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DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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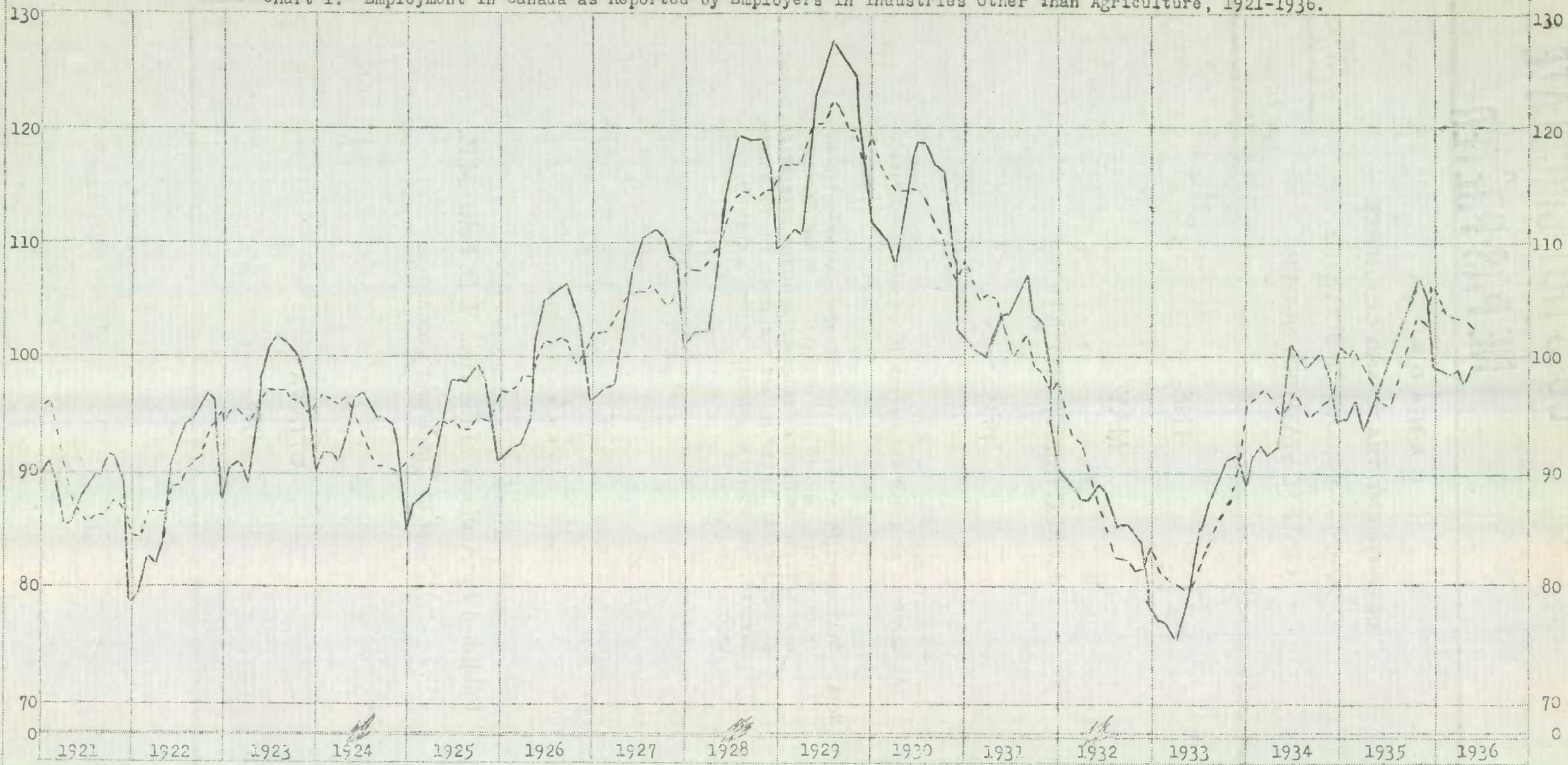
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 May 28, 1936.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,544 firms showed a pronounced increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 939,409 persons, or 20,426 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 97.4 at Apr. 1 to 99.5 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1931. While the industrial expansion indicated at the latest date provided work for a very considerable number of workers, it was on a scale rather smaller than the average between Apr. 1 and May 1 in the years, 1921-1935, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, declined from 103.3 in the preceding month to 102.4 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

Manufacturing reported improvement at the date under review, mainly in food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. Transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade also recorded considerably heightened activity. The gain in each of these groups except construction exceeded the average increase indicated at the beginning of May in the last fifteen years. On the other hand, large numbers of workers were released from logging camps, coal-mines and tobacco and non-ferrous metal factories, the losses being mainly of a seasonal character.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears beginning on page 3.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1935, shows that the 9,203 firms then so-operating had employed 892,506 persons, as compared with 875,149 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade had shown improvement, but the increases were not so large as those indicated at the beginning of May in the present year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in four of the five economic areas, while in the fifth - Ontario - no general change occurred. The situation in each of the economic areas was better than at May 1, 1935, being also more favourable than at the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, although the increase was rather smaller than the average recorded from Apr. 1 to May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 103.4 at the date under review, was six points above that for the beginning of May in 1935. Six hundred and seventy firms reported 73,950 employees, or 1,232 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and lumber factories), logging and construction showed gains; those in the last-named, which were pronounced, occurred largely in highway work. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation and railway construction released many workers, the declines being mainly seasonal in character. The 656 employers furnishing statistics for the same date last year had an aggregate staff of 69,417 persons, being greater by 1,217 than at Apr. 1, 1935.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,253 employers of 266,340 persons, as against 252,609 in the preceding month. This increase of 13,731 was only once exceeded at May 1 in the last fifteen years, viz., by

