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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

APRIL

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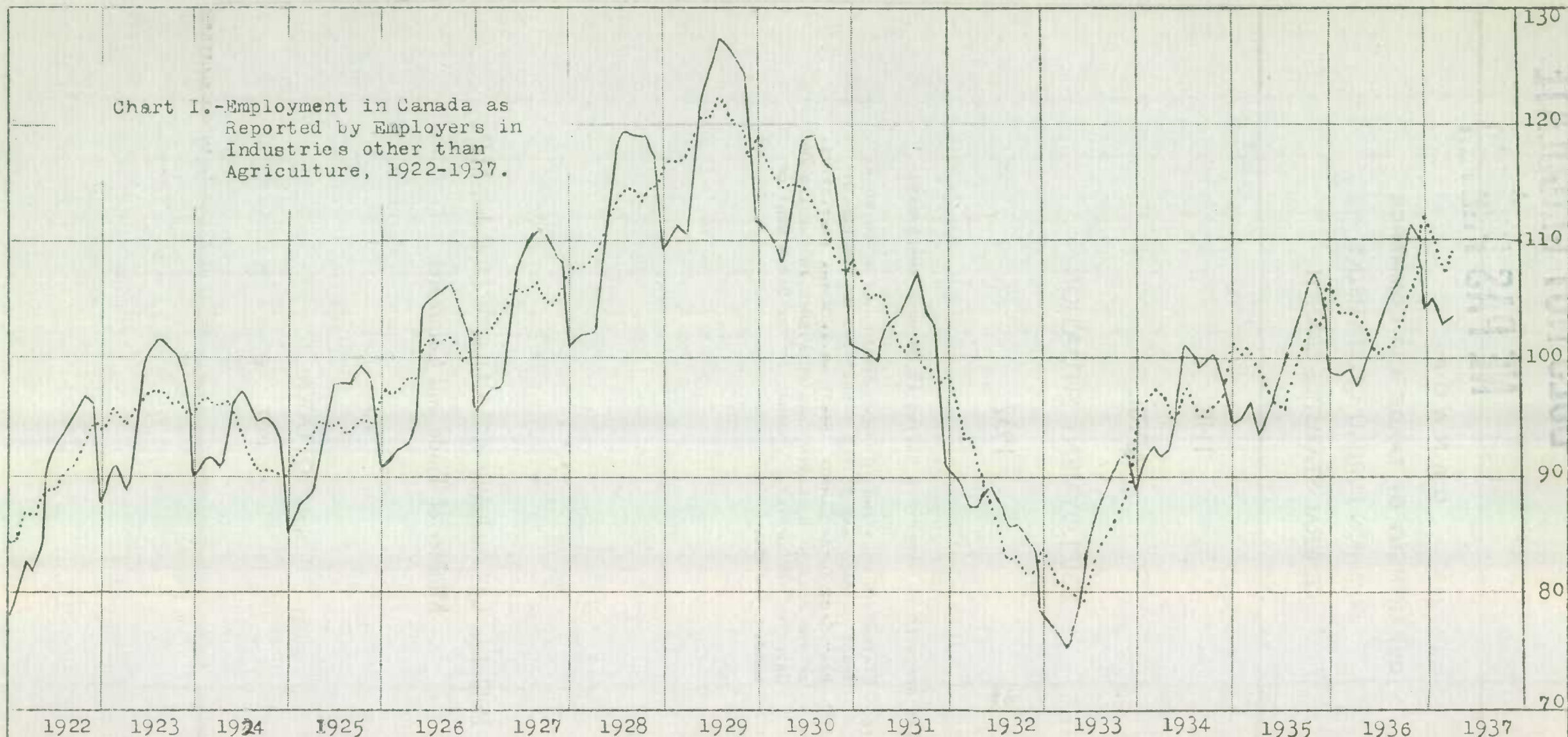
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 April 24, 1937.

T H E A P R I L E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N .

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 Apr. 1 showed a small, contra-seasonal advance, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,987 establishments whose staffs aggregated 978,913 persons, compared with 976,535 in the preceding month. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-season's contraction in fifteen of the sixteen preceding years since 1920; this ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging programme, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. At the date under review, the increase in the number employed in the Dominion as a whole was entirely due to improvement in British Columbia, where the reported additions to staffs more than offset the moderate losses elsewhere indicated.

The crude index, (based on the 1926 averages as 100), showed a slight gain from 102.8 at Mar. 1, 1937, to 103.0 at the beginning of April, when it was higher than at Apr. 1 in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal trend, the index at the latest date stood at 109.2, compared with 107.8 in the preceding month. The seasonally-adjusted index, though lower than in the first two months of the present year, was higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1930.

The unadjusted indexes at Apr. 1 in the years of the record are as follows: 1937, 103.0; 1936, 97.4; 1935, 93.4; 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

The most pronounced contraction at Apr. 1, 1937, was in logging, from which some 17,300 men were laid off, as a season of marked activity drew to a close. Coal-mining and railway construction also reported large reductions of a seasonal character. On the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, exceeding that indicated at Apr. 1 in any other year of the record; the iron and steel, lumber and textile groups in particular recorded unusually large increases. Additions to staffs were also reported in many other lines of factory employment, in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals (except coal), in building and highway construction and maintenance, services and trade,

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

For Apr. 1, 1936, statistics had been received from 9,474 firms, whose employees had numbered 918,716, or 14,505 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of this decline had taken place in logging and construction. The index had then stood at 97.4, which was the low point for the year.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Quebec and Ontario declined slightly at Apr. 1, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces there were losses on a rather larger scale. In British Columbia, on the other hand, the movement was decidedly favourable, the number of persons added to payrolls in that province exceeding the number laid off in the other economic areas. The situation in all except the Prairie Provinces was more favourable than at the beginning of April in any year since 1930; in the Prairies, the index, though fractionally lower than at Apr. 1, 1936, was higher than at that date in the years, 1932-1935.

