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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

MAY

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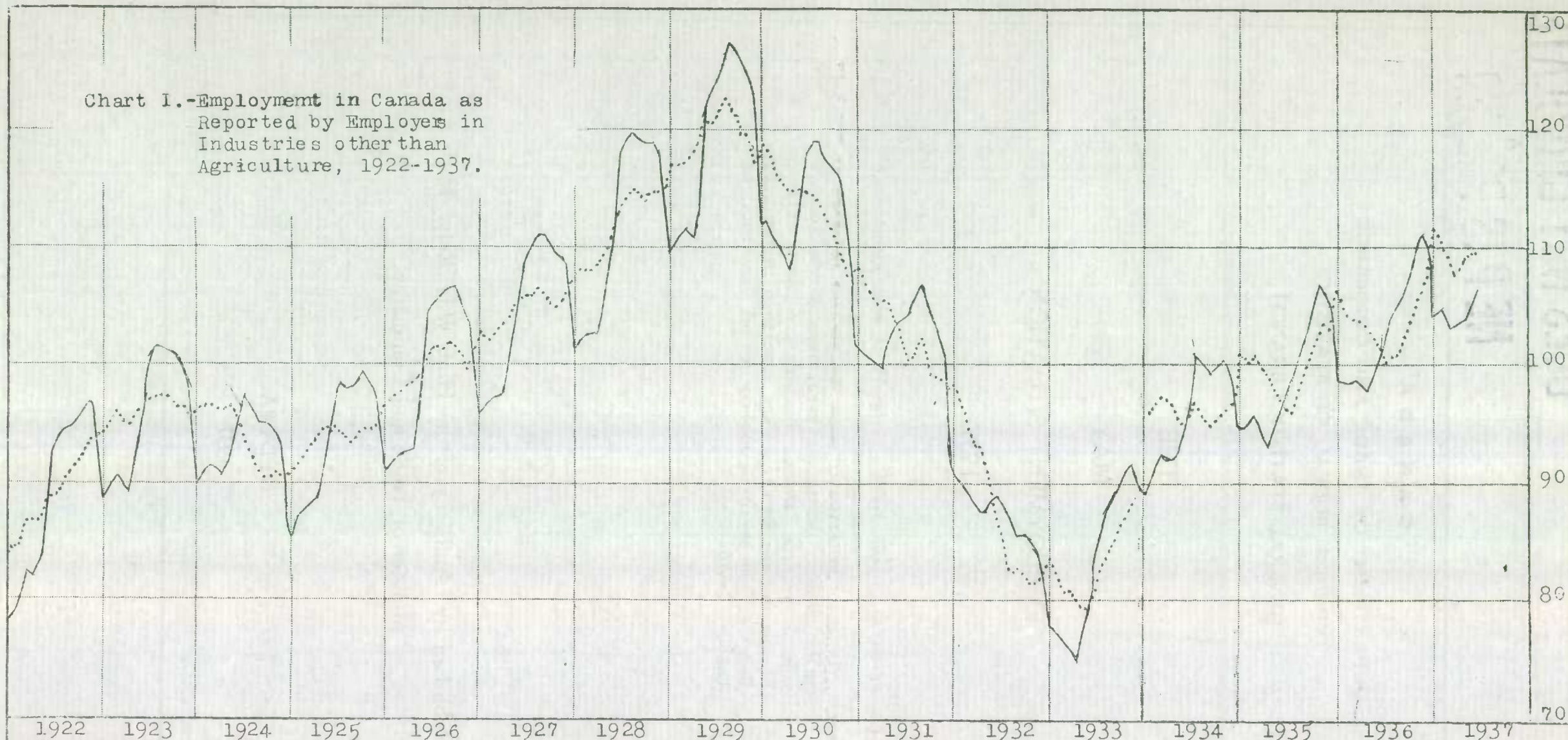
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 May 29, 1937.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,089 firms showed a pronounced increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,011,474 persons, or 32,155 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 103.0 at Apr. 1 to 106.3 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930. The industrial expansion indicated at the latest date was on a scale rather greater than the average between Apr. 1 and May 1 in the years, 1921-1936, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, rose slightly from 109.2 in the preceding month to 109.4 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1937, 106.3; 1936, 99.5; 1935, 95.2; 1934, 92.0; 1933, 77.6; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

