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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
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.

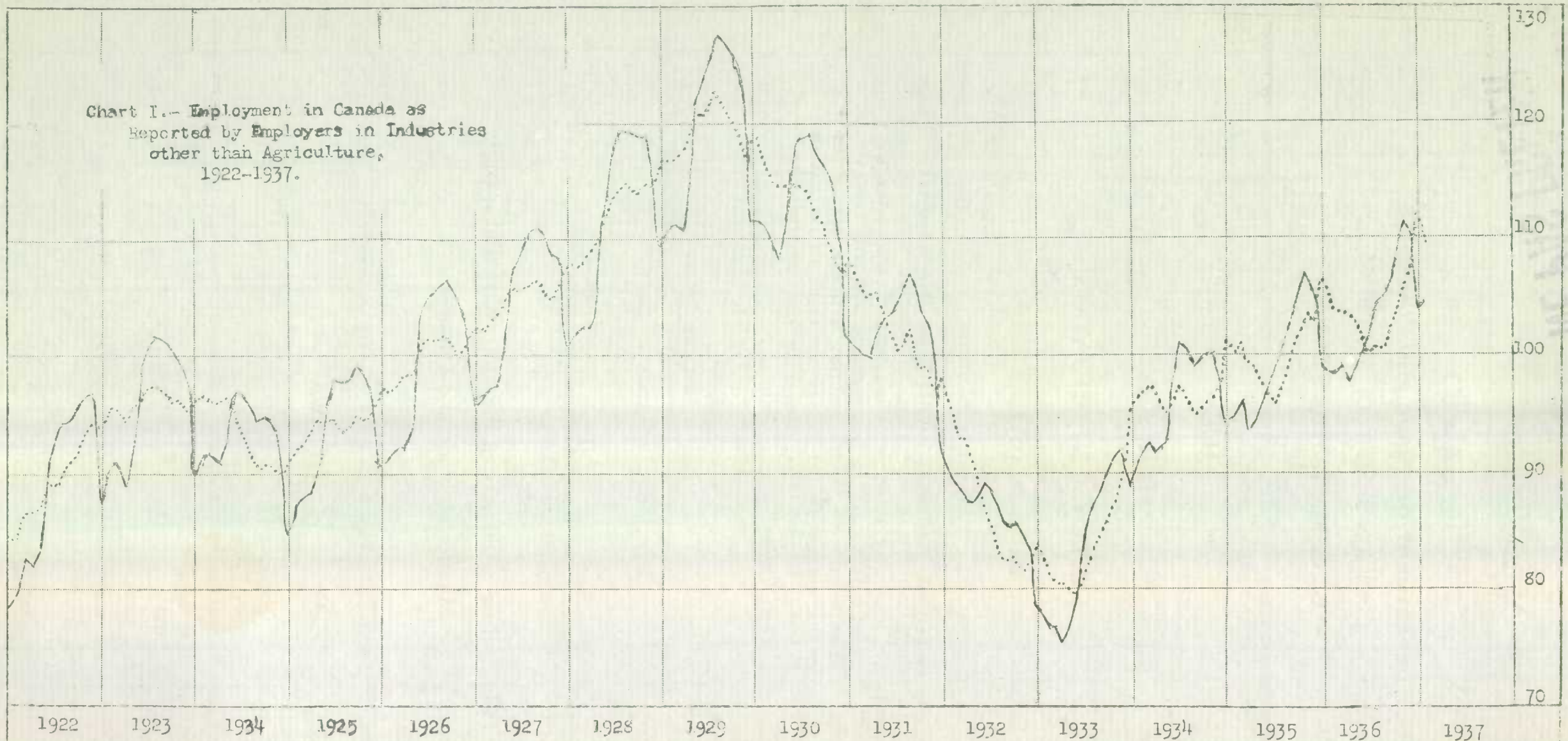
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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1937

Chart I.— 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 Mar. 1, 1937.

THE FEBRUARY 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.

Employment at Feb. 1, 1937, showed a slight advance, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,996 firms whose payrolls aggregated 987,719 persons, compared with 985,644 in the preceding month. This increase of 2,075 workers since Jan. 1 was smaller than the average gain indicated at Feb. 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decrease of slightly over one point, from 111.1 at Jan. 1 to 109.9 at the beginning of February. However, this seasonally adjusted index was higher than in any month of 1936, and with the exception of Jan. 1, 1937, was also higher than at any earlier date since the autumn of 1930.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery at the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 14,550 workers, or 2.8 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1937. This gain, like the year-end loss which it succeeds, was smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, but it is important to note that it resulted in the re-employment of a larger proportion of those laid off at Jan. 1 than has been usual in the experience of the years since 1920, the year-end decline also having been less than normal. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile and leather industries showed the greatest gains,

Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, metallic ore mining and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in the last-named was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups. Communications, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade reported reductions in personnel, which in many cases, were of a seasonal character. A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears, beginning on page 4.

A brief review of the situation as at Feb. 1, 1936, shows that the 9,394 firms from whom statistics had been received had reported an aggregate payroll of 927,006, as compared with 933,294 in the preceding month. The index then, however, was 5.7 points lower than at Feb. 1, 1937, when it stood at 104.1.

The crude index of employment (average 1926=100) rose slightly from 103.8 at Jan. 1, 1937, to 104.1 at the beginning of February, as already stated, while at Feb. 1 in other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1936, 98.4; 1935, 94.6; 1934, 91.4; 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was recorded in Quebec and Ontario, while the movement was unfavourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Employment in all but the Western Provinces was more active than at the beginning of February of last year, being also in all five economic areas at a higher level than at Feb. 1 in any of the years, 1935-1932.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900

The following table shows the progress of the work during the year 1900, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council at its meeting on 15th December 1900. The main objects of the work have been to complete the work on the history of the Council, and to carry out the work on the history of the Council, and to carry out the work on the history of the Council.

