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THE  
APRIL  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1936

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

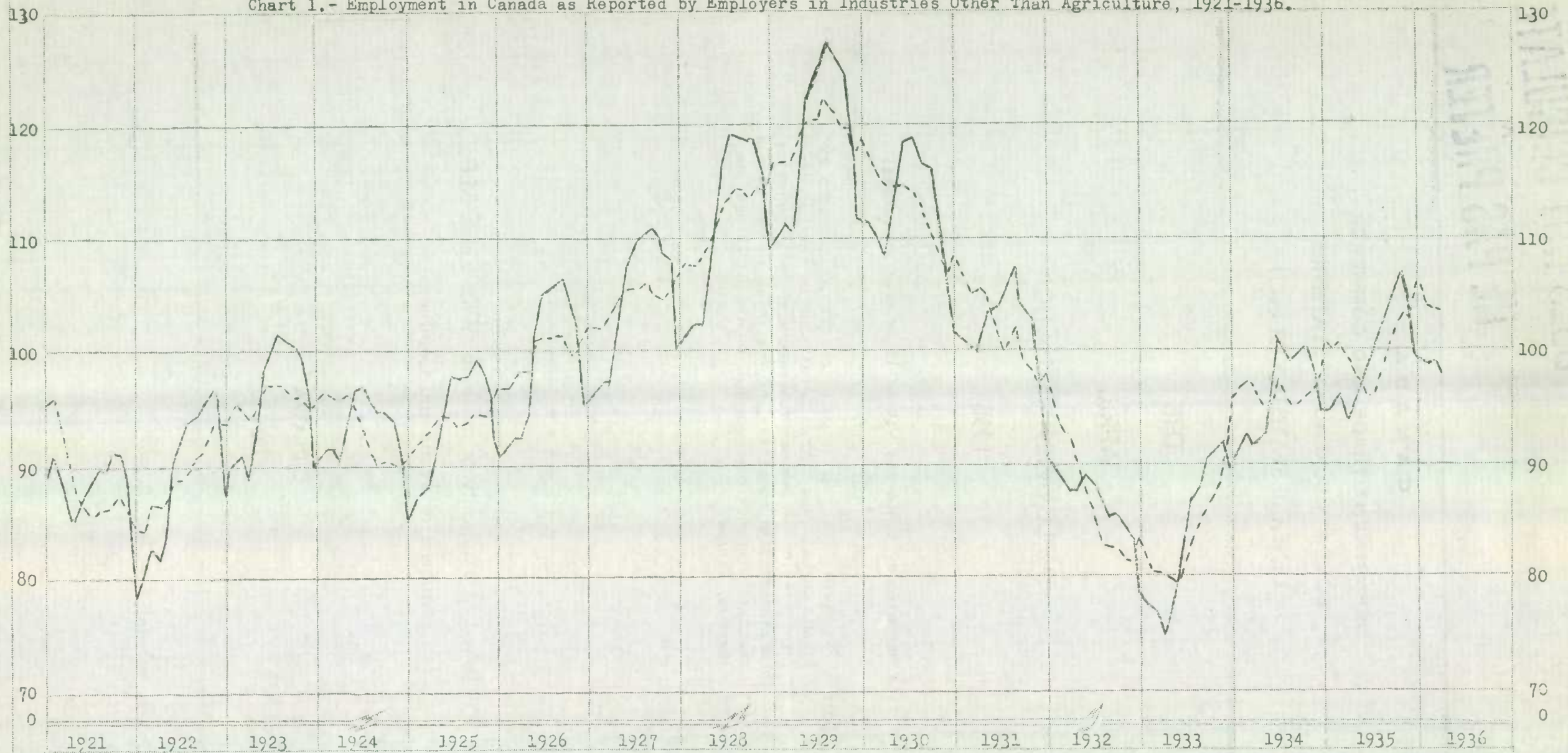
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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA  
1936

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on 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 fourteen years.

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

Issued April 28, 1936.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

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Employment at Apr. 1 showed a seasonal curtailment, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,474 establishments whose staffs aggregated 918,716 persons, compared with 933,221 in the preceding month. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-seasons' contraction in fourteen of the fifteen years since 1920. Ordinarily, this mainly results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging programme, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general loss at Apr. 1, 1936, exceeded the average decline at that date in the years for which statistics are available, although it was smaller than the reduction indicated at the beginning of April in each of the years, 1921, 1923, 1930 and 1935.

The crude index, (based on the 1926 average as 100), showed a decrease from 98.9 at Mar. 1, 1936, to 97.4 at the date under review, when it was higher than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1931. After correction for seasonal trend, the index at the latest date stood at 103.3, compared with 103.7 in the preceding month. The seasonally adjusted index, though lower than in the first quarter of the present year, and practically the same as at Nov. 1, 1935, was with these exceptions higher than in any other month since the spring of 1931.

The unadjusted indexes at Apr. 1 in the years of the record were as follows:- 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

The most pronounced contraction at Apr. 1, 1936, was in logging, following a season of considerable activity. Construction also reported large reductions; these greatly exceeded the average losses indicated at the same date in the years since 1920, although they were on a much smaller scale than those noted at Apr. 1, 1935. Partly as a result of unfavourable weather, employment in trade showed a substantial decline, which was of a contra-seasonal character. Coal-mining, hotels and restaurants and railway operation also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing showed decided improvement, on a scale much larger than the average indicated in the years since 1920; the iron and steel and textile groups recorded greatly increased activity. Additions to staffs were also reported in metallic ore mining and in the service division as a whole.

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

For Apr. 1, 1935, statistics had been received from 9,066 firms, whose employees had numbered 874,556, or 27,582 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of this decline had taken place in logging and construction. The index had then stood at 93.4, which was the low point for the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was downward in three of the five economic areas, there being declines in employment in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; those in Quebec were most pronounced. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, on the other hand, showed improvement. The situation in each of these geographical divisions was more favourable than at the same date in any other of the years since 1931.