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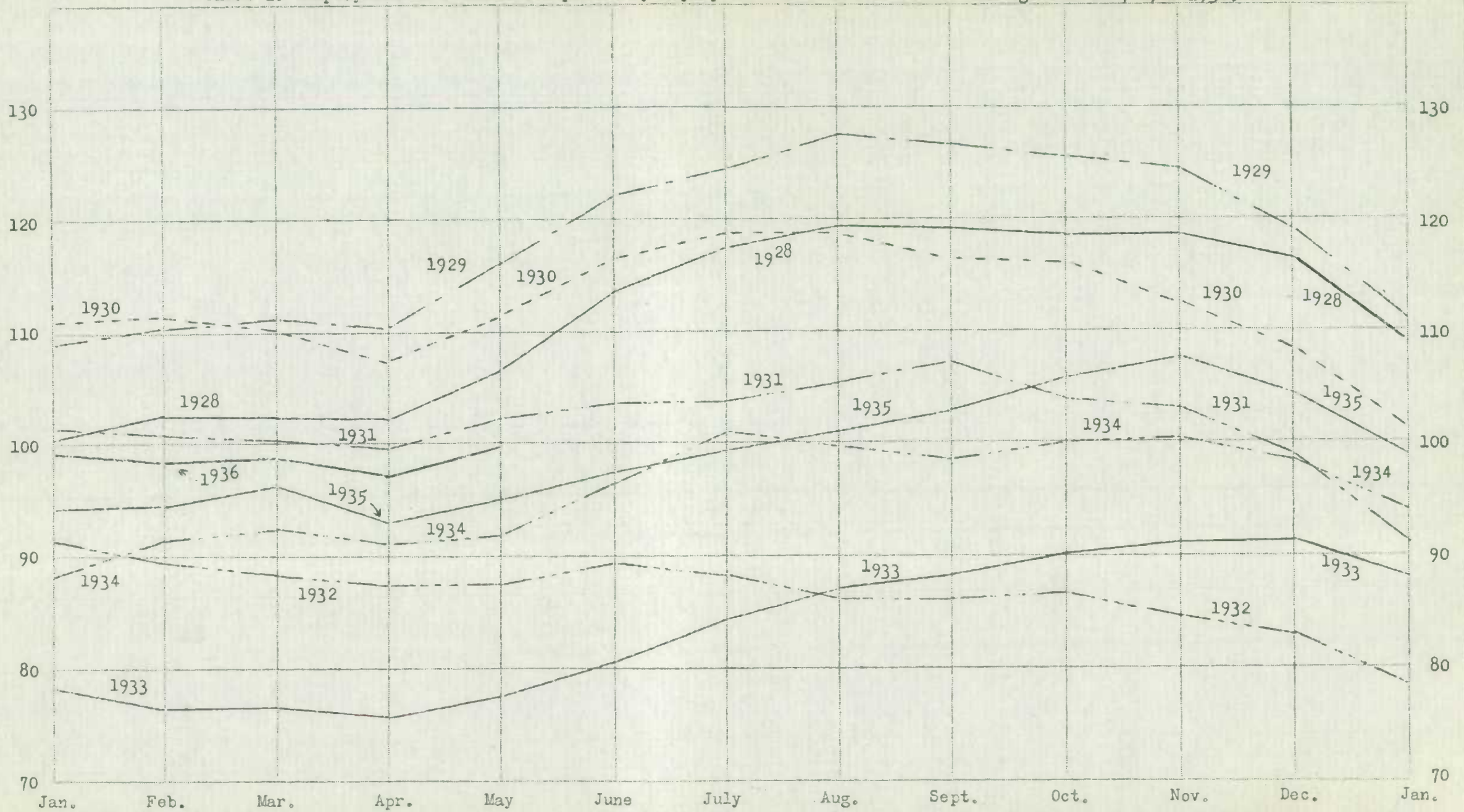
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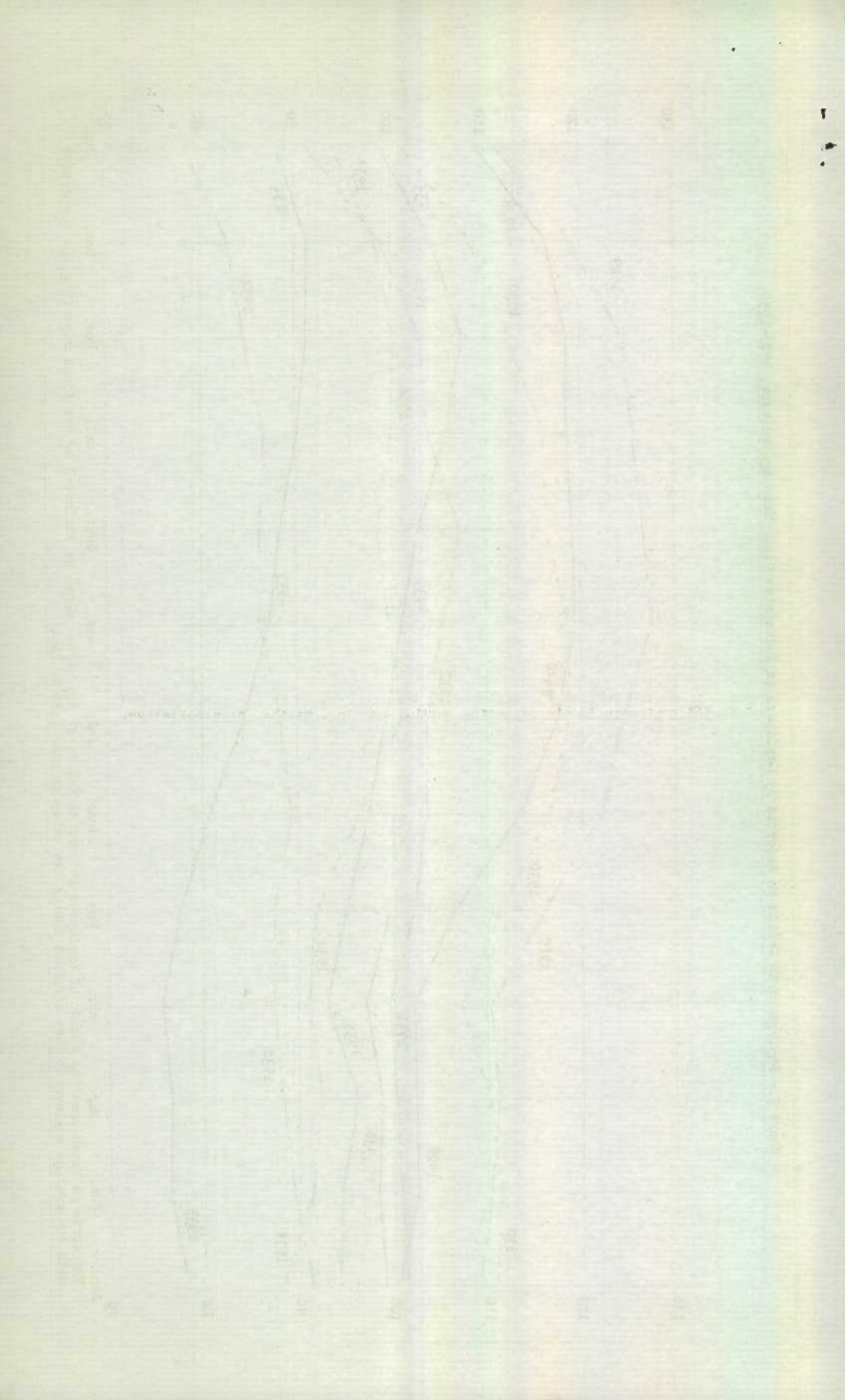
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



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.



that recorded in 1929. Notable gains were made in manufacturing, particularly of food, pulp and paper, lumber and clay, glass and stone products. Transportation, construction, metallic ore mining, services and trade also afforded more employment, the additions to staffs in the two groups first-named being large. On the other hand, there were slight declines in logging and in non-metallic mineral mining. Activity was brisker than at the beginning of May in 1935, when 2,193 firms had reported 246,342 employees, or 10,326 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- No general change was noted in Ontario; improvement in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction, services and trade was offset by a decline in logging. In the group of factory employment, there were gains in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and other divisions, while textile, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works were slacker. The working forces of the 4,219 co-operating firms aggregated 397,535 employees, compared with 397,340 at Apr. 1, a difference too slight to be recorded in the index. Employment at May 1, 1935, had shown a moderate increase, but the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it was 103.4. The 4,052 establishments from which information was tabulated for the same date of last year had enlarged their staffs by 3,865 persons, to 388,701 at May 1.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, construction and trade reported heightened activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the advance took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone, textile and mineral product divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,400 employers in the Prairie Provinces, whose staffs rose from 114,753 persons at Apr. 1 to 117,444 at the beginning of May. This improvement was much greater than that recorded at May 1, 1935, but was below the average increase indicated at the same date in the years since 1920. The index at the date under review, standing at 92.7, was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of May of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,339 firms with 110,815 employees, or 1,323 more than at Apr. 1, 1935.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia greatly exceeded that noted at the beginning of May in 1935, when the index was over six points lower than that of 99.0 recorded at May 1 of the present year. An aggregate payroll of 84,140 persons was employed by the 1,002 firms furnishing data, who had 81,563 employees in the preceding month. Logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction, trade and manufacturing showed improvement over Apr. 1, that in the last-named being most marked. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains took place in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. Highway construction, however, released a considerable number of workers. For May 1, 1935, 964 employers had reported 77,231 workers, as compared with 76,605 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1932.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver reported heightened activity, while the tendency in Winnipeg was downward. The largest gains were in Montreal. Except in Quebec City, the situation in each of these centres was rather better than at May 1, 1935.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing, services, trade and construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, expansion took place in leather, food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and other factories. The 1,312 co-operating employers reported 139,007 persons on their payrolls, compared with 132,281 at Apr. 1. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1935, when the general gain had been on a very much smaller scale.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 168 firms with 12,745 employees, as against 12,150 at Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and trade. The gain involved fewer workers than that recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was fractionally higher.

