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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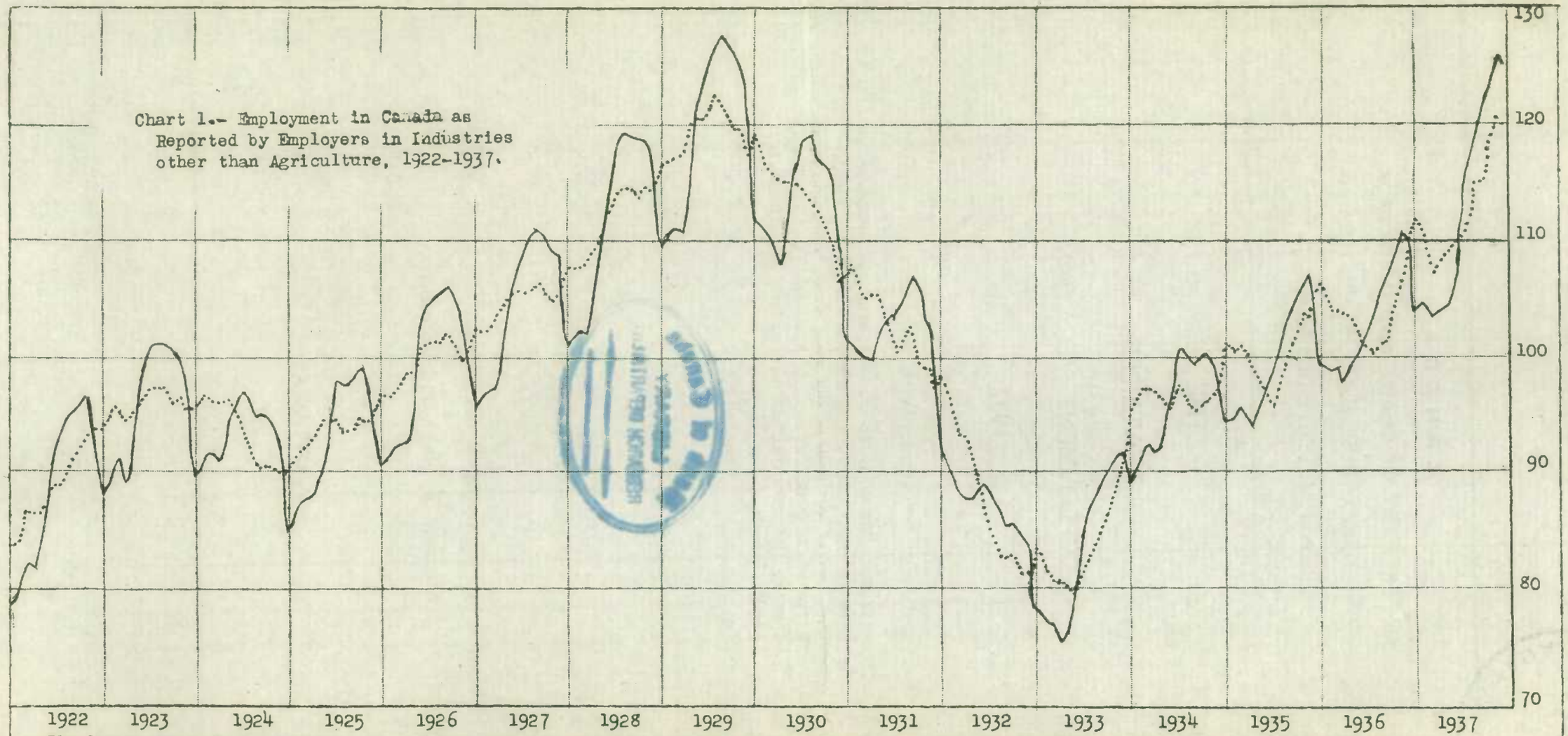

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.

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.

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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.

