.0	136.0	127.5
Retail	134.4	132.2	132.3	136.1	139.5	145.3	134.8
Wholesale	111.0	112.9	112.9	114.8	115.0	114.9	110.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	104.6	105.6	107.1	110.1	111.0	110.1	103.7

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938 (1926=100)-Continued

Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	102.4	105.3	107.6	110.8	113.8	117.9	55.1
Animal products - edible	121.5	118.5	117.8	119.9	125.6	137.8	2.4
Fur and products	82.6	79.4	81.2	92.5	97.9	102.5	.2
Leather and products	97.8	108.6	114.2	117.3	117.8	117.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	96.8	111.2	118.2	120.9	120.1	120.2	1.5
Lumber and products	70.7	71.3	71.6	77.0	85.5	95.2	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	59.8	60.0	59.3	63.8	72.8	88.8	2.8
Furniture	81.8	85.3	86.0	88.3	88.3	89.2	.7
Other lumber products	96.1	95.5	98.7	109.6	113.2	120.1	1.2
Musical instruments	34.7	44.6	44.4	44.8	45.9	55.2	.1
Plant products - edible	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.8	103.7	112.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products	101.9	102.5	103.9	105.6	107.4	111.7	6.3
Pulp and paper	92.4	92.7	95.1	95.4	98.7	107.1	3.0
Paper products	120.7	123.0	127.4	133.1	133.0	133.0	1.0
Printing and publishing	107.8	108.5	107.3	109.6	110.1	110.5	2.3
Rubber products	95.8	97.5	101.1	102.1	104.6	108.9	1.3
Textile products	114.6	120.8	124.5	127.3	128.8	128.6	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.9	138.7	139.3	140.9	142.7	143.5	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	98.7	101.2	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	144.6	144.8	147.5	151.1	150.5	149.6	.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	508.0	537.4	545.5	547.4	548.9	541.4	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	118.5	121.7	124.1	125.7	128.6	127.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	100.4	108.8	115.7	120.3	120.4	120.3	3.3
Other textile products	89.7	101.0	107.1	110.3	112.3	110.3	1.0
Tobacco	127.0	129.5	123.7	105.4	101.7	99.4	.8
Beverages	158.0	153.9	150.2	153.7	154.3	154.3	.7
Chemicals and allied products	141.7	140.9	145.5	149.2	154.6	155.7	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	75.5	73.8	76.7	82.1	89.7	99.6	1.0
Electric light and power	113.5	112.2	112.3	111.3	114.3	119.4	1.4
Electrical apparatus	122.3	125.0	127.9	133.7	138.7	143.8	1.8
Iron and steel products	92.3	97.2	101.4	106.6	109.4	111.5	13.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	121.0	124.6	128.1	137.8	141.0	144.1	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.3	114.9	117.1	123.7	128.3	129.5	1.2
Agricultural implements	59.3	62.2	67.5	72.0	74.1	75.3	.6
Land vehicles	88.4	94.9	98.5	101.8	103.4	104.4	5.8
Automobiles and parts	149.0	157.1	161.8	166.8	164.9	165.4	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.3	58.2	63.8	72.8	79.2	83.5	.3
Heating appliances	100.7	106.3	116.6	121.7	127.1	130.0	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	88.1	93.1	102.8	114.6	119.0	130.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	104.8	111.9	118.2	121.3	123.4	.6
Other iron and steel products	94.6	97.4	100.6	105.2	109.1	111.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	142.6	143.4	143.8	148.9	151.9	157.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	139.2	139.3	139.3	140.9	146.2	153.0	1.4
Miscellaneous	123.2	126.0	124.2	129.7	132.7	138.8	.6
LOGGING	242.1	244.4	193.3	132.5	86.7	109.1	2.9
MINING	145.6	147.6	145.8	146.0	147.4	151.9	6.4
Coal	97.1	95.3	93.8	87.8	84.1	83.4	2.1
Metallic ores	270.5	283.9	280.6	290.7	296.5	308.4	3.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	114.8	111.2	111.2	118.3	131.5	143.5	.9
COMMUNICATIONS	80.7	79.8	80.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	2.1
Telegraphs	89.5	88.8	90.3	90.0	93.9	98.5	.5
Telephones	78.3	77.5	78.3	79.1	79.9	82.1	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.5	85.1	86.7	9.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	116.4	115.7	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.1	2.4
Steam railways	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	74.9	76.3	5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	74.5	70.7	65.7	64.1	89.7	93.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	61.2	57.2	52.8	53.7	71.4	105.2	11.5
Building	39.6	33.8	32.7	36.3	45.2	58.7	2.2
Highway	93.4	83.4	67.9	69.3	106.3	180.3	6.3
Railway	53.2	56.5	59.3	56.8	65.2	81.7	3.0
SERVICES	124.8	119.1	118.9	122.7	125.2	129.0	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	119.8	110.4	110.6	114.2	116.1	121.2	1.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	131.3	130.5	134.6	139.6	142.1	1.0
TRADE	136.9	128.4	126.1	127.5	128.4	131.5	9.9
Retail	148.1	136.2	132.6	134.4	135.3	138.6	7.2
Wholesale	111.2	110.5	111.2	111.9	113.1	115.4	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	104.1	102.8	103.0	106.3	114.3	100.0