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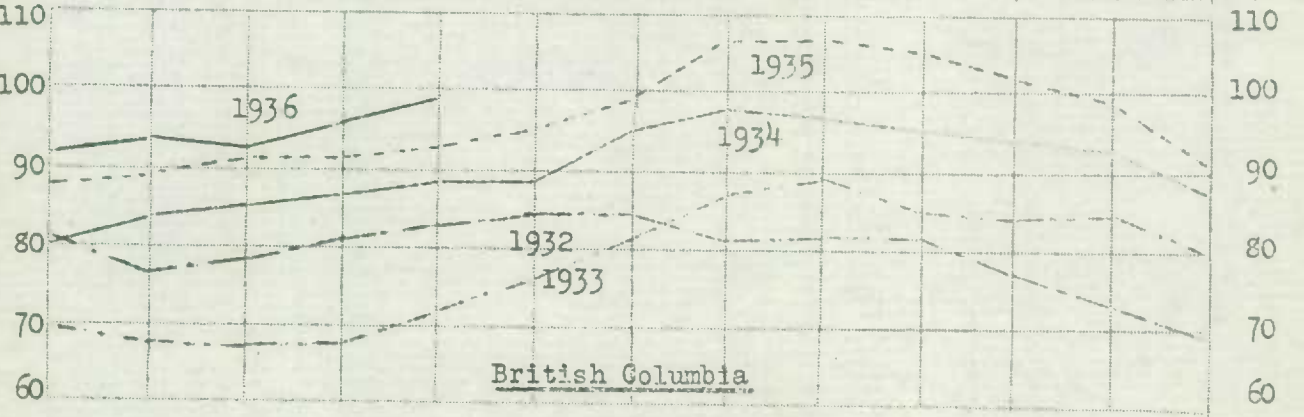
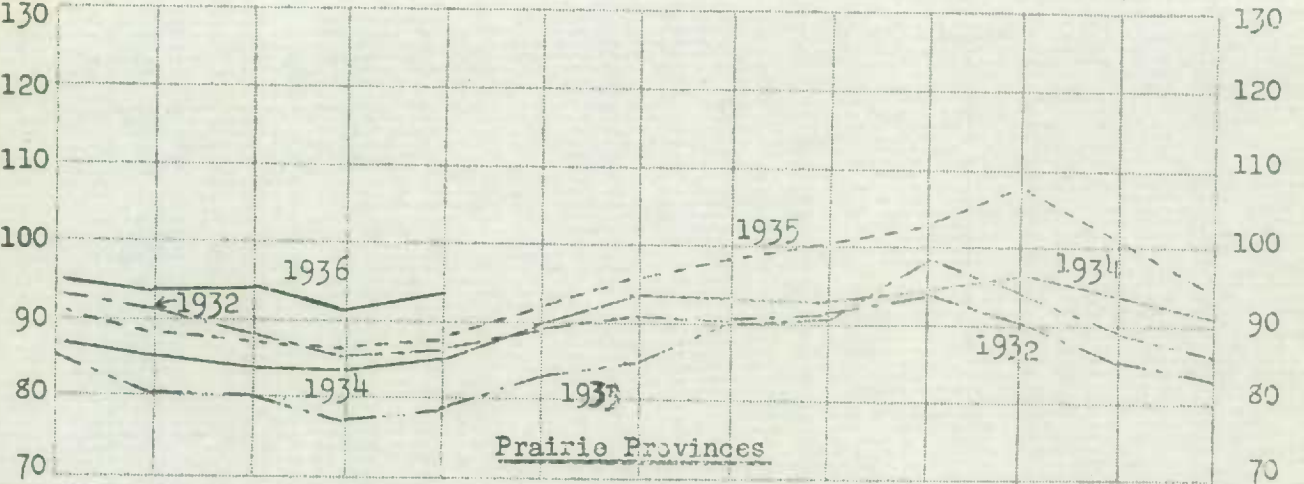
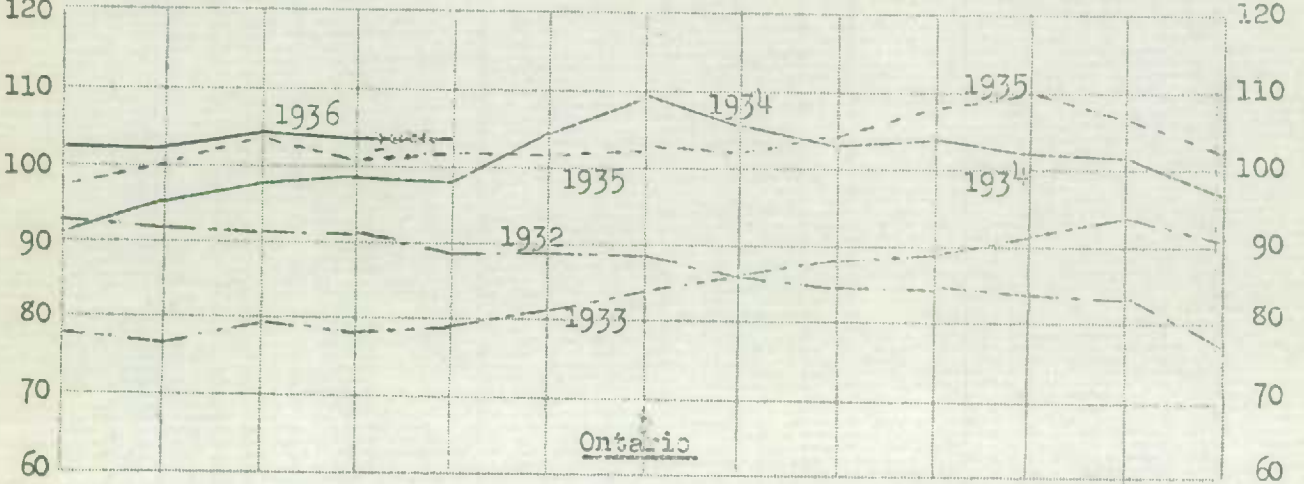
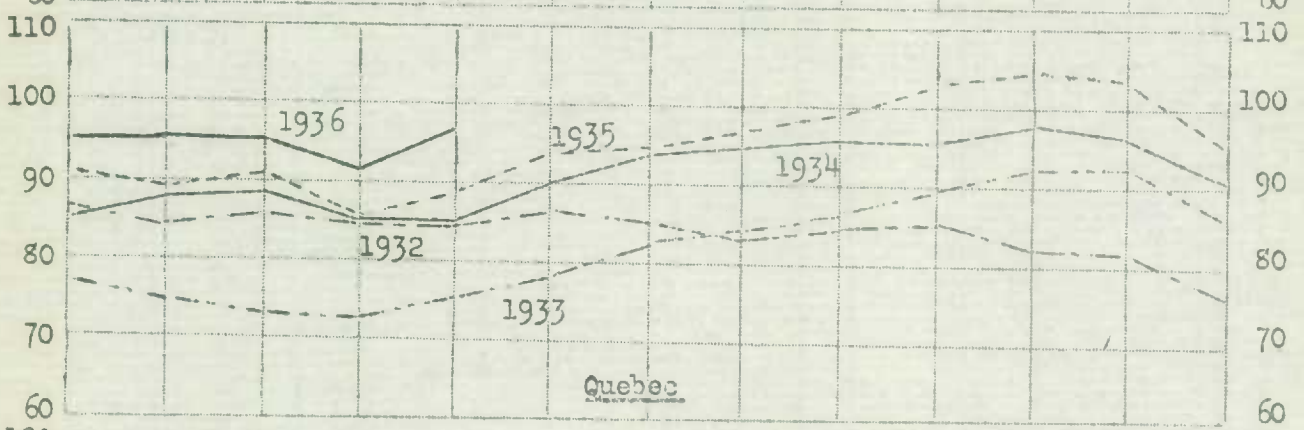