Manufacturing reported improvement at the date under review, mainly in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel divisions. With the exception of logging and coal-mining (which showed seasonal curtailment) the non-manufacturing industries also afforded considerably more employment; the gains in construction were especially pronounced, being the largest recorded at May 1 in any year since 1930, and greatly exceeding the average for the same date in the period, 1921-1936. There were also marked increases in transportation, with smaller gains in communications, services and trade and in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals except coal.

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

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1936, shows that the 9,544 firms then co-operating had employed 939,409 persons, as compared with 918,983 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade had shown improvement, but the increases were not so large as those indicated at the beginning of May in the present year.

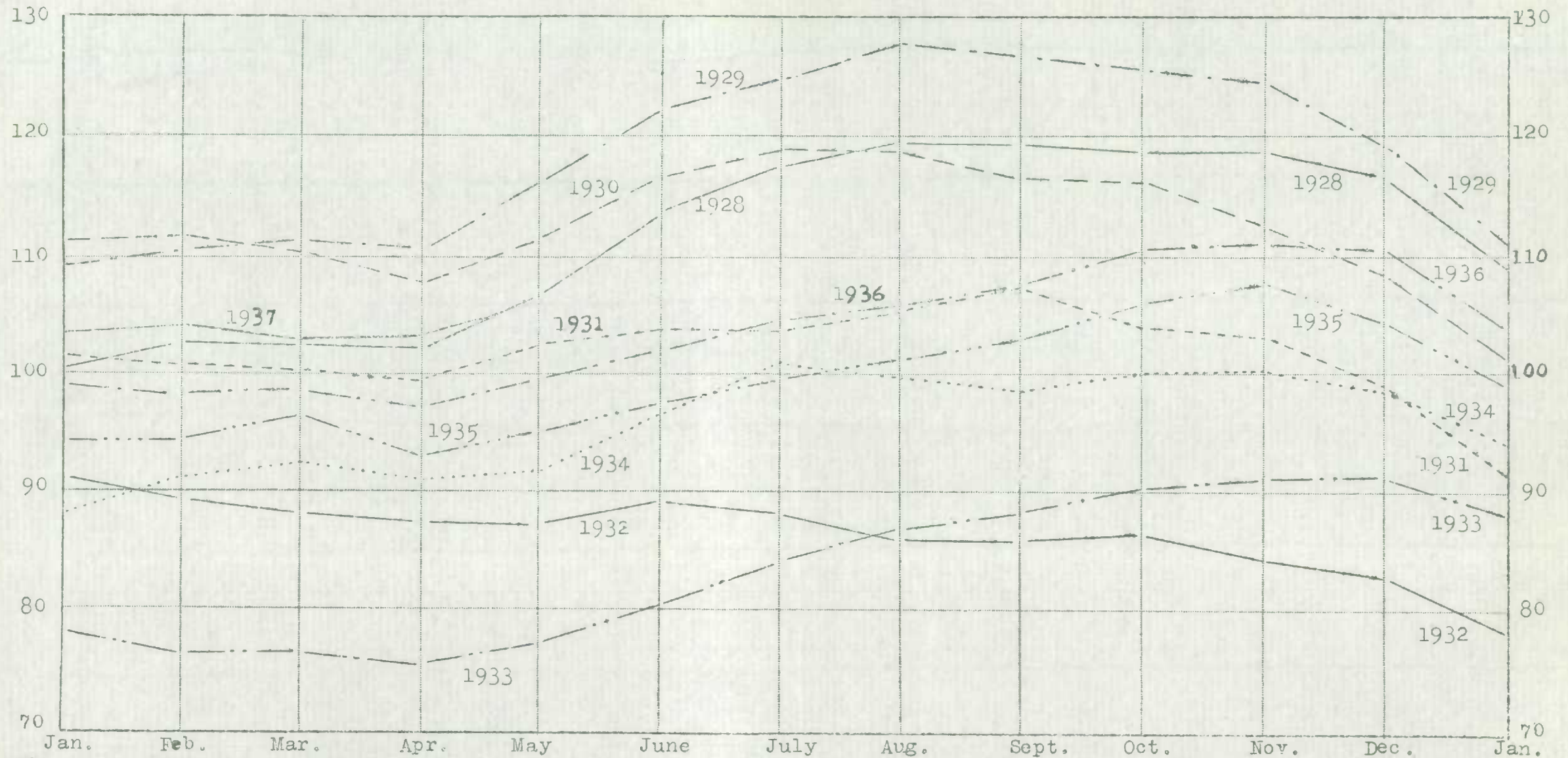
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in each of the five economic areas, where the gains since the preceding month ranged from over two p.c. in Ontario to six p.c. in British Columbia. The situation generally was better than at May 1 in any of the preceding five years.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a considerable advance, which was larger than that recorded at May 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1930. The index for the latest date was over seven points above that for May 1, 1936. Six hundred and ninety-seven firms reported 79,815 employees, or 3,895 more than in their last return. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving and lumber factories), mining and construction showed gains; those in the last-named, which were pronounced, occurred largely in highway work. On the other hand, logging and transportation released many workers, the declines being mainly seasonal in character. The 670 employers furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 73,950 persons, being greater by 1,232 than at Apr. 1, 1936.