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938. (1926=100)-Cont'd.

Note: - For the relative importance in 1937 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 7						Aver.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	119.0	118.1	121.2	121.7	119.0	116.3	114.4
Animal products - edible	142.3	144.7	152.6	143.7	138.2	136.8	133.3
Fur and products	105.1	99.8	98.3	98.2	99.5	93.4	94.2
Leather and products	113.6	116.7	119.5	117.0	109.2	102.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	115.4	119.6	122.5	118.8	109.1	101.3	114.5
Lumber and products	99.4	98.6	98.8	96.2	89.0	79.9	85.9
Rough and dressed lumber	94.8	93.5	93.0	88.9	77.4	63.8	76.3
Furniture	89.3	90.9	93.6	94.5	93.5	92.0	89.4
Other lumber products	121.9	120.7	121.2	120.5	121.4	120.3	113.3
Musical instruments	56.4	57.8	58.9	55.5	56.8	52.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.4	127.3	152.7	161.1	138.0	122.3	120.9
Pulp and paper products	113.7	113.8	115.3	115.3	113.9	111.8	109.7
Pulp and paper	110.5	111.7	113.2	112.3	109.0	103.8	103.5
Paper products	135.4	133.5	137.0	138.6	139.0	138.8	132.7
Printing and publishing	110.3	109.9	110.7	111.0	111.7	113.0	110.0
Rubber products	109.2	109.1	110.9	113.9	115.1	111.6	106.6
Textile products	126.0	123.6	127.3	129.9	128.9	126.6	125.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	140.3	139.9	141.6	141.6	140.9	143.2	140.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	105.4	104.6	102.9	103.0	104.1	105.5	102.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	141.7	141.9	148.2	148.4	144.9	150.2	146.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	523.1	530.6	545.7	544.7	530.4	535.2	536.5
Hosiery and knit goods	127.6	126.6	126.8	129.1	129.2	128.7	126.2
Garments and personal furnishings	118.3	113.6	120.0	124.9	123.3	116.9	116.9
Other textile products	103.1	98.9	106.9	110.8	108.5	102.0	105.1
Tobacco	100.2	102.1	105.0	101.3	100.3	141.5	111.4
Beverages	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.6	161.3	161.6	165.0
Chemicals and allied products	154.6	151.9	157.0	159.4	159.9	157.4	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	101.5	102.1	102.9	99.9	94.4	92.9	90.9
Electric light and power	124.0	129.2	131.0	129.5	129.6	128.4	121.2
Electrical apparatus	149.2	151.8	157.2	157.0	158.6	152.9	143.2
Iron and steel products	111.1	105.7	104.8	107.0	109.3	108.7	105.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	142.8	144.9	143.7	145.0	144.3	139.2	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	133.2	134.3	134.5	134.6	134.9	133.3	127.4
Agricultural implements	76.6	73.9	72.6	72.5	80.2	74.4	71.7
Land vehicles	102.6	91.8	89.2	93.5	98.0	100.0	97.2
Automobiles and parts	160.3	125.1	108.7	129.8	151.9	159.1	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82.2	75.8	74.4	70.9	68.2	79.9	72.3
Heating appliances	133.0	128.2	136.2	137.6	135.0	126.8	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	130.0	134.1	136.1	133.1	130.4	123.4	119.6
Foundry and machine shop products	123.4	116.2	121.0	118.6	120.6	120.0	116.9
Other iron and steel products	111.9	111.5	111.3	113.5	113.5	112.3	107.7
Non-ferrous metal products	161.3	160.6	166.8	162.7	159.7	158.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	155.5	157.3	156.6	153.6	149.5	131.4	146.9
Miscellaneous	144.8	143.3	147.2	147.5	139.8	133.2	137.5
LOGGING	125.0	124.7	143.4	208.5	306.3	355.4	189.3
MINING	153.6	153.7	159.1	163.9	161.1	162.3	153.2
Coal	83.3	82.3	89.8	96.1	93.2	98.3	90.4
Metallic ores	312.9	316.0	319.6	323.4	320.4	316.7	303.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	146.3	146.1	146.9	147.6	145.4	140.2	133.6
COMMUNICATIONS	88.0	89.9	90.9	90.5	88.9	85.9	85.4
Telegraphs	99.9	102.0	106.2	105.6	101.9	95.6	96.8
Telephones	84.7	86.6	86.7	86.4	85.3	83.3	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.4	87.2	84.1	85.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	120.1	120.4	119.5	120.8	116.8	113.5	117.6
Steam railways	78.1	77.7	79.2	78.8	77.4	75.0	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	100.6	100.1	98.9	103.5	93.1	87.5	86.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	128.5	139.8	144.5	144.3	131.7	104.2	99.5
Building	69.6	76.9	81.6	86.3	85.3	75.4	60.1
Highway	232.7	266.2	278.1	280.3	250.8	182.5	174.3
Railway	89.9	84.5	82.4	74.8	66.2	59.4	69.2
SERVICES	137.5	141.7	146.6	135.4	131.0	130.6	130.2
Hotels and restaurants	134.6	143.2	148.7	131.1	125.0	126.1	125.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	144.3	142.8	147.4	143.6	141.1	138.7	139.1
TRADE	133.4	132.2	130.9	133.4	137.0	139.6	132.1
Retail	140.6	138.3	136.4	139.7	144.6	149.0	139.5
Wholesale	117.1	118.3	118.5	119.3	119.9	118.5	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	119.1	120.0	123.2	125.7	125.2	121.6	114.1