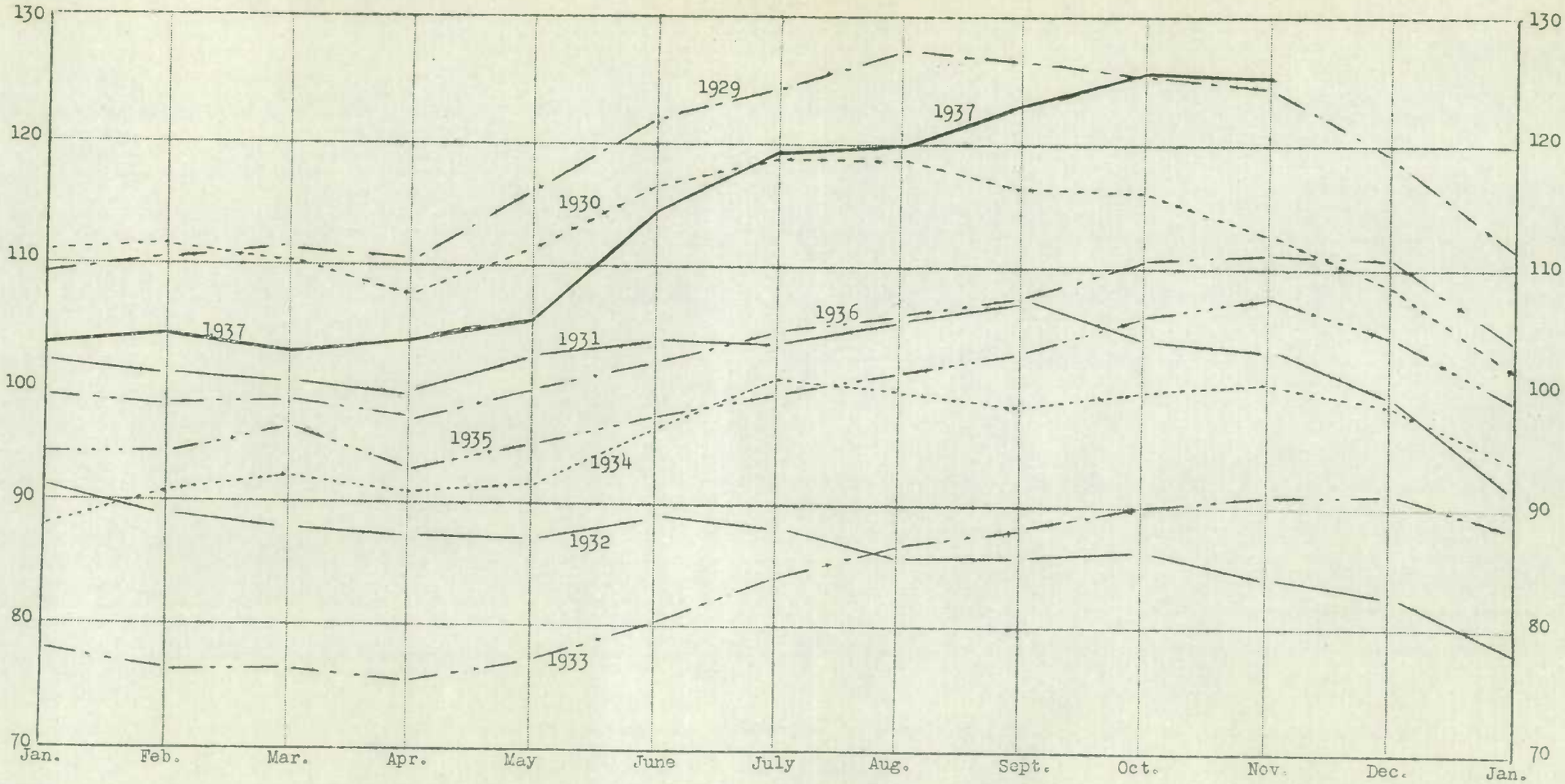
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

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	123.3	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.