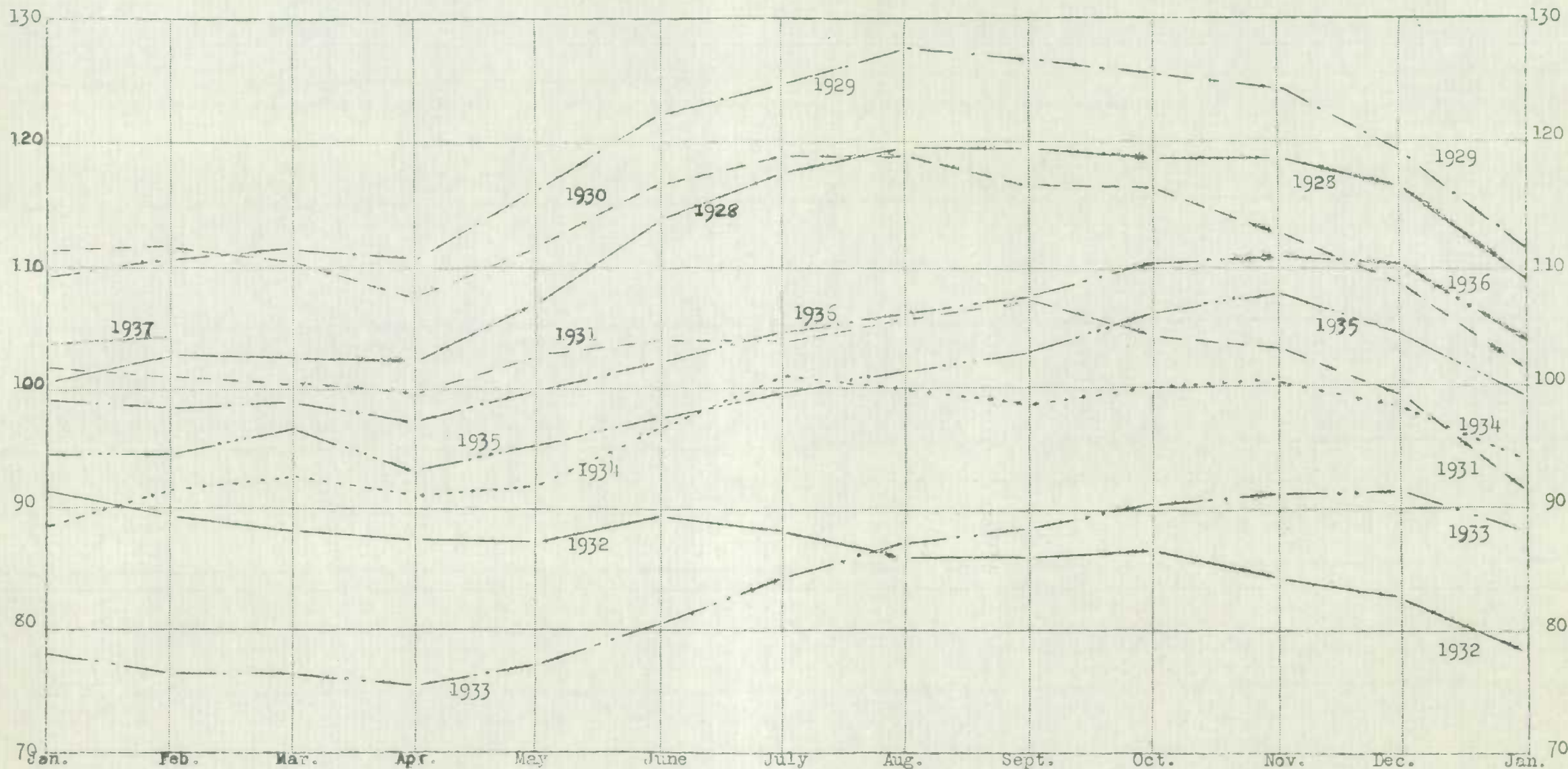
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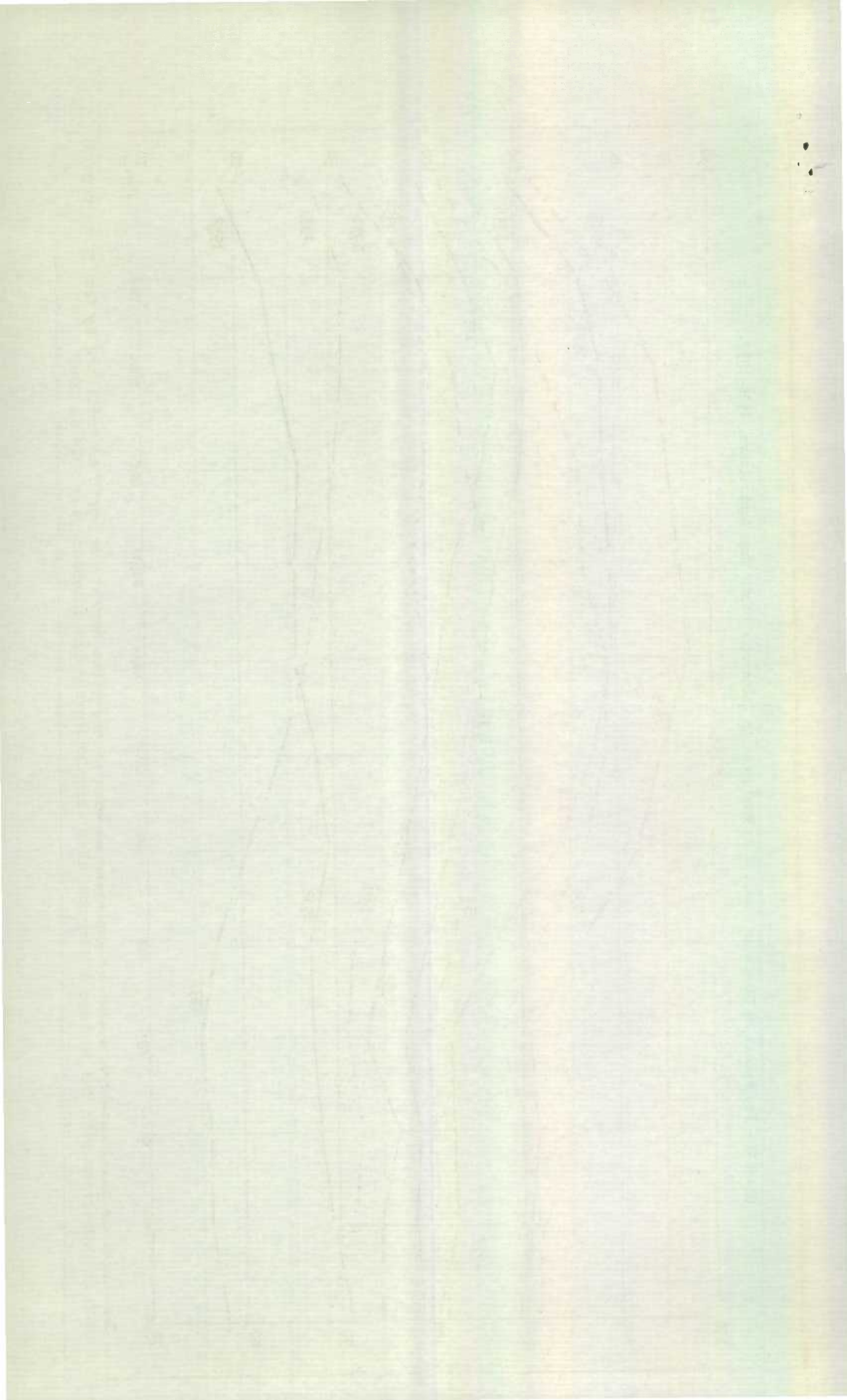
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



