CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1937

(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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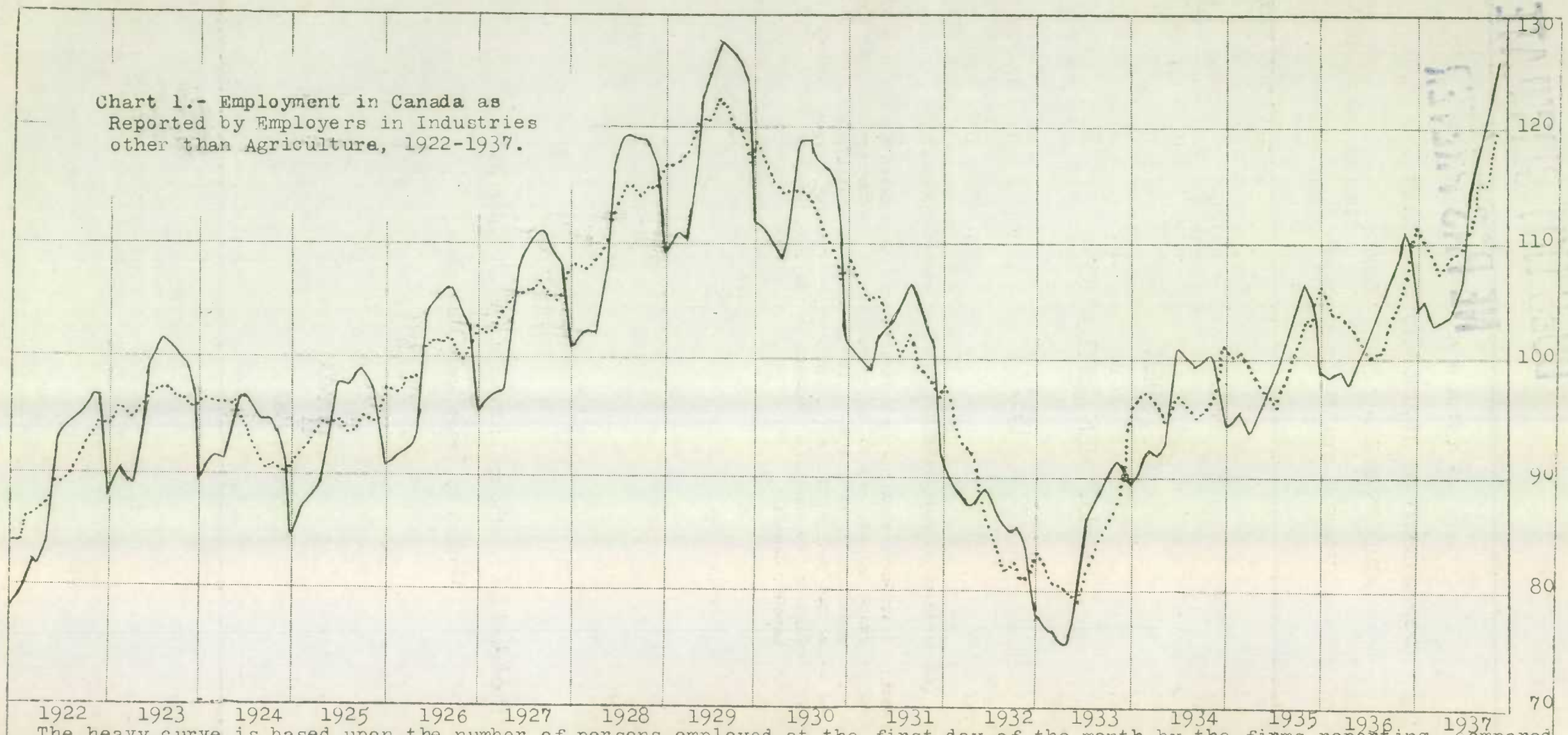

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.

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

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

Issued Oct. 27, 1937.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,398 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,197,647 persons, as compared with 1,174,296 in the preceding month. This increase of 23,351 workers is smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1936, but greatly exceeds the average gain indicated between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, in the sixteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The crude index of employment advanced from 123.2 at Sept. 1, to 125.7 at the beginning of October; this was practically the same as at Oct. 1, 1929, when employment had reached its previous maximum for that date. After correction for seasonal influences, the index increased from 118.1 in the preceding month to 119.8 at Oct. 1, 1937, when it was higher than in any other month since the late summer of 1929.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in the seventeen years for which information is on record: 1937, 125.7; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The outstanding feature of the Oct. 1 survey of employment was the unusually pronounced expansion in logging, in which the co-operating firms directly provided work for about 18,600 more men than at Sept. 1; this was a greater gain than at Oct. 1 in any other year for which data are available. Transportation, trade, mining and manufacturing also recorded heightened activity. General improvement in building and highway construction was more than offset by losses in railway construction and maintenance, while the trend was seasonally downward in services.

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

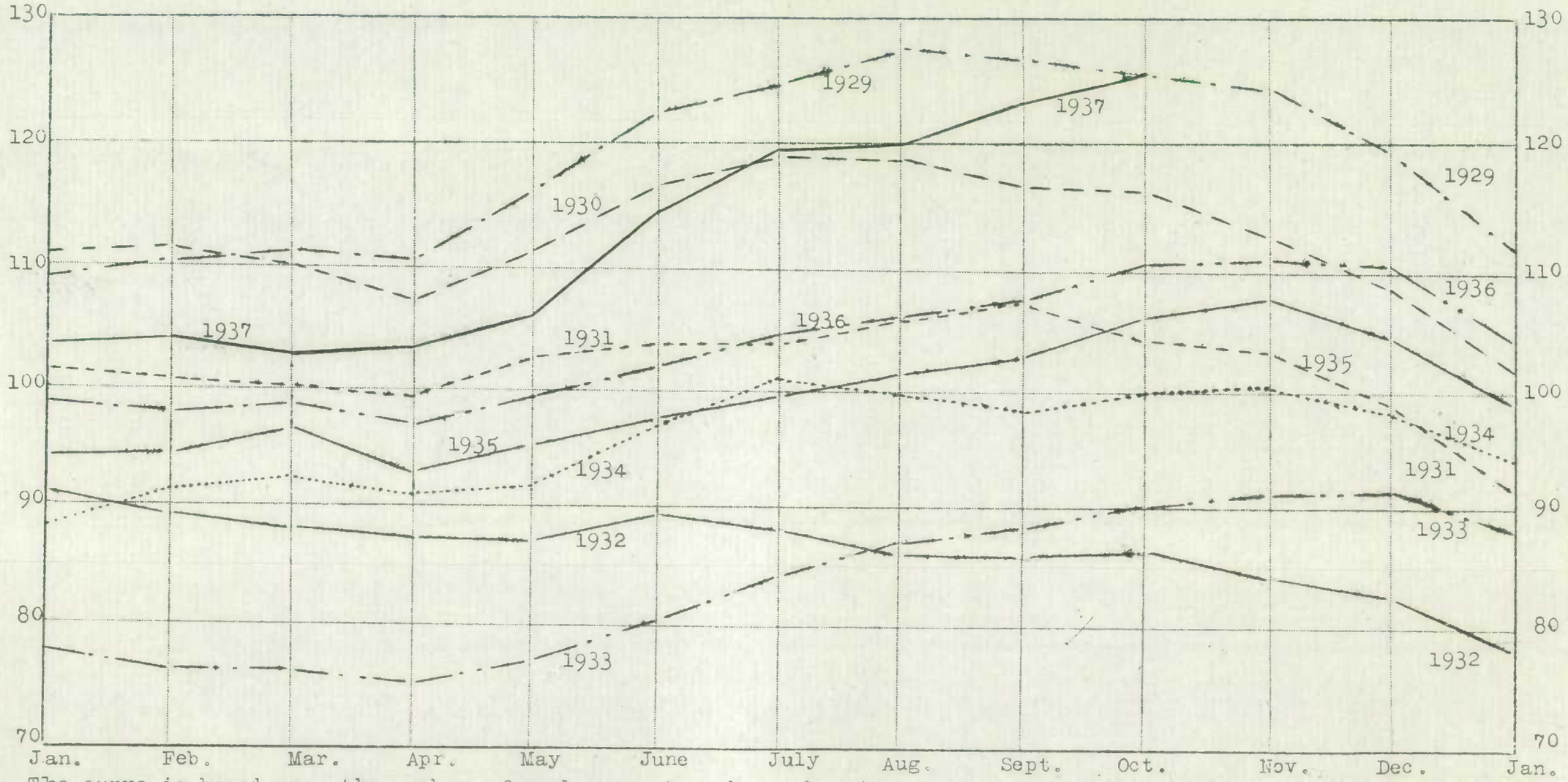
The records show that for Oct. 1, 1936, 10,020 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 1,044,178 workers, or 28,529 more than at Sept. 1; the most marked improvement had then been in manufacturing and logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Quebec and Ontario showed considerable improvement, and there were smaller gains in Prince Edward Island and Alberta, but elsewhere the tendency was downward. In the Maritime and Central Provinces, the employment afforded by industrial concerns was at a higher level than at the beginning of October in any other year for which statistics are available; in British Columbia the index for Oct. 1, 1929, only, was higher than at the latest date, while in the Prairie Provinces employment was rather quieter than at the beginning of October of last year, though it was more active than at Oct. 1 in 1932-1935.

Maritime Provinces.- A moderate decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 719 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 97,762 persons at Sept. 1, to 97,378 at the beginning of October. The general loss was smaller than the average decrease which has been reported at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 134.9 at the latest date, was seventeen points higher than at Oct. 1, 1936, when the trend had been favourable. Manufacturing as a whole showed a slight falling-off at the beginning of October, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants, while vegetable food, chemical and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded greatly increased employment of a seasonal character, and there were smaller gains in mining and transportation. On the other hand, construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



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

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in the last five months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100). Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.9	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.4	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	45.7	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

The 697 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1936, had employed 84,721 persons, a number substantially higher than in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Activity again advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging, with smaller gains in trade and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing, services, mining and construction reported reduced activity, the losses in the last-named being considerable. Within the group of factory employment, there were increases in textile, food, rubber and non-ferrous metal works, but employment declined in lumber, leather, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral plants. Statistics were compiled from 2,484 firms in Quebec with 354,662 workers, compared with 346,936 at the beginning of September. A rather larger advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1936, but the improvement at the latest date was decidedly greater than average, according to the experience of the last sixteen years. The index rose from 124.5 at Sept. 1, 1937, to 127.3 at the date under review, when it was over twenty-one points higher than at Oct. 1, 1936. Returns were then tabulated from 2,368 establishments having 293,665 men and women in their employ, as compared with 285,522 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 4,601 employers of 508,066 persons, or 21,055 more than at the beginning of September. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported at Oct. 1, 1936, when the index, at 112.6, was decidedly lower than at the latest date, viz., 130.4. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in past years, the expansion at the date under review considerably exceeded that indicated, on the average, between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1921-1936. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly in textile and iron and steel factories), logging, mining, trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened activity at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1, 1937; the increases recorded in the last-named were particularly large, providing work for some 10,600 men. Little general change occurred in transportation and communications, while there was a seasonal falling-off in services.

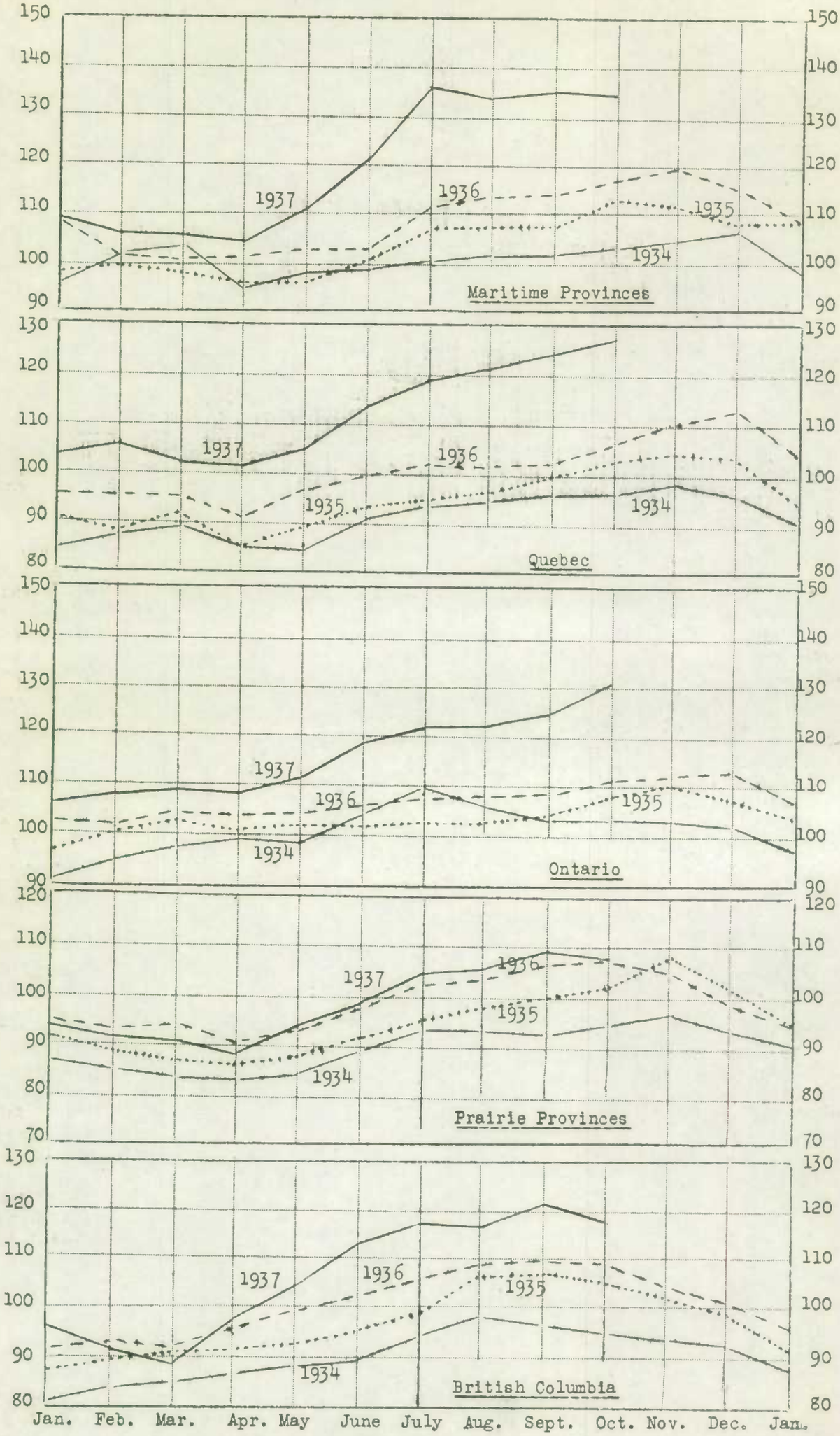
For Oct. 1, 1936, 4,434 firms had reported 436,435 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 419,177 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of October; improvement was indicated in Alberta, but this was more than offset by losses in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Mine operators in the Prairie area reported heightened activity, and building was also brisker, but manufacturing was quieter, mainly in iron and steel plants, and transportation, services and construction also released help. Within the last-named, there were considerable reductions in work on the highways, with smaller declines in railway construction and maintenance. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,489 firms with an aggregate working force of 137,302 employees, compared with 139,499 at Sept. 1. The index at the latest date (107.6), was one point lower than at the beginning of October in 1936, when the 1,457 co-operating employers had reported 137,933 persons on their payrolls, compared with 136,353 in the preceding month.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last five months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100). Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	44.2	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	23.2	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.6	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.



British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (owing to the termination of the fish-canning season), and in transportation, construction and services. On the other hand, trade reported greater activity, and within the group of factory employment, there were substantial advances in fruit and vegetable canneries. Data were tabulated from 1,105 employers, whose payrolls declined from 103,088 persons at Sept. 1, to 100,239 at the beginning of October. Losses on a smaller scale had been registered at Oct. 1, 1936, but the index, at 108.1, was then much lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 117.9. An aggregate working force of 91,424 men and women was reported by the 1,064 firms furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1936; this was a decline of nearly 1,000 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give indexes by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1934.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor, while activity declined in Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in each of these centres was in greater volume than at Oct. 1 in any of the last few years.