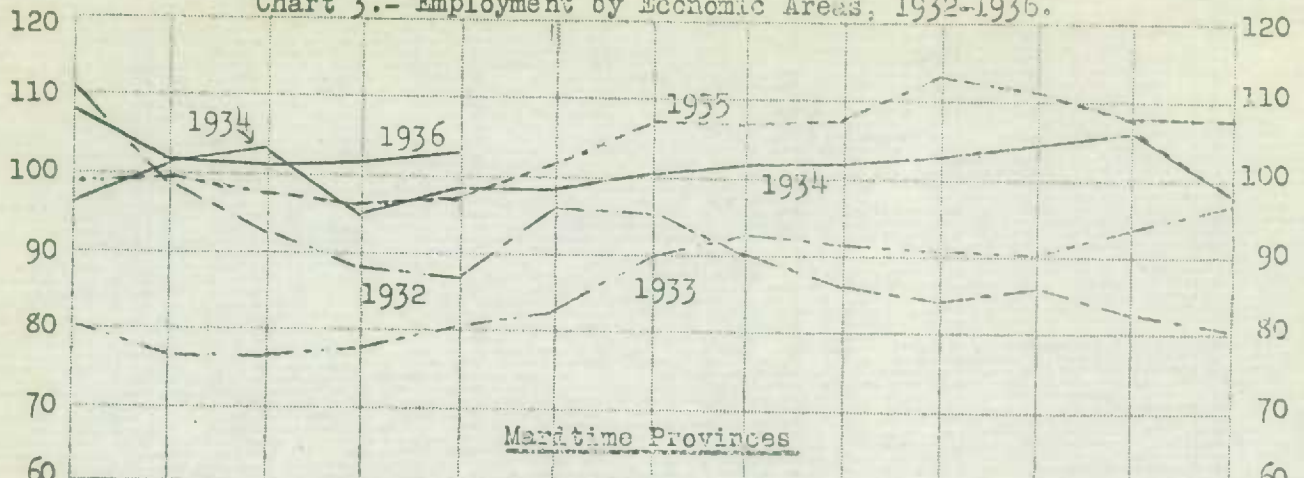
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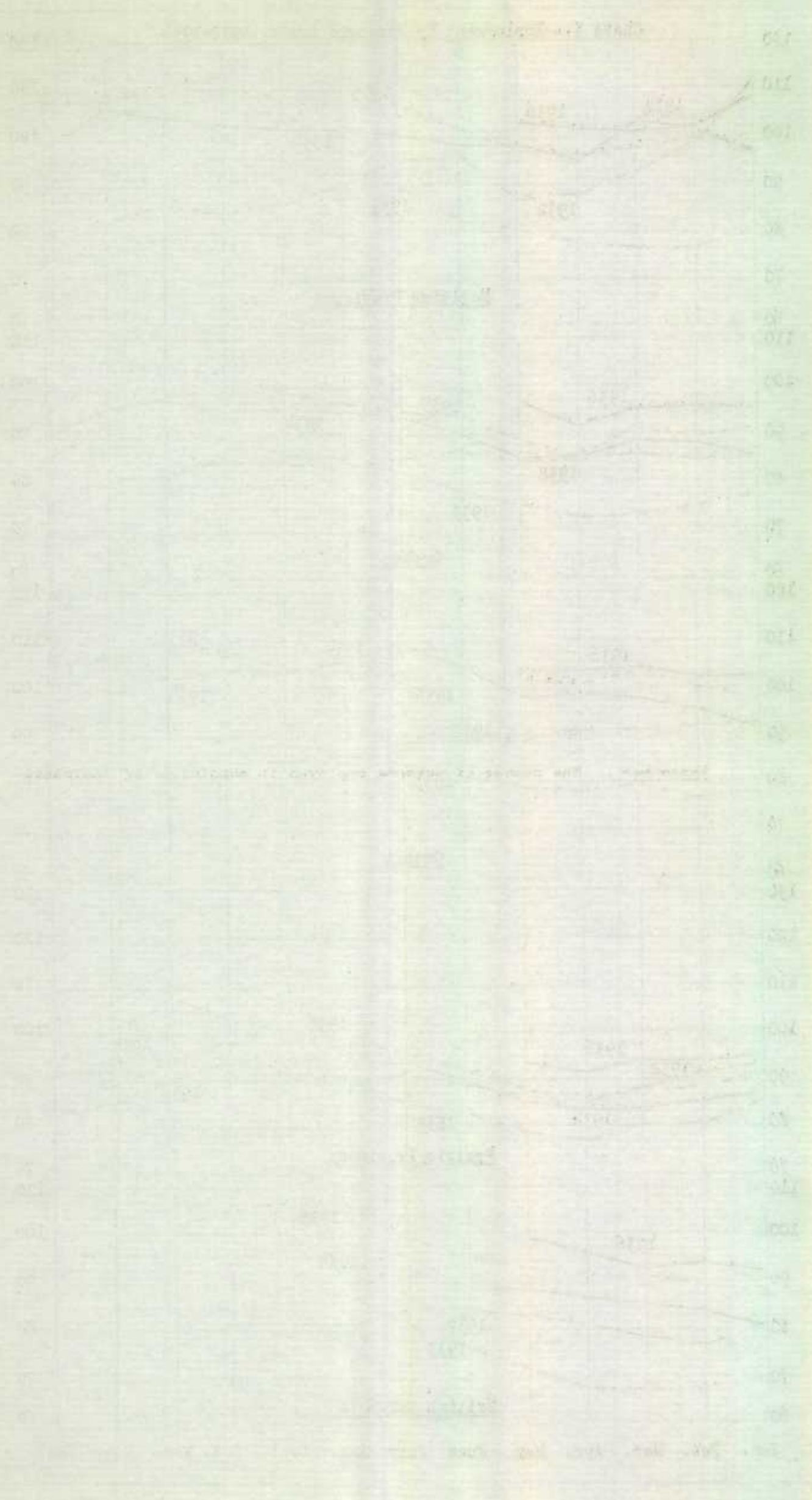
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Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1936.