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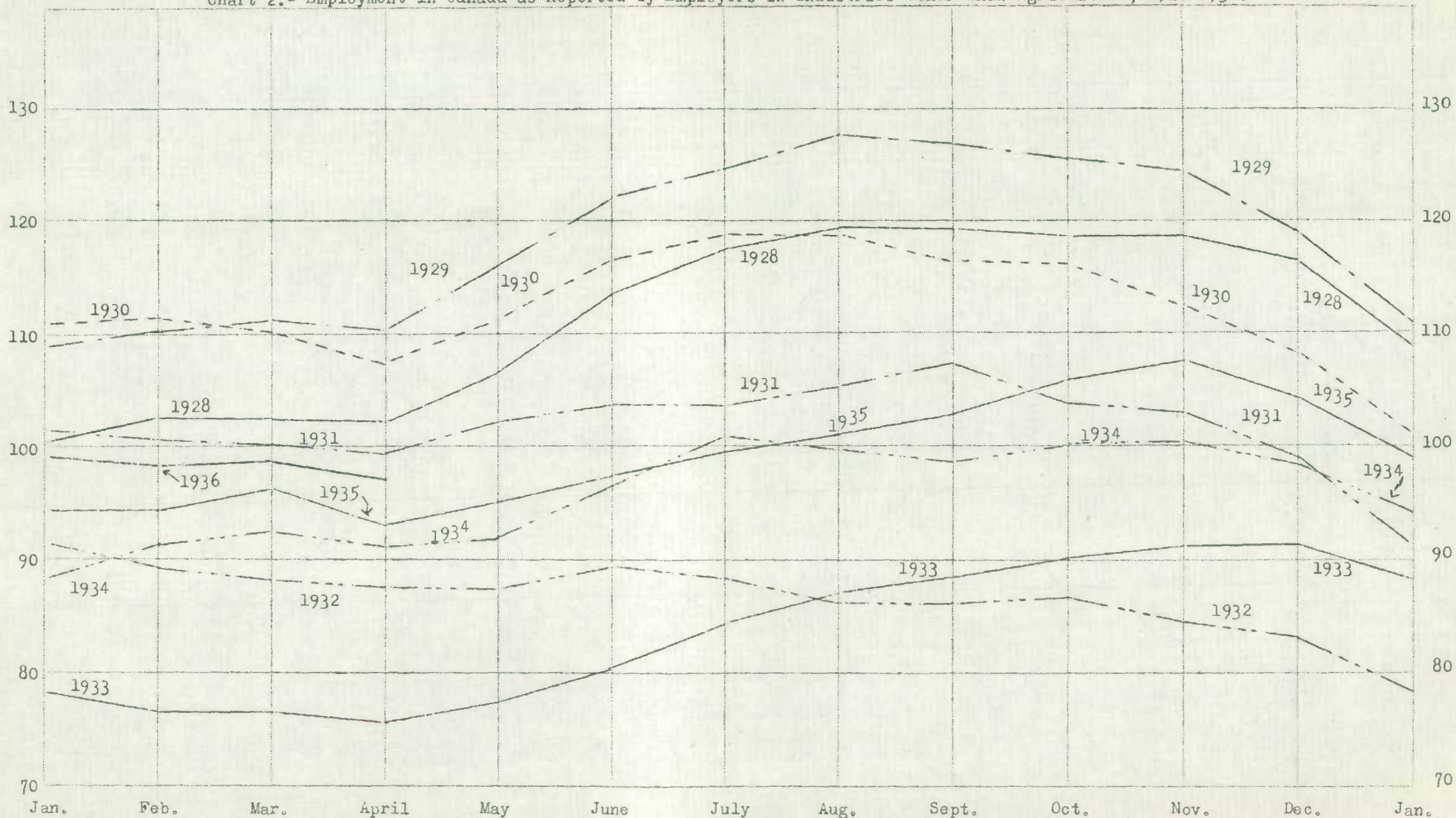
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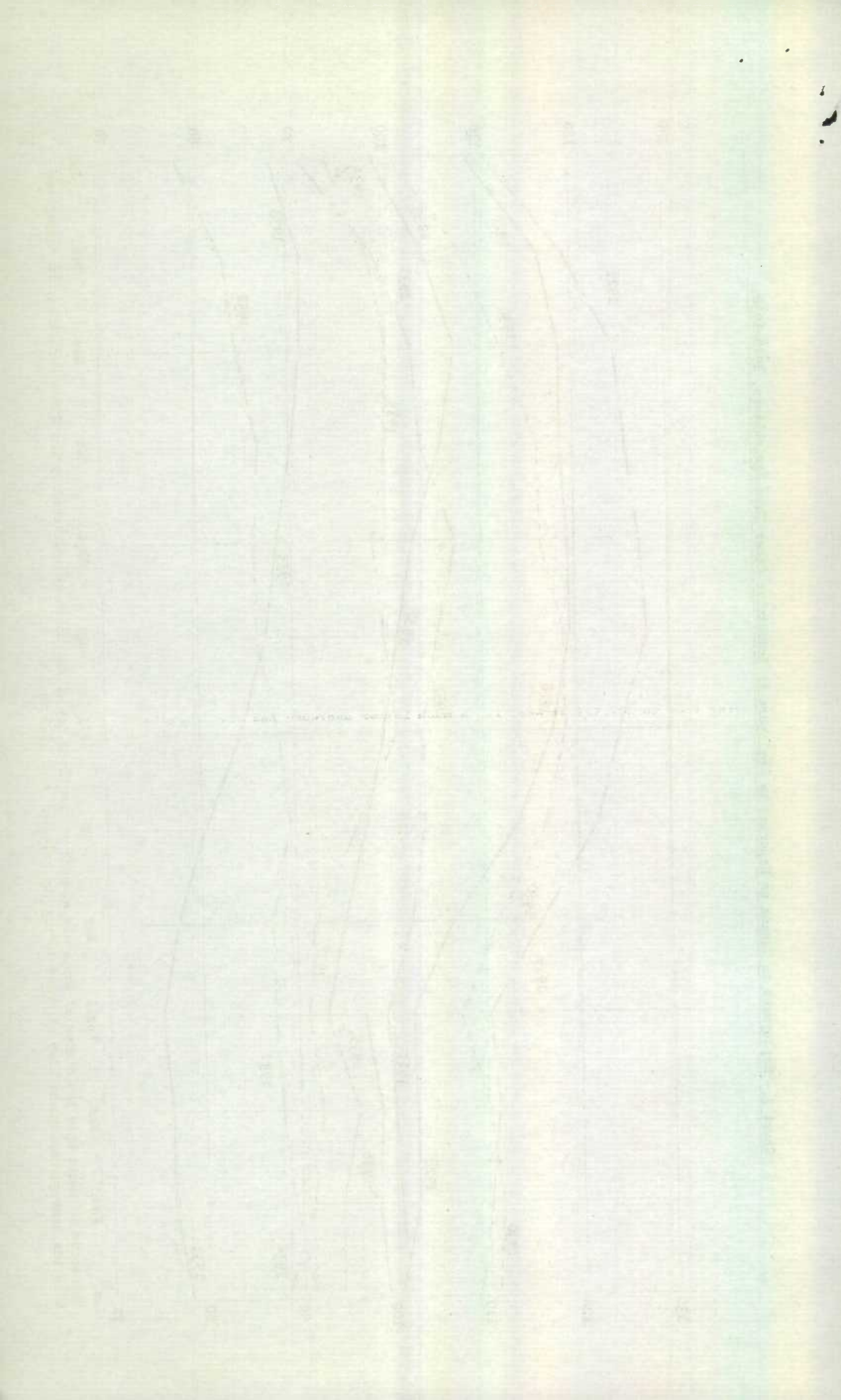
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on 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.



Maritime Provinces.— There was at Apr. 1 a small increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 649 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 72,582 persons at Mar. 1 to 72,729 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, and activity also declined in railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, animal food, lumber and pulp and paper factories, highway and building construction, mining, retail trade and services showed improvement, that on the highways being pronounced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1935, when substantial reductions had been indicated; the index stood at 101.8 at the latest date, while at Apr. 1 of last year, it was 95.8. Statements had then been received from 626 firms employing 68,184 persons, compared with 70,241 in the preceding month.

Quebec.— Manufacturing, transportation, building and railway construction and logging showed curtailment in Quebec, the losses in railway construction and lumber camps being extensive; within the manufacturing group, textile, pulp and paper, electric light and power and iron and steel factories recorded considerably greater activity, but a reduction took place in tobacco and beverage, musical instrument and some other plants. On the other hand, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade afforded more employment. Data were tabulated from 2,239 firms, with 252,688 employees, as against 262,633 at Mar. 1. The index, at 91.4 at Apr. 1, 1936, was several points higher than at the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a larger scale. The trend at this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1936, were greater than the average, although they have been three times exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921, 1934 and 1935. As at the same date of last year, the important decline at the latest date largely reflects seasonal reaction from the considerable activity in bush operations which characterized the past winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed in railway construction and maintenance work following severe storms; some 6,000 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from highway and railway construction and maintenance numbered over 4,000.