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.



Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 2,409 employers of 292,764 persons, as against 284,249 in the preceding month; this increase of 8,515 was smaller than that noted at May 1, 1936. Notable gains were made in manufacturing, particularly of food, pulp and paper, textile, lumber and iron and steel products. Transportation, building and highway construction, mining and services also afforded more employment, the additions to staffs in shipping and construction being especially large. However, there were important declines in logging as the active season drew to a close. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,253 firms had reported 266,340 employees, or 13,731 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- The trend was upward in Ontario, the indicated increase rather exceeding that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Marked improvement was noted in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while there were smaller gains in mining, communications, services and trade; the exception to the generally upward movement was logging, in which seasonal curtailment of operations considerably reduced employment. In the manufacturing group, there were increases on the whole in all divisions but tobacco and beverages, those in iron and steel and lumber mills being most noteworthy. The working forces of the 4,466 co-operating firms aggregated 432,624 employees, compared with 422,856 at Apr. 1. This was an advance of over two p.c. Employment at May 1, 1936, had shown no general change, and the index then was nearly eight points lower than at the latest date, when it was 111.2. The 4,219 establishments from which information was tabulated for the same date of last year had reported staffs aggregating 397,535.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade reported heightened activity, the gains in railway construction being most pronounced; in the group of factory employment, a considerable part of the improvement took place in the lumber, food, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,453 employers in the Prairie Provinces whose staffs rose from 113,752 persons at the beginning of April to 118,731 at May 1. The advance was much greater than that recorded at the same date in 1936, also exceeding the average increase noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 93.2, was fractionally higher than at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,400 firms with 117,444 employees, or 2,691 more than at Apr. 1, 1936.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia was larger than normal, according to the experience of the last sixteen years. The May 1 index, at 103.4, was higher than at that date in any other year since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 87,540 persons was employed by the 1,064 firms furnishing data, who had 82,542 employees at Apr. 1, 1937. Logging, mining, building, highway and railway construction, trade and manufacturing showed improvement; within the last-named, the greatest gains took place in lumber, food and iron and steel factories. For May 1, 1936, 1,002 employers had reported 84,140 workers, as compared with 81,563 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was shown in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported heightened activity. The largest gains were in Montreal. Except in Ottawa, (where there was little general change), the situation in these centres was better than at May 1, 1936.