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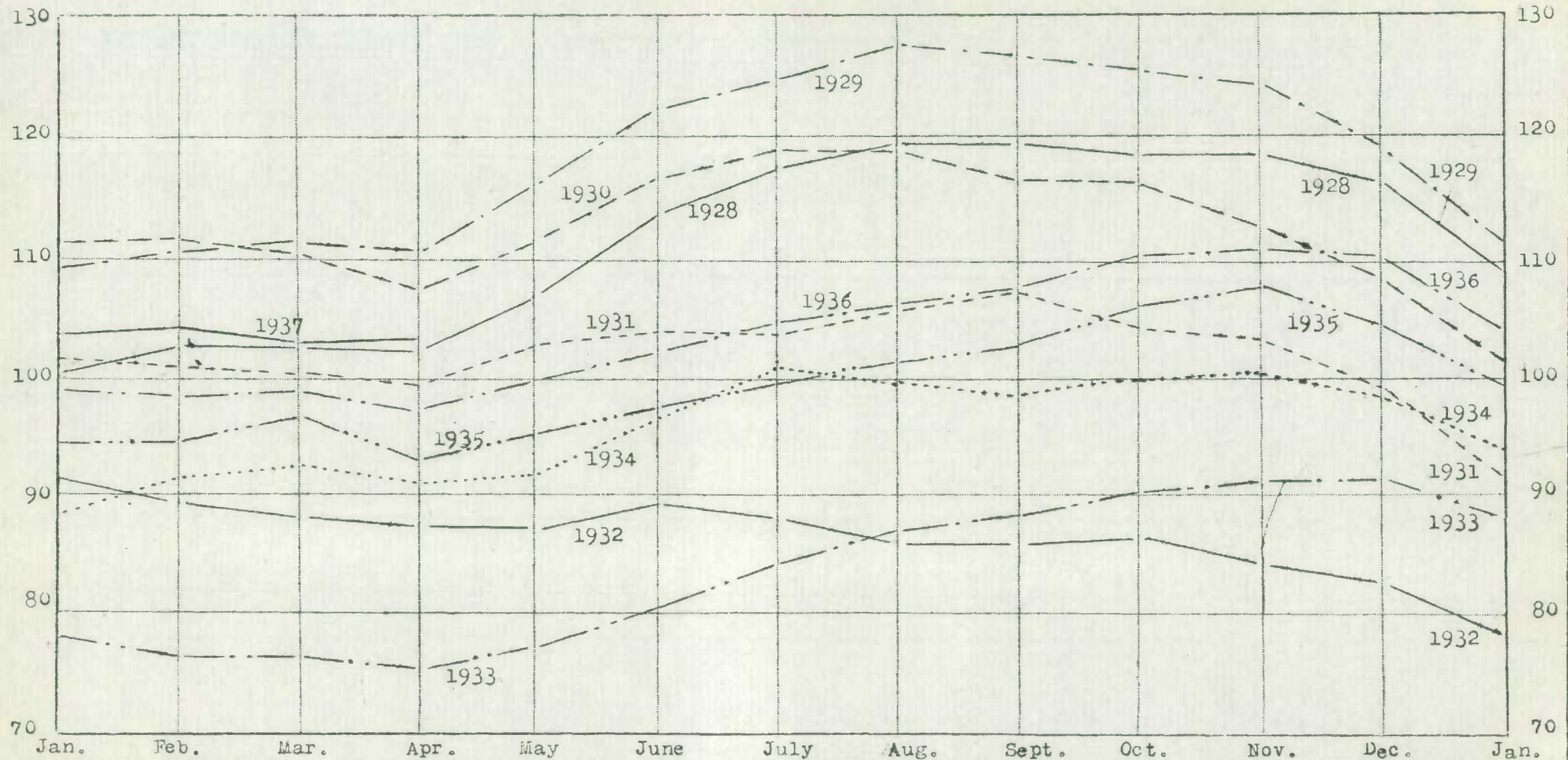
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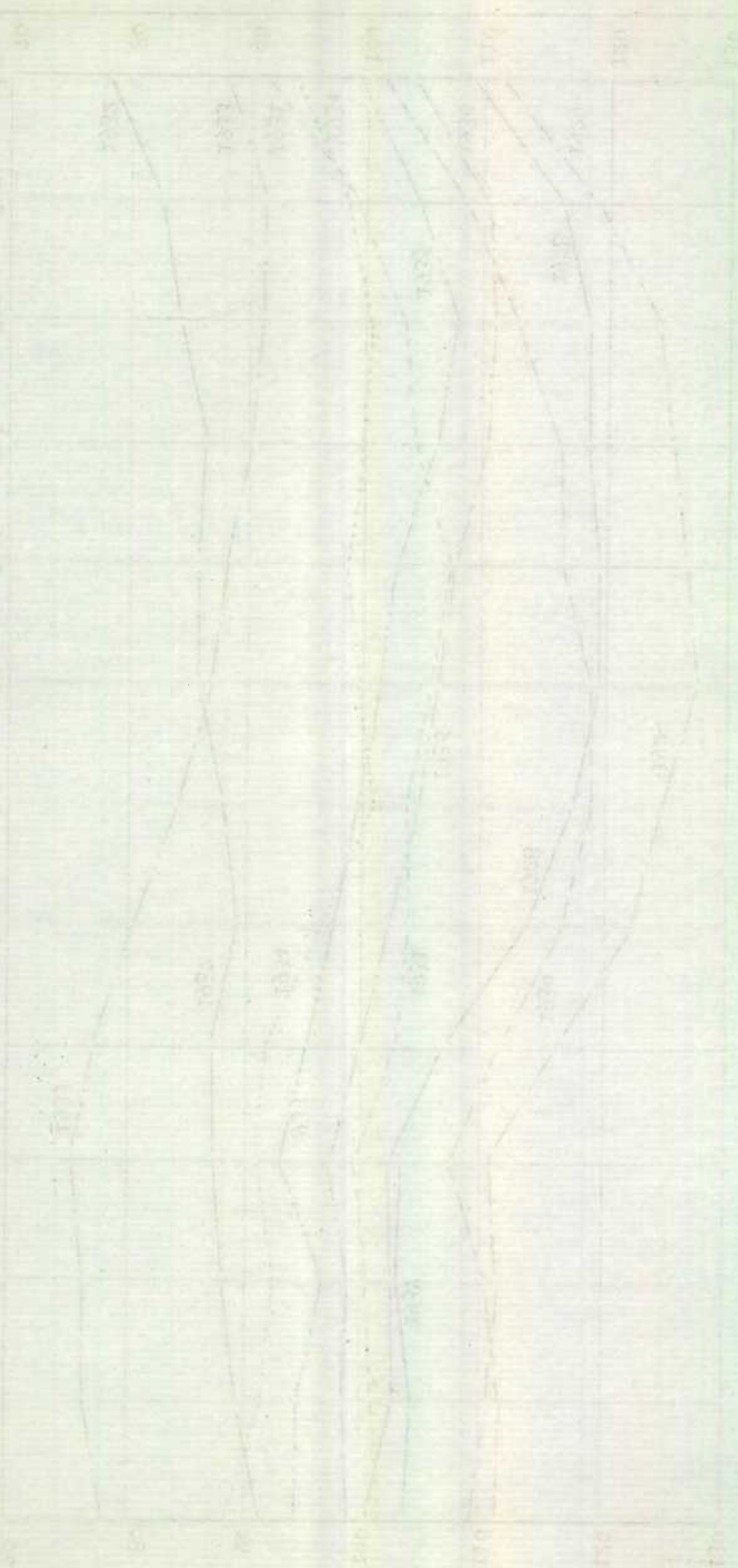
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other than Agriculture, 1928-1937.