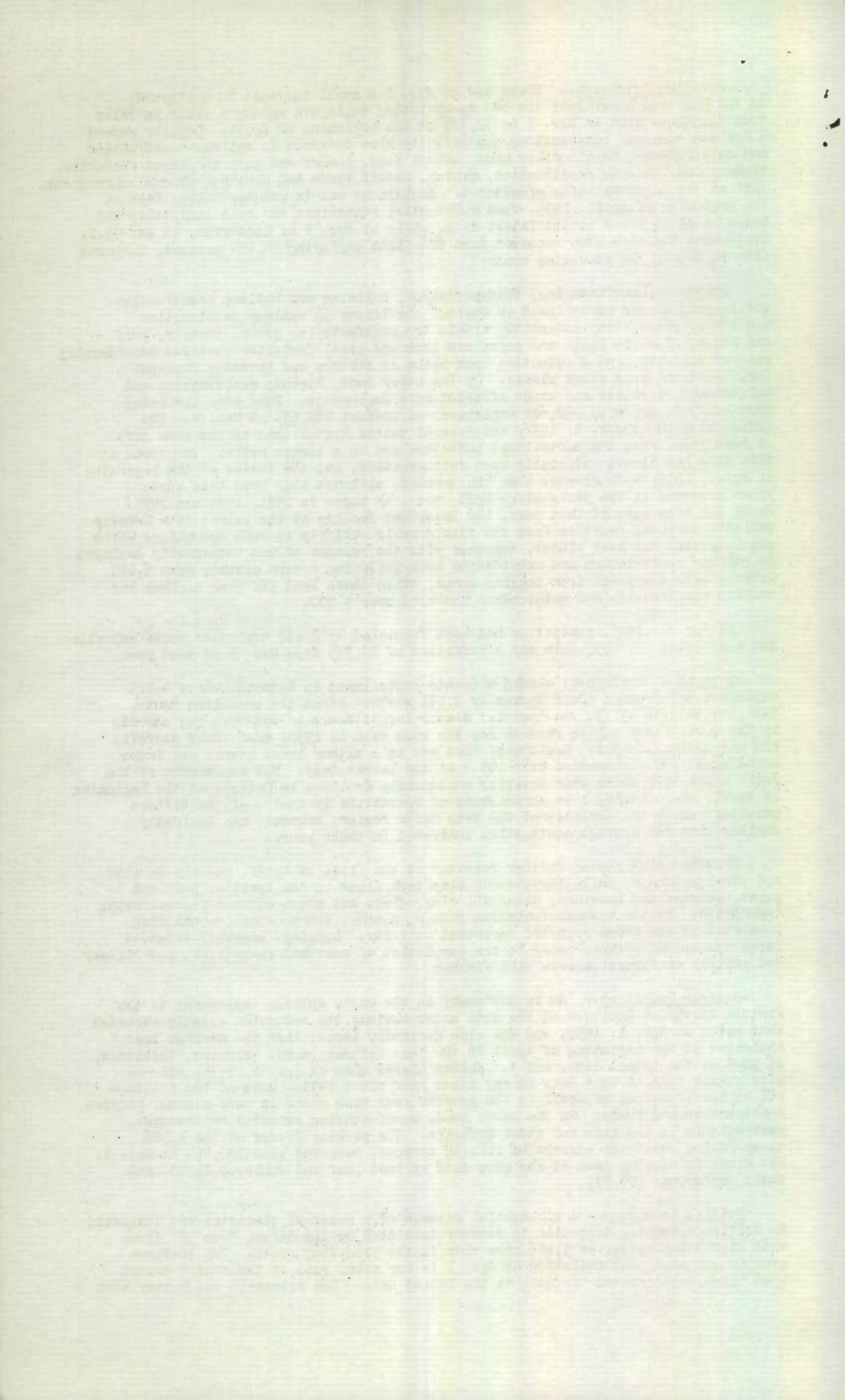
At Apr. 1, 1935, statistics had been furnished by 2,170 employers, whose payrolls had aggregated 235,855; this was a reduction of 14,795 from Mar. 1 of last year.

Ontario.— Employment showed moderate curtailment in Ontario, where 4,213 employers had reduced their forces by 2,171 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 397,323 at Apr. 1. A much larger decrease had been registered by the 4,007 firms making returns for the same date in 1935, when their payrolls had aggregated 384,396. Employment then was at a rather lower level, the index standing at 100.7, compared with 103.4 at the latest date. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in twelve of the fifteen previous years; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly smaller than the average contraction indicated in these years.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the textile, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal industries. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction and trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and highway and railway construction were also slacker.

Prairie Provinces.— As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at the date under review; the reduction greatly exceeded that noted at Apr. 1, 1935, and was also decidedly larger than the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last fifteen years. However, the index, at 90.5 at the latest date, was 3.6 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1935, and was also higher than at that date in any other year since 1931. Most of the falling-off at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining, logging, construction and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, particularly in the iron and steel division. The working forces of the 1,386 co-operating employers aggregated 114,732 persons, compared with 120,454 at Mar. 1. The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,329, and their employees, 109,593.

British Columbia.— A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 987 firms with 81,244 employees, or 3,186 more than in the preceding month. The increase greatly exceeded that indicated at Apr. 1 in any other year of the record except 1926 which approximated the gain at the latest date. The situation was better than





in the early spring of any of the preceding five years. There was marked improvement at the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging and building and railway construction, while mining, shipping and highway construction released help. At the beginning of April of last year, the 934 co-operating firms had reported 76,528 employees, or practically the same number as in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Vancouver, while losses were indicated in Quebec City, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- There was a further advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,304 employers who reported 132,303 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 131,057 at Mar. 1. A decline had been noted at the same date of last year, and employment then was in rather less volume. Manufacturing showed general improvement at Apr. 1, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, textiles and iron and steel reporting considerable increases; services and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in transportation, and musical instrument and tobacco factories were also slacker.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and services registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and construction were quieter; the result was a decrease of 213 in the working forces of the 169 firms making returns, who had 12,181 employees at Apr. 1. A smaller decline had been noted at the beginning of April in 1935, when the index, at 93.4, was 1.7 points higher than at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase, mainly due to a betterment in manufacturing, although services and retail trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, textile, chemical and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains, while tobacco works were not so busy. Work on the streets and roads and in transportation was also rather slacker. The working forces of the 1,437 co-operating firms totalled 120,819 persons, compared with 119,781 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, although a rather larger advance had then been indicated; the index at Apr. 1, 1936, stood at 98.7, as compared with 94.8 at the beginning of April in 1935.

Ottawa.- Continued improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing, building and services. An aggregate payroll of 13,395 workers was shown by the 177 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,179 in their last report. The index, at 103.1, was a few points higher than at the beginning of April in 1935, when little general change had been recorded.

Hamilton.- Trade afforded rather more employment in Hamilton, while manufacturing, transportation and construction showed moderate declines. Returns were compiled from 280 firms employing 31,111 persons, or 111 fewer than at Mar. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in any of the last four years.