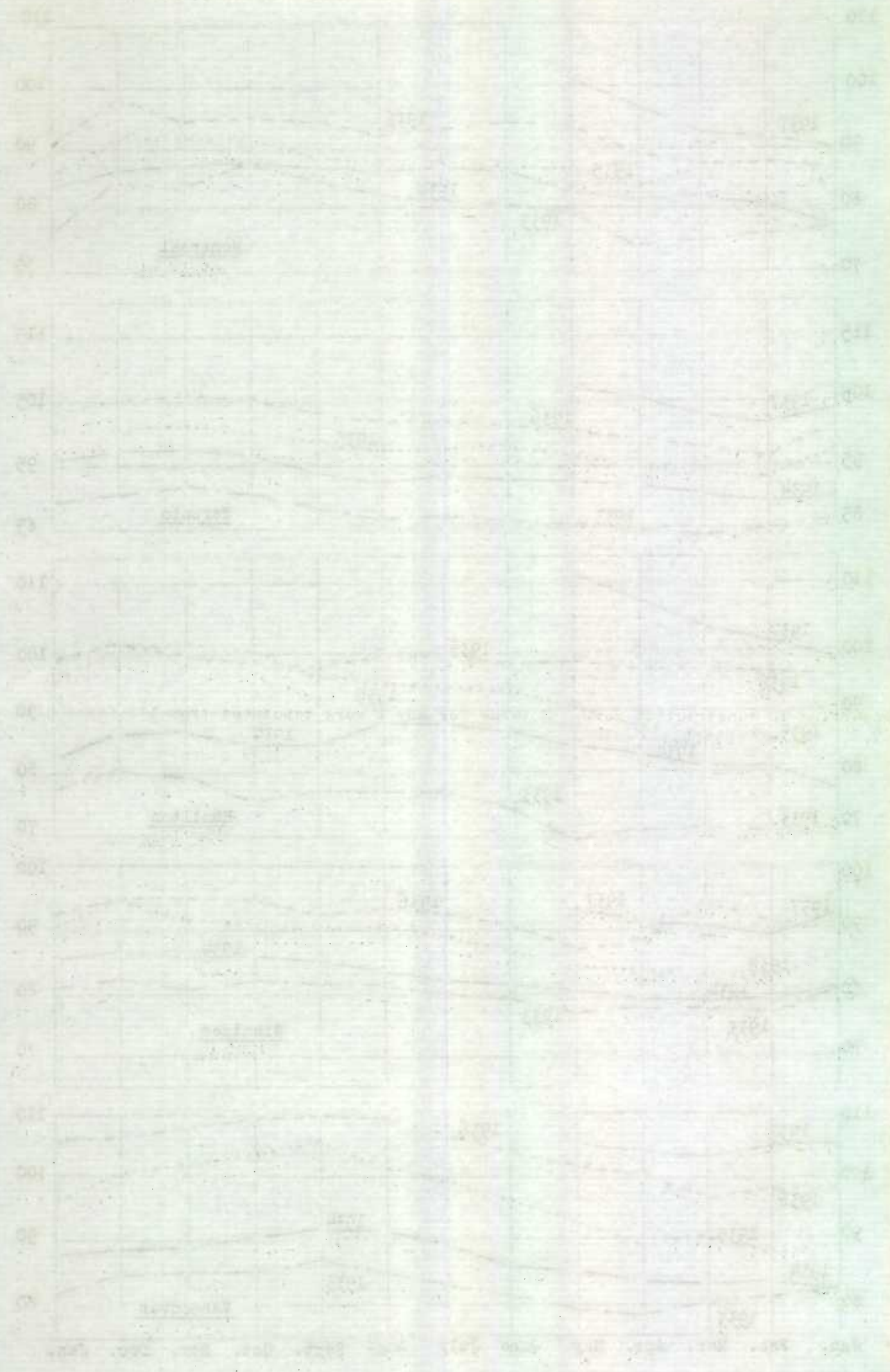
Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, building construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in lumber, food, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and other factories. The 1,395 co-operating employers reported 151,781 persons on their payrolls, compared with 145,340 at Apr. 1. This increase greatly exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in the years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1936, when the general gain indicated by 1,312 establishments had been somewhat larger; they then employed 139,007 men and women.