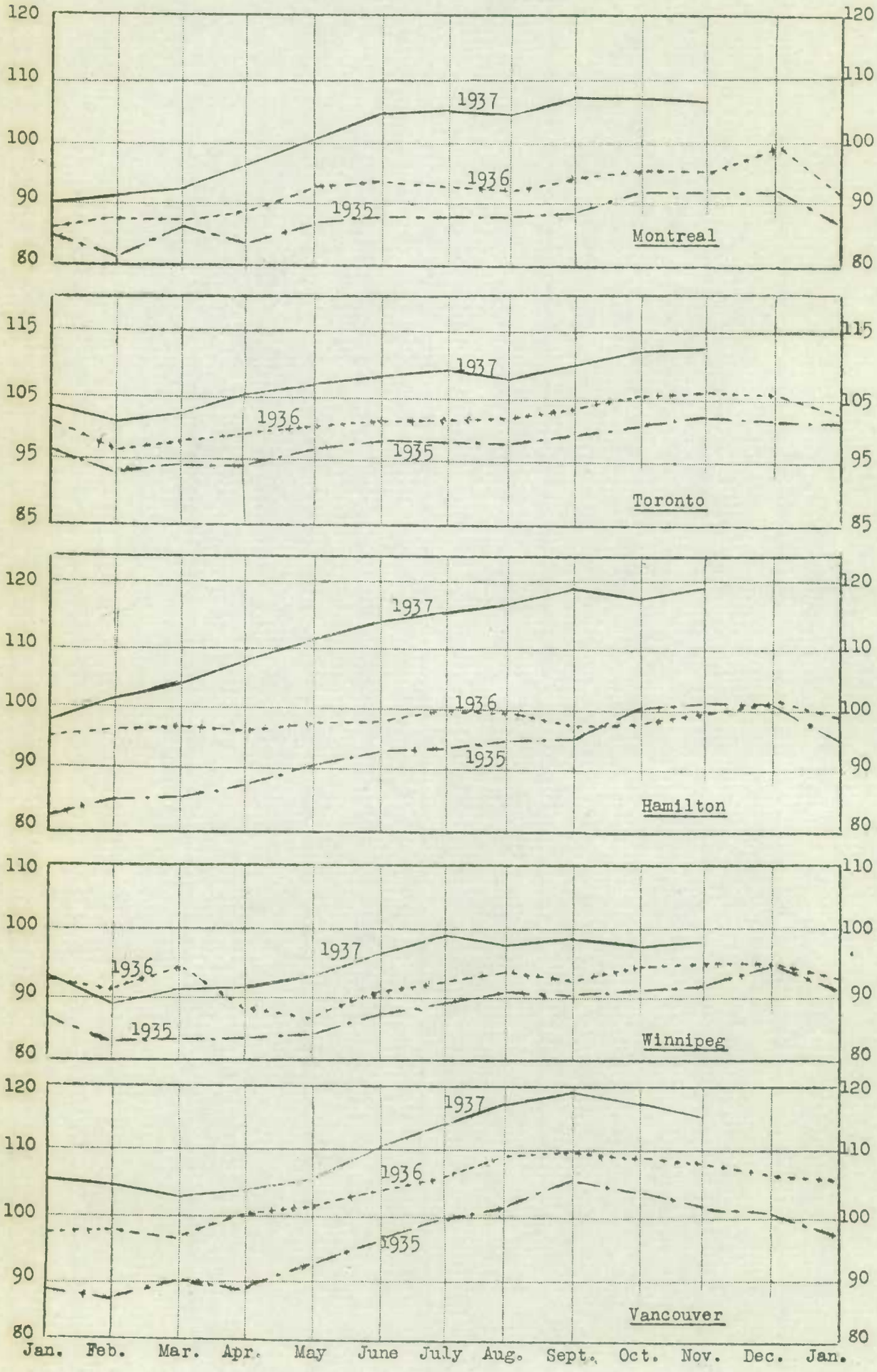
Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially at Nov. 1, when the 294 co-operating firms reported 38,512 employees, or 625 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the food group, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A greater gain 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.