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.

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Maritime Provinces.- There was a small seasonal decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 685 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 76,827 persons at Mar. 1 to 75,922 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, and activity also declined in transportation and railway construction and maintenance. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories and highway and building construction showed improvement, that on the highways being most pronounced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of April, 1936, although a slight advance had then occurred; the index stood at 105.4 at the latest date, compared with 101.8 at Apr. 1 of last year, when statements had been received from 649 firms employing 72,729 persons, compared with 72,582 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, mining, transportation, building construction and services showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing were both general and extensive, those in iron and steel and textile factories being greatest. However, the increase in the above-named industries were rather more than offset by the seasonal decline in employment in logging camps, from which over 8,100 men were released. Data were tabulated from 2,385 firms in Quebec, with 284,090 employees, as against 284,853 at Mar. 1. The index, at 102.2 at Apr. 1, 1937, was nearly eleven points higher than at the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a very much larger scale. The trend has been retrogressive in fifteen of the seventeen Aprils for which information is now available; the losses at the latest date are the smallest yet recorded at this time of year.

At Apr. 1, 1936, statistics had been furnished by 2,239 employers, whose payrolls had aggregated 252,688; this was a reduction of 9,947 from Mar. 1 of last year.

Ontario.- Employment showed a slight contraction in Ontario, where 4,440 employers had reduced their forces by 596 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 422,657 at Apr. 1. A much larger loss had been registered by the 4,213 firms making returns for the same date in 1936, when their payrolls had aggregated 397,323. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 103.4, compared with 108.8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in thirteen of the sixteen previous years for which data are available; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly smaller than usual.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, food, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries; on the other hand, beverage and tobacco works reported a falling-off. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction, services and trade indicated increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of the season's operations, and highway and railway construction were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at Apr. 1; although the reduction was very much smaller than that noted at the same date in 1936, it exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last sixteen years. The index, at 89.4 at the latest date, was slightly lower than at Apr. 1, 1936, but was higher than at that date in any other year since 1931. Most of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of a seasonal character in coal-mining and logging; however, highway and railway construction and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and textile divisions, and building, services and trade also afforded more employment. The working forces of the 1,439 co-operating employers aggregated 113,751 persons, compared with 116,170 at Mar. 1. The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,386, and their employees, 114,732.

British Columbia.- A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,038 firms with 82,493 employees, or 7,061 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted at Apr. 1 in any other year of the record. The general situation was better than in the early spring of any of the preceding six years. There was marked improvement at the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging and construction; mining, services and trade also showed heightened activity, while transportation was rather slacker. At the beginning of April of last year, the 987 co-operating establishments had reported 81,244 employees, compared with 78,058 in the preceding month.

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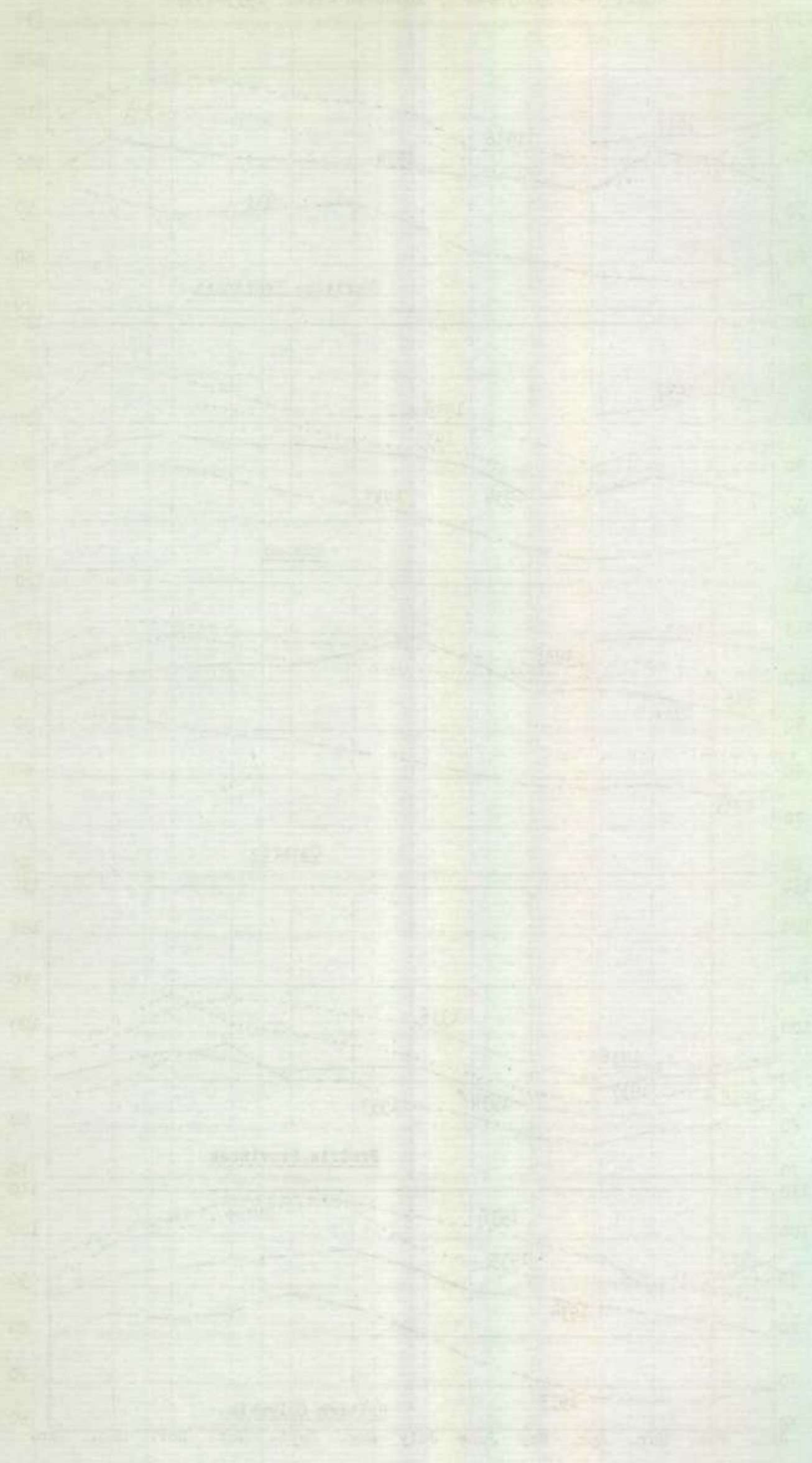
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Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1933, the curves being plotted from the index numbers in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made:- Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The gains in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton were most noteworthy.