Chart 1 - [Illegible Title]



Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 176 firms with 13,033 employees, as against 12,461 at Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping, building and manufacturing. The increase involved practically the same number of workers as that recorded at the corresponding date in 1936, when the index was rather lower. The 168 employers furnishing data had then had 12,745 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Transportation, building and road construction and maintenance, trade and manufacturing reported increases in personnel in Toronto. The advance in manufacturing, which was most marked, was of a general character, but the largest additions to personnel were in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. According to information furnished by 1,524 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 133,499 persons, as compared with 131,508 at Apr. 1. This increase was similar to that indicated at May 1 of last year, and also approximated the average gain at the same date in the fifteen previous years for which data for Toronto are available. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,435 establishments employing 122,705 assistants, as compared with 120,825 in the preceding month; the index then, at 100.2, was decidedly lower than that of 107.4 recorded at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa. 200 employers reported payrolls aggregating 14,140, compared with 13,531 in the preceding month. The general increase in this city was on much the same scale as that noted at the beginning of May, 1936, but the index then stood at 107.7, compared with 106.6 at the date under review. For the former, 179 firms had made returns, showing personnel numbering 13,996, or 612 more than at Apr. 1, 1936.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 36,085 was employed by the 290 co-operating establishments, as against 34,902 at Apr. 1. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, and transportation also showed improvement, while little general change was noted in other lines of business. Industrial activity was at a decidedly higher level than in the same month of 1936, when a smaller advance had been indicated by 280 employers, who reported a staff of 31,531 workers.

Windsor.- Further moderate improvement was shown in Windsor, most of the gain occurring in construction work. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 177 firms with 20,878 workers, compared with 20,692 in the preceding month. Larger additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the 170 industries reporting at May 1, 1936, when they employed 18,498 men and women. Employment was then at a lower level, the index standing at 136.1, as compared with 152.9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, transportation and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 481 co-operating employers had 40,079 persons on their payrolls, compared with 39,245 at Apr. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date of last year, when a decline had been noted in the 474 establishments for which information had been furnished; their personnel included 37,542 men and women, or 327 fewer than at Apr. 1, 1936.

Vancouver.- The number of persons employed in manufacturing increased in Vancouver, the lumber and iron and steel groups in particular showing improvement; trade and construction were also rather brisker, while transportation was not so active. According to data received from 442 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 34,065 employees, compared with 33,695 at Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, although a larger advance had then been reported in the payrolls of the 421 co-operating business men, whose staffs had numbered 32,613 persons.