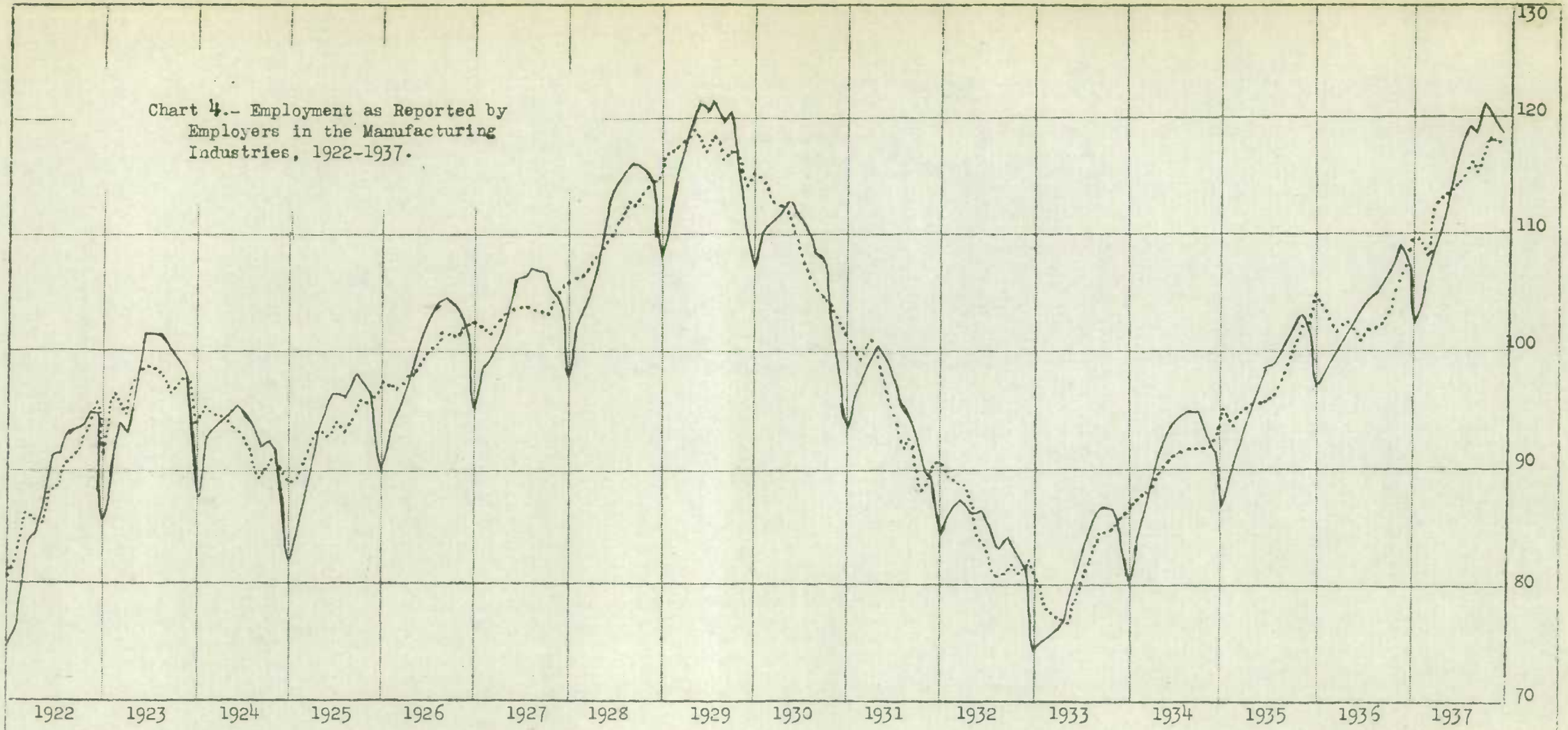


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1922-1937.

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	113.9	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	92.2	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	[illegible]	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	103.4	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	107.3	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	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
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	116.2	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	[illegible]	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	110.6	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 [illegible] =100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1937	Oct.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	[illegible] 1935	1934	[illegible]	Nov.1 1932
Maritime Provinces -Manufacturing	34.7	120.1	123.2	109.5	100.2	97.0	88.4	78.5
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 Provinces Manufacturing	30.4	109.2	108.7	107.3	98.9	91.7	86.4	88.2
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 Columbia Manufacturing	41.5	115.5	125.5	107.5	99.2	89.1	79.5	70.7
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	3.5	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.