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.



Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being over one p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that rather exceeded the average, 1,511 persons having been laid off since Jan. 1 by the 689 reporting firms, whose payrolls aggregated 77,471 workers; this was a reduction of 1.9 p.c. as compared with the beginning of January. Logging, coal-mining, communications, retail trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the last-named being on a large scale; on the other hand, improvement took place in transportation and manufacturing. Within the latter group, vegetable food and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but lumber and iron and steel works reported considerably increased staffs. A much larger loss, on the whole, had been recorded at Feb. 1 of last year, when 653 firms had reported 73,057 employees, or 4,135 fewer than at Jan. 1, 1936. The index then was lower than at the date under review, standing at 102.2, as compared with 107.5 at Feb. 1, 1937.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a substantial increase at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,370 co-operating employers aggregated 295,867, as against 283,851 at Jan. 1, 1937. There were large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works were slacker. Transportation, services and trade also showed reduced activity, but logging, mining and construction afforded more employment. The index at Feb. 1, 1937, stood at 106.7, as compared with 95.2 at the same date of last year, when a small decline had occurred; the 2,225 firms making returns for the beginning of February, 1936, had reported a staff of 263,046 persons, or 914 fewer than in the preceding month. In the experience of other years since 1920, employment in Quebec has usually advanced at Feb. 1, but the gain indicated in the month under review considerably exceeds the average.

Ontario.- A moderate increase, on the whole, was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather and vegetable food factories, and in mining, more than offset reductions in logging, transportation, construction, services and retail trade. Data were received from 4,457 firms employing 421,056 persons at the date under review, as compared with 417,364 at the beginning of January. This gain of 3,692 workers was smaller than the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years, 1921-1936. The movement had been downward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,162 employers making returns had reported an aggregate staff of 392,758. The index stood at 108.4 at Feb. 1, 1937, as compared with 102.4 at the same date of last winter.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at Feb. 1 in the sixteen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,445 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 3,595 persons, to 116,160 at Feb. 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, marked improvement in iron and steel plants being partly offset by losses in food factories. Logging, metallic ore mining and steam railway operation and construction afforded more employment, but coal-mining, communications, local transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and retail trade reported curtailment. The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1937, was greater than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, also exceeding the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1936; the 1,374 employers then furnishing returns had reduced their working forces to 118,550 from 120,154 at Jan. 1, 1936. The index stood at 91.4 at the date under review, compared with 93.7 at Feb. 1 of last year, but was higher than at the same date in 1935, 1934 or 1933.

British Columbia.- There was a decrease in employment in British Columbia at Feb. 1, in which most of the main industrial divisions shared; logging, mining, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing reported the greatest losses. In the last-named, food and lumber factories recorded declines, while the tendency was favourable in pulp and paper and metal works. The general curtailment in staffs compares unfavourably with the small increase that, on the average, has been indicated from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1 in the last sixteen years. The working forces of the 1,035 reporting firms aggregated 77,165, a loss of 3,527 employees as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Heightened activity had been noted between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in 1936, when the labour forces of the 980 co-operating establishments had been enlarged by 1,352 persons to 79,595 at the latter date. The index, at 94.1, was then rather higher than at Feb. 1 of the present year, when it was 91.3.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Hamilton and Windsor the tendency was favourable.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage, food and clay, glass and stone factories reported reduced activity. Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also afforded less employment. Data were received from 1,368 firms employing 137,962 workers, or 2,235 more than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated, but the improvement recorded in the present report exceeds the average gain at Feb. 1 in the period, 1923-1936. The index at the latest date stood at 91.8, or over four points higher than at the beginning of February in 1936; the 1,298 co-operating firms had then employed 131,723 men and women, as against 130,014 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 175 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 12,287 at Jan. 1 to 12,243 persons at Feb. 1, the index falling slightly from 92.0 at the former to 91.7 at the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, and transportation was also busier. Trade, services and construction, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was practically the same as at the corresponding date of last year, when a larger decline had been noted.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, while manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 1,904 in the number employed by the 1,519 co-operating firms, who had 126,536 employees. This reduction was decidedly smaller than that indicated at Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the index of employment was 5.5 points lower than that of 101.9 at the date under review. The 1,415 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1, 1936, had an aggregate payroll of 117,547.

Ottawa.- There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, and manufacturing was also rather slacker. Two hundred and one establishments in Ottawa reported 13,110 workers, or 509 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at the beginning of February, 1936, when a similar decline, on the whole, had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which improvement was indicated by textile, iron and steel and other plants. There were, however, small losses of a seasonal character in trade and construction. Statistics were tabulated from 289 firms employing 32,731 persons, compared with 31,879 in the preceding month. The index, at 101.7, was nearly five points higher than at Feb. 1 of a year ago; a smaller gain had then occurred.