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



Toronto.-- Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance, services, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was of a general character, but the largest additions to staffs were in the iron and steel group. According to data furnished by 1,435 employers in Toronto, their payrolls aggregated 122,705 persons, as compared with 120,825 at Apr. 1. This increase was smaller than that indicated at May 1 of last year, but it exceeded the average gain at the same date in the fourteen previous years for which statistics for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when the index stood at 96.7, as compared with 100.2 at the latest date.

Ottawa.-- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; the general increase in this city was larger than that noted at the beginning of May, 1935, when the index stood at 101.3, compared with 107.7 at the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 179 firms employing 13,996 persons, compared with 13,384 at Apr. 1.

Hamilton.-- A combined working force of 31,531 was reported by the 280 co-operating establishments, who had 31,105 employees at Apr. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and construction and transportation also showed greater activity. Employment was at a higher level than in the same month of 1935, when a larger advance had been indicated.

Windsor.-- Further improvement was noted in Windsor, most of the gain occurring in factory and construction work. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 170 employers with 18,498 workers, compared with 17,827 in the preceding month. Additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the establishments reporting at May 1, 1935, but employment was then at a rather lower level, the index standing at 133.5, as compared with 136.1 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.-- Manufacturing and trade showed heightened activity, but there was a considerable falling-off in construction in Winnipeg. The 474 co-operating employers had 37,542 persons on their payrolls, compared with 37,869 at Apr. 1. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the same date of last year, although a large gain had then been noted.

Vancouver.-- The number of persons employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, the food and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; trade was also brisker, but construction afforded less employment. According to data received from 421 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 32,613 employees, compared with 32,053 at Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, in spite of the fact that a decidedly larger advance had then been reported.

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

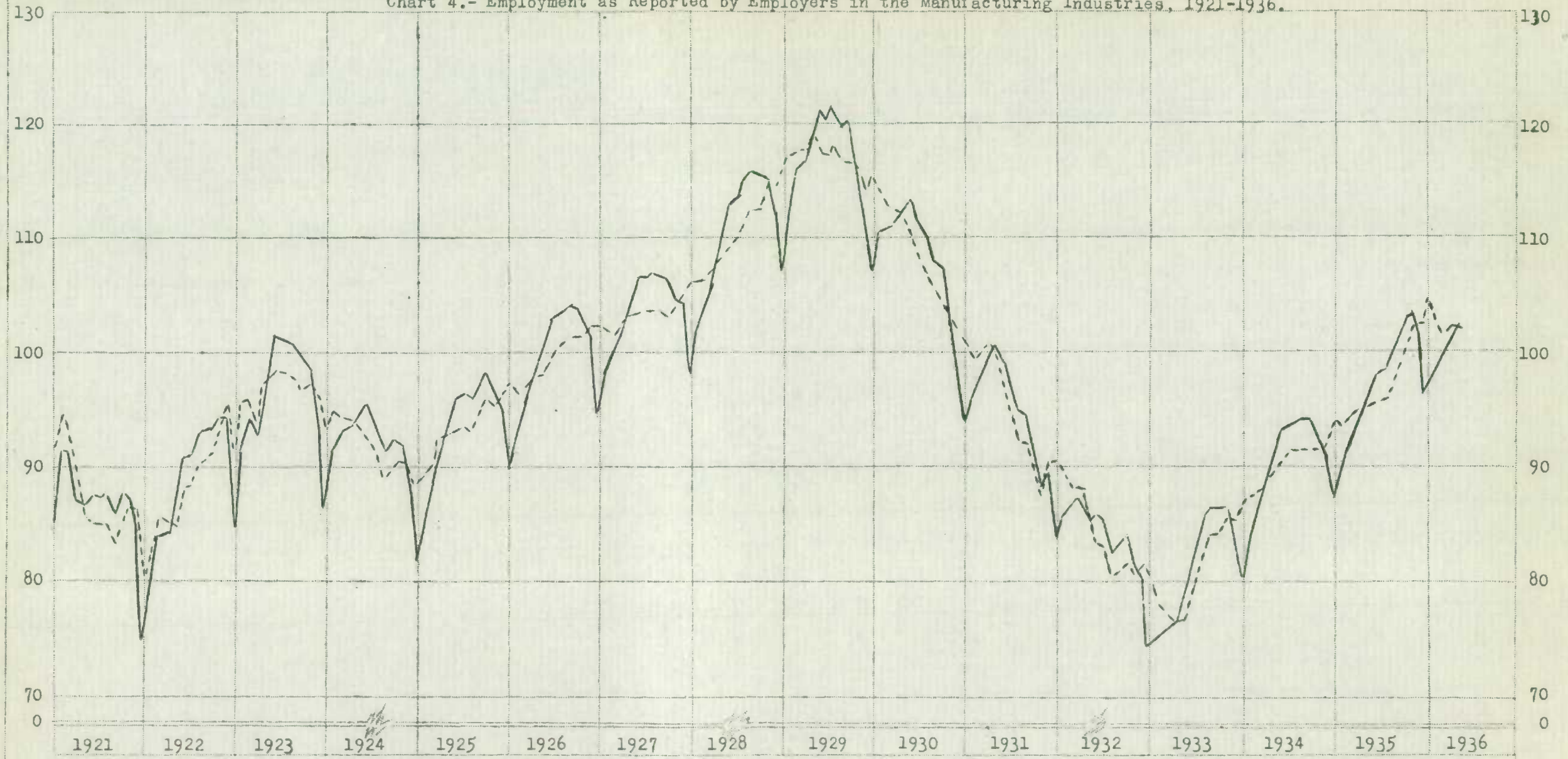
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- The number of persons employed in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,652 manufacturers having 518,327 employees, compared with 510,003 at Apr. 1, 1936. The general improvement approximated the average indicated in the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 101.1 in the preceding month to 102.7 at May 1, 1936; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 102.2, or practically the same as at Apr. 1. The **crude** index at May 1 in preceding years was as follows:- 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0; 1927, 103.9; 1926, 98.8; 1925, 93.7; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 97.9; 1922, 85.5 and 1921, 86.8.

The most marked advances at May 1, 1936, took place in lumber, iron and steel, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone factories, but leather, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also reported important gains. On the other hand, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works showed curtailment, and there was a slowing-up in the textile group as a whole.

For May 1, 1935, reports had been compiled from 5,466 manufacturing establishments, employing 479,503 persons, an increase of 8,483 over their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, metal, animal food and clay, glass and stone divisions.

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.

The experience of the years since 1920 shows that factory employment at June 1 has almost invariably increased, so that continued improvement may be anticipated for the next report.

Logging.- Seasonal losses that exceeded the average for May 1 in the last fifteen years were recorded in logging; increases in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were more than offset by declines in the other economic areas. The 309 co-operating firms employed 25,033 men, or 3,997 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index, at 88.6, was lower than at the beginning of May in 1935, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale; however, it was higher than at May 1 in most years of the record.

Mining.- Returns were received from 350 mine operators with 58,446 persons in their employ, as against 58,829 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. Largely owing to activity in the extraction of the precious metals, employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year of the record.