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938 (1926=100) - Cont'd.

Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Rel. Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	108.6	110.3	110.5	110.8	110.6	112.3	53.5
Animal products - edible	127.6	122.5	119.6	121.1	124.4	134.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.4	76.1	82.0	91.2	94.4	103.6	.2
Leather and products	99.4	103.9	108.4	109.2	108.5	105.3	2.0
Boots and shoes	101.2	108.4	113.5	113.3	112.7	109.5	1.4
Lumber and products	70.1	72.0	74.5	74.2	77.3	86.3	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	54.5	58.0	61.7	61.2	66.3	79.2	2.5
Furniture	82.9	85.7	84.1	82.5	80.2	79.9	.6
Other lumber products	108.3	105.2	107.4	108.9	109.9	114.2	1.2
Musical instruments	36.5	40.3	42.5	47.3	46.7	45.1	.1
Plant products - edible	103.3	104.7	103.1	105.2	107.4	111.5	3.2
Pulp and paper products	107.4	107.0	103.8	105.4	103.0	105.3	6.0
Pulp and paper	99.1	97.5	92.2	95.4	90.9	94.4	2.6
Paper products	128.6	129.2	129.6	131.0	129.5	130.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	111.0	111.8	110.1	109.8	109.8	110.7	2.4
Rubber products	97.8	100.0	98.5	100.4	100.5	100.8	1.2
Textile products	116.4	122.8	124.6	124.4	122.3	119.3	9.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.5	137.5	136.6	130.8	128.5	126.1	3.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	99.5	99.9	100.2	98.7	98.3	97.8	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	136.8	143.8	137.6	124.9	117.3	124.0	.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	521.1	533.7	530.4	498.1	487.1	432.5	.8
Hosiery and knit goods	117.3	123.1	124.4	125.5	122.4	121.2	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	105.6	116.2	120.3	123.6	121.2	116.5	3.3
Other textile products	92.8	98.1	101.3	106.1	106.7	104.2	1.0
Tobacco	157.1	153.3	150.1	120.8	101.0	102.5	.8
Beverages	157.3	156.1	153.8	159.0	162.3	167.7	.8
Chemicals and allied products	151.0	153.8	158.3	160.9	166.4	161.2	1.7
Clay, glass and stone products	79.4	79.8	76.1	77.4	82.4	92.9	1.0
Electric light and power	123.8	117.5	116.0	119.0	121.6	128.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	146.9	142.9	142.0	135.8	136.8	136.8	1.7
Iron and steel products	102.8	104.6	105.3	105.8	104.5	104.8	12.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	125.6	130.2	126.6	132.2	124.5	130.9	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	125.6	128.8	127.5	124.6	123.2	123.4	1.2
Agricultural implements	75.2	76.9	81.1	76.7	72.5	67.6	.5
Land vehicles	97.9	99.5	100.3	99.7	99.4	99.6	5.7
Automobiles and parts	156.7	160.2	161.2	155.5	151.9	152.6	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.1	76.0	77.9	85.4	82.7	84.5	.3
Heating appliances	88.9	98.8	110.1	116.1	118.5	130.3	.4
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	122.3	120.6	118.5	124.0	123.2	124.2	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	115.1	117.7	116.1	115.9	113.5	110.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.7	101.4	102.9	103.2	103.0	101.5	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	152.4	154.3	153.4	155.1	156.6	156.8	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	149.7	149.6	149.8	156.9	158.8	1.3
Miscellaneous	125.5	131.7	133.0	134.5	137.2	142.3	.5
LOGGING	323.6	290.7	212.7	115.0	97.5	93.6	2.5
MINING	155.2	154.3	153.9	151.3	149.7	153.3	6.6
Coal	97.9	95.2	94.3	89.0	85.7	85.5	2.2
Metallic ores	303.6	307.7	307.4	307.6	306.1	316.6	3.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	117.3	114.8	116.6	118.3	123.4	129.3	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	85.1	82.9	82.2	82.5	82.5	84.7	2.1
Telegraphs	94.4	91.5	90.8	90.8	90.1	97.0	.5
Telephones	82.5	80.6	79.9	80.2	80.4	81.4	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	82.0	79.6	79.0	78.5	83.9	84.9	9.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	112.6	110.6	110.4	110.9	114.0	115.6	2.5
Steam railways	75.1	74.3	73.8	72.2	72.4	73.1	5.4
Shipping and stevedoring	74.1	64.4	62.8	65.7	96.9	97.9	1.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	81.9	71.6	71.4	71.6	88.2	114.5	12.8
Building	56.9	49.1	44.9	43.9	46.8	54.5	2.1
Highway	131.3	106.7	108.8	116.6	160.9	223.2	8.0
Railway	60.7	61.5	63.2	57.5	61.9	72.9	2.7
SERVICES	132.5	128.4	127.1	129.8	131.9	135.3	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	130.1	124.5	122.5	123.0	124.1	128.5	1.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	137.9	134.3	134.3	141.4	144.2	146.1	1.1
TRADE	141.7	127.9	126.0	127.1	131.3	131.5	10.3
Retail	153.0	133.4	130.7	132.3	137.7	137.4	7.5
Wholesale	116.2	115.6	115.5	115.3	116.8	118.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.4	110.4	107.8	105.0	107.4	111.9	100.0

TABLE 4 - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1936-1938. (1926=100)-Concl'd.