Windsor.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while other industries showed little general change. The 175 co-operating firms employed 19,821 workers, as against 18,722 at Jan. 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1936, when advances on a smaller scale had been made. The index at Feb. 1, 1936, had stood at 120.0, compared with 145.2 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in transportation, construction and retail trade, while iron and steel and other factories reported improvement. Returns were compiled from 479 firms with 38,308 employees, compared with 39,540 in the preceding month. Employment was rather slacker than at Feb. 1 of last year, when less extensive curtailment had been indicated by the 459 co-operating establishments, employing 39,033 persons, as compared with 39,315 at the beginning of January, 1936.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately reduced employment, particularly in the lumber group, while vegetable food factories were more active; services, construction and retail trade also released employees. On the other hand, transportation showed improvement. The 438 reporting firms employed 33,748 persons, as against 33,938 at Jan. 1. The index, at 104.7, was nearly seven points higher than at the same date in 1936, when 424 employers had reported 31,320 employees, as compared with 31,186 in the preceding month.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1933, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government.

The second principle was the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The third principle was the right of the people to be free from a cruel and unusual punishment, and from excessive bail, excessive fines, and excessive damages.

The fourth principle was the right of the people to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of their peers.

The fifth principle was the right of the people to be free from a standing army in peacetime, and from quartering soldiers in private houses.

The sixth principle was the right of the people to be free from a tax without their consent.

The seventh principle was the right of the people to be free from a government that is too remote from them.

The eighth principle was the right of the people to be free from a government that is too distant from them.

The ninth principle was the right of the people to be free from a government that is too distant from them.

The tenth principle was the right of the people to be free from a government that is too distant from them.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Improvement was noted in factory employment at Feb. 1, 1937, when 5,811 co-operating manufacturers reported 533,770 operatives, compared with 519,220 in the preceding month. This increase of 14,550 persons raised the unadjusted index from 102.4 at Jan. 1 to 105.3 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so that the seasonally-corrected curve in Chart 4, has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1; with this exception, it continues higher than in any other month since June 1, 1930. The seasonally-adjusted index was 109.3 at Feb. 1, 1937, compared with 110.9 in the preceding month. As already stated, both the seasonal curtailment at the beginning of January and the recovery at the date under review, were on a scale less than the average in the years, 1921-1936, but the gain at Feb. 1 provided work for a larger-than-average proportion of the number (23,202 men and women) who had been released by the 5,827 factories reporting at Jan. 1, 1937.

The 5,568 manufacturers furnishing data for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 496,150 employees, as compared with 487,172 at the opening of 1936. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a much smaller scale than at the latest date, when the index was 6.9 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1936.

The Feb. 1, 1937, crude index of employment in manufacturing stood at 105.3, compared with 102.4 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last sixteen years it has been as follows:- 1936, 98.5; 1935, 90.1; 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 98.2; 1926, 93.0; 1925, 85.8; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 92.0; 1922, 79.0 and 1921, 91.8.

most

The/pronounced improvement at the date under review over Jan. 1, 1937, occurred in iron and steel plants, in which 6,300 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; while this gain was smaller than the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920, it succeeded an advance at the end of the year that was contra-seasonal. Activity in this important group of industries was greater at Feb. 1 than in any month of 1936, or indeed, than at any period since the spring of 1931. There were also substantial gains in leather and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the lumber, musical instrument, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical appliance and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, food, clay, glass and stone and electric current plants showed curtailment.

Logging.- A slight increase was recorded in logging, in which employment was at a higher level than at Feb. 1, 1936, and also than at that date in preceding years of the record. The 361 co-operating firms employed a staff of 69,898 men at Feb. 1, 1937, as compared with 69,493 at the beginning of January. Losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while the tendency in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces was upward.

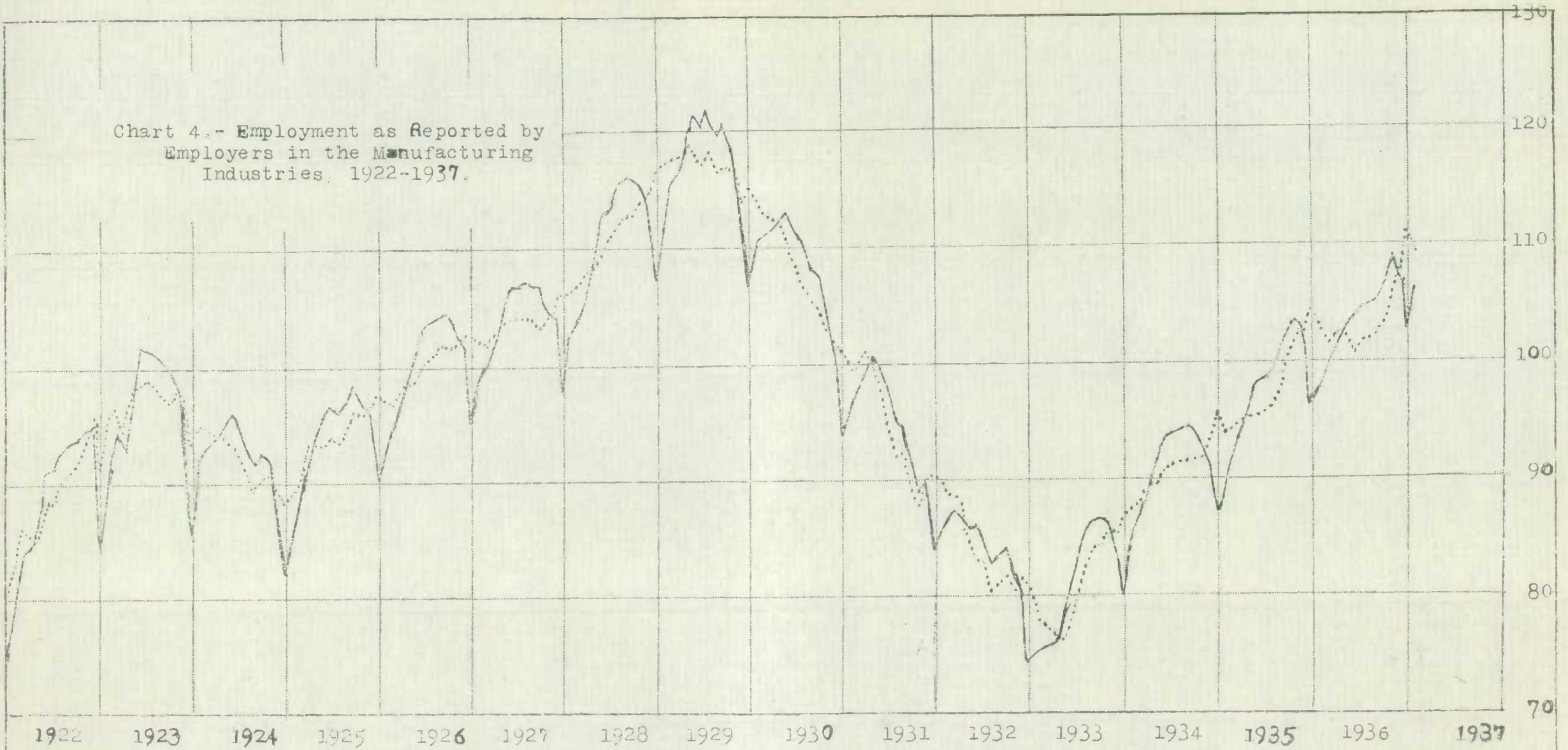
Mining.- Contrary to the usual seasonal trend at mid-winter, there was an advance in employment in mining at the beginning of February; the extraction of metallic ores showed a decided gain, offsetting reductions in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining. Activity in this division was greater than at Feb. 1 in any other year of the record, the index standing at 147.6, as compared with 129.4 at that date in 1936. Statements for Feb. 1, 1937, were received from 399 operators with 68,128 employees, or 832 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 21,145 persons, compared with 21,363 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather larger than at the same date of last year, when the recorded loss had been more pronounced.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was indicated in transportation; steam railways showed no general change, while employment on street and electric railways and in cartage and shipping and longshore work was quieter. The result was a seasonal decrease in the group as a whole. The 447 co-operating employers had 96,870 workers, as compared with 97,700 in the preceding month. The transportation index stood at 80.7 at Feb. 1, 1937, compared with 78.2 at the beginning of February of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while railway construction and maintenance showed an advance, chiefly due to snow-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decrease of 4,720 in the number employed by the 1,077 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 67,492 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A much smaller decline had been indicated at the same date in 1936, when employment in the construction group was more active, the