Communications.- A minor increase was indicated in communications, in which activity was very slightly greater than at the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 20,762 persons, or 189 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- All three branches of transportation - local, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - afforded increased employment, the improvement being partly seasonal in character. The general advance in this group was more marked than that noted at May 1, 1935, also greatly exceeding the average for the last fifteen years; the index, at 82.8, was 2.7 points higher than at the beginning of May of last year. A combined working force of 99,543 employees was registered by the 437 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 94,388 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, the gains on highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 8,983 persons in the staffs of the 1,034 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 93,160. A smaller advance had been noted at the same date in 1935, but the index was then over five points higher, mainly as a result of greater activity in road work.

Services.- There was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and hotels and restaurants as compared with Apr. 1. Statements were received from 458 establishments with 26,062 workers, as against 25,609 in their last report. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of 1935, or of any other year since 1931.

Trade.- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group as a whole greatly exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1935. The co-operating trading establishments, numbering 1,219, enlarged their forces by 1,702 persons to 98,076 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in any of the last four years.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further substantial improvement in March, extending to the great majority of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.4 at Mar. 23, 1936, as compared with 15.4 at Feb. 24, 1936, and 16.4 at Mar. 25, 1935. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed in Great Britain numbered 1,831,230 at Apr. 27, 1936, as compared with 1,881,531 at Mar. 23, 1936, and 2,044,460 at Apr. 15, 1935. The number of insured persons estimated in employment at Apr. 27, 1936, was 10,712,000; this was larger by 82,000 than in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to information released by the United States Department of Labor, there were well distributed gains in employment during March in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; approximately 225,000 additional workers found employment in that month. Pronounced seasonal gains were shown in building, quarrying and non-metallic mining, retail trade, manufacturing and other industries, while the only large decline was that of a seasonal character in anthracite mining. The preliminary index for the manufacturing industries, based on the 1923-1925 average as 100, stood at 84.2 in March, 1936, as compared with 83.2 in February, 1936, and 82.5 in March, 1935.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reports that there was a further increase of 0.6 p.c. in total employment in New York State Factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. The advance was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the early spring of the last 21 years. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 77.7 in April, or 3.8 p.c. higher than in April of last year; the latest index was also slightly higher than in any other month since October, 1935. Further substantial increases were noted in the forces of some of the metal and machinery industries and seasonal expansion of operations occurred in the brick, cement and stone and paint and colour industries. The clothing and millinery industries and some of the textile industries reported sharp reductions in forces.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,636 representative establishments show that they employed 258,733 persons in April, or 1,033 fewer than in March; this decline of 0.4 p.c. was seasonal in character. There were increases in boot and shoe, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other factories, but the cotton and woollen and worsted industries showed curtailment.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was higher by 1.8 p.c. in March than in February, the gain being greater than the average increase experienced in the years, 1923-1935. The index of employment rose from 73.2 in March, 1935 to 76.2 in March, 1936; the monthly average for the years 1925-1927 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers. Improvement was indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin show that employment was 2.1 p.c. higher in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 88.7 as compared with 87.1 in February, 1936, and 85.7 in March, 1935. The metal, rubber, paper, food and other divisions showed improvement in March over the preceding month.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
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
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0

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

100.0	7.9	28.4	42.3	12.5	8.9
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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
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	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	86.5	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	87.6	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

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

14.8 1.4 13.1 1.5 3.4 2.0 4.2 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.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Mine	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	83.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	103.1	93.0	97.8	63.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
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	61.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	73.2	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	88.5	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	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1936

100.0	55.2	2.7	6.2	2.2	10.5	9.9	2.9	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 firms making returns for the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1936	Apr. 1 1935	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931
MANUFACTURING	55.2	102.7	101.1	95.6	90.2	76.8	85.8	100.7
Animal products - edible	2.4	115.9	109.7	111.1	103.2	97.7	97.1	103.3
Fur and products	.2	91.4	83.6	84.8	76.9	72.9	75.9	94.5
Leather and products	2.5	112.7	111.6	108.8	99.9	87.8	91.4	93.8
Boots and shoes	1.7	116.5	115.9	113.4	106.7	95.4	99.1	101.1
Lumber and products	4.1	73.2	67.6	67.2	63.2	49.1	60.1	79.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	64.7	57.1	56.3	51.8	37.3	45.5	63.6
Furniture	.7	76.6	77.1	70.9	74.2	62.9	77.1	103.9
Other lumber products	1.1	97.6	93.2	98.2	90.5	75.1	91.6	108.4
Musical instruments	.1	36.6	35.7	29.0	27.3	22.6	33.7	47.2
Plant products - edible	3.1	102.2	97.1	92.6	92.4	88.0	93.4	101.8
Pulp and paper products	6.4	99.2	97.6	93.4	90.3	82.1	87.3	98.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	88.3	85.8	81.6	79.1	67.9	72.4	87.3
Paper products	1.0	119.1	117.6	108.0	103.4	93.4	96.2	100.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.0	106.2	104.1	100.8	97.4	104.2	111.6
Rubber products	1.3	96.0	96.1	91.2	92.3	74.3	85.9	97.6
Textile products	10.8	118.6	118.7	111.9	110.7	91.5	100.7	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	132.6	132.3	124.2	124.8	95.4	108.5	102.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	92.0	92.3	85.8	89.7	67.1	80.6	84.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	140.6	142.3	128.3	128.8	95.0	111.8	105.5
Silk and silk goods	1.1	527.9	519.8	508.9	481.7	373.1	381.1	315.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	123.8	124.7	117.1	120.4	100.0	111.2	108.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	108.3	108.9	102.9	96.7	87.8	93.0	103.8
Other textile products	1.1	99.0	98.2	95.2	95.0	77.9	83.9	90.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	120.3	128.0	109.7	103.5	105.4	120.6	117.3
Tobacco	1.0	108.3	124.2	94.1	100.4	102.9	120.3	109.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.0	133.2	130.4	119.2	108.7	120.3	128.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	139.5	145.5	111.8	136.7	100.0	91.5	113.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	140.1	135.7	130.6	125.2	109.4	113.6	121.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	79.7	71.4	69.4	64.1	50.2	77.0	108.3
Electric light and power	1.5	113.6	112.5	109.0	105.8	108.4	114.1	122.7
Electrical apparatus	1.4	117.3	116.0	106.0	100.5	84.1	116.5	137.8
Iron and steel products	13.2	94.1	93.2	86.0	75.7	60.3	70.5	98.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	115.2	113.3	98.7	91.8	43.1	65.2	110.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	100.9	99.5	88.7	76.3	61.3	81.7	102.3
Agricultural implements	.6	67.4	66.5	61.2	45.4	33.4	27.3	42.3
Land vehicles	1.6	94.9	94.8	89.1	79.4	70.4	73.7	101.2
Automobiles and parts	2.4	154.1	149.3	154.6	116.8	78.6	81.7	110.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	63.1	63.5	69.1	51.2	54.6	65.9	107.6
Heating appliances	.5	107.0	105.6	94.3	85.0	65.2	73.2	105.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	84.1	81.3	72.1	56.5	45.8	71.2	128.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	100.6	93.7	92.7	77.2	62.5	74.9	98.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	89.9	88.2	80.2	75.5	58.8	76.0	95.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	126.8	131.5	119.0	106.5	75.1	83.2	119.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	133.1	130.8	129.3	129.7	114.8	119.4	123.6
Miscellaneous	.6	124.7	121.5	118.7	109.4	90.8	102.8	106.6
LOGGING	2.7	88.6	102.6	93.9	80.5	35.1	32.5	55.9
MINING	6.2	127.4	128.2	116.2	103.6	89.9	97.9	106.0
Coal	2.4	84.3	88.6	82.2	80.6	78.0	89.4	92.3
Metallic ores	3.1	243.9	237.5	211.0	169.5	133.7	131.1	137.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	93.1	92.0	85.4	80.5	59.5	73.1	105.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	78.4	77.7	77.5	76.9	83.7	94.1	104.0
Telegraphs	.5	86.3	86.0	85.5	84.3	80.2	96.6	101.5
Telephones	1.7	76.3	75.5	75.4	75.0	84.6	93.5	104.5
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	82.8	78.5	80.1	73.5	78.9	84.3	96.6
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.8	113.2	109.8	109.2	113.9	112.3	119.1
Steam railways	6.1	72.3	72.2	69.8	70.7	67.5	77.7	90.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	89.5	63.8	90.3	75.4	88.0	82.0	98.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.9	79.4	71.3	84.7	95.8	60.8	83.2	106.6
Building	2.4	55.6	52.2	47.2	42.5	28.4	58.5	106.7
Highway	4.9	124.0	111.9	154.5	192.6	97.4	130.7	135.4
Railway	2.6	62.1	54.8	58.0	59.3	60.5	65.8	82.0
SERVICES	2.9	120.4	118.5	116.4	111.7	99.9	114.7	123.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	111.8	111.2	110.9	108.7	93.1	107.4	118.3
Professional	.3	130.0	130.6	127.3	120.8	121.7	130.3	124.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	132.3	127.6	122.7	114.3	104.9	121.4	129.6
TRADE	10.4	123.3	121.0	119.3	115.6	108.6	116.2	123.3
Retail	7.6	129.7	127.2	126.0	122.2	114.7	123.0	130.3
Wholesale	2.8	108.3	106.7	104.0	100.5	94.9	101.0	107.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.5	97.4	95.2	92.0	77.6	87.5	102.2