Montreal.- There was a further marked advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,381 firms who reported 145,545 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 139,334 at Mar. 1. This increase, of a seasonal character, is decidedly larger than that indicated in any other April for which data are available. Improvement had also been noted at the same date of last year, but employment was then in less volume. Manufacturing showed generally heightened activity at Apr. 1, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, textiles and iron and steel, in particular, reporting considerable increases in personnel; transportation and construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, retail trade was rather quieter. The 1,304 establishments from which returns were received for Apr. 1, 1936, had 132,303 employees, compared with 131,057 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and services registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and construction were slacker. There was an increase of 94 in the working forces of the 176 employers making returns, who had 12,459 on their payrolls at Apr. 1. A decline had been reported by the 169 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1936, whose staffs aggregated 12,181; the index, at 91.7, was then slightly lower than that of 93.3 at the latest date.

Toronto.- Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase which greatly exceeded the average gain indicated at Apr. 1 in the years for which information is on record. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in manufacturing, although transportation, services and retail trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest improvement. Construction showed little general change. The working forces of the 1,519 employers furnishing statistics totalled 131,439 persons, compared with 128,260 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 1,437 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 120,819 men and women. The index at Apr. 1, 1937, stood at 105.8, as compared with 98.7 at the beginning of April in 1936.

Ottawa.- Continued improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being moderate gains in manufacturing, while transportation and trade were also rather busier. An aggregate staff of 13,517 workers was shown by the 199 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,235 in their last report. The index, at 101.9, was slightly lower than at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 177 firms with 13,395 employees.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded considerably more employment in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 290 firms employing 34,880 persons, or 1,428 more than at Mar. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in any of the last five years. For Apr. 1, 1936, 280 establishments had reported 31,111 employees, a small decline from the preceding month.

Windsor.- There was a large increase in Windsor at Apr. 1. Data were received from 176 firms employing 20,675 men and women, as against 20,041 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, and construction and trade showed moderate gains. Employment was much more active than at the beginning of April, 1936, when 170 concerns had employed 17,827 persons.

Winnipeg.- Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of 479 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 39,237 workers, as compared with 38,877 in the preceding month. Manufacturing (especially in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions) was more active, while the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. At Apr. 1, 1936, a large reduction had been noted and the index then was lower, standing at 88.1, compared with 91.6 at the date under review. Information for the former date had been received from 465 firms with 37,793 employees, or 2,615 fewer than at Mar. 1, 1936.

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Vancouver.- Improvement occurred in Vancouver, according to 436 firms with a staff of 33,649, as compared with 33,441 in the preceding month. There was a decline in factory employment, and in shipping, but construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A greater increase had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment in this city generally was then at a lower level. The index, at 104.4 at the latest date, was over four points higher than at Apr. 1, 1936; the 423 establishments then co-operating had reported 32,073 men and women on their paylists.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further substantial improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the advance greatly exceeding the average increase from Mar. 1 to Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The most pronounced gains at the date under review occurred in iron and steel, but lumber and textiles also showed important advances, which were decidedly above the average for Apr. 1 in the last sixteen years. Food, leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, declines were indicated in electric light and power and tobacco works, those in the latter being partly seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,822 manufacturers, employing 561,967 operatives, as compared with 545,494 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 107.6 at the beginning of March to 110.8 at Apr. 1; this was the highest point reached since the summer of 1930.

Since the general increase in factory employment exceeded the average gain at this date in the period, 1921-1936, the seasonally-corrected index also advanced, rising from 109.5 at Mar. 1, to 112.1 at the beginning of April, 1937, when it was higher than at any other date since Apr. 1, 1930.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in the years for which data are available:- 1937, 110.8; 1936, 101.1; 1935, 93.9; 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; 1928, 106.6; 1927, 101.5; 1926, 96.6; 1925, 91.2; 1924, 93.6; 1923, 92.6; 1922, 84.4 and 1921, 87.3.

A brief review of the situation at Apr. 1, 1936, shows that the 5,606 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 510,142 workers, an increase of 7,731 in comparison with their Mar. 1, 1936, payrolls. The greatest gains had occurred in iron and steel and textiles.

Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 366 of which reduced their payrolls from 55,302 men at Mar. 1, to 37,953 at the date under review; this decline was greater than that indicated, on the average, in preceding years of the record, a reaction from the unusually pronounced activity of last season. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index then was many points lower than at Apr. 1, 1937, when it stood at 132.5.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 401 mine operators reported 67,418 employees, compared with 67,341 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than at the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, largely as a result of the growing activity in metallic ore mining. The small advance in the mining industries as a whole at the date under review compared favourably with the decline that has been the usual seasonal change at Apr. 1 in the years since 1920.

Communications.- Information was received from 86 communication companies and branches employing 21,558 workers, or 148 more than in the preceding month, telephones showing a moderate improvement. The index number, at 81.4 at the latest date, was a few points higher than at Apr. 1, 1936.

Transportation.- There was a slight advance in employment in the street railway and cartage division and in steam railway operation, while shipping was rather quieter. The working forces of the 448 co-operating employers aggregated 95,526 persons, compared with 95,582 in the preceding month. The tendency at Apr. 1 in the last sixteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1936, however, had been unfavourable, and the index then was slightly lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 79.5.