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



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 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.

index standing at 74.4, as compared with 57.2 at the latest date.

Services.- Employment in services as a whole showed a reduction, which occurred largely in the hotel division; 472 establishments reported 25,962 employees, or 1,241 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 119.1, was 2.7 points higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a smaller scale had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 6,753 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,343 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 104,454 at the date under review. This reduction was on a smaller scale than that reported at the beginning of February in 1936 and many other years of the record. The index, at 128.4 at the latest date, compared favourably with that of 121.6 at Feb. 1 of a year ago.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December showed little change, on the whole, as compared with November, 1936, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among insured workers aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers), in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 12.2 at Dec. 14, 1936, as compared with the same percentage at Nov. 23, 1936, and with 14.1 at Dec. 16, 1935. Recent press reports state that there was a total of 1,689,223 persons out of work at Jan. 25, 1937: this was 60,504 more than a month before, but 470,499 fewer than at Jan. 20, 1936. It was estimated that at Jan. 25, 1937, there were approximately 11,106,000 insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in the United Kingdom.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed that the upswing in employment in evidence each month since February, 1936, in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries continued through December, approximately 470,000 additional workers finding employment in these industries since November. As compared with December, 1935, there was a gain of over 1,340,000 workers. During December, 1936, there was a contra-seasonal increase in manufacturing, in which the index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 97.7, compared with 96.7 in November and 88.2 in December, 1935. The iron and steel and other metal, textile, rubber, leather and other divisions showed advances. In the non-manufacturing groups, there were large seasonal increases in trade and coal mining.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, the total number at work in New York State factories in January was approximately the same as in December, although the average change from December to January in the years since 1914, has been a decrease of about 1.5 p.c. The index stood at 85.2 p.c. of the average for the three years, 1925-27, which is used as the base; this was 13 p.c. higher than in January, 1936. There were reductions as compared with December in stone, clay and glass, wood, food and tobacco, textiles and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the metal and machinery, shoe and clothing and millinery and pulp and paper divisions.

Illinois.- Statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor show an increase of 2.2 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,981 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in December as compared with November. The index of employment (average 1925-1927=100) stood at 86.6 in December, 1936, as compared with 77.2 in December, 1935.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 97.4 in December, 1936, as compared with 96.9 in November, 1936, and 87.2 in December, 1935. The food, textile, construction and some other industries reported declines as compared with the preceding month, while improvement was noted in the metal, wood, paper and some other industries.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
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	102.2
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1937.

100.0	7.8	30.0	42.6	11.8	7.8
100.0	7.8	1.4	12.7		

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

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Notes
1900	Jan	1	...	...	...
1900	Jan	2	...	...	...
1900	Jan	3	...	...	...
1900	Jan	4	...	...	...
1900	Jan	5	...	...	...
1900	Jan	6	...	...	...
1900	Jan	7	...	...	...
1900	Jan	8	...	...	...
1900	Jan	9	...	...	...
1900	Jan	10	...	...	...
1900	Jan	11	...	...	...
1900	Jan	12	...	...	...
1900	Jan	13	...	...	...
1900	Jan	14	...	...	...
1900	Jan	15	...	...	...
1900	Jan	16	...	...	...
1900	Jan	17	...	...	...
1900	Jan	18	...	...	...
1900	Jan	19	...	...	...
1900	Jan	20	...	...	...
1900	Jan	21	...	...	...
1900	Jan	22	...	...	...
1900	Jan	23	...	...	...
1900	Jan	24	...	...	...
1900	Jan	25
1900	Jan	26
1900	Jan	27
1900	Jan	28
1900	Jan	29
1900	Jan	30
1900	Jan	31

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	--	90.4	--	--	--	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	--	95.9	101.9	85.8	--	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	--	93.6	95.5	88.7	--	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	--	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
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	83.4	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	121.2	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1937.

14.0	1.2	12.8	1.3	3.3	2.0	3.9	3.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	77.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
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	112.3
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1937.