Montreal.- There was a small decrease in the number at work in Montreal, where the 1,419 co-operating establishments employed 161,536 persons, or 320 fewer than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed improvement; within the first-named group, vegetable food and textile plants indicated considerable gains, while iron and steel, non-metallic mineral products, leather and some other industries were rather slacker. A general advance had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, but the index of employment was then nearly twelve points lower. For Oct. 1, 1936, data had been furnished by 1,358 firms having 143,407 employees, an increase of 1,881 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec receded at the date under review, 374 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 178 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 14,312 on their paylists at Oct. 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and construction and transportation were also quieter, while no general change occurred in manufacturing and trade. The index was nine points higher than at the beginning of October, 1936, when 173 establishments had employed 13,096 men and women.

Toronto.- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,552 firms employing 140,209 persons, compared with 137,061 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable food, printing and paper goods, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel divisions; building and road construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were somewhat quieter. Smaller additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a decidedly lower level; some 1,500 employers had then reported a combined working force of 130,803 persons, while the index had stood at 105.5, several points lower than that of 112.6 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Trade and manufacturing were rather more active, while construction showed a decline. The forces of the 202 employers furnishing data aggregated 15,175 workers, or 98 more than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was 3.5 points higher than at the same date in 1936, when an increase had been indicated by the 196 co-operating establishments whose payrolls had included 14,601 persons.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were losses in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants. Construction was also slacker; there was a minor increase in trade, while the changes in other groups were small. Statements were tabulated from 293 firms with 37,835 employees, compared with 38,530 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points lower, although improvement had then been reported by the 286 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1936, and who had a staff of 31,553.

Windsor.- There was a substantial increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and seventy-nine concerns employed 19,942 persons, as against 18,036 at Sept. 1. An advance had also been indicated at the beginning of October of last year by the 175 co-operating establishments which had reported 16,393 employees, or 1,836 more than in the preceding

month. The index of 120.3, at Oct. 1, 1936, was decidedly lower than at the date under review, (viz., 146.2).

Winnipeg.- A falling-off was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 487 firms furnishing data employed 41,930 men and women, or 469 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and trade were not so active, while transportation and construction reported moderate improvement. A gain had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 484 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 40,756 workers on their payrolls; the index then was somewhat lower, standing at 95.3, as compared with 97.6 at Oct. 1, 1937.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed its first contraction since the beginning of March, according to information from 456 establishments with an aggregate staff of 38,182 persons, compared with 38,714 at Sept. 1. Manufacturing and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in transportation, construction and services. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded at Oct. 1, 1936, when the index stood at 109.1, as compared with 117.9 at the beginning of October of the present year. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 441 firms whose employees numbered 35,098.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further advance in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 6,012 co-operating establishments reported 618,417 operatives, or 2,439 more than in the prededing month. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish-canneries and lumber mills, and there were also declines in leather, tobacco, glass, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product factories. On the other hand, iron and steel, vegetable food and textile plants showed large increases, those in iron and steel being of particular interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the period, 1921-1936.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the last sixteen years has shown comparatively little change from Sept.1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the decline indicated in the remainder. The unadjusted index of employment, at 121.7, was 11.7 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1, 1936, and was also higher than in any other October for which data are available, including 1929, when the Oct. 1 index was 120.2. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 117.9 at Sept. 1, 1937, to 118.5 at the date under review.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the seventeen years of the record are as follows:- 1937, 121.7; 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7; 1927, 106.4; 1926, 104.6; 1925, 98.8; 1924, 92.7; 1923, 99.4; 1922, 93.8 and 1921, 88.0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

The increase noted at Oct. 1, 1937, continues the favourable movement that, with only one interruption, has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, the approximately 5,900 reporting firms have provided work for some 98,000 additional employees, while the index has advanced from 102.4 at Jan. 1, to 121.7 at the beginning of October, or by 18.8 p.c. Although continuous expansion had been indicated in the same months of 1936, the number of workers then added to the payrolls was smaller, and activity was at a lower level, the Oct. 1, 1936, index standing at 109.0, or nearly 13 points lower than at the latest date.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 5,831, had employed 552,248 workers, compared with 536,651 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 332 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 18,641 workers to 59,683 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a greater scale than in the early autumn of 1936, or indeed, than in any other year of the record, while the index, at 208.5 at Oct. 1, 1937, was higher than at that date in any of the last sixteen years.

Mining.- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in the Prairie Provinces), and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division showed a small gain. The working forces of the 422 co-operating mining companies aggregated 75,734 persons, compared with 73,507 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1936, but employment then was not so brisk as at the date under review. Mainly owing to the pronounced activity prevailing in metallic ore mining, employment in this industry as a whole was brisker than in any other month for which statistics are available.

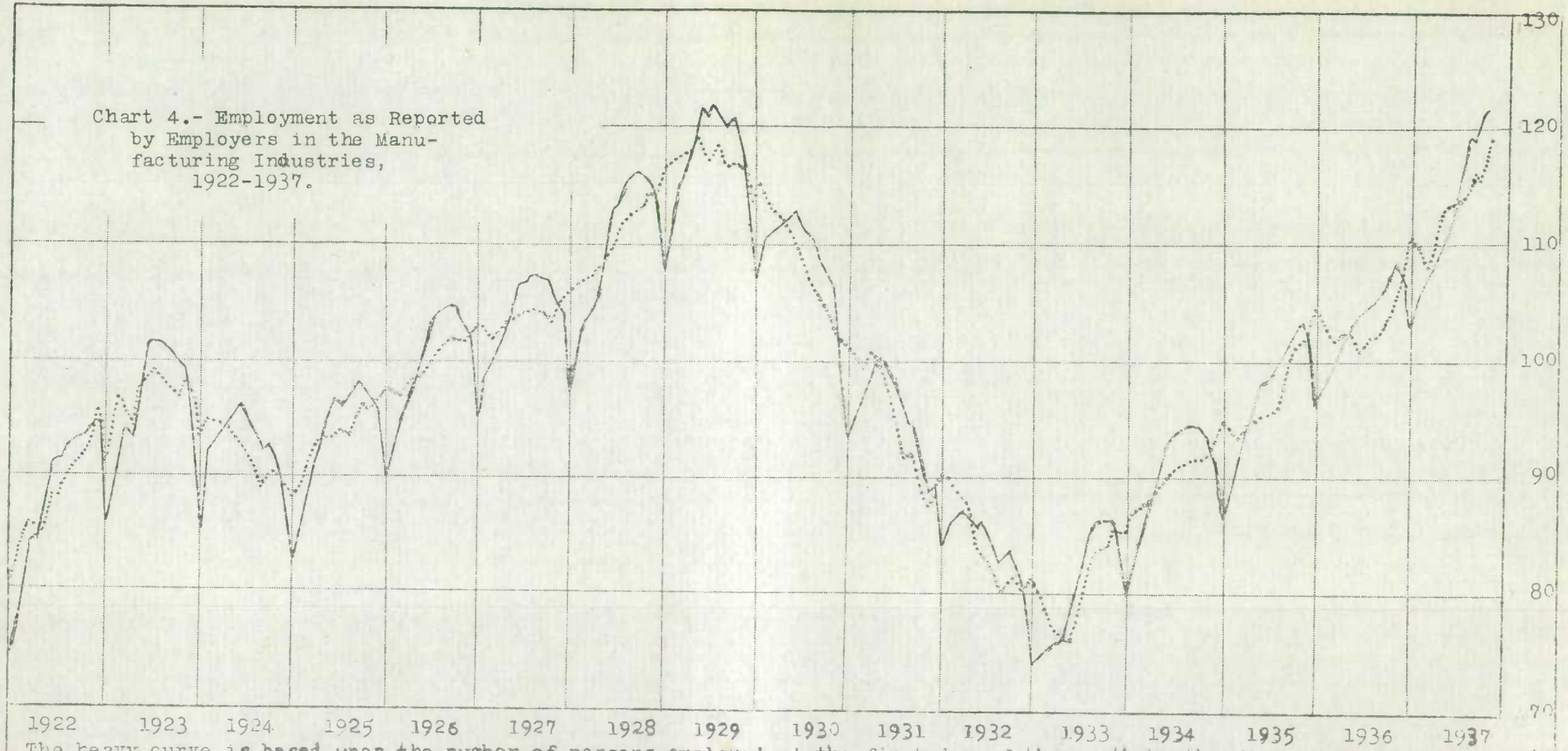


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1922-1937.

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

Communications.-- Moderate reductions were made in the personnel of telegraphs and telephones; the companies and branches furnishing data reported 24,174 employees, compared with 24,267 at Sept. 1. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1936, when a larger decline had occurred in communications.

Transportation.-- Steam railway operation showed curtailment, while employment on street railways and in cartage and shipping and longshore work was more active; statistics were received from 454 employers in the transportation group, with 108,701 persons on their staffs, as against 107,887 in their last return. Employment in this division generally was in slightly greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1936, a decrease having then been reported.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There was a shrinkage in railway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building and highway work showed greater activity. A combined force of 171,759 workers was employed by the 1,248 co-operating contractors, who had 172,008 on their payrolls in the preceding month. A much larger reduction had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when the general index for the construction industries (103.9) was many points lower than at the latest date, viz., 144.3.

Services.-- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also afforded less employment. The staffs of the 483 firms whose returns were received totalled 29,775 workers at Oct. 1, as compared with 32,253 at the beginning of September. The seasonal reduction indicated at the corresponding date of last year involved a similar proportion of the aggregate payroll, but the index was then eight points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 135.4.

Trade.-- There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,384 trading establishments reported 109,404 employees, compared with 107,354 in the preceding month. This advance was smaller than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1936, but exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1936. The index, at 133.4 at the latest date, was nearly four points higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment improved between July and August; it is provisionally estimated that at Aug. 23, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,562,000. This was 45,000 more than at July 26, 1937, and 490,000 more than at Aug. 24, 1936. Among insured workers (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 10.2 at Aug. 23, 1937, as compared with 10.4 at July 26, 1937, and 12.1 at Aug. 24, 1936. Recent press dispatches state that the Ministry of Labour estimates an increase of about 30,000 in the number unemployed in September as compared with August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Approximately 43,000 workers were returned to employment between July and August in the combined manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, while weekly payrolls in these industries in August were nearly $8,400,000 greater than in the preceding month. As compared with August, 1936, there were increases of more than 1,100,000 workers and $64,100,000 in wage distribution. Factory employment showed a seasonal expansion from July to August and nine of the 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed also reported employment gains. These increases, however, were partially offset by seasonal recessions in retail trade and decreases in the remaining six nonmanufacturing industries surveyed. The increase of 0.8 p.c. in manufacturing indicates the re-employment of approximately 68,000 factory wage-earners. The August factory employment index (102.2), with the exception of May, 1937, exceeds the level recorded in any month since November, 1929, (Average 1923-1925=100).

NEW YORK.-- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of about one p.c. in factory employment from the middle of August to the middle of September. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 91.0, or several points higher than in September of last year.

MASSACHUSETTS.-- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,741 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 301,081 persons at Sept. 15, a decrease of 11,445 as compared with the preceding month. This contra-seasonal decline was largely due to losses in the shoe and textile industries.

ILLINOIS.-- According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,245 employers, there was an increase of 0.7 p.c. in employment in August, as compared with July. The index (based on the average 1925-27 as 100) stood at 90.7, as compared with 90.1 in July, 1937, and 81.3 in August, 1936.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
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
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1937.	100.0	8.1	29.6	42.4	11.5	8.4

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	83.3	85.9
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
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept.1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept.1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1937.	13.5	1.2	11.7	1.3	3.2	1.7	3.5	3.2

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.8	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
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
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1937.	100.0	51.6	5.0	6.3	2.0	9.1	14.4	2.5	9.1

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932
MANUFACTURING	51.6	121.7	121.2	109.0	103.3	94.4	86.7	84.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	143.7	152.6	129.0	124.6	113.9	109.2	109.7
Fur and products	.2	98.2	98.3	87.3	103.2	89.6	99.5	88.6
Leather and products	2.0	117.0	119.5	112.4	110.1	100.0	100.1	90.6
Boots and shoes	1.3	118.8	122.5	114.3	114.0	103.0	107.5	97.4
Lumber and products	4.3	96.2	98.8	85.3	79.9	71.8	63.9	58.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	88.9	93.0	79.2	72.5	63.9	54.4	46.6
Furniture	.7	94.5	93.5	87.3	82.0	76.9	71.7	72.9
Other lumber products	1.1	120.5	121.2	102.9	101.1	92.6	87.6	82.2
Musical instruments	.1	55.5	58.9	56.0	50.1	50.4	29.8	48.5
Plant products - edible	3.9	161.1	152.7	161.4	136.2	135.0	119.6	121.0
Pulp and paper products	5.9	115.3	115.3	104.7	98.5	95.0	88.0	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	112.3	113.2	97.6	89.1	86.3	76.8	73.4
Paper products	.9	138.6	137.0	125.5	115.9	106.8	100.8	99.7
Printing and publishing	2.2	111.0	110.7	106.8	105.0	102.5	98.6	101.7
Rubber products	1.2	113.9	110.9	103.2	92.3	91.8	86.2	81.0
Textile products	9.4	129.9	127.3	122.0	116.9	109.4	104.5	98.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	141.6	141.6	132.7	131.7	121.4	114.3	105.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	103.0	102.9	93.7	90.7	89.3	81.2	75.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	148.4	148.2	146.6	141.2	117.4	125.8	109.8
Silk and silk goods	.9	544.7	545.7	516.2	529.8	467.9	413.3	378.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	129.1	126.8	126.5	123.5	115.0	118.2	110.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	124.9	120.0	115.0	105.6	100.8	93.5	92.1
Other textile products	.9	110.8	106.9	103.1	97.2	91.6	86.9	80.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.4	124.4	127.3	112.4	120.8	114.8	117.0	115.2
Tobacco	.7	101.3	105.0	91.9	107.2	105.9	111.5	109.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	156.6	156.9	141.8	138.4	126.6	124.5	122.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	166.0	152.8	145.3	139.0	130.7	112.2	95.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	159.4	157.0	141.0	132.0	120.4	111.4	107.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	99.9	102.9	87.5	84.5	74.5	64.0	70.2
Electric light and power	1.4	129.5	131.0	123.2	119.6	117.6	112.2	113.9
Electrical apparatus	1.8	157.0	157.2	126.3	128.4	108.5	95.7	105.2
Iron and steel	11.6	107.0	104.8	87.2	84.7	70.6	62.5	61.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	145.0	143.7	113.7	112.0	81.4	66.7	59.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.6	134.5	109.0	94.9	81.9	65.8	68.9
Agricultural implements	.5	72.5	72.6	45.3	53.0	34.6	25.3	21.4
Land vehicles	4.7	93.5	89.2	79.7	79.0	68.0	64.2	62.4
Automobiles and parts	1.6	129.8	108.7	111.5	110.8	71.4	65.9	46.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	70.9	74.4	65.8	68.0	53.5	47.5	61.8
Heating appliances	.5	137.6	136.2	121.3	112.1	98.2	89.9	81.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	133.1	136.1	90.7	83.9	64.6	54.7	54.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	118.6	121.0	94.8	97.1	78.0	65.0	64.9
Other iron and steel products	1.8	113.5	111.3	94.1	86.4	82.8	68.1	67.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	162.7	166.8	142.7	125.8	112.7	91.6	81.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	153.6	156.6	145.9	142.7	136.3	128.2	121.4
Miscellaneous	.5	147.5	147.2	134.9	130.2	121.7	104.1	99.1
LOGGING	5.0	208.5	143.4	141.7	115.8	113.4	64.7	28.4
MINING	6.3	163.9	159.1	147.9	129.5	117.9	105.8	98.2
Coal	2.2	96.1	89.8	92.7	89.0	91.0	88.7	89.2
Metallic ores	3.3	323.4	319.6	281.3	230.3	196.4	158.8	131.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	147.6	146.9	128.5	113.1	87.9	81.1	74.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	90.5	90.9	84.6	82.1	81.3	82.5	91.2
Telegraphs	.5	105.6	106.2	97.1	93.6	92.5	86.6	91.8
Telephones	1.5	86.4	86.7	81.3	79.0	78.3	81.5	91.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	90.4	89.7	88.3	86.4	84.8	82.7	87.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	120.8	119.5	122.7	118.7	114.6	113.9	120.7
Steam railways	5.2	78.8	79.2	77.9	75.8	75.0	72.0	77.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	103.5	98.9	91.6	94.0	92.3	94.2	90.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.4	144.3	144.5	103.9	117.4	117.0	97.0	84.3
Building	3.0	86.3	81.6	61.4	67.2	58.1	45.2	49.1
Highway	8.9	280.3	278.1	159.5	213.3	222.3	185.5	137.3
Railway	2.5	74.8	82.4	95.0	79.3	79.0	68.2	73.4
SERVICES	2.5	135.4	146.6	127.4	120.5	116.2	108.1	109.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	131.1	148.7	121.5	117.3	115.0	104.1	104.5
Professional	.2	131.2	129.4	134.1	123.5	119.0	115.6	128.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	143.6	147.4	135.4	125.1	117.5	112.5	113.0
TRADE	9.1	133.4	130.9	129.6	123.8	120.0	115.0	114.5
Retail	6.6	139.7	136.4	136.1	128.9	126.8	121.0	119.0
Wholesale	2.5	119.3	118.5	114.8	112.2	104.2	101.2	103.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	125.7	123.2	110.1	106.1	100.0	90.4	86.7