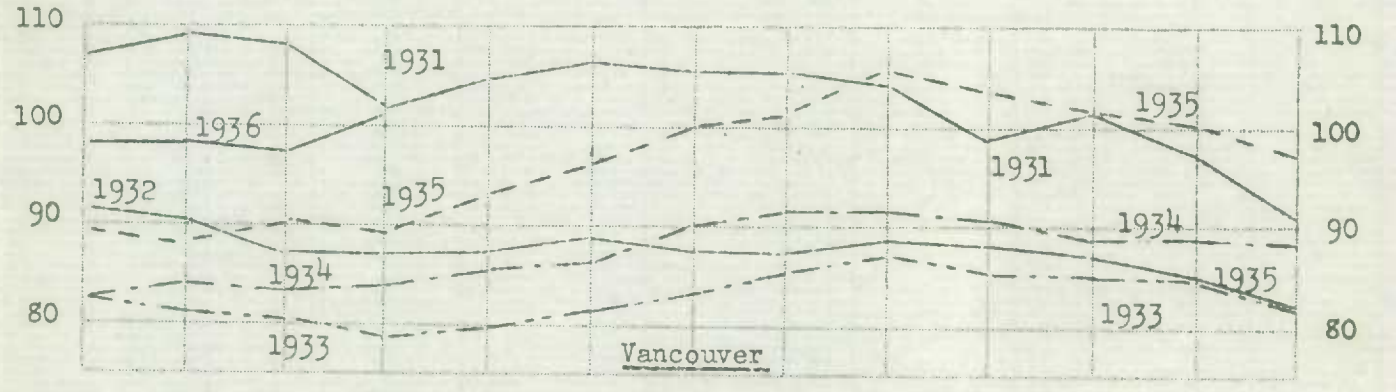
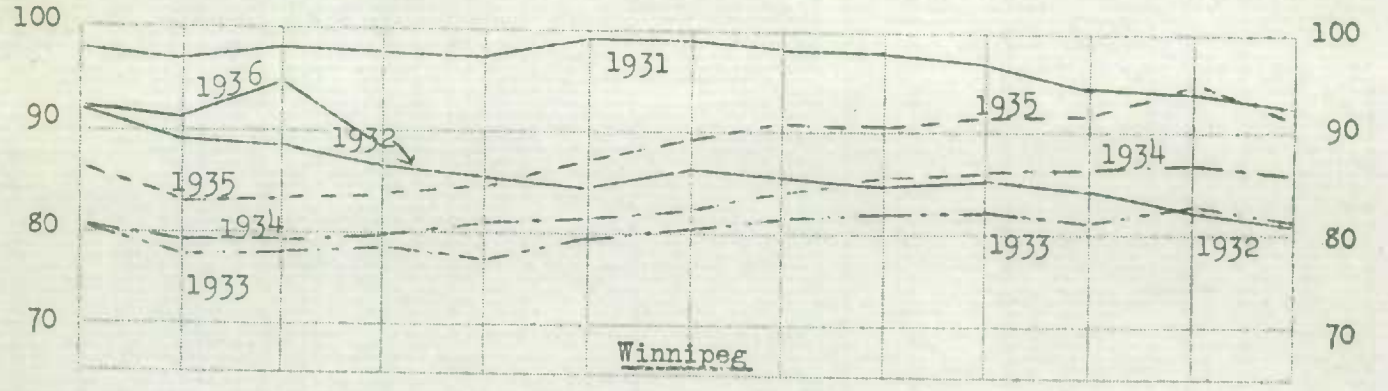
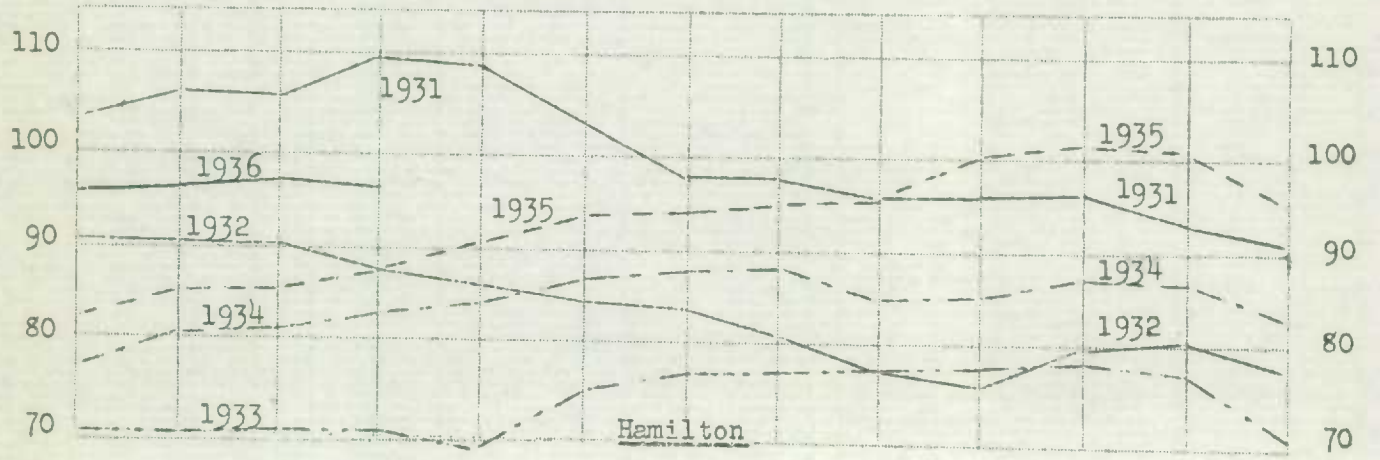
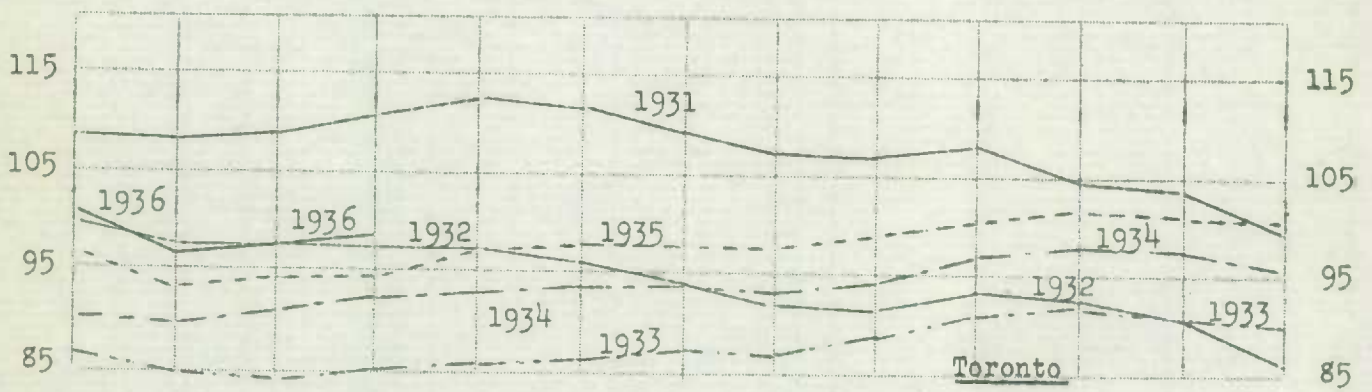
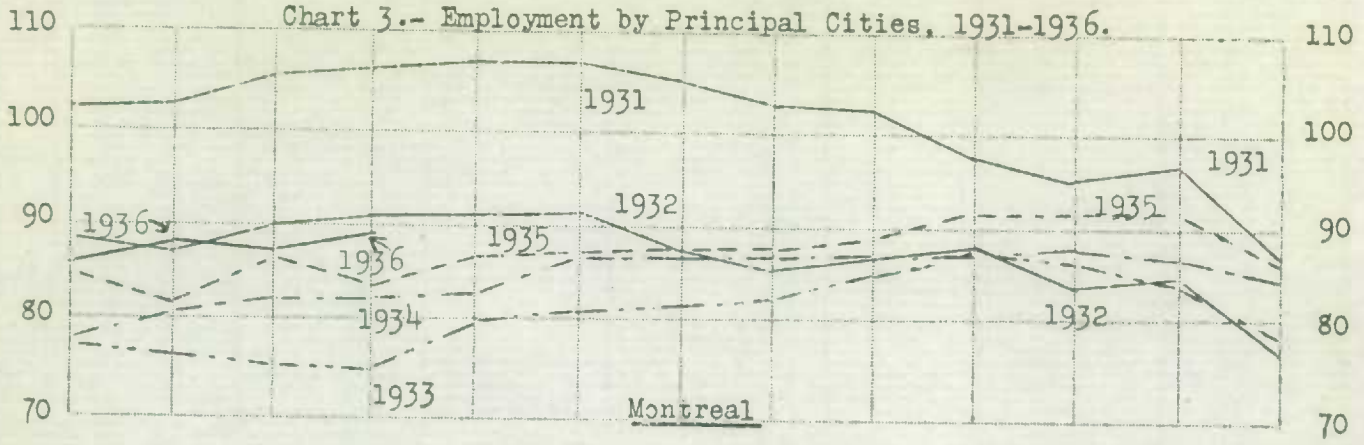
Windsor.- There was a large increase in the Border Cities at Apr. 1. Data were received from 170 firms employing 17,827 workers, as against 15,989 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while those in other industries showed only slight general changes. Employment was not quite so active as at the beginning of April, 1935; this was partly a result of a change in the season for the production of the year's model cars in some factories.

Winnipeg.- Employment declined in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of 465 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 37,793 workers, as compared with 40,408 in the preceding month. Construction and trade were slacker, while the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. At Apr. 1, 1935, a small advance had been noted, but the index then was lower, standing at 83.5, compared with 88.1 at the date under review.