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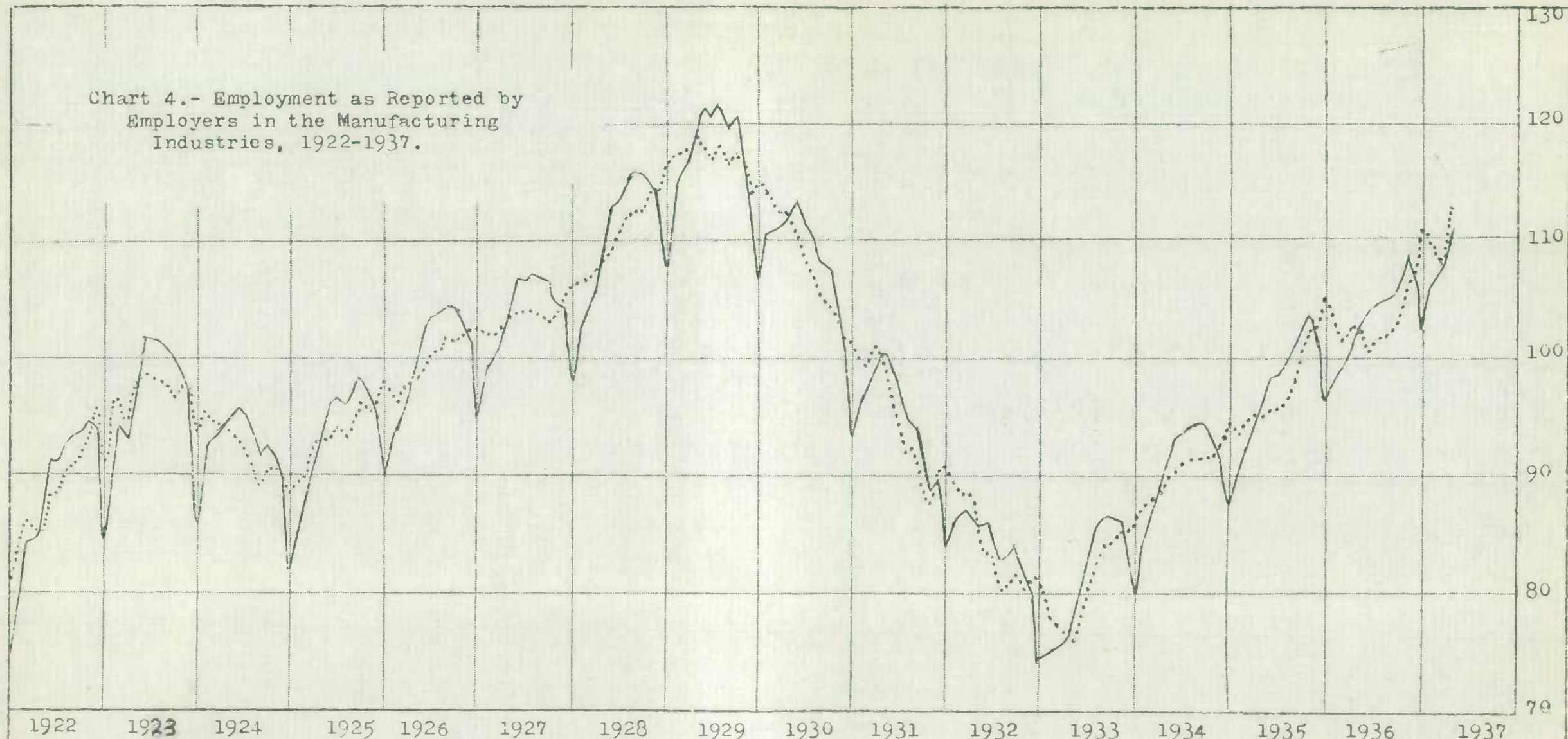
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Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by
Employers in the Manufacturing
Industries, 1922-1937.



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 **person** 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.

Construction and Maintenance.- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment, due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, but building and highway construction afforded greater employment. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 1,044 contractors with 63,737 employees, or 1,034 more than in their last report. The index of employment in construction was lower than at Apr. 1, 1936.

Services.- This group reported improvement, according to 472 firms with 26,735 employees, or 828 more than at Mar. 1. The trend had also been upward at the beginning of April, 1936, although the gains were then on a smaller scale and the index was several points lower.

Trade.- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,348 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 104,019 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 102,796 at the beginning of March. The advance, which was seasonal in character, occurred mainly in the retail division, although wholesale trade was also rather more active. A decline had been indicated at the same date a year ago, when the index was lower, standing at 121.0, compared with 127.5 at the beginning of April, 1937.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in February showed a recovery from the seasonal decline recorded in January. The Ministry of Labour Gazette states that among the workers, (excluding agricultural workers), insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.2 at Feb. 22, 1937, as compared with 12.6 at Jan. 25, 1937, and 15.3 at Feb. 24, 1936. The number of insured persons in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was estimated at approximately 11,187,000, an increase of 81,000 over January, 1937, and 662,000 more than at Feb. 24, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed improvement from January to February, there being an increase of approximately 215,000 workers over the month interval, while as compared with February, 1936, it was estimated that there was an employment gain of nearly 1,550,000 in these industries. The manufacturing group showed the greatest gain over the preceding month, but the bituminous steel and metal mining, quarrying, crude petroleum producing, telegraph and telephones, wholesale trade, hotel and some other divisions also afforded more employment. The index of factory employment, at 98.9 p.c. of the 1923-25 average, was higher than in any other months since December, 1929.

New York.- There was an increase of 2.5 p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor; this gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between the middle of February and the middle of March. The largest increases were in the stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, wood, textile and clothing and millinery groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 89.3 in March, 1937; this was 15.6 p.c. higher than in March of last year, while it was also higher than in any other month since April, 1930.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,701 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 309,865 persons in February, an increase of 1.4 p.c. over the January total, and of 13.2 p.c. as compared with February, 1936. Gains were reported in boot and shoe, leather, clothing, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, furniture and other plants, while there were declines in confectionery, rubber and woollen and worsted factories.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was since the preceding month and increase of 1.7 p.c. in the number of persons employed by 6,220 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments during February, when the index of employment, (average 1925-27=100), stood at 86.2, as compared with 74.9 in February, 1936. Slight curtailment was indicated since January, 1937, in the non-manufacturing industries, while in manufacturing there was an improvement of 2.5 p.c. in this comparison.

Wisconsin.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin has recently shown considerable improvement, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market"; the index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-27 as 100, stood at 101.8 in February, 1937, compared with 99.7 in the preceding month, and 87.1 in February of last year.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
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
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Apr. 1, 1937.
 100.0 7.8 29.0 43.2 11.6 8.4

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
 (Monthly Statement of Tax Collections)

Month	Year	Total Collections		Percentage of Total	
		Actual	Estimated	Actual	Estimated
Jan	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feb	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mar	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apr	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
May	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jun	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jul	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sep	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oct	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nov	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dec	1923	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jan	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Feb	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mar	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Apr	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
May	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jun	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jul	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aug	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sep	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oct	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nov	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dec	1924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The figures shown in this statement are based on the reports of the various departments of the State of California and are subject to change without notice.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4

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

14.6 1.3 13.4 1.4 3.6 2.1 4.0 3.4

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
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.4	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.3	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
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	83.1	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

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

100.0	57.4	3.9	6.9	2.2	9.8	6.5	2.7	10.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	2	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	3	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	4	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	5	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	6	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	7	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	8	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	9	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	10	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	11	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	12	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	13	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	14	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	15	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	16	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	17	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	18	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	19	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	20	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	21	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	22	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	23	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	24	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	25	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	26	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	27	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	28	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	29	10:00	...	...	...
1901	Jan	30	10:00
1901	Jan	31	10:00

This report was prepared by the ...
 in the ...
 by the ...