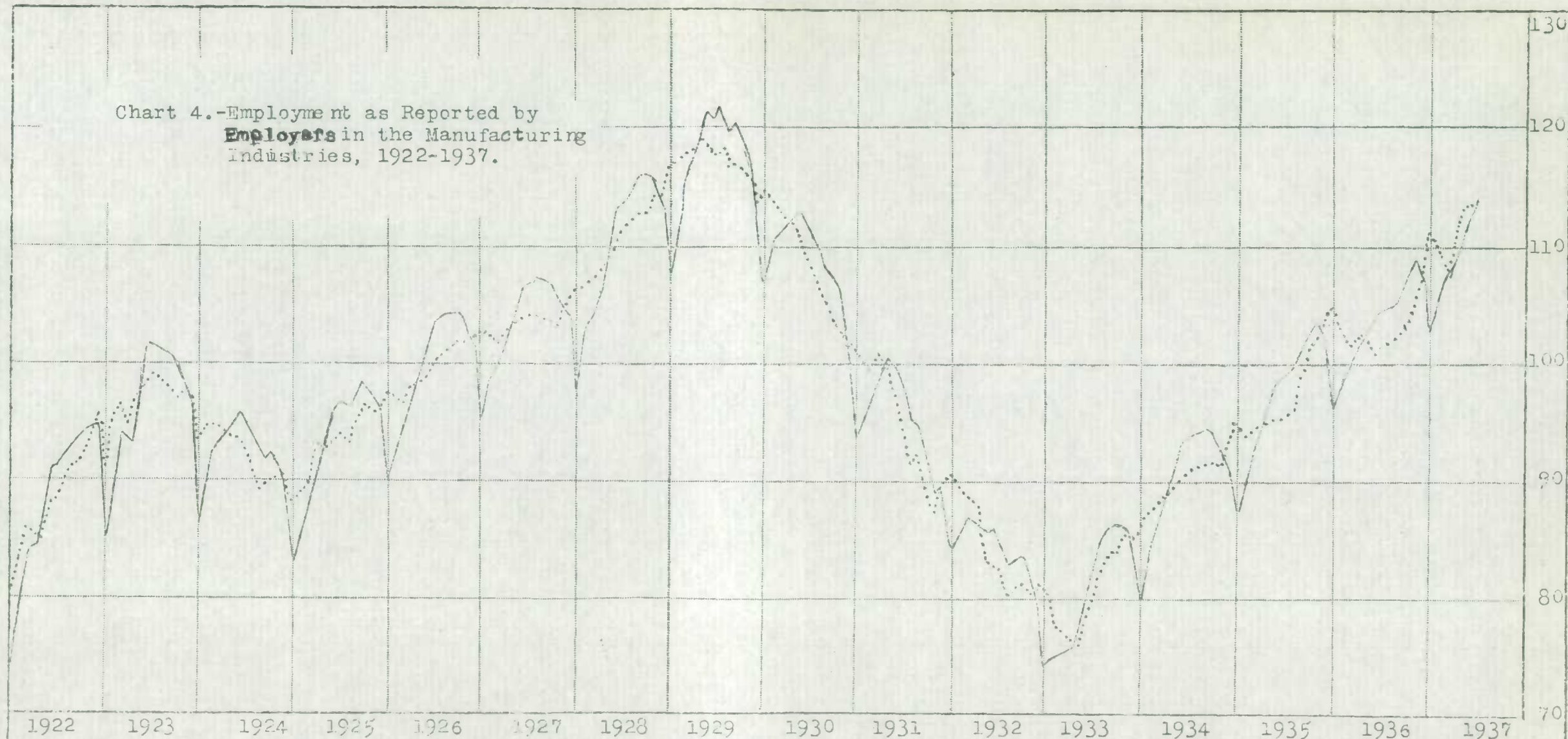
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1933, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The number of persons employed in manufacturing at the beginning of May showed a further increase, the fourth reported since the opening of the year. Returns were tabulated from 5,894 manufacturers having 577,413 employees, compared with 562,171 at Apr. 1, 1937. This advance was slightly greater than normal, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The unadjusted index rose from 110.8 in the preceding month to 113.8 at May 1, 1937; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index at the latest date was 113.2, or rather better than a point higher than at Apr. 1.



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



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



The crude index numbers at May 1 in the years for which data are available are as follows:-- 1937, 113.8; 1936, 102.7; 1935, 95.6; 1934, 90.2; 1933, 76.8; 1932, 85.8; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 112.4; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 109.0; 1927, 103.9; 1926, 98.8; 1925, 93.7; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 97.9; 1922, 85.5 and 1921, 86.8.

The most marked improvement at May 1, 1937, took place in lumber, iron and steel, textile, food and pulp and paper mills, but rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants also showed important gains. The advance in textiles was contra-seasonal. On the other hand, tobacco factories reported curtailment.

For May 1, 1936, information had been compiled from 5,652 manufacturing establishments, employing 518,327 persons, an increase of 8,324 over their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, iron and steel, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions.

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

Logging-- Seasonal losses that greatly exceeded the average for May 1 in the last sixteen years were recorded in logging; increases in British Columbia were much more than offset by declines in the other economic areas. The 352 co-operating firms employed 24,822 men, or 13,161 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index, at 86.7, was slightly lower than at the beginning of May in 1936, (when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale), but was higher than at May 1 in many years of the record.

Mining-- Returns were received from 406 mine operators with 68,009 persons in their employ, as against 67,416 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. Largely owing to activity in the extraction of the precious metals, employment in the mining division as a whole was brisker than at May 1 in any other year of the record.

Communications-- An increase was indicated in communications, in which activity was greater than at the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,143 persons, or 388 more than at the beginning of April, 1937.