Vancouver.- Improvement occurred in Vancouver, according to 423 firms with 32,073 employees, as compared with 31,058 in the preceding month. The advance took place principally in manufacturing, and within that division, chiefly in lumber mills; construction also afforded more employment. A decrease had been

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Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1936.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.



reported at the beginning of April of last year, when activity in this city generally was at a lower level; the index, at 100.1 at the latest date, was 10.4 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1935.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1931, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the advance being much larger than the average increase from Mar. 1 to Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains at the date under review occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were decidedly above the average for the last fifteen years. Non-ferrous metal, lumber, pulp and paper, food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, declines were indicated in musical instrument and tobacco factories, those in the latter being partly seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,606 manufacturers, employing 510,142 operatives, as compared with 502,411 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 99.5 at the beginning of March to 101.1 at Apr. 1; this was higher than at the same date in any of the last five years. Since the general increase exceeded the average gain at this date in the period 1921-1935, the seasonally-corrected index also advanced, rising from 101.3 at Mar. 1, to 102.3 at the beginning of April.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in the years for which data are available:-- 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; 1928, 106.6; 1927, 101.5; 1926, 96.6; 1925, 91.2; 1924, 93.6; 1923, 92.6; 1922, 84.4 and 1921, 87.3.

A brief review of the situation at Apr. 1, 1935, shows that the 5,394 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 470,475 workers, an increase of 6,237 in comparison with their Mar. 1, 1935, payrolls. The greatest gains had occurred in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper and leather factories.

Logging.-- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 322 of which reduced their payrolls from 41,540 men at Mar. 1, to 29,071 at the date under review; this decline, though it affected a very large number of men, was smaller than that indicated, on the average, in preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of many more workers, but the index then was slightly higher than at Apr. 1, 1936, when it stood at 102.6.

Mining.-- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 352 mine operators reported 58,875 employees, compared with 59,252 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, largely as a result of the prevailing activity in metallic ore mining. The general curtailment in the mining industries at the date under review was decidedly below the average indicated in the years since 1920.

Communications.-- According to data received from 85 communication companies and branches, employing 20,573 workers, the number on their staffs was unchanged from the preceding month, a small increase in telegraphs offsetting a similar decline on telephones. The index number, at 77.7 at the latest date, was the same as at Apr. 1, 1935.

Transportation.-- There was a slight falling-off in employment in the street railway and cartage division, and a larger, but still moderate reduction in steam railway operation, while shipping was rather more active. The working forces of the 430 co-operating employers aggregated 94,269 persons, compared with 94,660 in the preceding month. The tendency at Apr. 1 in the last fifteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1935, however, had also been unfavourable, and the index then was lower by over two points than at the latest date, when it stood at 78.5.

1917  
The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, during the year 1917.

John D. Rockefeller  
J. P. Morgan  
C. D. Walcott  
W. A. Rorer  
J. C. McLaughlin  
J. B. Condit  
J. H. Ladd  
J. H. Morgan  
J. H. Morgan  
J. H. Morgan

### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, during the year 1917. The names are listed in alphabetical order.

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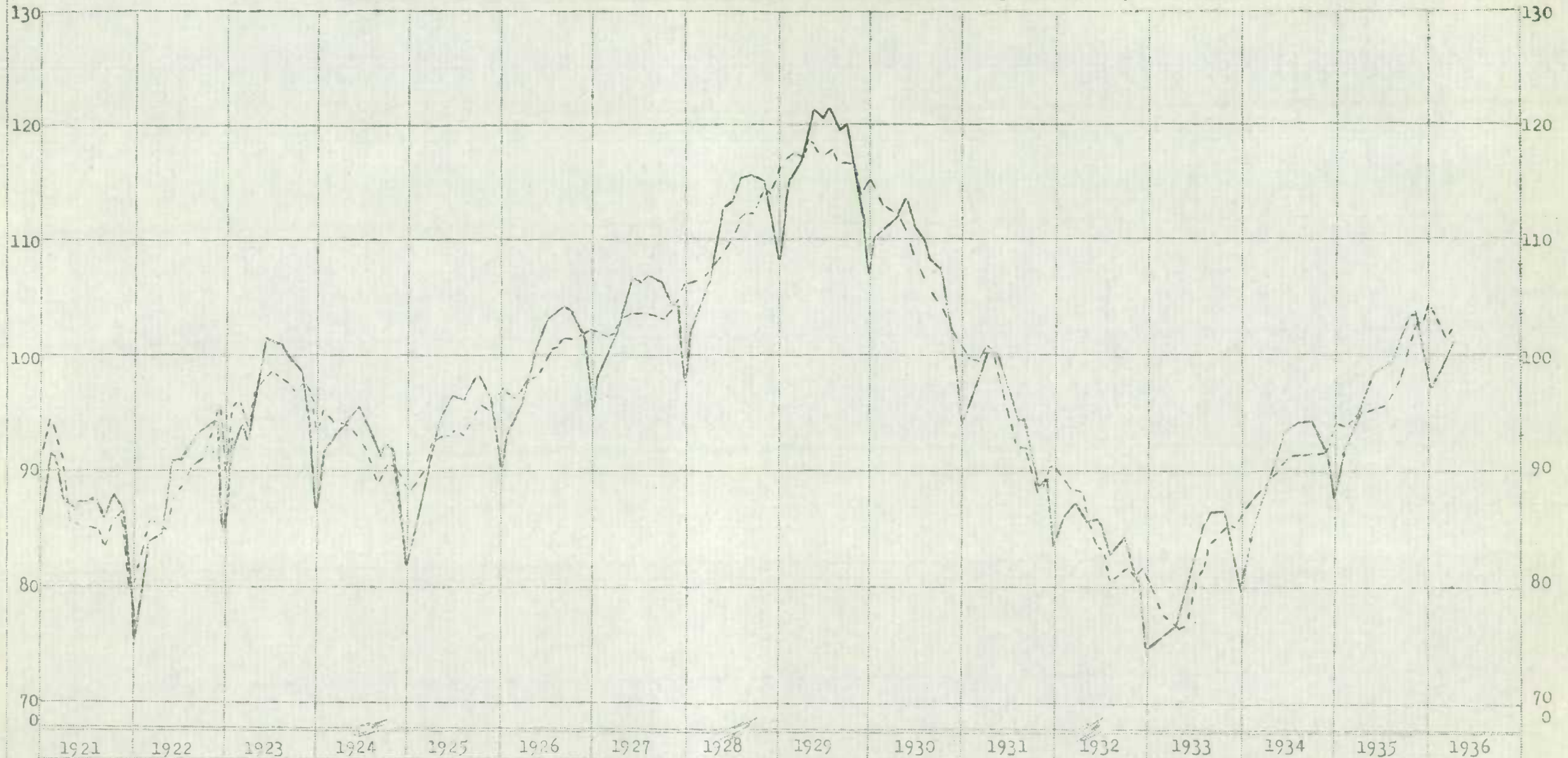
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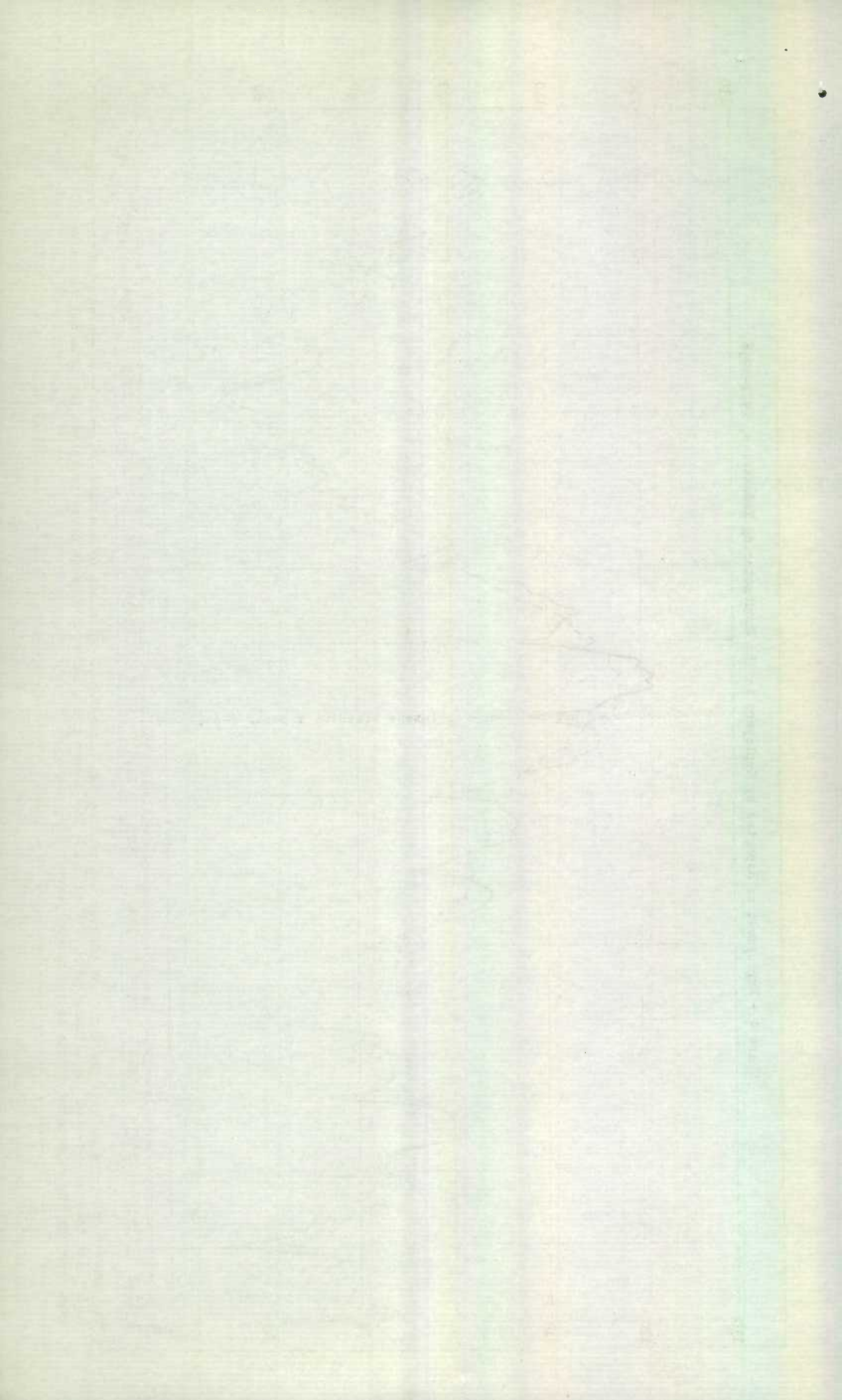
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Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on 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 fourteen years.