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	57.4	110.8	107.6	101.1	93.9	88.1	76.0	87.3
Animal products - edible	2.4	119.9	117.8	109.7	102.5	95.4	90.4	92.7
Fur and products	.2	92.5	81.2	88.6	79.5	73.5	63.0	76.9
Leather and products	2.4	117.3	114.2	111.6	107.3	99.5	86.1	90.6
Boots and shoes	1.7	120.9	118.2	115.9	113.2	106.4	93.8	97.9
Lumber and products	4.2	77.0	71.6	67.6	63.0	60.3	45.0	58.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	63.8	59.3	57.1	49.8	48.5	31.8	43.0
Furniture	.8	88.3	86.0	77.1	72.6	72.9	61.7	81.2
Other lumber products	1.2	109.6	98.7	93.2	96.7	87.1	72.6	89.7
Musical instruments	.1	44.8	44.4	35.7	29.9	33.0	22.8	40.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.8	100.4	97.1	90.4	88.9	86.9	93.2
Pulp and paper products	6.6	105.6	103.9	97.6	92.7	88.3	82.0	88.6
Pulp and paper	2.9	95.4	95.1	85.8	80.8	75.9	66.2	74.4
Paper products	1.1	133.1	127.4	117.6	107.1	101.0	95.2	94.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	109.6	107.3	106.2	103.5	100.5	98.5	105.6
Rubber products	1.3	102.1	101.1	96.1	92.7	93.0	75.6	89.7
Textile products	11.2	127.3	124.5	118.7	111.9	109.3	91.6	101.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	140.9	139.3	132.3	123.6	122.9	96.5	109.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.1	101.0	100.5	92.8	84.3	88.5	65.8	81.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	151.1	147.5	142.3	132.6	128.8	103.8	115.5
Silk and silk goods	1.1	547.4	545.5	519.8	504.9	465.4	375.3	378.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	125.7	124.1	124.7	118.4	118.2	102.4	110.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.7	120.3	115.7	108.9	102.4	95.9	86.8	93.5
Other textile products	1.1	110.3	107.1	98.2	96.7	94.5	74.5	83.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	124.8	134.6	128.0	118.9	116.4	114.5	116.8
Tobacco	.9	105.4	123.7	124.2	114.5	114.2	118.4	115.2
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	153.7	150.2	133.2	122.9	119.2	108.1	118.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	149.6	145.5	145.5	120.2	136.4	99.5	93.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.3	149.2	145.5	135.7	128.0	118.1	106.6	112.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	82.1	76.7	71.4	59.9	57.6	48.5	75.8
Electric light and power	1.4	111.3	112.3	112.5	106.9	105.0	106.9	115.6
Electrical apparatus	1.9	133.7	127.9	116.0	106.0	97.8	83.1	119.9
Iron and steel products	14.2	106.6	101.4	93.2	84.3	73.4	60.3	75.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	137.8	128.1	113.8	88.4	88.8	44.2	71.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	123.7	117.1	99.5	87.4	73.3	61.8	82.9
Agricultural implements	.6	72.0	67.5	66.5	59.6	43.8	34.1	29.1
Land vehicles	6.3	101.8	98.5	94.8	89.4	77.0	69.8	81.7
Automobiles and parts	2.4	166.8	161.8	149.3	156.6	105.5	76.3	75.6
Steel shipbuildings and repairing	.3	72.8	63.8	63.5	66.6	57.1	55.2	67.9
Heating appliances	.6	121.7	116.6	105.6	90.0	80.9	58.1	76.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	114.6	102.8	81.3	67.9	53.0	43.3	77.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	118.2	111.9	98.7	89.6	77.9	60.3	73.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	105.2	100.6	88.2	80.9	72.4	58.8	77.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	148.9	143.8	131.5	116.2	103.5	77.3	92.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	140.9	139.3	130.8	126.8	126.9	112.4	116.3
Miscellaneous	.6	129.7	124.2	121.5	117.4	107.9	93.7	102.3
LOGGING	3.9	132.5	193.3	102.6	104.3	104.9	35.6	31.1
MINING	6.9	146.0	145.8	128.2	117.7	103.3	91.4	101.0
Coal	2.4	87.8	93.8	88.6	88.3	84.3	82.8	93.8
Metallic ores	3.6	290.7	280.6	237.5	207.2	165.4	131.3	135.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	118.3	111.2	92.0	78.4	71.2	54.7	70.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	81.4	80.8	77.7	77.7	76.8	84.5	93.9
Telegraphs	.5	90.0	90.3	86.0	85.4	83.4	80.7	94.4
Telephones	1.7	79.1	78.3	75.5	75.6	75.1	85.5	93.8
TRANSPORTATION	9.8	79.5	79.6	78.5	76.3	75.9	74.2	81.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	116.4	115.6	113.2	108.3	107.4	111.8	110.9
Steam railways	5.9	72.6	72.5	72.2	69.4	70.6	67.5	77.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	64.1	65.7	63.8	66.7	60.0	59.0	67.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	6.5	53.7	52.8	71.8	80.2	95.8	54.7	79.9
Building	1.5	36.3	32.7	52.2	45.2	38.6	25.2	51.7
Highway	2.7	69.3	67.9	111.9	143.4	201.9	88.5	134.9
Railway	2.3	56.8	59.3	54.8	56.9	56.2	54.2	59.4
SERVICES	2.7	122.7	118.9	118.5	111.4	111.8	102.5	113.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	114.2	110.6	111.2	106.3	109.1	94.7	107.7
Professional	.3	130.7	126.7	130.6	126.7	121.7	126.9	127.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	134.6	130.5	127.6	116.4	113.9	108.5	119.4
TRADE	10.6	127.5	126.1	121.0	117.4	116.1	107.6	114.3
Retail	7.7	134.4	132.6	127.2	123.5	123.4	111.9	120.2
Wholesale	2.9	111.9	111.2	106.7	103.4	98.9	97.5	100.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.0	102.8	97.4	93.4	91.3	76.0	87.5