100.0 54.0 7.1 6.9 2.2 9.8 6.8 2.6 10.6

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

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	54.0	105.3	102.4	98.5	90.1	84.2	75.0	85.9
Animal products - edible	2.3	118.5	121.5	108.5	102.9	95.3	88.1	92.1
Fur and products	.2	79.4	82.6	81.3	78.4	74.1	65.8	76.9
Leather and products	2.2	108.6	97.8	104.5	98.7	89.2	82.2	86.2
Boots and shoes	1.5	111.2	96.8	108.1	103.0	92.9	88.9	93.1
Lumber and products	3.8	71.3	70.7	65.9	58.4	57.0	44.4	57.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	60.0	59.8	55.3	45.9	45.5	31.2	41.8
Furniture	.8	85.3	81.8	78.7	71.3	73.0	64.1	91.0
Other lumber products	1.0	95.5	96.1	88.9	86.9	80.4	69.3	80.4
Musical instruments	.1	44.6	34.7	41.9	31.1	32.5	22.3	59.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.2	101.4	96.4	94.0	89.1	89.8	91.1
Pulp and paper products	6.3	102.5	101.9	96.2	92.4	87.1	83.3	88.8
Pulp and paper	2.8	92.7	92.4	83.9	79.5	74.3	67.7	73.4
Paper products	1.0	123.0	120.7	112.8	105.6	98.2	94.5	93.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	108.5	107.8	106.8	104.8	100.4	100.4	107.9
Rubber products	1.3	97.5	95.8	94.0	90.7	86.6	72.3	90.9
Textile products	10.5	120.8	114.6	115.2	105.0	102.4	89.2	96.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.2	138.7	134.9	134.8	121.0	119.4	99.3	103.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	101.2	98.7	95.6	82.2	84.5	69.4	79.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	144.3	144.6	143.4	128.1	131.2	108.7	107.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	537.4	508.0	529.1	502.4	455.2	375.0	344.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	121.7	118.5	120.4	111.1	113.9	102.4	106.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	108.8	100.4	100.8	92.8	85.4	77.9	88.8
Other textile products	1.0	101.0	89.7	92.3	85.5	84.2	72.0	80.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	139.4	139.3	135.6	122.4	119.2	114.5	119.2
Tobacco	1.1	129.5	127.0	135.7	123.1	116.5	116.6	120.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	153.9	158.0	133.3	120.5	122.6	110.6	115.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	159.5	148.9	148.2	130.8	142.2	112.5	97.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	140.9	141.7	133.3	121.7	113.2	103.6	110.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	73.8	75.5	64.4	59.7	55.4	48.6	76.7
Electric light and power	1.5	112.2	113.5	110.7	106.2	103.6	106.7	115.7
Electrical apparatus	1.7	125.0	122.3	115.4	104.5	97.6	90.2	124.9
Iron and steel products	12.8	97.2	92.3	89.8	77.9	68.2	58.2	73.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	124.6	121.0	113.9	91.1	81.9	46.4	67.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	114.9	110.3	95.5	82.6	69.5	62.3	81.8
Agricultural implements	.5	62.2	59.3	65.5	52.5	41.8	30.3	29.7
Land vehicles	5.8	94.9	88.4	90.3	82.1	72.5	66.9	77.9
Automobiles and parts	2.3	157.1	149.0	138.2	126.6	87.3	64.4	70.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.2	58.3	59.0	55.7	47.0	52.5	68.0
Heating appliances	.5	106.3	100.7	95.1	81.0	68.3	51.7	68.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	93.1	88.1	83.6	58.8	51.5	44.5	84.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	104.8	103.8	92.7	79.6	68.8	52.9	77.0
Other iron and steel products	1.9	97.4	94.6	85.6	74.1	66.9	57.0	75.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	143.4	142.6	123.2	111.5	97.5	76.8	93.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	139.3	139.2	130.3	125.6	127.1	116.0	115.0
Miscellaneous	.6	126.0	123.2	116.7	115.2	102.5	92.4	104.0
LOGGING	7.1	244.4	242.1	173.1	183.4	174.0	67.3	68.5
MINING	6.9	147.6	145.6	129.4	120.3	109.4	94.0	102.4
Coal	2.6	95.3	97.1	94.6	94.7	96.6	85.8	97.8
Metallic ores	3.5	283.9	270.5	228.7	204.4	160.3	132.8	133.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	111.2	114.8	93.9	75.7	71.2	57.3	65.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	79.8	80.7	77.2	77.8	76.8	85.7	97.3
Telegraphs	.6	88.8	89.5	84.9	86.7	82.2	82.3	97.5
Telephones	1.6	77.5	78.3	75.2	75.5	75.5	86.6	97.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	80.7	81.4	78.2	76.2	76.2	75.0	83.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	115.7	116.4	113.5	108.1	108.8	112.4	110.9
Steam railways	5.9	73.1	73.1	71.6	70.1	69.9	68.5	79.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	70.7	74.5	63.8	63.2	62.9	58.6	67.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.8	57.2	61.2	74.4	87.2	98.0	56.2	90.4
Building	1.4	33.8	39.6	53.6	43.3	34.7	28.7	59.1
Highway	3.1	83.4	93.4	109.0	161.4	201.1	92.8	160.0
Railway	2.3	56.5	53.2	63.4	62.6	67.6	51.0	60.2
SERVICES	2.6	119.1	124.8	116.4	111.9	108.7	104.2	112.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	110.4	119.8	112.5	109.7	105.9	97.7	105.4
Professional	.2	128.4	121.6	126.9	127.1	122.9	125.1	128.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	131.3	133.6	120.3	111.7	109.8	108.9	117.3
TRADE	10.6	128.4	136.9	121.6	116.6	111.6	109.4	117.2
Retail	7.8	136.2	143.1	128.0	122.7	117.2	114.9	123.7
Wholesale	2.8	110.5	111.2	106.8	102.2	99.2	96.5	102.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.1	103.8	98.4	94.6	91.4	77.0	89.7