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 for the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932
Maritime Provinces -	All Manufacturing	33.6	123.2	123.7	107.4	102.0	95.9	86.6	75.8
	Lumber products	4.8	106.8	111.7	90.7	84.5	80.2	59.8	37.4
	Pulp and paper	5.0	188.5	186.9	167.2	147.9	142.0	150.1	128.2
	Textile products	3.4	92.3	92.4	84.0	86.9	86.4	81.4	75.1
	Iron and steel	10.8	128.5	130.9	108.6	107.2	92.2	82.2	67.1
	Other manufactures	9.6	119.5	116.5	106.4	97.8	96.8	86.4	86.9
	Logging	5.3	235.1	172.5	162.7	167.3	137.9	64.1	19.3
	Mining	17.9	117.0	114.4	109.0	106.9	100.6	95.6	91.3
	Communications	2.2	101.8	101.8	96.3	90.6	87.7	84.4	91.2
	Transportation	7.9	66.2	63.5	62.8	61.5	64.5	68.5	62.0
	Construction	25.2	267.3	288.0	219.4	204.6	164.3	121.3	128.2
	Services	1.5	178.3	227.4	168.5	164.4	153.5	144.4	151.9
	Trade	6.4	129.1	128.9	124.1	119.9	112.1	105.3	104.2
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	134.9	135.4	117.9	112.9	103.1	90.9	84.9
Quebec	All Manufacturing	56.4	122.6	122.7	107.9	103.1	96.2	88.8	87.3
	Lumber products	3.3	106.9	112.2	89.8	88.1	81.4	73.6	71.5
	Pulp and paper	7.4	112.8	114.0	100.5	94.1	91.0	79.8	83.3
	Textile products	16.0	144.0	140.9	130.9	124.3	115.5	106.7	99.7
	Iron and steel	9.4	100.8	101.2	79.3	74.3	68.0	61.9	63.6
	Other manufactures	20.3	127.4	128.1	115.3	112.0	104.5	99.1	97.2
	Logging	9.2	385.6	240.1	245.4	170.5	195.7	92.7	52.6
	Mining	3.2	252.0	267.0	218.5	163.4	125.3	117.2	95.0
	Communications	1.6	79.0	79.4	72.5	71.3	73.0	76.3	86.5
	Transportation	8.7	93.1	88.7	88.7	89.0	89.5	85.9	90.2
	Construction	11.9	108.2	121.1	61.2	87.6	66.4	73.6	64.0
	Services	2.3	128.4	137.0	113.3	105.8	105.7	100.2	101.5
	Trade	6.7	140.5	138.1	135.1	129.2	125.5	128.6	126.0
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	127.3	124.5	106.0	103.1	96.0	89.1	85.8
Ontario	All Manufacturing	59.4	122.3	120.8	110.1	103.9	93.5	85.7	82.7
	Lumber products	3.7	85.8	87.5	76.2	73.1	68.6	62.1	61.1
	Pulp and paper	5.9	111.5	110.8	102.3	98.0	93.6	88.6	87.5
	Textile products	9.4	119.3	116.5	115.6	112.1	105.2	104.4	99.2
	Iron and steel	15.7	115.1	110.1	91.6	89.2	69.1	59.0	55.4
	Other manufactures	24.7	141.9	142.5	132.8	122.3	115.2	104.6	101.9
	Logging	2.7	148.4	93.6	98.6	91.2	84.5	54.5	9.3
	Mining	5.2	264.8	256.3	236.1	200.1	167.9	140.0	119.7
	Communications	1.9	85.9	86.3	78.6	77.2	76.0	79.0	89.1
	Transportation	6.4	89.3	89.0	86.4	81.6	80.1	79.0	83.8
	Construction	13.3	184.8	156.0	107.1	123.5	175.3	93.1	86.7
	Services	2.4	153.5	161.3	148.5	144.5	139.9	125.6	127.4
	Trade	8.7	139.5	135.3	136.4	131.9	128.1	119.8	118.3
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	130.4	125.0	112.6	108.1	104.8	89.6	86.1
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	29.9	108.7	109.8	104.4	98.6	90.9	86.9	90.4
	Lumber products	2.3	106.8	106.1	90.7	85.8	75.1	78.1	67.8
	Pulp and paper	2.7	96.9	99.1	93.1	89.6	86.9	84.1	88.4
	Textile products	2.3	137.8	137.5	137.4	122.0	118.8	107.7	108.7
	Iron and steel	9.1	78.0	79.6	76.7	76.8	71.4	69.7	77.2
	Other manufactures	13.5	146.0	146.8	139.7	127.0	115.3	107.9	109.7
	Logging	.1	7.8	8.2	21.4	30.1	47.2	11.2	11.4
	Mining	8.2	129.4	109.4	121.4	108.4	114.4	110.8	111.3
	Communications	2.8	100.9	100.8	98.2	95.9	96.7	91.6	98.2
	Transportation	18.8	94.8	95.3	97.8	96.6	90.6	87.2	96.2
	Construction	18.8	110.6	121.9	123.2	115.2	95.8	130.2	89.1
	Services	3.3	114.3	131.9	113.0	101.4	93.5	91.9	97.3
	Trade	18.1	116.9	117.3	115.6	108.5	107.0	102.6	104.7
Prairies -	All Industries	100.0	107.6	109.4	108.6	102.7	95.7	98.7	94.6
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	42.7	125.5	127.3	112.6	106.0	95.4	84.1	78.5
	Lumber products	13.0	98.8	100.4	93.3	82.1	66.0	57.2	46.5
	Pulp and paper	5.4	123.8	121.9	114.6	103.1	103.3	93.9	81.4
	Textile products	1.1	126.4	129.0	127.0	114.7	101.6	99.6	90.5
	Iron and steel	3.3	87.9	89.9	74.5	74.3	73.7	59.2	63.5
	Other manufactures	19.9	168.0	171.1	144.6	143.7	132.0	117.8	118.5
	Logging	8.0	110.4	112.3	94.3	87.7	62.6	56.3	30.6
	Mining	9.2	114.6	115.5	100.6	89.0	88.2	71.4	72.3
	Communications	3.2	114.6	115.7	110.6	101.9	96.3	97.1	100.8
	Transportation	11.7	100.0	107.8	96.6	94.9	93.1	89.0	92.9
	Construction	11.7	106.1	117.7	105.0	133.6	110.8	100.5	101.6
	Services	3.3	116.2	123.2	106.5	100.3	95.9	90.1	88.7
	Trade	10.2	141.3	136.7	131.7	123.1	115.7	105.6	107.7
B. C.	All Industries	100.0	117.9	121.2	108.1	106.0	95.4	85.6	82.1

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 for the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Oct.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.3	113.0	112.2	99.1	93.7	88.5	84.3	84.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	129.8	120.2	120.3	112.7	113.4	109.9	111.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	108.7	108.3	104.4	102.9	100.6	97.7	100.6
Textiles	16.0	126.4	120.8	112.0	103.8	98.0	90.5	87.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	113.3	112.1	105.4	114.3	106.3	120.5	117.7
Iron and steel	14.9	95.7	97.0	75.6	70.3	64.3	60.5	61.7
Other manufactures	22.2	116.0	118.3	103.6	96.4	91.5	84.5	86.7
Communications	2.4	66.0	66.3	62.5	62.3	65.2	69.4	78.5
Transportation	9.0	98.0	96.9	99.2	102.7	95.2	93.8	101.0
Construction	6.8	69.6	78.4	49.2	45.2	47.7	75.4	69.2
Trade	11.8	133.2	130.9	128.2	124.2	117.8	121.6	120.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.4	107.6	95.6	91.5	87.0	87.3	88.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.7	110.1	110.2	100.9	99.2	96.9	97.9	98.9
Leather products	17.7	101.1	104.3	108.6	108.5	104.1	113.7	106.7
Other manufactures	44.0	114.1	112.9	97.3	95.0	93.6	90.6	95.3
Transportation	12.1	95.5	97.9	94.1	99.4	98.9	104.4	108.1
Construction	7.3	93.4	106.2	79.5	147.3	104.0	96.1	91.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	107.2	110.0	98.1	101.8	97.5	98.3	100.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.4	112.4	110.1	104.1	98.6	93.8	87.2	88.5
Plant products - edible	5.5	123.3	119.2	124.0	109.1	116.3	103.1	105.5
Printing and publishing	9.1	129.6	127.1	120.5	115.3	109.8	102.6	105.8
Textiles	11.5	99.7	94.8	95.5	91.3	92.1	92.1	90.5
Iron and steel	10.4	100.9	97.6	83.4	77.5	67.8	59.7	62.7
Other manufactures	27.9	116.5	116.2	108.8	105.1	97.6	91.0	91.0
Communications	2.6	67.9	68.7	65.7	65.5	67.4	72.2	81.3
Transportation	5.6	99.0	99.2	96.4	92.0	90.7	92.2	99.4
Construction	3.5	83.3	75.5	65.4	73.8	58.2	49.0	73.1
Trade	19.5	129.9	124.9	127.9	123.9	121.9	115.6	114.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	112.6	110.0	105.5	101.1	96.5	90.9	93.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.6	105.1	104.7	97.1	92.8	89.6	82.9	84.0
Lumber products	5.5	71.7	70.1	61.7	48.9	69.8	42.4	42.5
Pulp and paper	15.2	95.5	96.0	89.4	92.3	83.0	81.2	79.1
Other manufactures	26.9	124.2	123.4	115.4	109.2	101.8	99.0	102.9
Construction	13.2	139.6	146.3	159.2	158.3	135.4	108.0	96.0
Trade	18.5	136.3	128.2	131.8	120.7	112.8	105.9	110.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	114.4	113.7	110.9	105.6	100.8	93.2	94.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.3	120.3	122.4	96.8	99.4	81.8	73.3	73.3
Textiles	15.9	93.7	92.1	90.1	89.0	84.0	87.1	75.8
Electrical apparatus	11.1	136.3	135.5	111.1	116.9	84.3	76.5	95.4
Iron and steel	34.7	130.1	135.7	86.8	90.2	66.8	48.9	48.0
Other manufactures	22.6	123.6	125.2	111.1	114.7	101.2	95.2	98.9
Construction	1.9	45.4	54.6	45.9	57.0	48.8	39.7	68.7
Trade	7.4	131.6	129.3	128.7	124.5	118.2	101.0	100.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	117.3	119.4	98.0	100.1	84.4	75.4	77.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.2	154.8	135.2	127.9	110.5	88.9	79.2	54.2
Iron and steel	62.8	150.2	121.8	121.9	106.4	80.1	69.8	40.8
Other manufactures	19.4	171.9	185.1	150.0	125.4	121.2	117.3	109.4
Construction	4.4	93.5	109.6	34.9	57.6	19.3	14.0	17.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	146.2	132.2	120.3	106.8	86.7	77.6	58.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.1	102.9	105.0	98.6	95.1	89.6	86.6	88.5
Animal products - edible	6.5	151.6	151.5	130.5	124.6	117.9	112.0	108.2
Printing and publishing	5.2	99.5	105.6	96.0	94.4	96.1	93.2	98.1
Textiles	6.1	141.7	141.7	147.1	130.7	125.6	113.5	112.0
Iron and steel	17.2	78.0	79.8	75.5	75.4	69.3	68.7	73.0
Other manufactures	14.1	119.0	121.7	113.6	108.7	101.8	98.8	100.1
Transportation	10.4	87.0	85.9	83.7	77.9	75.5	71.5	76.1
Construction	3.7	55.0	53.5	58.2	63.6	47.5	30.6	43.1
Trade	28.5	100.4	101.3	100.2	93.8	92.9	89.4	91.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	97.6	98.8	95.3	91.1	86.5	82.3	85.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.4	121.6	119.6	114.6	104.6	88.5	83.5	81.8
Lumber products	8.9	87.7	88.3	87.4	79.7	54.3	47.0	44.9
Other manufactures	30.5	137.0	133.9	126.9	116.1	104.6	100.6	98.9
Communications	7.0	113.0	113.1	108.3	101.5	95.3	95.6	99.1
Transportation	16.7	108.4	115.9	104.1	102.7	99.4	93.6	99.6
Construction	8.7	86.7	98.4	65.8	73.3	38.4	45.5	63.0
Services	6.1	116.6	120.1	104.0	100.2	94.9	89.7	85.1
Trade	21.9	142.5	139.5	133.0	124.1	116.5	105.8	105.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	117.9	119.6	109.1	103.5	90.5	85.9	88.5

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

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1937

(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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OTTAWA

1937

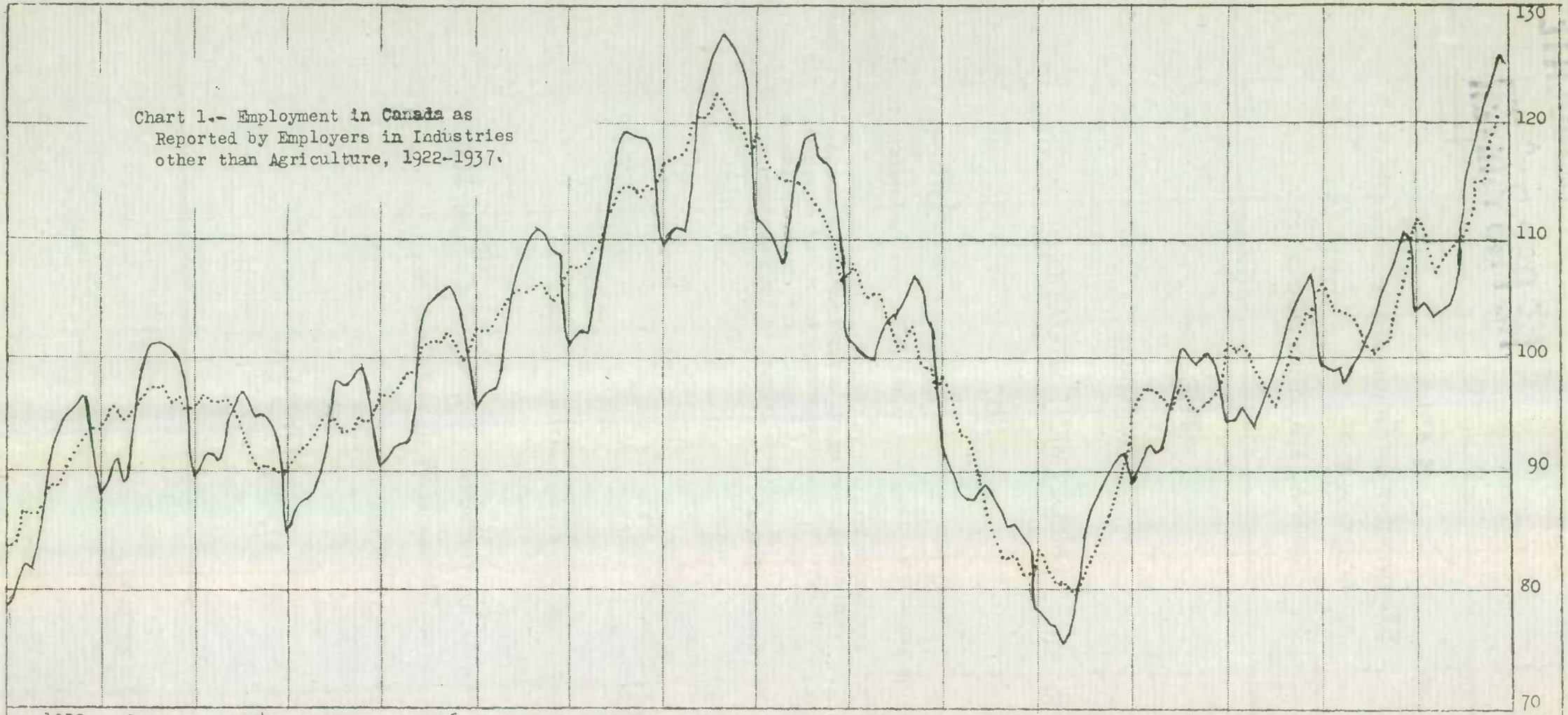


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.