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	May 1 1936	Apr. 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	36.6	102.9	97.8	92.4	89.7	70.6	76.0	95.4
	Lumber products	4.7	82.4	63.1	69.8	64.6	36.5	47.9	56.3
	Pulp and paper	5.3	152.4	148.3	129.6	130.2	115.3	112.8	141.3
	Textile products	4.3	87.4	87.2	82.1	86.5	69.5	80.3	74.9
	Iron and steel	12.0	108.4	111.0	99.9	90.1	65.5	64.2	106.2
	Other manufactures	10.3	98.9	87.7	89.1	90.5	79.4	89.9	98.6
	Logging	2.9	101.9	92.2	120.6	177.5	35.9	31.7	49.8
	Mining	20.7	102.9	105.0	104.8	95.5	91.0	99.2	106.3
	Communications	2.4	87.7	81.9	78.9	78.5	83.1	92.1	114.1
	Transportation	13.3	85.0	99.2	85.0	90.4	84.9	94.1	112.2
	Construction	15.2	123.8	107.9	102.8	115.3	32.2	92.3	113.7
	Services	1.7	153.8	154.5	154.5	143.8	137.1	165.0	178.4
	Trade	7.2	114.5	113.4	110.4	107.8	98.4	107.9	116.7
	-All Industries	100.0	103.4	101.8	97.4	98.3	80.3	87.8	104.0
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	62.6	102.6	101.0	95.2	91.8	79.9	89.5	104.0
	Lumber products	3.1	77.0	68.9	72.7	74.7	57.2	67.9	89.7
	Pulp and paper	8.0	92.5	89.8	86.0	85.1	75.2	81.4	89.4
	Textile products	18.6	126.4	126.4	117.9	115.6	93.2	102.8	103.7
	Iron and steel	10.4	83.6	83.5	72.4	67.3	61.9	70.7	103.0
	Other manufactures	22.5	106.2	104.3	100.8	95.7	87.5	98.9	113.6
	Logging	4.1	130.8	136.0	132.4	93.9	44.9	39.7	88.6
	Mining	2.6	156.1	155.3	127.9	118.4	89.6	91.7	110.1
	Communications	1.8	70.2	69.8	69.7	69.5	80.6	92.3	101.9
	Transportation	10.6	85.0	67.7	80.1	76.2	79.6	81.0	91.2
	Construction	7.7	53.2	40.0	47.6	45.2	37.6	66.7	96.0
	Services	2.4	104.9	101.5	99.8	95.4	87.0	97.3	108.6
	Trade	8.2	132.7	129.7	125.8	127.3	119.0	126.9	129.7
	-All Industries	100.0	96.4	91.4	89.7	85.5	75.4	86.0	102.3
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	64.2	104.6	103.8	98.0	91.2	75.8	85.9	100.1
	Lumber products	3.2	62.2	59.2	61.9	58.8	49.1	62.7	84.7
	Pulp and paper	6.7	99.4	93.7	96.0	91.1	84.0	89.2	99.5
	Textile products	11.4	113.3	114.0	108.7	103.0	91.9	100.5	103.6
	Iron and steel	18.2	101.9	99.9	94.3	79.4	57.6	70.3	96.5
	Other manufactures	24.7	115.2	115.4	106.1	101.7	88.0	97.3	105.8
	Logging	1.2	53.7	96.7	64.7	62.1	22.2	13.5	32.5
	Mining	5.2	209.5	206.0	177.7	146.2	116.4	119.8	135.7
	Communications	2.1	74.8	74.1	73.9	75.2	82.6	92.5	101.8
	Transportation	6.8	75.6	73.1	74.4	72.4	74.4	83.2	95.1
	Construction	7.5	82.9	82.8	120.4	150.0	74.9	95.5	120.0
	Services	2.9	144.7	143.0	144.7	138.9	122.7	138.8	144.4
	Trade	10.1	130.6	128.3	127.5	121.9	115.8	121.6	130.5
	-All Industries	100.0	103.4	103.4	101.7	98.5	79.5	89.5	103.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	31.2	97.4	95.8	91.4	87.3	83.0	89.0	104.1
	Lumber products	1.9	76.9	72.1	76.3	69.9	70.1	76.8	97.4
	Pulp and paper	2.9	91.5	90.4	86.0	84.3	83.8	90.4	101.0
	Textile products	2.3	126.6	117.8	114.4	116.9	96.2	100.4	102.5
	Iron and steel	10.6	78.0	79.6	74.7	72.3	71.5	76.6	97.7
	Other manufactures	13.5	122.9	119.1	113.3	105.9	98.0	105.2	115.1
	Logging	.9	68.2	90.3	91.3	71.7	24.4	37.2	14.1
	Mining	7.2	98.2	106.0	88.0	85.9	81.2	94.6	94.6
	Communications	2.7	83.2	83.3	85.0	82.6	84.3	97.6	103.9
	Transportation	20.1	86.6	86.6	82.9	82.2	80.4	83.7	97.2
	Construction	15.4	78.1	66.7	72.0	72.0	58.6	71.8	90.0
	Services	3.5	102.8	102.2	92.8	89.2	83.6	98.6	109.6
	Trade	19.0	107.7	105.6	105.6	102.0	96.0	105.6	113.5
	-All Industries	100.0	92.7	90.5	87.9	85.4	79.2	87.6	100.0
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	38.5	95.4	90.3	87.4	79.8	66.4	70.8	90.2
	Lumber products	13.2	84.2	79.1	63.9	59.5	42.2	49.9	64.2
	Pulp and paper	5.6	108.2	107.7	102.3	94.1	86.0	88.7	107.5
	Textile products	1.3	123.6	121.2	109.1	98.6	79.4	104.1	109.9
	Iron and steel	3.5	77.3	71.3	67.6	64.3	55.3	62.0	97.1
	Other manufactures	14.9	107.1	100.4	107.3	101.5	89.5	88.6	110.2
	Logging	7.2	83.9	76.9	80.1	61.7	42.1	47.4	59.1
	Mining	8.4	87.6	84.6	85.7	77.5	64.7	75.1	79.8
	Communications	3.3	102.0	100.3	99.1	92.0	94.8	102.0	110.5
	Transportation	12.7	87.9	86.5	86.7	83.4	81.5	89.7	99.9
	Construction	16.3	125.3	128.2	111.1	131.6	83.7	119.4	121.3
	Services	3.3	100.1	100.1	97.1	94.4	78.8	95.5	106.0
	Trade	10.3	121.7	118.6	114.6	106.2	97.1	105.9	112.1
	-All Industries	100.0	99.0	95.9	92.6	88.4	72.2	82.7	96.1