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	37.3	106.9	102.9	97.8	88.7	84.9	68.7	76.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.1	72.6	74.9	63.1	67.6	60.0	33.0	46.9
	Pulp and paper	5.5	160.8	156.9	148.3	134.7	133.8	120.6	124.5
	Textile products	4.1	86.6	85.9	87.2	83.5	85.5	69.6	82.8
	Iron and steel	13.5	125.8	116.3	111.0	94.0	88.8	66.7	70.5
	Other manufactures	10.1	97.9	94.2	87.7	81.2	76.9	71.7	80.4
	Logging	5.3	180.1	275.2	92.2	96.3	159.4	39.5	24.1
	Mining	21.2	108.1	108.3	105.0	102.9	96.2	91.2	101.8
	Communications	2.4	84.5	82.9	81.9	78.2	78.2	83.6	92.7
	Transportation	14.9	98.1	102.4	99.2	95.7	95.1	89.1	103.4
	Construction	9.5	79.0	73.1	107.9	96.6	101.2	67.1	79.9
	Services	1.7	160.1	156.3	154.5	150.7	143.6	130.2	146.0
	Trade	7.7	121.5	120.4	113.4	109.6	108.2	95.8	107.8
<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	100.0	105.4	106.6	101.8	95.8	95.1	78.3	88.3
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	64.0	111.5	107.8	101.0	94.3	90.5	79.1	90.3
	Lumber products	3.1	80.3	74.1	68.9	67.3	66.5	51.6	64.7
	Pulp and paper	8.0	98.2	96.9	89.8	84.8	81.3	74.1	80.9
	Textile products	19.3	139.3	135.8	126.4	117.7	114.6	91.8	102.7
	Iron and steel	11.2	95.8	89.0	83.5	71.5	67.3	60.2	75.7
	Other manufactures	22.4	112.9	110.1	104.3	100.4	95.9	88.7	99.1
	Logging	6.5	216.9	312.2	136.0	127.2	132.9	58.7	33.5
	Mining	3.7	234.7	222.6	155.3	125.3	110.2	86.1	93.1
	Communications	1.7	73.4	74.2	69.8	70.0	70.1	80.2	92.9
	Transportation	8.1	68.8	68.1	67.7	69.6	70.2	66.8	74.4
	Construction	5.7	41.7	40.5	40.0	36.3	44.9	33.6	63.5
	Services	2.3	104.5	103.4	101.5	96.7	98.4	91.2	97.9
	Trade	8.0	134.2	134.3	129.7	123.4	126.9	119.6	126.0
<u>Quebec</u>	-All Industries	100.0	102.2	102.5	91.4	85.9	85.1	73.1	85.0
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	66.2	113.6	110.9	103.8	96.5	88.9	75.8	87.6
	Lumber products	3.5	67.6	65.4	59.2	58.1	55.9	47.0	63.7
	Pulp and paper	6.8	106.0	103.4	98.7	94.8	89.9	83.6	90.4
	Textile products	11.2	118.5	116.3	114.0	109.1	106.5	93.4	100.7
	Iron and steel	19.2	117.2	111.5	99.9	92.6	75.7	57.1	74.1
	Other manufactures	25.5	122.4	121.5	115.4	104.5	100.0	88.4	98.5
	Logging	2.0	94.2	192.5	96.7	104.5	102.0	17.7	18.2
	Mining	5.6	236.8	230.1	206.0	174.3	144.2	114.8	122.8
	Communications	2.0	78.9	78.0	74.1	73.6	74.7	84.0	92.3
	Transportation	6.4	74.7	73.2	73.1	68.5	68.8	68.1	77.4
	Construction	4.9	57.0	58.6	82.8	119.7	161.0	72.3	106.3
	Services	2.8	146.1	141.6	143.0	137.5	138.2	124.7	138.5
	Trade	10.1	134.5	132.7	128.3	125.5	123.3	113.2	120.2
<u>Ontario</u>	-All Industries	100.0	108.8	108.9	103.4	100.7	98.7	78.3	91.1
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	33.7	101.8	100.7	95.8	88.8	84.3	81.4	92.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.3	90.7	83.9	72.1	71.4	65.1	59.7	71.2
	Pulp and paper	3.3	98.0	93.8	90.4	87.6	83.9	84.5	91.4
	Textile products	2.7	140.2	135.5	117.8	103.8	109.7	93.8	104.5
	Iron and steel	11.1	79.1	80.7	79.6	73.7	70.3	72.7	86.1
	Other manufactures	14.3	127.2	125.5	119.1	108.5	102.1	93.6	104.5
	Logging	.9	71.7	157.1	90.3	157.6	113.2	34.1	47.9
	Mining	7.9	102.3	118.8	106.0	105.8	94.4	90.9	102.2
	Communications	2.9	84.7	84.4	83.3	87.2	82.0	85.8	94.7
	Transportation	20.6	86.3	87.1	86.6	82.8	81.3	81.2	84.0
	Construction	9.5	46.5	48.6	66.7	62.1	61.9	50.1	58.5
	Services	3.7	105.8	102.0	102.2	88.6	88.1	86.8	97.5
	Trade	20.8	111.9	110.1	105.6	103.3	101.0	96.8	101.1
<u>Prairies -</u>	All Industries	100.0	89.4	91.3	90.5	86.9	83.3	78.3	86.1
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	40.9	99.7	93.7	90.3	83.0	77.9	62.5	72.6
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.0	88.4	76.0	79.1	64.7	61.8	37.0	47.0
	Pulp and paper	6.2	116.6	120.8	107.7	101.3	92.0	88.6	94.3
	Textile products	1.4	129.9	126.2	121.2	106.2	99.3	82.0	103.0
	Iron and steel	3.8	82.4	80.0	71.3	65.5	64.7	55.5	68.7
	Other manufactures	15.5	109.4	105.4	100.4	100.6	93.7	82.4	92.9
	Logging	7.0	80.0	36.5	76.9	69.4	58.6	30.9	43.2
	Mining	10.1	102.7	98.2	84.6	84.1	72.3	66.4	75.8
	Communications	3.5	103.9	101.8	100.3	99.3	92.8	95.8	103.5
	Transportation	12.8	90.6	91.7	86.5	84.6	82.9	83.9	92.9
	Construction	10.6	79.6	68.8	128.2	129.6	128.4	73.0	99.1
	Services	3.7	108.8	101.2	100.1	92.7	93.5	80.2	95.5
	Trade	11.4	130.8	128.3	118.6	114.9	108.1	96.3	106.6
<u>B.C.</u>	-All Industries	100.0	97.5	89.2	95.9	91.8	86.6	68.8	80.9