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

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

Issued Nov. 26, 1937.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, there was a slight slackening in employment at the beginning of November, but the loss was rather smaller than the average decline at Nov. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1936. The 10,463 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,194,137, compared with 1,198,058 at Oct. 1, 1937, while the index (1926=100) declined from 125.7 in the preceding month, to 125.2 at the first of November, as compared with 111.0 at Nov. 1, 1936. Since this reduction was less than usual at the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight increase, rising from 119.8 at Oct. 1, 1937, to 120.3 at the beginning of November, when it was higher than in any other month since September, 1929. The chart opposite illustrates the fluctuations in both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers since 1922.

In the seventeen years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows:- 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3.

Particularly marked seasonal improvement was noted at the beginning of November in logging in which the number added to the payrolls was greater than in any other month for which data are available. There were also important increases in retail trade. On the other hand, mining, communications, transportation, services, construction and manufacturing showed declines that in most cases were of a seasonal character; the losses in construction and manufacturing were most extensive. Within the latter division, food, lumber and leather factories recorded the largest reductions in personnel, while automobile and some other iron and steel plants reported heightened activity.

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

For Nov. 1 of last year, 10,054 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,052,985, an increase of 8,600 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1936, returns. The additions to the working forces were then most pronounced in logging, but highway construction, mining and trade had also shown improvement.

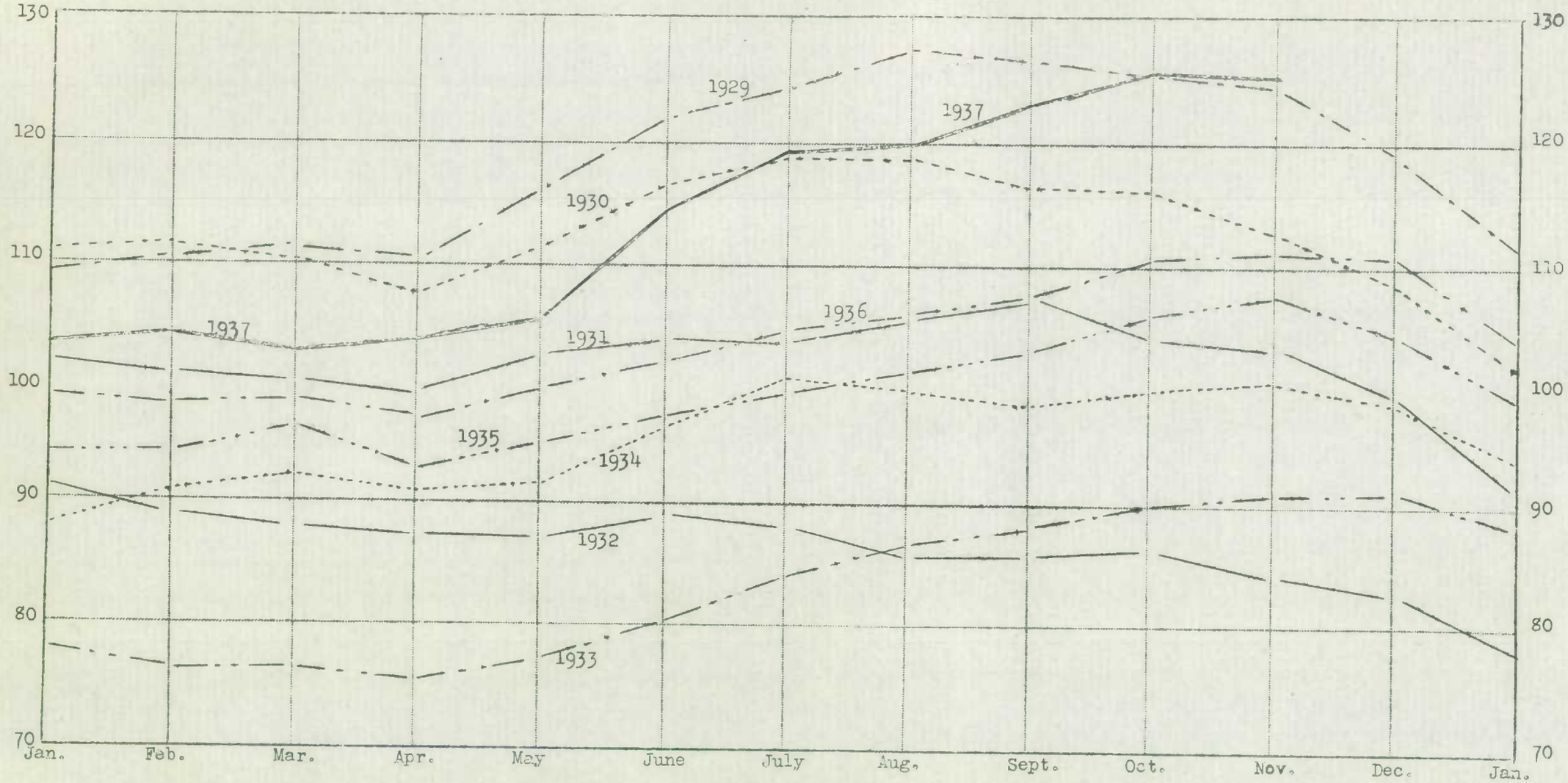
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was seasonally downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; no general change occurred in Ontario, while heightened activity was indicated in Quebec. Employment in four of the five economic areas continued at an exceptionally high level as compared with the other autumns of the record; in the Prairie Provinces, however, the situation as reported by leading employers was not so favourable, the index being below the average for Nov. 1 in the years since 1921.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decrease in industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces, most of the reduction in personnel taking place in road construction; manufacturing, mining and transportation, however, also reported curtailment. Within the factory group, moderate additions to staffs were recorded in food and iron and steel plants, while lumber mills were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, building and trade showed improvement, and there were large seasonal increases in logging camps. Returns were received from 721 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 91,900 workers on their payrolls, or 5,473 fewer than at the beginning of October.

An increase had been indicated at Nov. 1, 1936, by the 706 establishments whose statistics were then tabulated, and who had reported 86,051 persons in their employ, or 1,015 more than at Oct. 1, 1936. The index then, however, was nearly eight points lower than at the latest date.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



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

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last six months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.7	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.2	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	46.1	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed another large advance, chiefly in logging, in which an exceptionally high level of activity was indicated. There were also gains in metallic ore mining, highway construction and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, shipping, building and railway construction and services registered curtailment; within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character. The 2,507 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 8,876 persons, bringing them to 363,525 at Nov. 1. Employment was decidedly brisker than at Nov. 1, 1936, although a gain of 12,054 workers had then been reported by 2,372 establishments, whose paylists included 305,550 men and women.

Ontario.- The situation in Ontario showed little general change at the beginning of November, the 4,639 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 508,302 persons, or 80 fewer than in the preceding month. On the average, the change at Nov. 1 in the years, 1921-1936, has been a falling-off, which though not large, exceeds that indicated at the latest date. There was a substantial advance in logging, and building construction and trade also showed considerable improvement from Oct. 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, the tobacco and beverage and iron and steel divisions showed heightened activity, the gains in the latter being marked; leather, lumber, food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were especially pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. Although improvement on the whole had been noted at the beginning of November, 1936, the index was then 17.6 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 130.4. For Nov. 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 4,462 employers having 437,780 workers.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in the Prairie Provinces as at Nov. 1, 1937. Returns were compiled from 1,492 firms having 135,559 employees, as against 137,391 at Oct. 1. Logging, coal-mining, building, trade and manufacturing afforded more employment, but there were declines in services, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gain in manufacturing occurred in food and iron and steel factories. The general curtailment in the Prairies was on a much smaller scale than that recorded at Nov. 1, 1936, when the index was practically the same, standing at 106.0, as compared with 106.2 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,461 employers of 134,681 men and women; this was a decrease of 3,334 from their Oct. 1, 1936, payrolls.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last six months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Nov. 1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	44.9	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	22.6	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	32.5	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

British Columbia.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,104 employers furnishing returns aggregated 94,851, compared with 100,263 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with declines in lumber mills and some other divisions; communications, services, transportation and construction also showed curtailment. On the other hand, retail trade was more active. Employment generally was brisker than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,053 establishments had reported a total working force of 88,923 persons, compared with 91,250 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 105.4, as compared with 111.5 at Nov. 1, 1937.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in each of these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November of 1936, or of any of the last few years.

Montreal.- A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 1,529 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,417 co-operating firms, who employed 159,897. Trade showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction, transportation and services. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, iron and steel and leather factories, while electrical appliance and some other plants reported advances. A decrease had also been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then nearly twelve points lower. Statements had been received for Nov. 1, 1936, from 1,362 establishments providing work for 142,101 men and women.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a further falling-off in Quebec, according to 178 employers of 13,886 persons, compared with 14,334 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing and services indicated most of the contraction, while trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather plants. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1936, when the 172 co-operating firms had employed 12,924 workers, or 128 fewer than at Oct. 1, 1936.

Toronto.- There was a further small increase in the payrolls of 1,555 firms in Toronto, who had 140,300 persons in their employ, a number greater by 138 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade and construction, while iron and steel plants were also busier. On the other hand, employees were released from other branches of manufacturing, notably leather, food and non-ferrous metals. A larger gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was nearly seven points lower; the 1,501 employers making returns for Nov.1, 1936, had reported staffs aggregating 131,249, compared with 130,640 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber division; construction was also slacker, while trade was more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 204 establishments furnishing data employed 14,813 persons, as against 15,194 at Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1936, when the trend had also been downward, according to information from 199 firms with 14,336 workers.

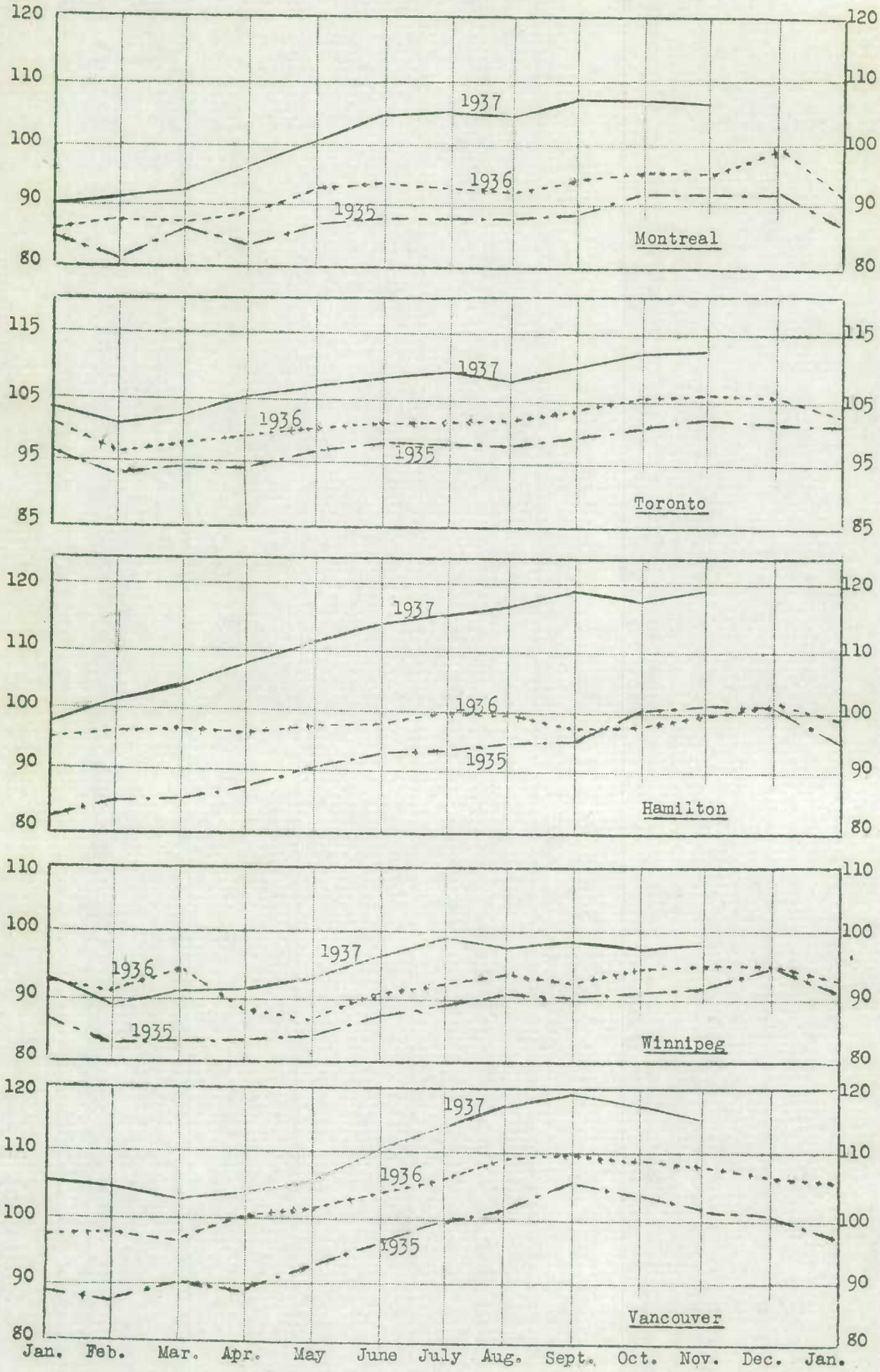
Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially at Nov. 1, when the 294 co-operating firms reported 38,512 employees, or 625 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the food group, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A greater gain had been made at the beginning of November of last year, but the index then was decidedly lower. The Nov. 1, 1936, paylists of the 286 co-operating employers had included 32,303 men and women.

Windsor.- Activity in Windsor showed a further large advance; 179 establishments reported 21,019 persons on their staffs, compared with 19,944 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A smaller increase had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 175 employers, whose payrolls totalled 17,194.

Winnipeg.- Employment slightly increased in Winnipeg, according to 488 firms employing 42,183 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 42,028 in their last report. Manufacturing was rather brisker, the gains occurring chiefly in food factories; communications, building and trade also showed improvement, while transportation released help. Figures furnished by 482 employers at the first of November of last year showed that they had 40,713 men and women on their paylists, or 161 fewer than at Oct. 1, 1936; the employment index then stood at 94.9, compared with 98.0 at the date under review.

Vancouver.- The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 461 co-operating establishments had 37,215 persons on their staffs, or 988 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation showed declines, those in the first-named occurring largely in lumber and metal-using factories. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by the 441 co-operating firms, whose employees had numbered 34,442, a decline of 671 from Oct. 1, 1936.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1935-1937.



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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a contraction at Nov. 1, following an almost unbroken succession of increases since the opening of the year. The 6,015 co-operating establishments reported 605,134 employees, or 13,336 fewe than at Oct. 1, while the index declined from 121.7 in the preceding month to 119.0 at Nov.1. This reduction, which was of a seasonal character, involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll rather exceeding the average in the experience of the years since 1920. As a result, the seasonally-adjusted index declined, falling from 118.5 at the beginning of October to 117.8 at the date under review; the seasonally-corrected indexes in the last three months have been higher than in any other month for which data are available, with the exception of a few months in 1929.

There were large increases at Nov. 1, 1937, in iron and steel plants, these being of more than ordinary interest in that they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last sixteen years. The rubber, beverage and electrical apparatus industries also afforded more employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, lumber, leather, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

The volume of employment reported in manufacturing at Nov. 1, 1937, was greater than at the same date of last year, or of any other year for which statistics are available, the index being, indeed, slightly higher than at Nov. 1, 1929, the previous high level for the time of year; the reduction then indicated had been on a larger scale than at Nov. 1, 1937. For Nov. 1, 1936, 5,838 manufacturing establishments had reported 546,031 employees, compared with 552,112 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920:- 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1; 1927, 104.9; 1926, 102.7; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.3; 1923, 98.7; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 87.8.

Logging.- Data were received from 361 firms employing 87,780 men, or 28,049 more than in the preceding month. This increase exceeded that noted in any other month for which data are available, while the index, at 306.3, was at its maximum for this record. There were advances in logging at Nov. 1 in four of the five economic areas, the exception being British Columbia, where no general change was indicated; the gains in Quebec were particularly noteworthy.