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 with multiple columns and rows, containing faint text and numbers. The text is mostly illegible due to low contrast and blurring.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1	Apr.1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.7	96.7	95.1	89.4	85.3	78.5	88.4	106.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	111.0	101.7	103.4	95.0	96.7	95.1	111.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	102.8	103.8	100.8	98.1	96.1	103.5	107.9
Textiles	15.2	105.2	104.7	100.3	95.8	83.5	92.5	96.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.9	107.5	105.2	100.2	102.6	100.4	103.3	110.1
Iron and steel	14.9	81.9	81.7	68.9	64.8	60.2	67.6	103.2
Other manufactures	21.5	97.2	94.8	91.6	86.8	77.3	90.2	111.4
Communications	2.6	62.0	61.9	62.3	63.3	75.1	84.6	91.9
Transportation	11.0	101.1	73.2	96.6	83.0	92.3	88.7	96.5
Construction	4.3	37.6	34.7	34.1	39.6	42.8	85.2	106.4
Trade	12.8	127.1	124.3	118.1	120.5	115.5	122.2	128.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	92.7	88.3	86.3	82.9	79.5	91.1	107.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.1	93.7	98.9	97.6	97.0	93.7	107.3	121.0
Leather products	21.4	108.7	110.1	109.1	106.9	106.8	116.4	127.9
Other manufactures	40.7	94.1	93.7	92.3	92.4	87.6	102.9	117.2
Transportation	12.7	89.1	72.9	93.3	103.6	99.3	107.7	115.5
Construction	8.0	91.9	82.7	97.1	94.2	98.0	73.7	184.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	95.8	91.7	96.7	96.3	93.7	104.0	125.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.2	98.2	97.0	94.4	89.1	80.8	91.4	104.5
Plant products - edible	5.4	106.4	106.6	96.8	100.9	99.5	104.1	118.1
Printing and publishing	9.3	117.6	116.5	112.5	106.3	99.5	105.7	114.1
Textiles	11.7	90.1	91.1	91.7	90.7	84.3	90.9	105.1
Iron and steel	10.3	84.5	82.9	81.1	66.1	54.7	71.4	95.3
Other manufactures	26.5	101.0	99.1	96.1	91.8	81.3	94.2	102.0
Communications	2.8	64.3	64.1	65.7	68.9	74.5	85.5	93.7
Transportation	6.1	93.1	89.9	87.9	89.0	93.7	99.8	127.4
Construction	2.6	56.9	52.9	53.5	58.0	41.4	92.6	120.3
Trade	20.7	123.2	121.7	120.8	118.7	111.9	118.7	128.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	100.2	98.7	96.7	92.9	85.6	97.5	111.4
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	45.7	93.5	91.2	88.8	84.4	75.9	85.5	105.8
Lumber products	3.3	39.8	38.6	42.8	53.9	34.5	46.7	65.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	94.0	92.3	93.4	85.6	74.4	84.6	108.2
Other manufactures	26.2	112.6	109.1	102.1	94.8	92.1	101.1	121.5
Construction	16.1	163.9	157.1	145.7	160.2	81.4	153.7	203.8
Trade	17.3	129.9	117.5	118.0	112.2	108.4	111.4	117.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.7	103.1	101.3	100.8	87.2	102.5	123.4
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	81.6	97.4	96.6	88.2	81.6	65.8	77.8	97.1
Textiles	18.0	89.2	89.7	83.4	89.8	72.0	81.6	84.8
Electrical apparatus	10.0	102.6	102.6	90.7	83.3	71.3	96.3	111.9
Iron and steel	29.4	92.0	91.7	79.3	67.6	47.5	56.1	93.4
Other manufactures	24.2	110.6	107.4	104.6	94.2	85.2	98.5	107.5
Construction	2.4	48.1	42.6	60.1	53.2	43.9	169.2	259.1
Trade	8.3	125.0	125.5	119.4	112.7	96.5	106.3	118.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	98.1	96.8	90.3	83.9	69.4	86.9	108.0
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.8	149.3	143.8	148.1	117.8	82.1	90.3	106.8
Iron and steel	69.5	154.1	148.5	155.9	118.2	77.0	85.9	103.8
Other manufactures	16.3	131.9	126.6	119.6	116.5	103.3	108.1	118.7
Construction	1.8	36.7	27.8	26.8	18.9	18.1	18.1	57.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	136.1	131.2	133.5	109.3	80.6	88.3	105.5
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	50.3	94.8	93.8	91.1	87.0	81.8	86.8	101.7
Animal products - edible	5.7	118.7	119.5	119.5	108.3	95.7	101.7	101.0
Printing and publishing	5.5	95.2	95.0	94.3	91.6	91.4	99.4	105.3
Textiles	6.3	134.7	123.4	119.0	122.9	95.7	100.7	104.8
Iron and steel	18.7	76.3	77.5	72.9	70.4	70.9	71.7	101.7
Other manufactures	14.1	106.2	103.8	103.4	95.9	88.3	100.9	99.4
Transportation	9.9	72.9	73.2	70.5	71.6	71.0	75.4	84.7
Construction	2.2	29.5	53.2	37.2	20.9	19.5	48.8	54.9
Trade	29.6	92.5	91.7	92.6	88.5	83.1	95.2	102.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	87.3	88.1	85.5	81.2	77.0	86.1	97.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.1	104.4	100.8	91.9	85.4	73.9	80.1	96.8
Lumber products	9.3	78.6	77.1	59.1	54.4	44.8	43.8	57.6
Other manufactures	29.8	116.3	111.7	107.1	99.8	87.7	96.2	116.4
Communications	7.4	102.5	100.3	98.9	91.4	94.4	101.0	110.0
Transportation	17.8	98.8	99.1	95.4	92.0	91.7	96.3	105.2
Construction	7.0	61.0	63.9	50.9	36.6	40.4	60.3	108.7
Services	6.1	99.6	101.2	97.8	94.6	76.8	91.5	102.6
Trade	22.5	127.4	123.5	119.1	109.2	98.7	106.9	115.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.9	100.1	93.4	85.9	79.2	87.6	104.6

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.

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