Construction and Maintenance.-- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and highway construction also released some employees, while building showed little general change. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 1,009 contractors with 84,265 employees, or 7,591 fewer than in their last report. The index of employment in construction was lower than at Apr. 1, 1935, when the number engaged in unemployment relief projects was larger.

Services.-- This group reported further improvement, according to 459 firms with 25,643 employees, or 216 more than at Mar. 1. The trend had been slightly downward at the beginning of April, 1935, when the index was several points lower.

Trade.-- There was a substantial decrease in the aggregate forces of the 1,211 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 95,873 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 97,497 at the beginning of March. The decline, which was contra-seasonal, occurred in the retail division. Activity in merchandising establishments was adversely affected by the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the beginning of April. A small advance had been indicated at the same date a year ago, but the index then was lower, standing at 117.4, compared with 121.0 at the beginning of April, 1936.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at Feb. 24 showed a marked improvement over the preceding month, when outdoor work had been seriously affected by severe weather. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.4 at Feb. 24, 1936, as compared with 16.3 at Jan. 20, 1936, and 17.5 at Feb. 25, 1935. Recent press reports state that 1,881,531 persons were out of work in the United Kingdom at Mar. 23, 1936; this was 143,490 fewer than in the preceding month, and 272,339 fewer than a year ago. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment at Mar. 23, 1936, was 10,630,000, an increase of 411,000 as compared with a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed but slight change from January to February, there being a net decline of 32,700 workers in these combined industries over the month interval. However, as compared with February, 1935, it was estimated that there was an employment gain of nearly a quarter of a million workers in these industries.

New York.-- There was an increase of 2.3 p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor; this gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between the middle of February and the middle of March. The upward tendency was general, with nine of the eleven main industry groups reporting improvement in employment over the preceding month. The largest increases were in the stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, food, textile and clothing and millinery groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 77.0 in March, 1936; this was 3.7 p.c. higher than in March of last year.

Massachusetts.-- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,638 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 259,568 persons in March, a decrease of 0.6 p.c. over the February total. Gains were reported in boot and shoe, leather, dyeing and finishing textiles and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply plants, while there were declines in cotton and woollen and worsted factories.

Illinois.-- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,459 establishments in that state in February as compared with January, while the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 74.9, as compared with 72.5 in February, 1935. Curtailment was indicated since January, 1936, in the non-manufacturing industries, while in manufacturing there was an improvement of 1.2 p.c. in this comparison.

Wisconsin.-- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 2.0 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1936. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 87.1 in February, compared with 85.9 in the preceding month, and 84.0 in February of last year.



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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1936.

100.0      7.9      27.5      43.2      12.5      8.9

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



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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	108.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.3	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	85.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.5	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1936.

14.4      1.3      13.1      1.5      3.4      1.9      4.1      3.5

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

1/ Revised index.



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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.4	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	83.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.3	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1936.