Mining.- There were reductions in the mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The forces of the 420 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 74,427 persons, compared with 75,746 at Oct. 1. An increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1936, but the index was then over nine points lower. With rate exceptions, the movement at Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available, so that the decline this November is contra-seasonal.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 23,739 workers in their employ, or 435 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was several points higher than at Nov. 1, 1936.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 3,856 persons in the staffs of the 456 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 104,864 employees. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and steam railway operation all showed curtailment. A smaller reduction had been made at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as that of 87.2 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance. Statements were received from 1,272 employers who reported 156,739 workers, compared with 171,823 at the beginning of October. Contractions in this group have been indicated at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled, but the losses at the latest date were greater than the average in the experience of the last sixteen years. The index of 131.7 at the beginning of November, 1937, was much higher than at the same date in 1936, when it stood at 99.6.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the tendency in other branches of the service group was also downward, according to 484 firms employing 28,807 persons, or 975 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 131.0, was some six points above that of Nov.1, 1936, when a smaller loss had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

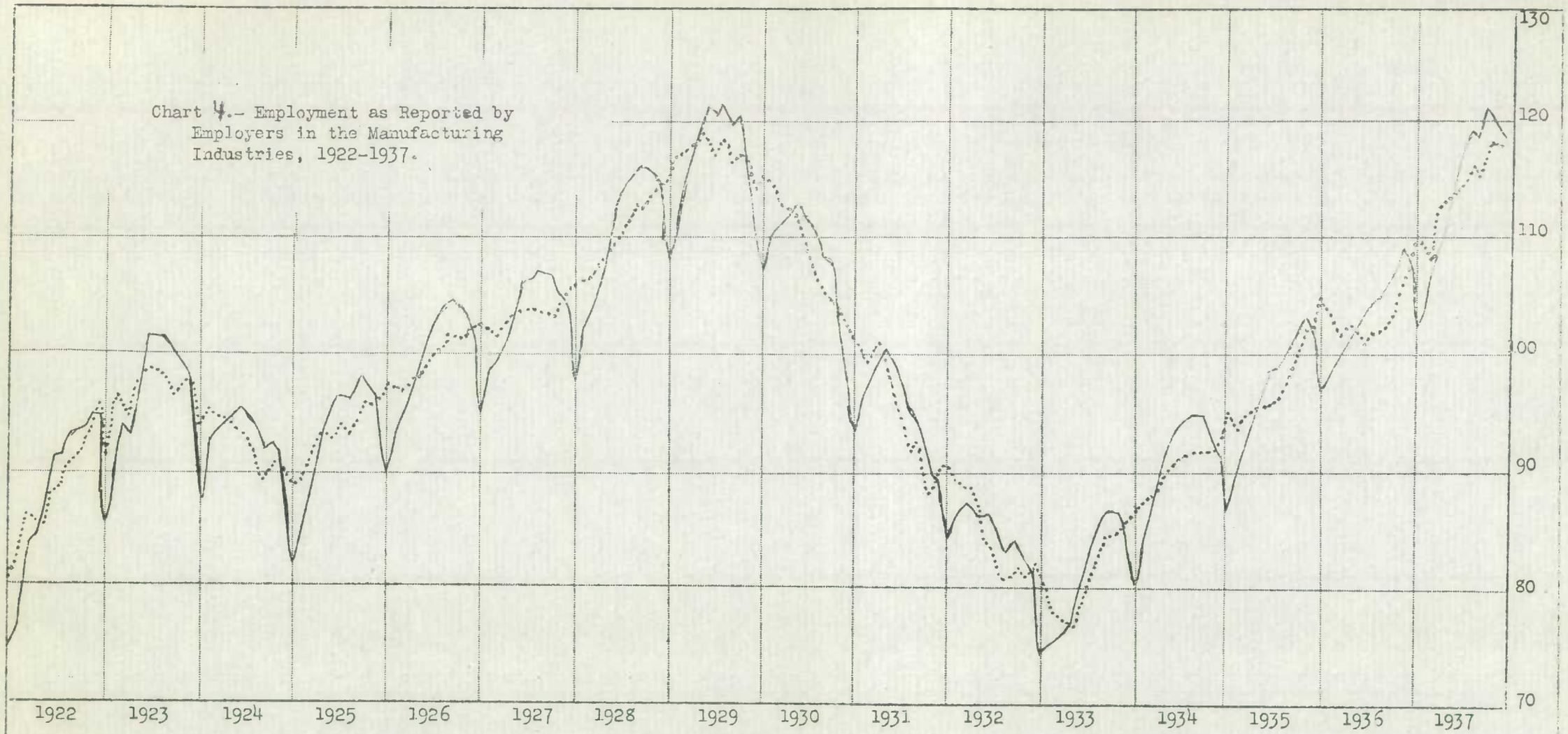


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1922-1937.

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

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 3,035 workers being added to the forces of the 1,372 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 112,647. The improvement occurred mainly in the retail division, but wholesale houses were also rather busier. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 137.0, was five points higher than at the same date in 1936, when a much smaller gain had been reported. The advance this year exceeds the average indicated at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920; this is partly on account of the revival which has generally been indicated in business, although the fact that the date of the enquiry came at the week-end probably also had an influence in this respect. Further pronounced gains may of course be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment between Sept.13 and Aug. 23, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the workers insured again unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries except agriculture was 10.0 at Sept. 13, 1937; this was an increase of 0.1 as compared with the similar figure for Aug. 23, 1937, but a decrease of 1.8 as compared with Sept. 21, 1936. It is provisionally estimated that at Sept. 13, 1937, the number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,599,000. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of about 7,000 as compared with Aug. 23, but an increase of about 473,000 as compared with Sept. 21, 1936. Recent press reports state that the number estimated as in employment at Oct. 18, 1937, was 464,000 greater than in the corresponding month of a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed a gain in September, and was higher than in any other month of this year, but weekly payrolls showed a decrease over the month interval. More than 190,000 additional workers found employment in these industries between August and September, primarily because of seasonal increases in wholesale and retail trade. Comparisons of employment and payrolls in September, 1937, with September, 1936, show a gain of more than 930,000 workers in these industries over the year interval, and an increase of approximately $55,000,000 in weekly payrolls. While the September index of factory employment (102.1 p.c. of the 1923-25 average) is slightly lower than the levels recorded in May and August of this year, it exceeds the levels of all other months since November, 1929, except April, 1937, and shows an increase of 6.9 p.c. over the September, 1936, level.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported a decline of 2.2 p.c. in employment in manufacturing at Oct. 15 as compared with Sept. 15. There were losses in metal and machinery, textile, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco plants. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 89.4 in October, 1937, when it was some five points higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries for the State of Massachusetts reports that there was a decrease of 2.7 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 1,760 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September, 1937; their payrolls aggregated 295,644. As compared with October, 1936, there was a decline of 1.8 p.c. in the number employed in manufacturing.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the general index of employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, was 91.9 in September, 1937, compared with 90.7 in August, 1937, and 83.0 in September, 1936. There were gains as compared with the preceding month in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, both of which also showed improvement over September of last year.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", factory employment showed a seasonal decrease of 2.5 p.c. between July 15 and Aug. 15, 1937, and there was also a decline in the non-manufacturing industries.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
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
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1937.	100.0	7.7	30.4	42.6	11.4	7.9

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 at the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
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
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept.1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept.1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1937.	13.4	1.2	11.7	1.2	3.2	1.8	3.5	2.1

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
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	83.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	108.9	135.8	126.3
Sept.1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept.1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1937.	100.0	50.7	7.4	6.2	2.0	8.8	13.1	2.4	9.4

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932
MANUFACTURING	50.7	119.0	121.7	107.7	103.5	92.8	86.5	81.7
Animal products -- edible	2.2	138.2	143.7	132.8	120.5	111.9	104.8	98.2
Fur and products	.2	99.5	98.2	87.6	100.4	91.1	91.7	87.0
Leather and products	1.9	109.2	117.0	109.0	106.3	96.0	96.1	89.3
Boots and shoes	1.2	109.1	118.8	107.6	107.2	95.1	101.0	94.5
Lumber and products	4.0	89.0	96.2	81.4	76.2	67.9	61.5	54.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	77.4	88.9	72.5	66.5	56.9	49.7	40.9
Furniture	.7	93.5	94.5	88.8	86.6	78.9	76.3	75.8
Other lumber products	1.1	121.4	120.5	103.7	97.8	93.7	86.8	80.4
Musical instruments	.1	56.8	55.5	55.9	51.8	55.2	44.3	48.0
Plant products -- edible	3.4	138.0	161.1	136.9	126.5	114.4	116.2	111.7
Pulp and paper products	5.8	113.9	115.3	105.8	98.6	95.3	89.0	88.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	109.0	112.3	98.3	88.6	85.7	77.4	73.8
Paper products	.9	139.0	138.6	127.1	117.8	107.8	101.7	101.4
Printing and publishing	2.2	111.7	111.0	108.4	105.1	103.9	100.0	102.3
Rubber products	1.2	115.1	113.9	101.5	96.3	91.7	87.0	82.0
Textile products	9.3	128.9	129.9	121.5	118.9	110.0	105.4	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	140.9	141.6	132.7	134.8	122.3	115.2	106.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	104.1	103.0	94.7	93.3	88.5	81.6	78.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	144.9	148.4	145.3	145.8	121.8	130.0	112.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	530.4	544.7	512.0	534.8	476.6	425.5	366.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	129.2	129.1	128.0	127.2	118.5	122.5	115.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	123.3	124.9	113.5	105.8	100.3	92.9	91.8
Other textile products	.8	98.8	110.8	101.3	97.7	89.7	83.4	75.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.4	125.2	124.4	114.1	122.3	110.9	117.4	109.6
Tobacco	.7	100.3	101.3	91.9	106.2	101.3	113.4	103.0
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	161.3	156.6	147.3	144.6	124.6	124.1	118.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	153.7	166.0	138.6	145.5	125.5	122.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	159.9	159.4	144.2	134.8	125.1	113.4	108.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	94.4	99.9	84.0	80.1	73.8	62.1	61.1
Electric light and power	1.4	129.6	129.5	121.1	117.6	116.2	109.1	111.6
Electrical apparatus	1.8	158.6	157.0	126.3	131.2	111.6	95.1	108.0
Iron and steel products	11.9	109.3	107.0	89.8	88.7	71.3	63.0	57.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	144.3	145.0	117.8	116.7	89.2	72.4	61.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	134.9	134.6	109.4	95.8	82.9	67.4	62.4
Agricultural implements	.6	80.2	72.5	44.9	55.9	39.6	30.2	21.9
Land vehicles	5.0	98.0	93.5	83.7	85.4	67.9	63.0	55.3
Automobiles and parts	1.8	151.9	129.8	127.4	131.5	71.2	60.0	47.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	68.2	70.9	63.7	62.9	45.3	44.8	64.3
Heating appliances	.5	135.0	137.6	126.8	113.1	100.1	89.9	82.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	130.4	133.1	89.5	86.8	63.9	51.9	52.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	120.6	118.6	102.1	97.4	72.5	64.8	66.5
Other iron and steel products	1.8	113.5	113.5	94.1	88.5	78.6	69.9	67.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	159.7	162.7	141.1	126.8	111.7	93.8	82.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	149.5	153.6	143.3	139.8	134.3	127.8	119.0
Miscellaneous	.5	139.8	147.5	133.6	124.6	120.9	103.7	101.0
LOGGING	7.4	306.3	208.5	206.9	158.4	171.9	110.3	37.9
MINING	6.2	161.1	163.9	151.8	132.5	121.2	109.7	101.2
Coal	2.1	93.2	96.1	95.5	92.9	93.8	94.2	93.9
Metallic ores	3.3	320.4	323.4	286.7	234.4	204.1	159.4	134.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	145.4	147.6	133.9	110.5	85.6	84.9	70.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	88.9	90.5	83.1	81.4	80.7	81.1	89.6
Telegraphs	.5	101.9	105.6	94.9	94.8	91.1	85.4	89.5
Telephones	1.5	85.3	86.4	80.0	77.8	77.9	80.0	89.6
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	87.2	90.4	87.1	84.5	83.9	81.4	84.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	116.8	120.8	120.7	117.4	112.7	111.9	119.1
Steam railways	5.2	77.4	78.8	75.8	74.2	75.1	71.3	74.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	93.1	103.5	94.8	89.8	88.3	90.5	87.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	131.7	144.3	99.6	119.9	111.0	94.6	77.9
Building	2.9	85.3	86.3	61.0	70.4	60.6	45.0	42.4
Highway	8.0	250.8	280.3	165.1	226.3	214.0	184.9	134.9
Railway	2.2	66.2	74.8	77.9	71.5	66.7	62.1	63.6
SERVICES	2.4	131.0	135.4	124.9	117.1	114.9	107.9	106.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.0	131.1	119.1	113.3	112.4	104.5	98.7
Professional	.2	130.4	131.2	127.5	123.0	122.0	115.1	126.5
Personal(chiefly laundries)	.9	141.1	143.6	133.8	122.2	117.6	111.5	113.2
TRADE	9.4	137.0	133.4	132.0	124.6	121.3	115.6	115.4
Retail	6.9	144.6	139.7	139.5	130.2	128.0	121.1	121.2
Wholesale	2.5	119.9	119.3	115.0	111.6	105.4	102.7	102.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	125.2	125.7	111.0	107.7	100.2	91.3	84.7

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	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932
Maritime -Manufacturing	34.7	120.1	123.2	109.5	100.2	97.0	88.4	78.5
Provinces Lumber products	4.2	87.8	106.8	83.0	64.1	72.3	65.3	36.9
Pulp and paper	5.3	187.9	188.5	164.9	143.0	144.0	156.8	133.2
Textile products	3.6	91.0	92.3	84.4	87.6	88.8	82.0	75.6
Iron and steel	11.5	129.4	128.5	111.0	110.8	94.5	82.6	76.0
Other manufactures	10.1	119.5	119.5	116.0	100.3	100.7	86.6	85.9
Logging	8.7	365.7	235.1	290.7	191.9	245.9	154.9	62.2
Mining	18.0	110.9	117.0	110.6	106.0	101.5	97.2	92.4
Communications	2.3	98.3	101.8	95.3	88.2	87.6	83.1	90.5
Transportation	8.0	63.5	66.2	63.7	61.3	63.3	65.6	58.9
Construction	19.8	198.3	267.3	189.5	190.9	151.7	93.2	129.6
Services	1.5	168.0	178.3	156.7	154.3	154.1	133.5	142.3
Trade	7.0	132.9	129.1	127.9	123.5	110.0	104.9	106.3
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	127.3	134.9	119.4	111.1	104.9	90.2	86.8
Quebec Manufacturing	53.5	119.1	122.6	105.9	103.2	94.4	88.1	84.0
Lumber products	3.0	96.9	106.9	83.6	84.6	75.7	67.0	66.2
Pulp and paper	7.0	109.8	112.8	99.6	95.1	89.6	80.6	81.5
Textile products	15.4	142.0	144.0	129.9	126.1	114.3	108.0	99.2
Iron and steel	8.9	98.1	100.8	78.8	76.8	69.1	61.6	51.8
Other manufactures	19.2	123.6	127.4	112.0	109.5	101.2	97.2	97.0
Logging	13.8	589.1	385.6	365.7	254.5	324.7	175.9	62.2
Mining	3.1	252.7	252.0	223.0	166.0	128.0	118.9	98.2
Communications	1.5	78.1	79.0	72.0	70.2	72.7	75.7	85.1
Transportation	8.2	89.1	93.1	88.1	87.1	88.4	85.4	89.9
Construction	11.1	103.7	108.2	73.5	85.1	61.3	81.5	59.6
Services	2.1	124.2	128.4	113.2	101.0	99.9	98.8	99.9
Trade	6.7	144.2	140.5	137.1	130.5	127.8	130.0	126.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	130.5	127.3	110.3	105.0	98.0	92.2	83.6
Ontario Manufacturing	58.7	120.9	122.3	108.8	105.3	92.0	86.1	81.0
Lumber products	3.5	80.9	85.8	72.0	71.2	63.7	59.5	58.3
Pulp and paper	5.9	111.2	111.5	105.2	97.4	95.6	89.9	89.4
Textile products	9.4	118.9	119.3	115.4	114.5	107.6	105.0	100.9
Iron and steel	16.4	120.5	115.1	96.3	95.2	69.8	60.2	54.0
Other manufactures	23.5	134.9	141.9	126.0	121.0	109.8	104.6	97.7
Logging	4.1	227.8	148.4	155.1	134.9	119.0	95.3	17.9
Mining	5.1	258.6	264.8	244.1	203.4	174.1	141.7	120.6
Communications	1.8	85.4	85.9	78.3	77.7	76.0	77.3	87.5
Transportation	6.3	87.2	89.3	84.7	80.1	79.3	76.8	80.9
Construction	12.5	174.2	184.8	101.7	123.0	160.8	100.7	78.5
Services	2.4	152.1	153.5	147.0	142.2	141.7	128.7	124.3
Trade	9.1	144.6	139.5	138.8	132.9	130.2	120.6	120.1
Ontario- All Industries	100.0	130.4	130.4	112.8	110.0	103.6	91.4	84.2
Prairie Manufacturing	30.4	109.2	108.7	107.3	98.9	91.7	86.4	88.2
Provinces Lumber products	2.2	103.2	106.8	89.4	80.2	71.5	72.1	61.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	97.5	96.9	96.0	90.7	86.1	83.9	88.8
Textile products	2.3	139.2	137.8	142.7	122.9	117.3	111.2	110.4
Iron and steel	9.4	79.7	78.0	77.1	76.4	72.0	69.0	74.6
Other manufactures	13.8	145.8	146.0	146.0	129.2	118.1	108.3	107.3
Logging	.5	47.3	7.8	37.5	72.4	78.3	31.0	11.0
Mining	8.7	134.2	129.4	126.7	120.7	121.4	124.8	123.2
Communications	2.8	98.2	100.9	93.6	94.7	93.6	90.2	97.3
Transportation	18.4	91.7	94.8	94.2	94.3	91.2	86.7	91.1
Construction	17.5	101.6	110.6	105.4	140.4	94.5	104.6	78.3
Services	3.1	105.9	114.3	105.8	97.3	91.3	88.6	90.5
Trade	18.7	118.6	116.9	118.2	108.4	107.1	102.3	105.3
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	106.2	107.6	106.0	108.1	96.5	94.6	91.6
British Manufacturing	41.5	115.5	125.5	107.5	99.2	89.1	79.5	70.7
Columbia Lumber products	13.0	93.1	98.8	92.9	80.6	66.7	56.9	43.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	122.5	123.8	116.2	104.3	103.0	91.1	85.8
Textile products	1.2	123.4	126.4	126.3	112.1	94.6	92.5	88.0
Iron and steel	3.3	83.6	87.9	75.7	73.7	64.8	59.8	63.3
Other manufactures	18.3	147.5	168.0	129.4	125.4	116.5	106.3	97.8
Logging	8.5	110.2	110.4	95.9	85.5	62.5	57.6	33.7
Mining	9.5	111.7	114.6	101.9	88.8	88.6	72.8	71.9
Communications	3.2	109.6	114.6	105.4	99.6	95.5	95.1	97.0
Transportation	11.7	94.7	100.0	98.3	91.3	89.5	88.3	90.1
Construction	11.3	97.1	106.1	96.8	128.7	124.1	101.0	96.4
Services	3.3	110.4	116.2	105.6	100.1	95.3	91.3	85.9
Trade	11.0	144.3	141.3	133.5	122.2	116.2	106.3	105.5
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	111.5	117.9	105.4	101.8	94.1	84.0	77.8