If 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	Feb.1 1937	Jan.1 1937	Feb.1 1936	Feb.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932
<u>Maritime -</u>	Manufacturing	34.4	100.4	99.4	95.6	86.6	81.8	63.9	74.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.1	74.1	64.0	62.4	61.3	56.6	27.4	51.0
	Pulp and paper	5.1	151.8	154.7	143.0	132.6	140.5	116.2	118.9
	Textile products	4.1	85.7	84.3	86.6	73.8	82.2	70.3	71.9
	Iron and steel	11.7	111.0	106.2	112.7	93.3	82.7	58.6	71.5
	Other manufactures	9.4	93.6	100.6	83.9	83.6	73.9	67.7	76.6
	Logging	9.8	343.8	364.4	215.9	256.8	312.1	81.1	120.6
	Mining	21.0	109.1	109.8	104.6	100.6	107.7	81.4	101.1
	Communications	2.3	83.9	86.9	82.0	78.7	74.2	84.0	102.9
	Transportation	14.8	99.0	96.0	97.4	97.1	97.9	95.4	107.5
	Construction	8.2	69.8	82.1	93.1	103.0	104.9	63.8	149.3
	Services	1.6	155.0	156.3	147.0	146.8	138.0	132.3	165.6
	Trade	7.9	127.2	134.7	112.0	107.3	102.8	97.9	108.1
<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	100.0	107.5	109.5	102.2	100.1	101.3	76.5	99.9
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	57.7	104.8	101.2	98.8	90.7	85.7	78.3	89.2
	Lumber products	2.6	71.4	70.4	66.1	65.4	61.4	54.0	65.3
	Pulp and paper	7.5	95.4	96.2	88.4	84.3	79.0	74.7	80.7
	Textile products	17.5	131.2	124.8	122.7	110.5	105.9	89.6	97.3
	Iron and steel	9.5	84.7	78.5	80.1	68.8	64.3	58.6	76.2
	Other manufactures	20.6	108.4	105.9	103.6	97.4	91.8	88.2	99.5
	Logging	12.5	433.3	406.9	262.4	317.0	287.1	147.5	113.4
	Mining	3.4	227.1	219.4	158.2	121.1	110.8	85.7	83.7
	Communications	1.6	70.8	69.6	63.9	69.8	71.2	82.1	93.9
	Transportation	7.9	69.9	72.1	63.5	67.7	71.1	65.9	74.3
	Construction	6.9	53.6	52.4	48.2	39.7	57.8	34.3	57.6
	Services	2.2	105.4	112.0	98.2	94.0	95.0	94.3	98.7
	Trade	7.8	136.6	141.1	128.8	122.7	125.4	124.8	128.6
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	100.0	106.7	104.0	95.2	89.5	88.5	75.7	85.9
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	63.2	108.4	104.8	100.6	91.6	84.5	74.8	85.8
	Lumber products	3.3	63.3	61.0	60.4	54.7	53.2	46.8	63.6
	Pulp and paper	6.6	102.6	101.0	97.5	94.4	88.4	85.9	90.3
	Textile products	10.7	113.3	106.8	110.6	102.7	101.4	91.0	97.6
	Iron and steel	17.5	106.6	102.4	95.4	82.2	68.0	54.8	69.3
	Other manufactures	25.1	120.2	117.9	111.6	103.1	97.0	87.8	97.5
	Logging	4.7	217.1	223.1	172.2	157.7	145.3	34.7	50.7
	Mining	5.5	232.1	220.1	195.7	171.2	139.6	118.2	122.0
	Communications	2.0	77.0	77.6	73.8	73.8	74.2	84.0	96.2
	Transportation	6.4	74.0	74.8	72.2	67.9	67.5	67.9	79.1
	Construction	5.4	61.9	65.0	81.9	134.1	152.9	78.5	125.4
	Services	2.7	142.5	145.9	143.0	139.7	134.3	126.4	132.9
	Trade	10.1	134.6	148.3	125.7	125.3	117.4	114.0	121.6
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	100.0	108.4	107.5	102.4	100.2	95.3	78.9	92.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	32.5	100.2	97.9	94.5	89.2	85.4	82.0	92.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.1	83.4	81.1	74.7	69.7	70.8	64.7	62.5
	Pulp and paper	3.2	97.4	94.7	90.1	89.5	86.9	87.8	100.2
	Textile products	2.4	124.7	122.4	110.1	103.7	97.9	81.2	96.1
	Iron and steel	10.9	78.9	72.2	78.3	71.9	71.4	72.4	86.2
	Other manufactures	13.9	127.4	130.8	117.7	112.7	103.6	95.9	105.0
	Logging	2.1	159.4	130.0	135.3	201.6	99.2	37.2	53.8
	Mining	9.2	122.2	126.1	123.0	122.5	109.4	114.5	114.5
	Communications	2.8	85.1	87.9	84.4	87.2	82.7	90.2	99.1
	Transportation	20.5	87.8	88.4	85.9	84.4	81.2	83.0	85.2
	Construction	9.3	46.2	55.4	73.0	63.6	67.0	48.0	74.6
	Services	3.4	99.6	104.9	95.7	91.1	87.8	86.3	97.2
	Trade	20.2	112.3	121.3	112.0	101.9	96.7	97.1	106.4
<u>Prairies-</u>	All Industries	100.0	91.4	94.2	93.7	89.2	84.7	80.4	91.3
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	43.8	95.7	98.0	87.7	79.6	75.3	61.8	71.3
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.4	81.0	86.9	74.3	55.6	57.1	33.4	42.8
	Pulp and paper	9.2	117.6	111.7	107.0	101.1	90.6	89.5	94.7
	Textile products	1.4	127.3	119.7	114.8	100.0	87.9	84.6	101.4
	Iron and steel	3.8	79.1	79.0	68.4	68.4	64.0	55.6	73.3
	Other manufactures	16.0	107.9	109.8	99.8	100.4	93.3	84.3	92.5
	Logging	3.9	43.4	61.1	65.8	38.5	54.7	18.4	26.4
	Mining	10.0	98.0	100.3	85.6	91.4	74.6	70.0	78.2
	Communications	3.6	103.0	104.9	97.4	99.2	94.4	96.1	103.7
	Transportation	14.3	98.5	97.7	84.3	85.9	84.2	84.0	95.9
	Construction	9.2	66.5	74.0	128.5	137.3	120.0	72.3	79.9
	Services	3.5	100.0	111.5	102.8	93.5	89.8	81.8	93.9
	Trade	11.7	129.5	131.6	121.2	113.2	104.7	98.5	110.9
<u>B.C. -</u>	All Industries	100.0	91.3	95.4	94.1	89.6	84.1	68.0	77.5

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.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice to ensure transparency and accountability.

2. The second section outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies between the recorded amounts and the actual cash flow. It suggests a systematic approach to identify the source of the error and correct it promptly to avoid any financial misstatements.