100.0	55.5	3.2	6.4	2.2	10.3	9.2	2.8	10.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1936	Mar.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931
MANUFACTURING	55.5	101.1	99.5	93.9	88.1	76.0	87.3	99.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	109.7	107.2	102.5	95.4	90.4	92.7	95.4
Fur and products	.2	88.6	81.3	79.5	73.5	63.0	76.9	90.9
Leather and products	2.5	111.6	111.7	107.3	99.5	86.1	90.6	91.7
Boots and shoes	1.7	115.9	116.3	113.2	106.4	93.8	97.9	98.4
Lumber and products	3.9	67.6	65.9	63.0	60.3	45.0	58.8	73.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	57.1	55.3	49.8	48.5	31.8	43.0	54.8
Furniture	.7	77.1	77.6	72.6	72.9	61.7	81.2	105.5
Other lumber products	1.1	93.2	89.7	96.7	87.1	72.6	89.7	105.3
Musical instruments	.1	35.7	42.0	29.9	33.0	22.8	40.1	46.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	97.1	96.7	90.4	88.9	86.9	93.2	98.6
Pulp and paper products	6.5	97.6	96.3	92.7	88.3	82.0	88.6	96.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.8	84.8	80.8	75.9	66.2	74.4	83.5
Paper products	1.0	117.6	114.5	107.1	101.0	95.2	94.7	100.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	106.2	105.3	103.5	100.5	98.5	105.6	111.4
Rubber products	1.3	96.1	95.5	92.7	93.0	75.6	89.7	102.1
Textile products	11.0	118.7	116.9	111.9	109.3	91.6	101.0	104.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	132.3	132.3	123.6	122.9	96.5	109.2	103.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	92.8	93.8	84.3	88.5	65.8	81.4	83.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	142.3	139.7	132.6	128.8	103.8	115.5	104.4
Silk and silk goods	1.1	519.8	519.0	504.9	465.4	375.3	378.1	265.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	124.7	123.0	118.4	118.2	102.4	110.9	108.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	108.9	105.9	102.4	95.9	86.8	93.5	106.8
Other textile products	1.1	98.2	94.8	96.7	94.5	74.5	83.2	92.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	128.0	136.4	118.9	116.4	114.5	116.8	115.6
Tobacco	1.2	124.2	138.8	114.5	114.2	118.4	115.2	106.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	133.2	129.9	122.9	119.2	108.1	118.6	128.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	145.5	146.0	120.2	136.4	99.5	93.1	101.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	135.7	132.5	128.0	118.1	106.6	112.7	119.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	71.4	67.5	59.9	57.6	43.5	75.8	96.9
Electric light and power	1.5	112.5	111.5	106.3	105.0	106.9	115.6	121.4
Electrical apparatus	1.4	116.0	115.9	106.0	97.8	88.1	119.9	136.3
Iron and steel products	13.4	93.2	90.6	84.3	73.4	60.3	75.6	100.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	113.8	110.6	88.4	88.8	44.2	71.3	113.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	99.5	98.0	87.4	73.3	61.8	82.9	99.8
Agricultural implements	.6	66.5	65.5	59.6	43.8	34.1	29.1	56.4
Land vehicles	6.3	94.8	91.3	89.4	77.0	69.8	81.7	101.7
Automobiles and parts	2.3	149.3	135.8	156.6	105.5	76.3	75.6	105.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	63.5	63.5	66.6	57.1	55.2	67.9	108.9
Heating appliances	.5	105.6	99.6	90.0	80.9	58.1	76.4	102.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	81.3	81.8	67.9	53.0	43.3	77.2	138.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	98.7	98.6	89.6	77.9	60.3	73.6	99.1
Other iron and steel products	1.8	88.2	85.9	80.9	72.4	58.8	77.6	93.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	131.5	127.1	116.2	103.5	77.3	92.8	119.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	130.8	130.2	126.8	126.9	112.4	116.3	120.9
Miscellaneous	.6	121.5	117.7	117.4	107.9	93.7	102.3	105.4
LOGGING	3.2	102.6	147.0	104.3	104.9	35.6	31.1	42.9
MINING	6.4	128.2	129.1	117.7	103.3	91.4	101.0	103.1
Coal	2.6	88.6	92.1	88.3	84.3	82.8	93.8	96.0
Metallic ores	3.1	237.5	234.9	207.2	165.4	131.3	135.1	138.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	92.0	89.8	78.4	71.2	54.7	70.3	102.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	77.7	77.7	77.7	76.8	84.5	93.9	103.3
Telegraphs	.5	86.0	85.6	85.4	83.4	80.7	94.4	100.3
Telephones	1.7	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.1	85.5	93.8	104.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.3	78.5	78.9	76.3	75.9	74.2	81.9	94.3
Street railways and cartage	2.8	113.2	113.6	108.3	107.4	111.8	110.9	118.4
Steam railways	6.2	72.2	72.7	69.4	70.6	67.5	77.6	91.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	63.8	63.3	66.7	60.0	59.0	67.5	79.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	71.8	78.2	80.2	95.8	54.7	79.9	96.8
Building	2.3	52.2	52.1	45.2	38.6	25.2	51.7	94.1
Highway	4.5	111.9	112.6	143.4	201.9	88.5	134.9	123.9
Railway	2.4	54.8	72.9	56.9	56.2	54.2	59.4	76.3
SERVICES	2.8	118.5	117.5	111.4	111.8	102.5	113.9	122.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	111.2	113.6	106.3	109.1	94.7	107.7	118.2
Professional	.3	130.6	129.8	126.7	121.7	126.9	127.9	125.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	127.6	120.9	116.4	113.9	108.5	119.4	127.4
TRADE	10.4	121.0	123.1	117.4	116.1	107.6	114.3	123.1
Retail	7.6	127.2	130.4	123.5	123.4	111.9	120.2	129.9
Wholesale	2.8	106.7	106.3	103.4	98.9	97.5	100.8	108.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	97.4	98.9	93.4	91.3	76.0	87.5	99.7

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1936	Mar.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	35.3	97.8	95.3	88.7	84.9	68.7	76.9	91.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.9	68.1	64.5	67.6	60.0	33.0	46.9	57.3
	Pulp and paper	5.3	148.3	144.5	134.7	133.8	120.6	124.5	130.6
	Textile products	4.4	87.2	87.5	83.5	85.5	69.6	82.8	75.8
	Iron and steel	12.4	111.0	111.0	94.0	88.8	66.7	70.5	108.6
	Other manufactures	9.3	87.7	82.6	81.2	76.9	71.7	80.4	85.2
	Logging	2.6	92.2	145.9	96.3	159.4	39.5	24.1	31.4
	Mining	21.5	105.0	104.4	102.9	96.2	91.2	101.8	105.3
	Communications	2.4	81.9	81.3	78.2	78.2	83.6	92.7	113.8
	Transportation	15.8	99.2	99.0	95.7	95.1	89.1	103.4	119.7
	Construction	13.5	107.9	103.6	96.6	101.2	67.1	79.9	107.9
	Services	1.7	154.5	148.9	150.7	143.6	130.2	146.0	170.1
	Trade	7.2	113.4	112.7	109.6	103.2	95.8	107.8	119.1
	<b>Maritimes--All Industries</b>	100.0	101.8	101.7	95.8	95.1	78.3	88.3	102.3
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	65.0	101.0	101.4	94.3	90.5	79.1	90.3	102.8
	Lumber products	2.9	68.9	68.4	67.3	66.5	51.6	64.7	81.3
	Pulp and paper	8.2	89.8	88.7	84.8	81.3	74.1	80.9	86.8
	Textile products	19.6	126.4	124.8	117.7	114.6	91.8	102.7	106.3
	Iron and steel	11.0	83.5	82.8	71.5	67.3	60.2	75.7	104.4
	Other manufactures	23.3	104.3	107.4	100.4	95.9	88.7	99.1	110.4
	Logging	4.5	136.0	207.4	127.2	132.9	58.7	33.5	42.8
	Mining	2.7	155.3	153.6	125.3	110.2	86.1	93.1	109.2
	Communications	1.9	69.8	70.3	70.0	70.1	80.2	92.9	101.6
	Transportation	8.9	67.7	69.2	69.6	70.2	66.8	74.4	85.7
	Construction	6.1	40.0	49.7	36.3	44.9	33.6	63.5	86.2
	Services	2.5	101.5	97.5	96.7	98.4	91.2	97.9	107.3
	Trade	8.4	129.7	127.3	123.4	126.9	119.6	126.0	135.4
	<b>Quebec--All Industries</b>	100.0	91.4	95.1	85.9	85.1	73.1	85.0	98.5
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	63.9	103.8	101.3	96.5	88.9	75.8	87.6	99.7
	Lumber products	3.2	59.2	61.3	58.1	55.9	47.0	63.7	79.3
	Pulp and paper	6.7	98.7	97.4	94.8	89.9	83.6	90.4	98.8
	Textile products	11.4	114.0	111.9	109.1	106.5	93.4	100.7	104.6
	Iron and steel	17.9	99.9	95.9	92.6	75.7	57.1	74.1	97.5
	Other manufactures	24.7	115.4	112.5	104.5	100.0	83.4	98.5	105.1
	Logging	2.2	96.7	159.1	104.5	102.0	17.7	18.2	33.3
	Mining	5.1	206.0	201.1	174.3	144.2	114.8	122.8	136.1
	Communications	2.0	74.1	74.0	73.6	74.7	84.0	92.3	100.6
	Transportation	6.6	73.1	72.7	68.5	68.8	68.1	77.4	91.0
	Construction	7.5	82.8	91.3	119.7	161.0	72.3	106.3	114.7
	Services	2.8	143.0	145.0	137.5	138.2	124.7	138.5	146.7
	Trade	9.9	128.3	127.3	125.5	123.3	113.2	120.2	127.2
	<b>Ontario--All Industries</b>	100.0	103.4	103.8	100.7	98.7	78.3	91.1	102.4
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	31.4	95.8	95.0	88.8	84.3	81.4	92.8	102.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.8	72.1	75.3	71.4	65.1	59.7	71.2	82.0
	Pulp and paper	3.0	90.4	90.9	87.6	83.9	84.5	91.4	102.5
	Textile products	2.2	117.8	115.2	108.8	109.7	93.8	104.5	100.5
	Iron and steel	11.1	79.6	73.1	73.7	70.3	72.7	86.1	100.5
	Other manufactures	13.3	119.1	118.2	108.5	102.1	93.6	104.5	110.8
	Logging	1.2	90.3	147.6	157.6	113.2	34.1	47.9	80.3
	Mining	8.0	106.0	116.0	105.8	94.4	90.9	102.2	103.2
	Communications	2.8	83.3	84.0	87.2	82.0	85.8	94.7	102.9
	Transportation	20.5	86.6	86.9	82.8	81.3	81.2	84.0	97.3
	Construction	13.5	66.7	74.4	62.1	61.9	50.1	58.5	75.0
	Services	3.6	102.2	101.4	88.6	88.1	86.8	97.5	105.7
	Trade	19.0	105.6	117.6	103.3	101.0	96.8	101.1	111.7
	<b>Prairies--All Industries</b>	100.0	90.5	95.1	86.9	83.3	78.3	86.1	97.7
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	37.7	90.3	86.1	83.0	77.9	62.5	72.6	87.0
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	12.9	79.1	70.5	64.7	61.8	37.0	47.0	61.2
	Pulp and paper	5.8	107.7	107.2	101.3	92.0	88.6	94.3	102.3
	Textile products	1.3	121.2	114.7	106.2	99.3	82.0	103.0	105.8
	Iron and steel	3.3	71.3	68.4	65.5	64.7	55.5	68.7	99.9
	Other manufactures	14.4	100.4	99.4	100.6	93.7	82.4	92.9	105.5
	Logging	6.8	76.9	61.5	69.4	58.6	30.9	43.2	50.9
	Mining	8.4	84.6	87.1	84.1	72.3	66.4	75.8	84.2
	Communications	3.4	100.3	98.8	99.3	92.8	95.8	103.5	111.3
	Transportation	12.9	86.5	86.3	84.6	82.9	83.9	92.9	97.8
	Construction	17.3	128.2	122.4	129.6	128.4	73.0	99.1	115.7
	Services	3.4	100.1	98.5	92.7	93.5	80.2	95.5	103.8
	Trade	10.1	118.6	118.5	114.9	108.1	96.3	106.6	115.6
	<b>B.C.--All Industries</b>	100.0	95.9	92.4	91.8	86.6	68.8	80.9	92.4