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 for the date under review.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1937

(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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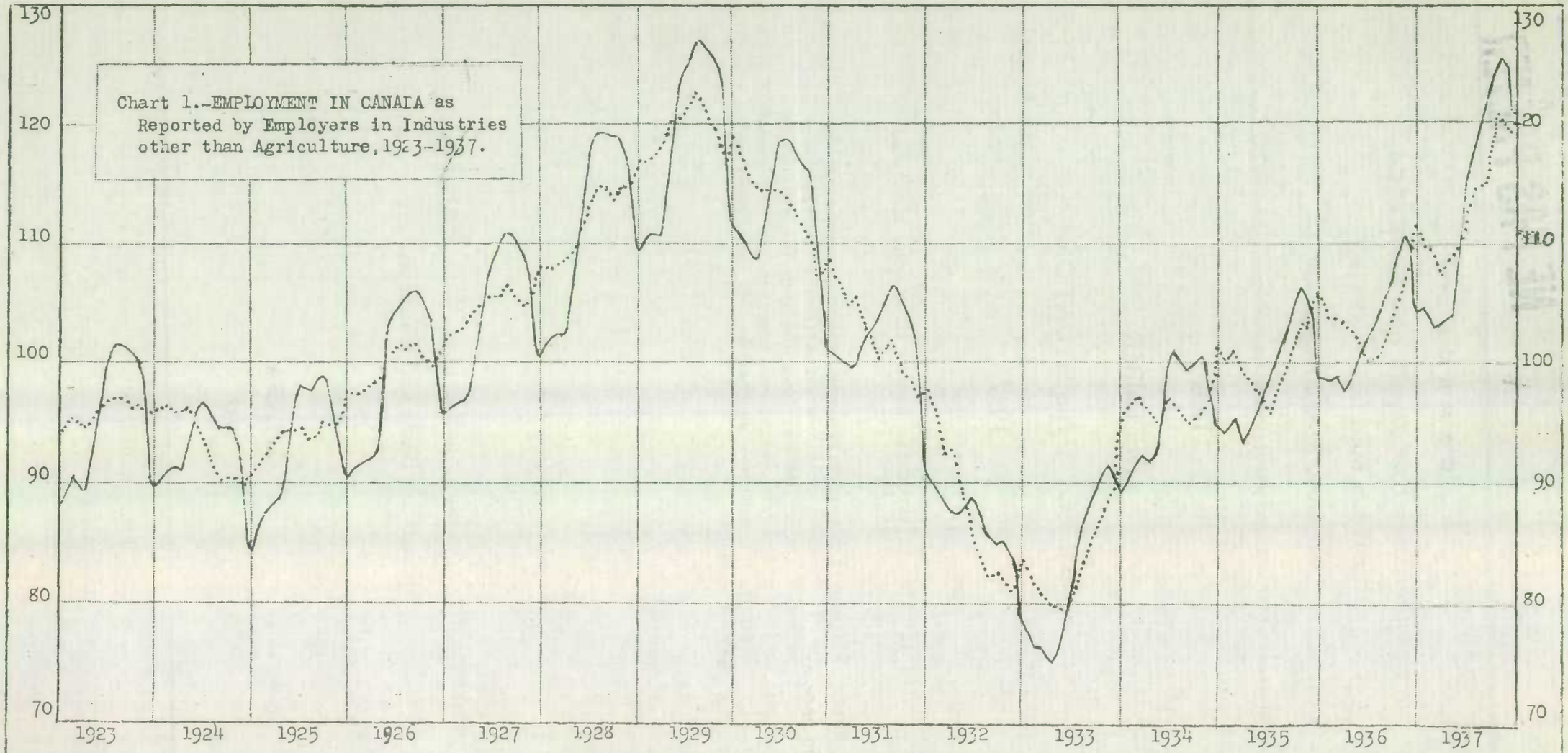


Chart 1.-EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1923-1937.

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

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

Issued Dec. 28, 1937.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a large seasonal contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,459 employers, whose staffs declined from 1,194,171 in the preceding month to 1,159,727 at Dec. 1. This reduction of 34,444 persons exceeded the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than at that date in certain of these years, notably 1929 and 1930. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 125.2 at Nov. 1 to 121.6 at Dec. 1, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 120.3 at the former to 119.1 at the latter date; this corrected index was then higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1929, with the exception of Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1937. Despite the curtailment at the beginning of December, industrial activity therefore continues at a high level.

In the years since 1920, the crude index at Dec. 1 has been as follows:- 1937, 121.6; 1936, 110.1; 1935, 104.6; 1934, 98.9; 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3.

Manufacturing (notably of food and lumber products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1937, those in construction and maintenance being especially pronounced. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and retail trade reported substantial improvement, also of a seasonal character.

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

The staffs of the 10,106 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1936, had aggregated 1,044,969, a decline of 8,579 from the preceding month; the loss in employment then recorded had been exceptionally small for the time of year.

A brief survey of the situation at the end of 1937 shows that the general index of 121.6 at Dec. 1, was 17.1 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last sixteen years has been just over eight p.c., the improvement effected during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal. Outstanding features of the 1937 situation have been the continued activity in manufacturing, mining and logging, together with further advances in communications, services and trade. Construction was also decidedly brisker than in 1936, while transportation showed little general change. Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia continued at a high level, while in the Prairie area no general change from 1936 was recorded.

A review of employment during the year 1937, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas recorded lowered activity at Dec. 1; firms in Ontario laid off the largest number of persons, but the greatest percentage loss was in the Prairies. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, largely in coal-mining, but curtailment in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island resulted in a decline in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were furnished by 718 firms employing 88,478 workers, as against 91,909 at Nov. 1. This loss exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than in certain other years of the record, notably in 1929, when approximately 7,600 men and

women had been laid off by the employers whose data were tabulated. The index at the latest date, standing at 122.5, was higher than at the beginning of December of other years of the record, including 1929, when the extraordinarily large contraction mentioned above had considerably reduced the general index. Most of the decrease at the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of pulp and paper and lumber products, was also slacker than in November. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining and retail trade were seasonally active.

The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last seven months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.7	79.4	83.0	100.6	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	55.4	127.6	124.9	132.7	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	42.9	118.9	132.8	139.5	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	122.5	127.3	134.9	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

At Dec. 1, 1936, the 706 reporting establishments had 83,093 employees, as compared with 86,060 in the preceding month.

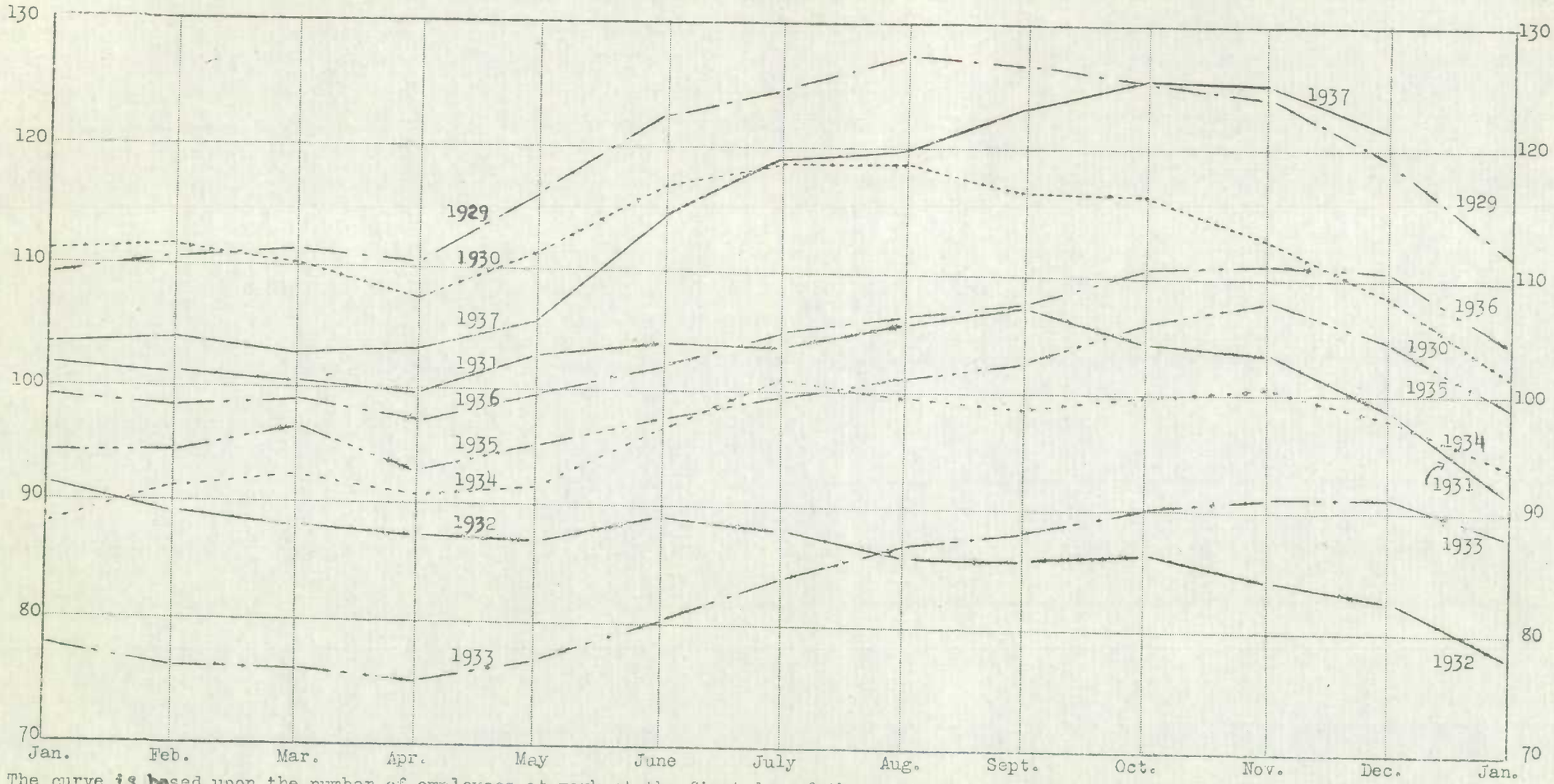
Quebec.- There was a falling-off in Quebec, according to statements from 2,513 employers of 361,048 persons, or 2,587 fewer than at the first of November. Employment has decreased at the beginning of December in thirteen of the preceding sixteen years for which statistics have been prepared; the reduction at the latest date was smaller than the average in the experience of these years. The index declined from 130.5 at Nov. 1 to 129.6 at Dec. 1, 1937, when it was 15.1 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1936. Manufacturing reported curtailment as compared with Nov. 1,1937; the largest losses were those of a seasonal character in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, metal and textile divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were busier. Transportation and building and highway construction were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, heightened activity was noted in construction and maintenance work on the railways. Logging and trade also recorded greatly increased employment, as is usual at the time of year. Statistics for Dec. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 2,395 firms with a combined payroll of 312,279 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 6,422 over their Nov. 1 staffs.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a substantial seasonal contraction at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation and construction reported reductions, those in the last-named being especially marked. Within the group of factory employment, tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral product factories showed marked improvement, but there were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food and lumber divisions, together with smaller declines in leather, rubber, textiles, electrical apparatus and some other classes. On the other hand, logging and retail trade recorded seasonal improvement on a large scale. The 4,632 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had 490,413 employees, compared with 508,193 at the beginning of November. This decrease exceeded the usual seasonal loss experienced in Ontario in the years, 1921-1936. The index, at 125.8 at Dec. 1,1937, compared favourably with that of 112.9 at the same date in 1936; the 4,499 employers whose reports were then compiled had 438,641 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,499 co-operating firms reported they had released 7,234 workers, reducing their staffs to 128,315 at Dec. 1; while this decline was smaller than at the same date in either 1935 or 1936, it exceeded the average loss indicated in the years since 1920. Retail trade, coal-mining and logging showed seasonal improvement, but transportation, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in the last-named being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1936; data were then received from 1,460 establishments with 125,321 employees, compared with 134,641 at the first of November, 1936. The following shows indexes in each of the Prairie Provinces in the last seven months:- (1926=100).

Provinces	Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	45.9	96.0	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	20.5	99.8	115.9	120.4	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	33.6	108.0	110.5	112.2	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	100.5	106.2	107.6	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



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

British Columbia.- Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of seventeen years. There were gains in logging, but manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in food and lumber factories, and mining, transportation and construction also released employees. A similar decrease had been recorded at Dec. 1, 1936, when the index was several points lower. The 1,097 firms reporting for the date under review had 91,473 employees, as compared with 94,885 in their preceding statement. At Dec.1, 1936, 1,046 employers had reported a staff of 85,635 persons.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Lessened activity was indicated in each of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed reduced employment. The situation in each of these cities was better than at Dec. 1 in 1936 or any of the last few years.