Note: - For the relative importance in 1938 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 8						Aver.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	111.8	110.0	113.8	112.5	110.9	110.1	111.0
Animal products - edible	139.0	142.1	140.7	134.4	133.4	133.8	131.1
Fur and products	97.7	94.5	94.6	96.5	95.1	96.5	91.6
Leather and products	103.4	109.3	113.9	113.3	106.1	105.0	107.1
Boots and shoes	106.9	115.0	118.5	115.8	104.5	103.2	110.2
Lumber and products	89.9	90.8	89.5	82.5	77.7	72.2	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	84.6	86.4	84.6	72.9	66.5	59.5	69.6
Furniture	81.6	81.3	84.2	86.3	88.8	88.4	83.8
Other lumber products	113.6	112.9	109.4	110.0	104.8	99.8	108.7
Musical instruments	52.8	58.4	58.4	58.3	53.5	50.3	49.2
Plant products - edible	120.9	123.7	157.5	146.9	134.7	121.5	120.5
Pulp and paper products	106.7	107.3	107.1	108.2	107.5	107.2	106.3
Pulp and paper	97.5	99.1	97.7	99.2	96.9	93.6	96.1
Paper products	130.9	130.7	135.6	135.8	136.0	136.4	132.0
Printing and publishing	110.4	110.1	109.7	110.6	111.7	114.6	110.9
Rubber products	97.8	97.2	102.9	104.4	106.1	105.6	101.0
Textile products	116.0	113.7	119.5	123.0	122.6	120.0	120.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	124.1	122.3	127.8	129.9	130.4	131.2	130.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	95.4	93.0	94.6	95.9	96.7	97.2	97.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	125.9	121.6	127.2	130.7	129.9	132.0	129.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	425.5	439.7	483.7	493.1	497.1	494.8	486.4
Hosiery and knit goods	118.9	115.2	119.7	122.5	124.9	122.7	121.5
Garments and personal furnishings	112.3	108.5	116.3	121.0	118.7	112.7	116.1
Other textile products	98.6	100.9	104.0	109.1	107.1	104.3	102.8
Tobacco	97.4	99.7	100.2	96.3	96.4	141.5	118.0
Beverages	174.7	172.8	174.3	173.2	166.9	168.9	166.3
Chemicals and allied products	155.6	157.2	159.7	159.4	159.6	157.3	158.4
Clay, glass and stone products	94.9	93.8	93.5	91.7	89.3	85.0	86.4
Electric light and power	134.2	134.7	136.0	136.6	137.9	131.7	128.1
Electrical apparatus	138.0	132.2	139.2	137.5	136.0	130.8	137.9
Iron and steel products	100.0	91.1	93.1	92.4	93.9	97.2	99.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	124.8	112.2	115.4	109.4	115.4	113.5	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.1	120.0	120.9	116.4	113.7	116.9	121.9