3. The third part of the document addresses the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and misappropriation of assets. It highlights the need for a strong segregation of duties and regular audits to detect any irregularities early on.

4. The final section provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of continuous monitoring and improvement of the financial reporting system to ensure its reliability and integrity.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.0	97.7	93.3	92.8	85.6	80.7	76.2	88.8
Plant products - edible	4.1	100.5	102.8	98.9	98.4	93.2	99.5	95.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	103.7	104.1	103.2	100.1	97.1	97.4	102.3
Textiles	15.9	108.1	100.4	98.0	91.3	86.1	73.2	86.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.0	109.0	111.3	122.6	112.4	110.4	122.7	119.6
Iron and steel	15.0	82.0	74.3	77.8	65.2	62.5	55.5	74.3
Other manufactures	22.2	99.6	96.4	91.8	87.5	79.9	76.5	91.4
Communications	2.7	62.9	61.6	61.4	62.7	64.8	75.4	83.8
Transportation	8.1	74.7	80.0	76.7	74.0	82.6	65.7	72.6
Construction	5.2	45.9	50.5	40.9	37.8	52.5	48.1	64.5
Trade	13.4	128.6	132.8	123.5	114.7	119.5	119.7	123.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.8	90.4	87.6	81.6	81.1	76.1	87.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.1	97.9	94.4	92.4	90.4	90.0	89.9	104.5
Leather products	20.9	102.2	98.3	95.9	94.7	98.0	99.2	111.5
Other manufactures	43.2	94.0	92.6	90.8	88.4	86.3	85.5	101.3
Transportation	12.1	81.7	73.8	101.1	91.7	100.1	95.3	94.5
Construction	5.3	58.4	70.2	89.6	84.0	79.2	66.5	76.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	91.7	92.0	92.0	90.0	89.6	88.9	100.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.9	100.9	98.8	94.7	89.7	84.7	79.1	91.7
Plant products - edible	5.4	108.8	105.4	106.3	104.3	95.7	100.4	101.3
Printing and publishing	9.5	123.0	121.2	117.1	112.6	105.2	103.2	110.4
Textiles	11.6	91.1	84.6	85.7	84.7	82.0	79.5	90.5
Iron and steel	10.3	90.2	88.3	79.9	70.1	59.7	51.3	71.9
Other manufactures	27.1	102.3	102.4	97.2	91.6	89.2	80.3	94.1
Communications	2.7	65.4	65.5	64.5	66.6	68.6	77.9	87.2
Transportation	5.8	92.7	93.3	88.6	84.3	86.5	91.8	98.5
Construction	2.2	47.8	52.5	49.8	46.9	67.0	43.2	94.9
Trade	20.7	124.6	139.2	119.2	120.4	115.0	111.4	118.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.9	103.4	96.4	93.0	89.7	84.7	97.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.3	90.1	91.1	87.9	84.6	79.4	76.9	87.6
Lumber products	3.2	35.6	38.0	39.6	35.7	40.0	33.6	50.4
Pulp and paper	16.6	90.3	92.4	90.1	90.8	82.8	78.4	83.9
Other manufactures	27.5	109.5	109.3	103.7	97.9	91.5	91.8	104.4
Construction	9.7	89.2	104.7	133.3	149.2	170.0	71.2	166.1
Trade	20.0	128.9	142.2	124.7	115.3	108.1	104.3	114.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.8	102.8	99.5	98.2	98.4	85.7	104.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.3	102.0	98.3	96.4	82.9	79.4	66.9	81.7
Textiles	17.9	91.8	88.6	86.9	82.0	90.9	72.3	84.5
Electrical apparatus	10.4	110.5	106.9	100.7	85.4	75.6	83.3	106.6
Iron and steel	30.3	98.6	94.7	93.8	71.0	65.8	46.7	62.9
Other manufactures	23.7	112.6	108.5	107.1	100.3	90.6	85.2	96.1
Construction	2.4	49.3	52.7	50.7	47.4	51.1	51.7	164.3
Trade	8.2	125.1	128.2	120.2	115.2	98.5	95.8	106.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.7	99.0	96.8	84.6	80.7	70.4	90.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.5	160.0	150.3	129.5	116.7	95.7	65.1	71.6
Iron and steel	69.7	165.6	153.0	130.9	117.3	88.3	57.0	63.7
Other manufactures	15.8	139.2	140.4	124.6	114.5	122.9	97.3	104.1
Construction	1.4	30.0	26.1	28.2	34.0	15.7	25.4	151.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	145.2	137.1	120.0	109.1	90.9	67.2	81.4
Winnipeg- Manufacturing	50.4	96.9	94.4	93.0	88.2	84.3	80.3	92.3
Animal products - edible	6.2	130.7	133.1	123.4	116.3	109.8	95.4	106.9
Printing and publishing	5.8	102.6	97.7	94.5	99.7	97.3	98.9	105.5
Textiles	6.0	130.5	125.7	115.2	107.2	101.6	89.9	99.3
Iron and steel	18.7	77.7	75.2	78.1	69.3	68.6	67.5	84.9
Other manufactures	13.7	105.9	103.1	101.1	101.6	93.0	87.7	94.7
Transportation	10.5	78.3	82.5	71.8	70.9	72.2	74.2	70.7
Construction	1.3	21.5	30.4	64.8	23.5	24.6	25.8	60.1
Trade	29.9	96.5	105.4	102.3	89.8	85.8	83.9	97.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.4	92.4	91.2	82.6	79.5	77.8	89.6
Vancouver- Manufacturing	39.0	106.5	107.2	98.2	83.4	80.5	72.7	81.0
Lumber products	9.2	80.2	88.5	73.6	52.1	51.8	37.7	43.9
Other manufactures	29.8	118.4	115.7	109.3	97.8	94.0	89.0	97.2
Communications	7.3	104.6	105.3	97.3	96.7	92.7	96.0	100.6
Transportation	20.6	118.5	112.9	98.0	96.5	92.4	96.1	100.6
Construction	4.0	35.1	37.7	54.1	36.8	41.4	49.1	66.3
Services	6.0	102.9	113.4	99.9	95.2	91.0	82.5	89.6
Trade	23.0	133.7	135.1	125.5	117.0	105.7	99.4	111.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.7	105.3	97.8	88.0	83.9	81.2	90.1

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

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