Montreal.- There was a considerable decline in the employment afforded by the 1,418 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 3,112 persons to 156,790 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported less employment, mainly in textile, leather and iron and steel plants. Transportation and road construction also showed curtailment, while there were substantial gainsin building construction and in retail trade. A large increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then several points lower than that of 104.3 at the latest date. The 1,371 establishments furnishing returns for Dec. 1, 1936, had reported 147,709 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 623 workers being laid off by the 177 employers whose returns were received, and who had 13,248 employees at Dec.1; this reduction was rather larger than the average loss indicated at that date in the years since 1923. The largest contractions since Nov. 1, 1937, were in manufacturing, mainly of leather products, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The general recession indicated at the beginning of December in 1936 had been on a smaller scale, but the index was then slightly lower; statements for Dec. 1, 1936, had been received from 174 firms with 12,706 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,562 firms who employed 139,312 persons, as compared with 140,269 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing, as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the textile group reporting the greatest reductions,and construction released a considerable number of persons. Smaller losses had been registered at Dec. 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was over six points lower than that of 111.9 at the latest date. For Dec. 1, 1936, 1,521 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 131,398 workers, compared with 131,784 at Nov. 1.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing, communications and construction reported curtailment. Two hundred and four concerns recorded a combined payroll of 13,961 workers, as against 14,813 in their last report. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of December, 1936, although the decline then indicated by 202 employers of 13,811 persons had been on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.- A decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 37,466 persons was employed by the 294 firms furnishing data, who had 38,485 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the losses taking place mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Little general change was reported in the non-manufacturing industries. The index, at 116.2, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, although the tendency had then been upward, according to the 289 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 32,725 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a slight falling-off in Windsor, mainly in construction, while manufacturing showed moderate improvement. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers with 20,886 workers, compared with 21,019 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1936, when statements had been received from 174 firms with 17,653 employees. The index was then many points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment showed a recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 489 firms employing 41,096 persons, as compared with 42,174 at Nov. 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel plants; there was also a decline in communications, transportation and construction, while retail trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal

character, and services were also brisker. The general index, at 95.4, was fractionally higher than at the same date of last year, when a small decrease had been recorded by the 483 concerns furnishing data, whose working force had aggregated 40,639.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 462 employers of 35,478 workers, as compared with 37,254 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and lumber products, was slacker, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; on the other hand, retail trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A smaller loss on the whole had been reported at the beginning of December, 1936, when 437 establishments had employed 34,130 men and women; the index then was a few points lower than that of 109.5 reported at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred at Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,003 of which employed 590,919 operatives, compared with 604,942 at Nov. 1. This decline of 2.3 p.c. rather exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of December in the experience of the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for the seasonal movement, showed a slight falling-off from the preceding month, standing at 117.5 at Dec. 1, as compared with the seasonally-adjusted index of 117.8 at Nov. 1.

Tobacco works reported considerably heightened activity at the beginning of December, and there was moderate improvement in non-metallic mineral products manufacturing. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, leather, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber and other industries. Although a smaller decline had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1936, the crude index then was over nine points lower.

Marked improvement in manufacturing has been a satisfactory feature of the situation during 1937. The Dec. 1 index of 116.3 was 13.6 p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year; this was an increase in the twelve months that considerably exceeded the average advance (8.5 p.c.) indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1937, the general movement in manufactures was almost uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Oct. 1; seasonal curtailment occurred in the last two months of the year, but factory employment continues at an unusually high level. The gains during the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920: 1937, 116.3; 1936, 107.0; 1935, 101.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 84.4; 1932, 80.3; 1931, 89.6; 1930, 100.6; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 112.9; 1927, 104.3; 1926, 101.5; 1925, 95.3; 1924, 88.7; 1923, 95.5; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 85.8.

For Dec. 1, 1936, returns were received from 5,841 manufacturers having 542,803 operatives, as against 546,159 at the beginning of November a year ago.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 378 companies with 101,946 persons in their employ, or 14,075 more than in the preceding month. This increase was only twice exceeded at Dec. 1 in the year since 1920, and the index at the latest date was at its maximum for this record. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in logging camps at the date under review, the gains in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy.

Mining.- Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, while the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed declines; however, these losses were smaller than the gains in the coal-fields, so that employment advanced in the group as a whole. The general increase compared favourably with the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the last sixteen years. Returns were compiled from 415 mine operators whose forces were enlarged from 74,493 workers at Nov. 1, to 75,063 at the date under review. A decrease had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was twelve points lower; at the latest date it was 162.3.

Communications.- A further curtailment in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 789 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 22,950 employees at the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of 1936, although a rather smaller reduction had then been indicated in the group as a whole.

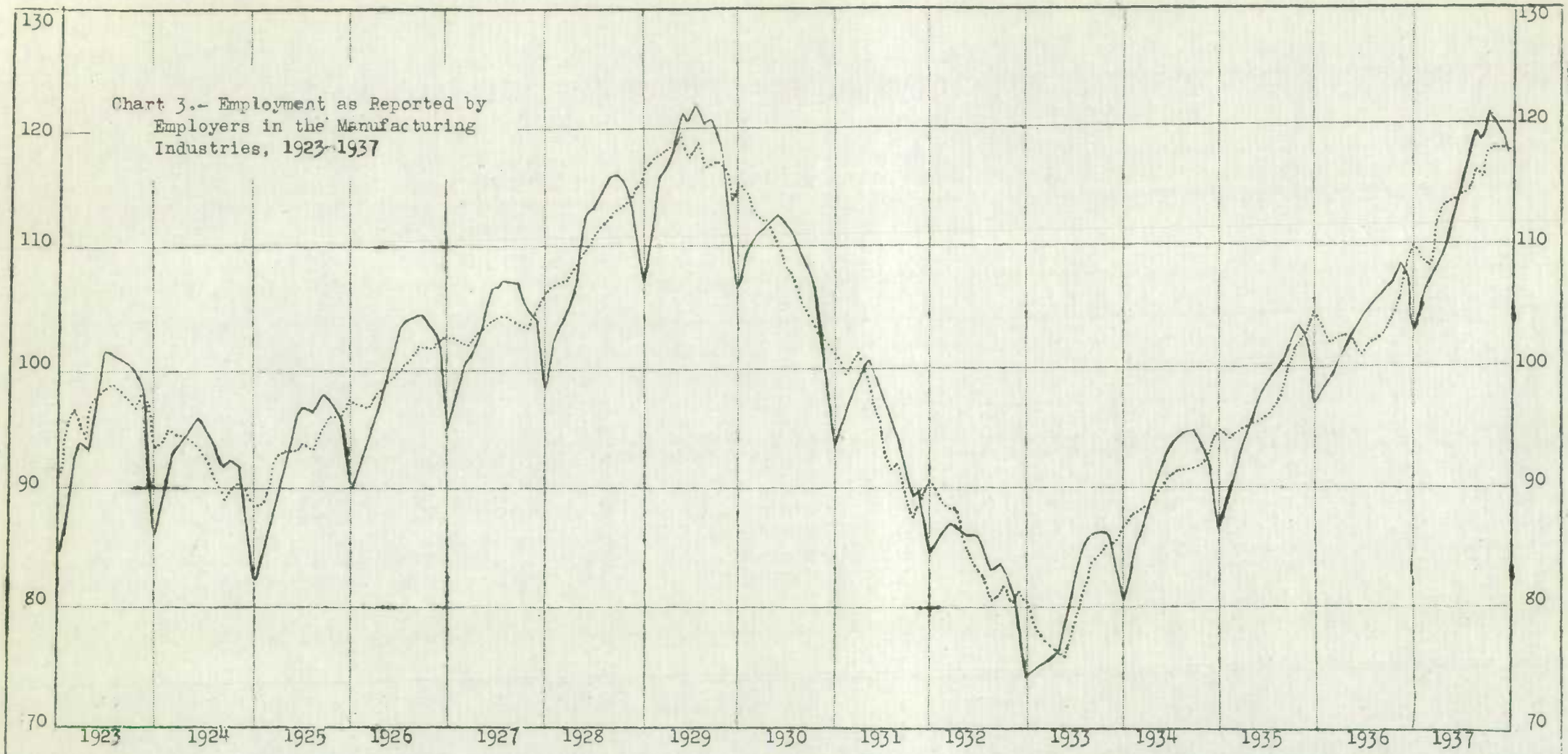


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1923-1937

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

Transportation.- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 460 employers of 101,235 persons, compared with 104,884 in the preceding month. Steam railway, local transportation and storage and shipping reported contractions in employment. Curtailment on a smaller scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1936, and the index of employment was then 2.4 points higher. The decline at the latest date was considerably larger than the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1936.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal reductions on an exceptionally large scale took place in construction, there being losses in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,263 contractors furnishing data aggregated 124,130 employees, as compared with 156,777 at Nov. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at Dec. 1, 1936, although the contraction then recorded had involved the release of fewer workers.

Services.- There was a slight decrease in services, chiefly in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Returns were compiled from 483 establishments with 28,726 persons on their payrolls, or 78 fewer than at the beginning of November. A larger loss had been shown at Dec. 1, 1936, when the index was below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Additions to staffs were recorded in retail trade, while wholesale houses made seasonal reductions in their forces; the general gain was smaller than that indicated, on the average, at Dec. 1 in the years since 1920. This was probably partly due to the fact that there had been unusually pronounced increases recorded in the preceding report, when the date of the enquiry had fallen upon a Saturday, with the result that the improvement then reported had been decidedly above the average. The index was higher than at the same date a year ago, or, indeed, than in any other December of the record, being slightly higher than at Dec. 1, 1929. The 1,374 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 114,758 persons in their employ, or 2,097 more than in their last report.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the curve of employment since 1935 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a decline in employment at Oct. 18 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; this was mainly due to seasonal influences. Among the workers, (other than agricultural workers) insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.2 at Oct. 18, 1937, as compared with the revised percentage of 9.7 at Sept. 13, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease of 1.4 p.c. as compared with Oct. 26, 1936. The insured workers in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, numbered approximately 11,659,000 at Oct. 18. This was a decrease of 47,000 as compared with Sept. 13, 1937, but, on a comparable basis, there was an increase of about 464,000 as compared with Oct. 26, 1936. The latest press reports state that between Oct. 18 and Nov. 15, there was an increase of 108,954 in unemployed workers, who numbered 1,499,203 at the latter date; the increase was partly a result of the war in China, and was also partly due to unfavourable weather and to the accumulation of excessive stocks in the textile industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are taken from the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics decreased 80,000 in October as compared with September. A decline of approximately 145,000 workers in the manufacturing industries of the country, was partially offset by substantial seasonal gains in coal-mining and retail trade. A comparison of employment in the combined industries surveyed in October, 1937, with October, 1936, shows a gain of over 600,000 workers, and a similar comparison of aggregate weekly payrolls shows an increase of nearly $43,400,000 over the year interval.

The decrease of 1.7 p.c. in factory employment indicates a decline of approximately 145,000 workers over the month interval. The October, 1937, index of factory employment, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 100.4, and was below the levels shown in the preceding seven months. It is at the level of November, 1929.

New York.- The number employed in New York State factories decreased 5.3 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to preliminary data prepared by the State Department of Labor.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts reports a reduction of 8.6 p.c. in the number employed in factories in November as compared with October.

Illinois.- According to data tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 1.8 p.c. in employment in October as compared with September.

Wisconsin.- The Wisconsin Labor Market reported an increase of 1.6 p.c. in factory employment during October as compared with September.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1937.

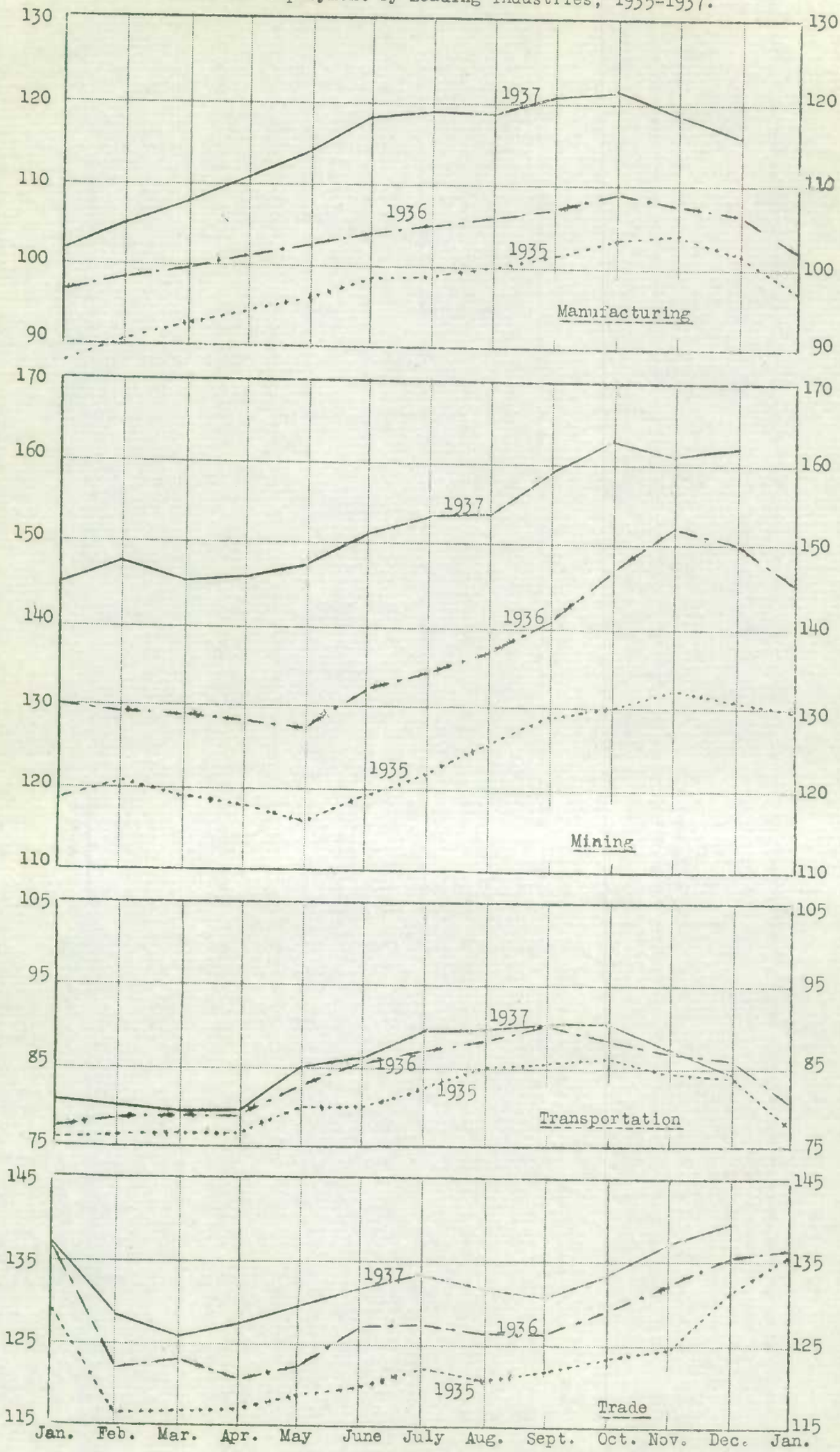


TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Dec. 1, 1933	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
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1937.	100.0	7.6	31.1	42.3	11.1	7.9

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 at the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	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
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1937.	13.5	1.1	12.0	1.2	3.2	1.8	3.5	3.1

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	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
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept.1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept.1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1937.	100.0	50.9	8.8	6.5	2.0	8.7	10.7	2.5	9.9