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



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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1936	Mar.1 1936	Apr.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	67.9	95.1	94.4	89.2	85.2	78.2	89.5	105.3
Plant products - edible	4.3	101.7	100.2	101.1	97.1	96.9	93.9	104.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	103.8	102.3	100.3	98.3	97.9	101.9	108.7
Textiles	16.0	104.7	101.8	98.9	94.4	79.9	91.6	99.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.0	105.2	110.5	---	---	---	---	---
Iron and steel	15.6	81.7	80.6	67.2	65.2	56.9	72.9	104.6
Other manufactures	22.0	94.8	94.8	89.9	84.9	62.9	91.8	108.0
Communications	2.8	61.9	62.1	62.7	63.5	74.6	85.2	92.0
Transportation	8.4	73.2	75.2	78.7	72.7	69.0	78.8	77.6
Construction	4.1	34.7	34.1	30.8	42.9	40.6	89.7	112.2
Trade	13.1	124.3	121.0	116.3	120.0	116.0	121.1	135.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	88.3	87.5 <sup>1/</sup>	83.8	82.1	76.4	91.2	106.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	65.1	98.9	98.1	96.4	95.4	91.6	107.1	119.0
Leather products	22.7	110.1	109.0	108.3	108.0	104.7	118.5	120.8
Other manufactures	42.4	93.7	93.1	91.0	89.5	85.6	101.7	118.1
Transportation	10.6	72.9	87.9	81.6	96.3	97.6	95.7	109.7
Construction	7.6	82.7	87.0	95.6	90.4	97.3	70.0	174.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	91.7	93.3	93.4	95.4	92.7	102.0	122.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	63.4	97.0	95.8	93.2	88.0	80.7	92.5	103.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	106.6	103.5	99.7	99.6	97.8	105.1	117.8
Printing and publishing	9.4	116.5	115.7	110.5	104.7	101.9	108.5	113.1
Textiles	11.9	91.1	89.3	92.4	90.4	84.5	91.7	104.5
Iron and steel	10.3	82.9	81.6	78.7	65.0	54.2	71.7	91.7
Other manufactures	26.3	99.1	98.1	93.8	90.3	81.6	95.1	100.7
Communications	2.8	64.1	64.2	65.4	68.8	76.1	85.1	92.8
Transportation	5.9	89.9	90.9	85.7	86.8	91.1	98.9	121.0
Construction	2.5	52.9	54.2	43.9	68.1	37.7	89.0	123.8
Trade	20.7	121.7	121.4	119.2	119.4	109.9	117.4	124.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	98.7	97.8	94.8	92.7	85.0	97.8	109.5
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.5	91.2	89.0	87.7	80.1	75.4	87.4	101.8
Lumber products	3.3	38.6	41.9	42.3	43.0	33.7	47.5	59.8
Pulp and paper	16.6	92.3	87.7	93.2	81.6	76.9	86.8	105.5
Other manufactures	26.6	109.1	107.0	99.9	92.6	89.3	102.5	116.7
Construction	16.2	157.1	149.4	142.7	153.7	71.6	142.8	214.4
Trade	16.4	117.5	117.5	115.2	113.0	107.3	112.1	117.3
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	103.1	101.4	99.3	97.6	85.3	101.7	121.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	81.9	96.6	96.8	86.0	81.3	68.1	80.5	101.8
Textiles	18.4	89.7	88.9	83.7	88.1	72.2	84.0	88.7
Electrical apparatus	10.1	102.6	102.6	94.6	82.7	82.6	98.4	111.3
Iron and steel	29.6	91.7	93.3	72.7	68.3	48.2	60.1	104.5
Other manufactures	23.8	107.4	106.5	103.8	93.8	87.6	100.1	105.7
Construction	2.2	42.6	46.0	52.6	44.8	43.2	136.7	228.4
Trade	8.5	125.5	123.2	116.5	113.2	93.7	106.8	113.2
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	96.8	97.1	87.7	83.0	70.9	87.4	109.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	85.7	143.8	126.5	147.6	109.8	79.5	92.3	104.7
Iron and steel	69.5	148.5	126.6	155.8	108.2	73.5	83.8	102.3
Other manufactures	16.2	126.6	126.1	117.4	115.6	104.4	107.7	114.3
Construction	1.4	27.8	29.2	19.2	16.2	23.4	16.1	56.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	131.2	117.7	132.6	102.9	79.0	89.8	104.2
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.4	93.8	93.7	88.9	84.5	82.1	92.3	103.1
Animal products - edible	5.7	119.5	119.1	114.9	106.9	92.6	106.1	96.1
Printing and publishing	5.4	95.0	95.4	95.2	92.0	33.4	100.8	107.7
Textiles	5.7	123.4	122.5	112.2	115.6	94.4	105.6	105.5
Iron and steel	18.9	77.5	77.4	71.5	68.0	71.8	84.9	107.6
Other manufactures	13.7	103.8	103.8	101.0	93.5	88.5	94.5	100.4
Transportation	9.9	73.2	72.7	70.8	69.6	70.9	71.5	84.2
Construction	3.9	53.2	72.3	33.4	20.8	29.2	45.8	59.6
Trade	28.9	91.7	109.2	90.5	87.8	82.9	90.7	101.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	88.1	94.1	83.5	79.7	78.0	86.8	97.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	38.5	100.8	95.1	86.6	82.5	71.4	81.4	94.4
Lumber products	9.3	77.1	64.3	57.2	55.2	38.2	44.0	54.6
Other manufactures	29.2	111.7	109.2	100.2	95.1	86.7	98.0	114.5
Communications	7.4	100.3	98.6	99.1	91.6	95.3	101.8	110.2
Transportation	18.2	99.1	100.9	91.3	92.7	93.8	97.4	104.1
Construction	7.5	63.9	54.2	45.6	36.4	41.1	56.3	93.2
Services	6.2	101.2	99.3	93.6	94.0	79.1	90.5	99.1
Trade	22.1	123.3	123.8	118.8	109.1	98.7	106.6	118.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	100.1	96.9	89.7	84.8	79.0	87.8	101.9

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

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