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1	Apr.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Montreal -Manufacturing	68.7	105.6	101.1	95.1	89.2	85.2	78.2	89.5
Plant products - edible	3.8	101.1	97.6	101.7	101.1	97.1	96.9	93.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	108.2	105.7	103.8	100.3	98.3	97.9	101.9
Textiles	16.6	118.3	113.3	104.7	98.9	94.4	79.9	91.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	109.9	107.7	105.2	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	16.2	93.6	87.0	81.7	67.2	65.2	56.9	72.9
Other manufactures	22.5	106.4	102.8	94.8	89.9	84.9	62.9	91.8
Communications	2.6	64.7	64.1	61.9	62.7	63.5	74.6	85.2
Transportation	7.8	75.3	72.4	73.2	78.7	72.7	69.0	78.8
Construction	5.0	46.8	36.8	34.7	30.8	42.9	40.6	89.7
Trade	12.4	126.1	126.7	124.3	116.3	120.0	116.0	121.1
Montreal -All Industries	100.0	96.8	92.6	88.3	83.8	82.1	76.4	91.2
Quebec -Manufacturing	65.2	101.3	99.8	98.9	96.4	95.4	91.6	107.1
Leather products	21.1	104.8	105.1	110.1	108.3	108.0	104.7	118.5
Other manufactures	44.1	99.7	97.4	93.7	91.0	89.5	85.6	101.7
Transportation	11.2	77.0	79.9	72.9	81.6	96.3	97.6	95.7
Construction	4.2	47.1	56.7	82.7	95.6	90.4	97.3	70.0
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	93.3	92.7	91.7	93.4	95.4	92.7	102.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.5	105.7	102.9	97.0	93.2	88.0	80.7	92.5
Plant products - edible	5.4	112.5	108.0	106.6	99.7	99.6	97.8	105.1
Printing and publishing	9.3	124.6	122.0	116.5	110.5	104.7	101.9	108.5
Textiles	12.1	98.3	95.3	91.1	92.4	90.4	84.5	91.7
Iron and steel	10.5	96.2	93.5	82.9	78.7	65.0	54.2	71.7
Other manufactures	27.2	106.5	104.1	99.1	93.8	90.3	81.6	95.1
Communications	2.7	66.3	65.8	64.1	65.4	68.8	76.1	85.1
Transportation	5.7	93.8	92.2	89.9	85.7	86.8	91.1	98.9
Construction	2.1	47.2	46.3	52.9	43.9	68.1	37.7	89.0
Trade	20.3	127.6	125.4	121.7	119.2	119.4	109.9	117.4
Toronto -All Industries	100.0	105.8	103.2	98.7	94.8	92.7	85.0	97.8
Ottawa -Manufacturing	47.7	93.8	90.2	91.2	87.7	80.1	75.4	87.4
Lumber products	3.7	42.2	37.0	38.6	42.3	43.0	33.7	47.5
Pulp and paper	17.5	97.8	91.0	92.3	93.2	81.6	76.9	86.8
Other manufactures	26.5	109.3	108.6	109.1	99.9	92.6	89.3	102.5
Construction	10.2	96.2	97.8	157.1	142.7	153.7	71.6	142.8
Trade	19.7	130.6	128.8	117.5	115.2	113.0	107.3	112.1
Ottawa- All Industries	100.0	101.9	99.8	103.1	99.3	97.6	85.3	101.7
Hamilton -Manufacturing	83.7	110.3	104.9	96.6	86.0	81.3	68.1	80.5
Textiles	17.0	92.4	90.5	89.7	83.7	88.1	72.2	84.0
Electrical apparatus	10.3	116.8	114.2	102.6	94.6	82.7	82.6	98.4
Iron and steel	32.6	113.1	103.0	91.7	72.7	68.3	48.2	60.1
Other manufactures	23.8	120.1	116.8	107.4	103.8	93.8	87.6	100.1
Construction	2.2	47.0	47.6	42.6	52.6	44.8	43.2	136.7
Trade	7.8	127.2	127.1	125.5	116.5	113.2	93.7	106.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.2	103.7	96.8	87.7	83.0	70.9	87.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.7	167.3	162.3	143.8	147.6	109.8	79.5	92.3
Iron and steel	70.0	173.5	168.4	148.5	155.8	108.2	73.5	88.8
Other manufactures	15.7	144.2	140.0	126.6	117.4	115.6	104.4	107.7
Construction	1.7	38.2	31.1	27.8	19.2	16.2	23.4	16.1
Windsor -All Industries	100.0	151.4	146.8	131.2	132.6	102.9	79.0	89.8
Winnipeg -Manufacturing	50.7	99.9	97.9	93.8	88.9	84.5	82.1	92.3
Animal products- edible	5.7	125.0	129.5	119.5	114.9	106.9	92.6	106.1
Printing and publishing	5.6	101.6	95.5	95.0	95.2	92.0	93.4	100.8
Textiles	6.6	146.4	140.5	123.4	112.2	115.6	94.4	105.6
Iron and steel	19.1	81.0	79.2	77.5	71.5	68.0	71.8	84.9
Other manufactures	13.7	108.5	106.9	103.8	101.0	93.5	88.5	94.5
Transportation	10.2	79.4	79.2	73.2	70.8	69.6	70.9	71.5
Construction	2.0	29.0	37.1	53.2	33.4	20.8	29.2	45.8
Trade	29.1	96.0	95.2	91.7	90.5	87.8	82.9	90.7
Winnipeg-All Industries	100.0	91.6	90.8	88.1	83.5	79.7	78.0	86.8
Vancouver -Manufacturing	39.5	107.8	108.8	100.8	86.6	82.5	71.4	81.4
Lumber products	9.0	78.3	83.1	77.1	57.2	55.2	38.2	44.0
Other manufactures	30.5	121.2	120.5	111.7	100.2	95.1	86.7	98.0
Communications	7.3	104.6	103.4	100.3	99.1	91.6	95.3	101.8
Transportation	17.5	100.2	105.2	99.1	91.3	92.7	93.8	97.4
Construction	5.5	48.3	41.8	63.9	45.6	36.4	41.1	56.3
Services	6.5	110.3	104.2	101.2	93.6	94.0	79.1	90.5
Trade	23.6	136.4	132.9	123.3	118.8	109.1	98.7	106.6
Vancouver -All Industries	100.0	104.4	103.8	100.1	89.7	84.8	79.0	87.8

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

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