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

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Dec. 1 1936	Dec. 1 1935	Dec. 1 1934	Dec. 1 1933	Dec. 1 1932
MANUFACTURING	50.9	116.3	119.0	107.0	101.4	91.3	84.4	80.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	136.8	138.2	128.4	115.4	108.9	101.0	95.0
Fur and products	.2	93.4	99.5	95.5	101.5	89.0	88.7	81.0
Leather and products	1.8	102.8	109.2	106.0	103.8	94.3	86.8	86.7
Boots and shoes	1.2	101.3	109.1	103.2	102.6	92.3	87.7	90.8
Lumber and products	3.7	79.9	89.0	77.7	69.8	64.5	59.0	50.6
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	63.8	77.4	67.2	57.2	52.5	46.0	36.2
Furniture	.7	92.0	93.5	90.3	85.4	78.1	79.1	73.9
Other lumber products	1.1	120.3	121.4	100.8	96.2	90.7	76.5	76.2
Musical instruments	.1	52.2	56.8	50.2	51.8	52.3	44.4	43.9
Plant products - edible	3.1	122.3	138.0	122.5	114.7	103.7	103.1	102.9
Pulp and paper products	5.9	111.8	113.9	105.5	98.7	94.7	88.1	86.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	103.8	109.0	96.7	87.4	83.4	74.1	70.2
Paper products	1.0	138.8	139.0	127.9	118.1	109.4	103.7	99.3
Printing and publishing	2.2	113.0	111.7	109.5	106.9	104.5	101.4	102.9
Rubber products	1.2	111.6	115.1	101.2	98.3	92.3	89.2	86.1
Textile products	9.4	126.6	128.9	120.8	117.0	107.1	103.5	96.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	143.2	140.9	136.2	136.9	121.2	116.6	105.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	105.5	104.1	97.3	97.8	86.3	82.3	76.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	150.2	144.9	150.0	142.4	123.9	130.7	112.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.9	535.2	530.4	517.2	538.7	476.7	427.3	367.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	128.7	129.2	128.2	127.6	117.6	120.2	115.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	116.9	123.3	109.0	99.4	94.2	88.8	85.0
Other textile products	.9	102.0	10[illegible].6	97.7	94.5	87.7	81.9	73.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	150.4	125.2	134.8	143.8	128.3	118.7	121.7
Tobacco	1.0	141.5	100.3	119.5	144.1	122.7	119.9	125.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	161.6	161.3	157.2	141.0	137.1	115.9	115.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	162.9	153.7	158.1	140.0	127.2	128.0	105.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	157.4	159.9	143.7	135.5	122.4	114.8	106.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	92.9	94.4	82.3	75.8	68.9	57.7	53.9
Electric light and power	1.4	128.4	129.6	117.5	116.2	113.1	104.9	110.6
Electrical apparatus	1.8	152.9	158.6	125.0	124.5	111.3	96.3	101.5
Iron and steel products	12.2	108.7	109.3	92.1	86.8	71.4	63.0	60.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	139.2	144.3	120.9	115.7	92.3	74.3	63.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	133.3	134.9	110.4	93.6	83.3	68.3	67.7
Agricultural implements	.5	74.4	80.2	51.8	52.5	39.1	30.6	24.2
Land vehicles	5.2	100.0	98.0	87.1	83.7	67.8	63.3	62.1
Automobiles and parts	2.0	159.1	151.9	140.5	120.0	69.8	61.3	50.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	79.9	68.2	61.0	59.5	52.2	43.2	54.5
Heating appliances	.5	126.8	135.0	121.6	105.3	92.8	84.7	72.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	123.4	130.4	85.6	89.5	61.5	51.3	46.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	120.0	120.6	104.7	94.8	77.1	64.7	62.8
Other iron and steel products	1.8	112.3	113.5	95.3	87.2	77.4	68.8	65.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	158.3	159.7	140.4	125.8	110.4	93.8	79.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	151.4	149.5	142.5	137.5	132.2	125.9	118.2
Miscellaneous	.5	133.2	139.3	133.5	125.0	119.2	103.6	98.4
LOGGING	8.8	355.4	306.3	265.7	183.5	198.6	166.5	56.2
MINING	6.5	162.3	161.1	150.3	131.1	122.9	105.5	99.9
Coal	2.3	98.3	93.2	96.2	93.7	95.5	88.2	93.4
Metallic ores	3.3	316.7	320.4	283.7	230.3	206.1	159.7	134.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	140.2	145.4	126.7	104.8	87.2	80.1	65.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	85.9	88.9	81.7	81.0	79.8	81.0	89.3
Telegraphs	.5	95.6	101.9	92.0	91.7	88.6	84.5	84.6
Telephones	1.5	83.3	85.3	79.0	78.1	77.5	80.1	90.5
TRANSPORTATION	8.7	84.1	87.2	86.5	84.0	80.1	79.8	83.9
Street railways and cartage	2.2	113.5	116.8	119.8	115.2	110.2	111.0	116.6
Steam railways	5.1	75.0	77.4	75.1	73.1	71.0	69.9	72.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	87.5	93.1	95.2	93.7	84.2	87.3	94.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	104.2	131.7	80.1	95.9	100.3	94.6	67.6
Building	2.7	75.4	85.3	51.5	67.3	55.2	42.5	37.4
Highway	6.0	182.5	250.8	133.5	171.0	198.9	194.6	115.4
Railway	2.0	59.4	66.2	59.4	55.3	54.7	55.4	56.3
SERVICES	2.5	130.6	131.0	122.4	116.3	115.2	108.8	103.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	126.1	125.0	115.7	112.0	113.9	106.2	94.8
Professional	.2	128.6	130.4	123.9	122.4	121.5	121.5	125.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	138.7	141.1	132.9	122.0	115.6	109.9	111.8
TRADE	9.9	139.6	137.0	136.0	131.1	126.0	119.1	117.8
Retail	7.3	149.0	144.6	145.3	140.0	135.6	126.5	124.8
Wholesale	2.6	118.5	119.9	114.9	110.5	103.7	102.1	101.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	121.6	125.2	110.1	104.6	98.9	91.8	83.2

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 at the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937	Dec. 1 1936	Dec. 1 1935	Dec. 1 1934	Dec. 1 1933	Dec. 1 1932
Maritime Provinces	-Manufacturing	35.2	117.1	120.1	107.4	99.4	95.9	83.6	76.4
	Lumber products	3.9	77.4	87.8	79.3	61.1	72.5	56.0	35.2
	Pulp and paper	5.1	175.0	187.9	156.3	150.1	141.7	145.0	130.4
	Textile products	3.9	93.6	91.0	85.9	88.8	87.5	81.7	73.2
	Iron and steel	12.0	129.9	129.4	113.2	109.9	96.0	78.8	73.3
	Other manufactures	10.3	117.8	119.5	111.0	96.7	96.8	83.2	84.1
	Logging	9.7	386.7	365.7	390.2	241.0	316.9	358.3	80.3
	Mining	19.7	116.7	110.9	111.2	106.7	104.0	88.3	94.4
	Communications	2.3	94.9	98.3	90.4	88.1	86.2	81.7	86.6
	Transportation	8.2	62.8	63.5	64.2	64.1	74.0	59.8	63.7
	Construction	16.0	154.2	198.3	133.5	147.1	133.4	100.2	97.7
	Services	1.5	167.7	168.0	154.0	148.2	150.4	134.3	139.3
	Trade	7.4	136.4	132.9	137.3	128.9	116.4	116.4	111.0
Maritimes-	All Industries	100.0	122.5	127.3	115.3	107.5	106.9	93.4	83.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	52.2	115.5	119.1	104.8	102.0	92.9	85.6	83.5
	Lumber products	2.6	84.5	96.9	79.7	69.5	66.9	63.5	59.0
	Pulp and paper	6.8	105.8	109.8	99.0	92.7	87.9	79.5	80.0
	Textile products	15.1	138.7	142.0	129.4	124.6	110.9	104.4	95.8
	Iron and steel	8.8	96.3	98.1	78.4	77.2	69.0	61.4	59.4
	Other manufactures	18.9	120.7	123.6	110.2	110.8	101.4	93.6	95.5
	Logging	15.6	662.8	589.1	465.9	281.5	369.7	266.0	106.8
	Mining	3.2	252.8	252.7	224.6	163.6	129.1	119.4	92.1
	Communications	1.5	77.2	78.1	71.4	72.8	72.3	76.9	84.0
	Transportation	8.0	86.3	89.1	88.5	89.0	79.8	87.0	91.4
	Construction	10.5	97.2	103.7	70.9	70.6	52.8	71.2	46.0
	Services	2.1	122.0	124.2	107.9	99.1	98.3	97.3	94.5
	Trade	6.9	147.7	144.2	143.6	137.5	133.1	133.7	132.1
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	129.6	130.5	112.6	103.8	96.4	92.4	82.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.0	119.3	120.9	109.3	102.8	90.7	84.6	80.3
	Lumber products	3.2	71.4	80.9	66.6	65.9	59.8	56.5	55.5
	Pulp and paper	6.1	110.8	111.2	105.7	98.1	95.7	89.9	88.2
	Textile products	9.6	117.6	118.9	114.8	112.4	105.5	104.8	98.6
	Iron and steel	17.0	120.5	120.5	100.5	91.6	69.8	60.7	56.4
	Other manufactures	24.1	133.7	134.9	125.3	118.7	107.8	100.7	85.8
	Logging	5.3	285.9	227.8	214.4	172.6	142.0	130.6	28.7
	Mining	5.2	256.3	258.6	239.0	197.0	175.4	138.9	119.8
	Communications	1.8	81.8	85.4	78.0	76.0	74.7	75.8	86.1
	Transportation	6.3	84.0	87.2	83.5	80.0	75.2	74.1	78.2
	Construction	9.3	124.0	174.2	84.8	96.1	145.6	122.3	81.3
	Services	2.5	151.7	152.1	146.3	143.6	143.9	132.0	122.9
	Trade	9.6	147.3	144.6	141.7	138.1	133.3	124.3	122.8
Ontario-	All Industries	100.0	125.8	130.4	112.9	107.0	101.7	93.3	84.1
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	31.2	106.2	109.2	104.4	98.2	92.1	86.3	83.9
	Lumber products	2.1	94.0	103.2	85.9	77.0	73.8	74.4	64.0
	Pulp and paper	2.9	98.3	97.5	96.3	94.0	87.2	85.9	88.7
	Textile products	2.3	128.5	139.2	134.4	113.9	108.6	105.9	103.9
	Iron and steel	9.7	78.2	79.7	76.6	77.4	73.3	69.3	71.0
	Other manufactures	14.2	142.5	145.8	140.7	127.1	118.4	107.0	99.9
	Logging	1.5	131.5	47.3	91.6	87.1	118.2	49.2	23.7
	Mining	9.3	136.4	134.2	125.0	119.2	122.6	119.0	118.9
	Communications	2.8	93.3	98.2	89.3	93.0	92.9	94.0	104.6
	Transportation	18.7	88.5	91.7	92.7	89.5	87.5	84.4	88.9
	Construction	13.0	71.4	101.6	66.7	102.1	79.6	76.7	61.3
	Services	3.4	108.1	105.9	104.3	96.3	92.2	90.6	88.4
	Trade	20.1	120.6	118.6	121.4	117.8	111.1	105.1	105.5
Prairies -	All Industries	100.0	100.5	106.2	98.6	101.3	94.3	89.3	86.7
British Columbia	Manufacturing	40.4	108.5	115.5	103.9	93.2	83.7	75.9	64.4
	Lumber products	12.7	88.0	93.1	92.3	77.6	65.9	57.4	37.2
	Pulp and paper	5.9	123.3	122.5	117.3	107.8	101.6	90.7	77.1
	Textile products	1.2	121.7	123.4	119.6	115.3	87.5	89.5	89.1
	Iron and steel	3.5	85.4	83.6	78.0	73.0	62.8	58.8	60.3
	Other manufactures	17.1	132.2	147.5	119.1	110.2	103.3	96.0	90.1
	Logging	9.4	118.7	110.2	95.9	86.5	59.1	63.9	32.6
	Mining	9.5	107.9	111.7	99.8	90.5	90.3	73.9	69.6
	Communications	3.3	107.1	109.6	104.7	98.2	95.1	93.0	96.1
	Transportation	11.5	89.6	94.7	97.3	88.9	85.7	87.4	88.6
	Construction	11.0	90.9	97.1	80.7	127.9	135.7	119.8	89.7
	Services	3.4	111.0	110.4	102.4	97.6	94.6	89.5	84.9
	Trade	11.5	144.4	144.3	134.9	125.3	117.2	106.0	106.2
B.C. -	All Industries	100.0	107.5	111.5	101.5	99.3	92.9	85.4	73.8

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1937	Nov.1 1937	Dec.1 1936	Dec.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.5	108.4	111.4	97.1	94.9	87.8	81.7	81.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	128.3	130.8	116.0	115.3	108.5	109.5	112.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	109.9	110.3	106.9	104.6	101.8	100.6	103.3
Textiles	15.2	117.4	123.5	106.5	98.5	90.7	83.5	79.7
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	4.7	114.5	113.5	114.2	136.2	122.5	113.2	122.3
Iron and steel	14.7	91.5	92.9	74.5	73.9	65.7	59.6	56.6
Other manufactures	21.9	111.1	114.8	100.5	94.9	89.9	82.9	83.3
Communications	2.5	65.1	65.2	62.6	62.8	64.2	68.4	76.9
Transportation	9.0	95.5	96.8	99.8	99.5	96.0	97.7	106.7
Construction	6.4	64.0	68.2	79.6	39.4	43.7	56.1	55.7
Trade	12.9	141.5	136.6	136.4	132.0	124.7	126.6	127.4
Montreal -- All Industries	100.0	104.3	106.4	98.3	91.9	86.7	84.5	85.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.3	99.7	106.6	96.9	94.5	89.6	85.8	93.3
Leather products	14.3	75.9	92.0	96.5	99.8	88.5	76.7	91.6
Other manufactures	46.0	110.5	113.1	97.1	92.1	90.1	90.0	94.1
Transportation	12.9	93.8	94.2	99.9	108.1	96.6	140.2	109.0
Construction	7.4	88.1	89.9	70.6	135.5	96.4	86.9	86.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.3	103.8	95.2	99.0	92.4	92.9	95.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.5	110.2	111.5	103.0	97.9	92.5	87.0	85.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	124.9	121.5	116.6	110.3	110.9	102.3	105.0
Printing and publishing	9.3	132.4	129.6	125.1	117.8	112.2	106.4	105.7
Textiles	10.9	93.9	99.0	90.6	88.6	88.8	89.0	85.1
Iron and steel	10.6	101.9	103.1	86.5	77.4	66.9	57.4	57.5
Other manufactures	27.1	112.3	113.9	107.2	103.8	96.9	91.0	88.1
Communications	2.6	67.8	67.9	65.3	64.6	67.2	70.5	78.9
Transportation	5.5	96.1	96.3	94.2	91.5	88.8	88.8	96.4
Construction	3.2	76.5	90.6	59.4	57.4	62.9	61.8	62.6
Trade	20.8	137.2	133.0	134.7	129.1	127.6	120.6	118.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	111.9	112.7	105.7	100.8	97.1	92.0	91.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	49.1	99.7	101.7	92.8	88.7	84.4	81.9	84.3
Lumber products	4.0	47.8	54.6	37.7	45.2	39.0	41.7	44.8
Pulp and paper	17.0	98.1	98.7	92.1	85.8	88.6	85.0	84.0
Other manufactures	28.1	119.5	120.9	113.1	106.7	97.9	94.4	99.1
Construction	9.4	91.4	118.7	120.6	162.2	136.3	133.3	87.0
Trade	20.8	140.8	143.7	134.1	127.6	114.9	111.6	110.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	105.2	111.7	104.3	103.6	96.0	95.4	92.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.2	117.8	121.6	100.0	99.2	84.0	76.8	72.8
Textiles	15.9	93.1	94.4	93.1	91.7	81.6	87.7	79.8
Electrical apparatus	11.0	134.5	136.2	104.9	107.6	92.6	78.0	93.4
Iron and steel	33.6	125.2	129.6	92.8	93.3	71.9	60.2	50.9
Other manufactures	22.7	122.4	128.5	114.6	110.9	100.6	91.0	90.0
Construction	2.0	47.7	53.1	56.9	56.1	38.4	60.5	57.4
Trade	8.1	142.3	141.7	134.4	129.3	125.1	101.2	106.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	116.2	119.4	101.7	100.4	86.1	80.0	76.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.5	166.8	165.7	140.0	126.2	75.5	80.0	61.0
Iron and steel	67.5	169.0	167.8	138.4	125.5	64.5	68.8	51.0
Other manufactures	17.0	158.7	158.2	145.7	129.0	115.8	115.6	101.9
Construction	2.5	54.9	80.9	28.3	45.5	41.9	17.3	20.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	153.1	154.1	129.4	118.7	77.9	78.2	63.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.3	99.3	103.1	98.3	95.9	89.9	85.6	81.5
Animal products - edible	6.5	146.7	157.4	138.0	132.6	128.2	116.7	98.7
Printing and publishing	5.4	101.9	100.3	99.4	101.2	95.3	94.6	99.9
Textiles	5.7	131.7	142.4	143.5	119.9	113.0	111.5	106.0
Iron and steel	17.0	75.7	78.0	75.7	76.2	69.9	67.2	64.0
Other manufactures	13.7	113.2	117.2	109.3	108.3	102.7	96.0	91.8
Transportation	9.5	77.7	82.1	82.4	72.0	72.9	70.4	74.4
Construction	2.5	37.5	57.7	31.4	65.2	31.4	25.9	25.2
Trade	31.0	105.8	101.0	106.3	104.6	98.9	94.3	93.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.4	98.0	94.7	94.1	87.1	83.3	82.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	111.0	116.5	109.3	101.1	84.5	79.8	76.2
Lumber products	8.1	74.1	81.2	89.7	76.5	52.9	48.0	37.1
Other manufactures	30.6	127.8	132.5	118.3	112.4	99.1	94.4	94.6
Communications	7.1	106.6	107.9	103.3	97.5	93.5	92.0	96.3
Transportation	16.1	96.3	104.0	107.5	98.3	94.7	94.0	99.6
Construction	7.5	69.3	87.6	45.2	59.0	39.4	45.7	59.2
Services	6.5	114.5	113.4	103.3	99.6	96.8	90.3	84.0
Trade	24.0	145.3	144.2	139.4	129.5	120.8	109.3	106.3
Vancouver-All Industries	100.0	109.5	115.0	106.0	100.3	89.0	84.9	85.8

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