Agricultural implements	67.4	58.8	51.0	54.2	60.7	61.6	67.0
Land vehicles	92.3	77.7	81.7	82.4	84.6	91.3	92.2
Automobiles and parts	132.7	86.4	103.5	115.9	132.5	159.0	139.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	84.4	85.8	75.9	71.8	72.0	80.5	78.7
Heating appliances	131.2	132.2	138.7	143.5	139.5	129.8	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	123.6	121.8	116.1	107.4	96.8	100.3	116.6
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.3	105.5	106.1	106.3	106.7	109.0
Other iron and steel products	99.6	99.7	101.2	101.7	103.7	103.3	102.1
Non-ferrous metal products	156.2	156.4	160.3	157.4	155.6	155.3	155.9
Non-metallic mineral products	160.0	162.0	161.7	160.2	156.1	152.3	155.5
Miscellaneous	147.0	145.4	147.2	149.8	146.0	139.1	139.9
LOGGING	86.1	59.6	58.6	78.3	130.3	166.4	142.8
MINING	154.5	153.6	157.4	160.8	163.4	163.3	155.9
Coal	85.1	83.9	88.4	91.9	92.9	95.2	90.4
Metallic ores	318.4	319.3	326.9	331.8	335.5	332.3	317.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	137.3	134.5	128.3	128.5	135.8	131.1	126.3
COMMUNICATIONS	87.2	88.2	88.3	87.2	85.5	84.0	85.0
Telegraphs	100.9	101.8	102.7	101.2	97.0	93.8	96.0
Telephones	83.4	84.4	84.3	83.4	82.3	81.3	82.0
TRANSPORTATION	86.3	86.9	88.7	90.1	87.9	85.0	84.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	121.5	119.3	124.8	127.9	125.2	124.1	118.1
Steam railways	73.4	74.2	76.3	77.9	75.7	71.9	74.2
Shipping and stevedoring	98.6	102.4	98.3	96.1	94.6	93.6	87.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	124.9	128.0	133.8	143.5	122.5	112.8	105.4
Building	60.9	64.6	71.7	77.8	80.4	69.5	60.1
Highway	250.7	261.4	262.1	289.3	233.2	227.5	198.1
Railway	71.6	66.7	76.1	73.1	56.3	48.9	64.2
SERVICES	146.1	143.5	146.7	136.1	132.8	131.7	135.2
Hotels and restaurants	143.9	141.6	146.5	131.9	126.5	126.0	130.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	149.6	146.5	146.9	142.8	143.3	141.5	142.4
TRADE	133.3	132.1	131.0	134.5	135.6	139.7	132.6
Retail	139.4	137.3	134.9	139.4	141.3	148.0	138.7
Wholesale	118.9	119.6	121.8	122.8	122.0	119.7	118.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	113.5	112.1	115.1	116.7	114.6	114.0	111.8

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010510722