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

Cities 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
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.0	111.4	113.0	98.1	94.1	88.1	83.4	79.9
Plant products - edible	4.5	130.8	129.8	119.4	117.2	113.2	109.8	113.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.4	110.3	108.7	106.3	104.3	100.8	98.2	102.3
Textiles	15.8	123.5	126.4	109.6	102.4	96.6	89.3	86.5
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	4.5	113.5	113.3	105.0	114.8	105.8	115.3	112.0
Iron and steel	14.7	92.9	95.7	75.0	73.2	65.7	59.8	45.8
Other manufactures	22.1	114.8	116.0	102.5	95.0	90.2	84.2	85.9
Communications	2.4	65.2	66.0	62.4	62.0	64.5	67.9	77.5
Transportation	9.0	96.8	98.0	98.6	97.1	96.4	93.3	99.9
Construction	6.7	68.2	69.6	45.6	50.4	50.2	71.9	68.3
Trade	12.3	136.6	133.2	129.4	124.6	119.6	122.4	121.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.4	107.4	94.6	91.7	87.3	86.4	84.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.7	106.6	110.1	99.2	97.0	92.6	93.2	96.9
Leather products	16.6	92.0	101.1	102.4	102.6	98.4	101.7	101.7
Other manufactures	45.1	113.1	114.1	97.8	94.4	89.9	89.3	94.6
Transportation	12.3	94.2	95.5	92.5	102.8	109.5	104.7	112.6
Construction	7.2	89.9	93.4	81.8	143.2	106.7	91.9	83.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	103.8	107.2	97.1	100.5	96.5	94.7	98.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.8	111.5	112.4	103.9	100.0	93.8	88.1	87.3
Plant products - edible	5.4	121.5	123.3	118.1	111.9	112.1	104.0	105.0
Printing and publishing	9.1	129.6	129.6	123.1	118.2	112.0	105.4	107.3
Textiles	11.4	99.0	99.7	94.6	93.1	91.3	90.5	90.7
Iron and steel	10.6	103.1	100.9	85.3	79.7	67.3	58.7	57.3
Other manufactures	27.3	113.9	116.5	108.2	105.2	98.6	92.3	90.3
Communications	2.6	67.9	67.9	65.4	65.8	66.9	70.3	80.7
Transportation	5.5	96.3	99.0	95.5	89.7	87.8	91.4	97.9
Construction	3.6	90.6	83.3	66.3	67.3	61.7	52.0	69.4
Trade	20.0	133.0	129.9	130.7	125.1	125.0	116.3	115.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	112.7	112.6	105.9	101.7	97.2	91.5	92.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.2	101.7	105.1	95.3	87.9	88.7	83.9	85.3
Lumber products	4.3	54.6	71.7	46.7	48.1	58.9	43.4	46.3
Pulp and paper	16.1	98.7	95.5	90.6	79.4	87.4	84.2	84.1
Other manufactures	26.8	120.9	124.2	116.1	108.8	100.6	98.5	100.7
Construction	11.5	118.7	139.6	148.3	154.4	134.5	120.9	88.4
Trade	20.0	143.7	136.3	137.0	120.5	112.9	108.8	110.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.7	114.4	108.8	104.0	93.6	95.5	94.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.6	121.6	120.3	99.3	100.7	84.3	77.2	73.9
Textiles	15.7	94.4	93.7	92.3	88.8	86.9	87.7	81.3
Electrical apparatus	10.9	136.2	136.3	109.5	119.7	87.8	76.2	93.0
Iron and steel	33.9	129.6	130.1	90.1	94.7	71.3	59.7	50.4
Other manufactures	23.1	128.5	123.6	114.7	112.1	99.8	93.9	94.8
Construction	2.2	53.1	45.4	50.7	59.3	44.5	52.1	65.2
Trade	8.0	141.7	131.6	131.5	126.4	118.1	100.6	102.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	119.4	117.3	100.4	101.4	86.3	79.5	77.8
Windsor - Manufadturing	83.5	165.7	154.8	134.6	121.9	75.9	77.8	58.7
Iron and steel	66.6	167.8	150.2	133.9	122.4	64.6	66.4	47.0
Other manufactures	16.9	158.2	171.9	137.1	120.1	117.4	125.1	106.4
Construction	3.6	80.9	93.5	33.1	53.3	16.8	12.1	18.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	154.1	146.2	126.1	115.4	76.1	76.7	62.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.9	103.1	102.9	100.7	96.0	90.2	85.7	87.0
Animal products - edible	6.7	157.4	151.6	146.2	132.0	123.8	114.8	111.0
Printing and publishing	5.2	100.3	99.5	99.1	95.3	93.4	92.9	98.8
Textiles	6.0	142.4	141.7	152.7	131.7	123.2	116.7	113.4
Iron and steel	17.1	78.0	78.0	76.1	75.3	70.2	67.1	71.2
Other manufactures	13.8	117.2	119.0	111.9	108.9	102.1	96.4	96.1
Transportation	9.8	82.1	87.0	78.9	76.6	73.8	71.0	73.8
Construction	3.8	57.7	55.0	35.9	65.6	42.5	24.1	30.2
Trade	28.8	101.0	100.4	102.6	93.1	93.1	90.0	94.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.0	97.6	94.9	91.4	86.4	81.5	84.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	116.5	121.6	110.7	102.0	85.5	82.2	81.8
Lumber products	8.4	81.2	87.7	89.1	76.6	51.8	49.1	46.3
Other manufactures	30.3	132.3	137.0	120.6	113.6	101.1	97.7	98.4
Communications	6.8	107.9	113.0	102.9	98.8	93.9	93.6	96.7
Transportation	16.5	104.0	108.4	109.3	97.4	96.6	94.1	98.9
Construction	9.0	87.6	86.7	52.9	70.8	38.5	44.3	62.0
Services	6.1	113.4	116.6	104.6	102.2	97.1	90.9	83.9
Trade	22.7	144.2	142.5	134.3	124.6	117.9	105.8	104.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.0	117.9	107.0	101.3	89.0	85.1	87.9

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