Transportation-- All three branches of this group - the street railway and cartage, steam railway and shipping and stevedoring - afforded seasonally increased employment. The general advance in transportation was more marked than that noted at May 1, 1936, also greatly exceeding the average for the last sixteen years; the index, at 85.1, was over two points higher than at the beginning of May of last year. A combined working force of 102,168 employees was registered by the 1448 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 95,523 in their last report.

Construction and Maintenance-- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, that in highway work being most pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 21,036 persons in the staffs of the 1,087 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 84,799. Although this gain exceeded that noted at the beginning of May in each of the years 1930-1936, the index at the latest date, (viz., 71.4), was lower than at May 1 in any of these years except 1933, when it was 60.8.

Services-- There was a substantial increase in the number of persons employed in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and hotels and restaurants as compared with Apr. 1. Statements were received from 470 establishments with 27,246 workers, as against 26,692 in their last report. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of 1936, or of any other year since 1930.

Trade-- Additions to personnel were shown in retail and wholesale trade; the increase in the group approximated the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1936. The co-operating trading establishments, numbering 1,349, enlarged their forces by 858 persons to 104,874 at the date under review. The index was higher than at the commencement of May in other years of the record.

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





EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March, in spite of adverse weather conditions, continued to improve in most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among insured workers, aged 16-64 (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 11.8 at Mar. 15, 1937, as compared with 12.2 at Feb. 22, 1937, and 14.2 at Mar. 23, 1936. It was estimated that at Mar. 15 the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of workers insured under the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,242,000. This was 55,000 more than at Feb. 22, 1937, and 553,000 more than at Mar. 23, 1936. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed in Great Britain at Apr. 19, 1937, numbered 1,454,443; this was fewer by 376,787 than at the same date in 1936. Insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 in employment in the United Kingdom were estimated to number 11,393,000, an increase of 609,000 over April of last year; these estimates do not include those engaged in agriculture.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to information released by the United States Department of Labor, more than 305,000 workers were returned to employment between February and March in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the March gain continued the practically unbroken succession of increases which have been shown each month since February, 1936. Approximately 1,600,000 more workers were employed in these industries in March, 1937, than in March, 1936. Both factory employment and fourteen of the sixteen non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment over the month. Of the 305,000 workers who secured work, the large majority found jobs in manufacturing and retail trade.

The March index of factory employment, (based on the 1923-25 average as 100) stood at 101.0, being then higher than in any other month since November, 1929. A further analysis shows that for every 1,000 workers employed during the base years (1923-25) 960 were employed in the durable goods group in March, 1937, and 1,063 workers were employed in the non-durable goods group. The index for the latter was higher in March, 1937, than in any other period of the fourteen years for which data are available, with the exception of four months in 1929.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reports that there was a further increase of 0.2 p.c. in total employment in New York State factories between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 90.0 in April; from the increases in the index since 1935, it is estimated that the level of employment in manufacturing is now within two p.c. of the average for the year 1929. Increases over March, 1937, were noted in the forces of the metal and machinery, stone, clay and glass, fur, rubber, chemical and some other industries, while textile, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco factories were not so active.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor announced that employment in Illinois was higher by 2.1 p.c. in March than in February, the gain being greater than the average increase experienced in the years, 1923-1936. The index of employment rose from 76.2 in March, 1936, to 88.0 in March, 1937; the monthly average for the years 1925-1927 is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers. Improvement was indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, that in the former being rather more pronounced.

Wisconsin.- Data furnished by manufacturers in Wisconsin show that employment was 3.2 p.c. higher in March than in February, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index for March, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 105.4, as compared with 101.8 in February, 1937, and 88.7 in March, 1936. The metal, rubber, paper, textile and other divisions showed improvement in March over the preceding month.



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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
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
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4

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

100.0      7.9      28.9      42.8      11.7      8.7

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 at the date under review.



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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
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	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6

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

15.0    1.3    13.2    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 #.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	83.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4

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

100.0	57.1	2.4	6.7	2.2	10.1	8.4	2.7	10.4
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.





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

I n d u s t r i e s	l/Relative Weight	May 1 1937	Apr. 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934	May 1 1933	May 1 1932
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	57.1	113.3	110.8	102.7	95.6	90.2	76.8	85.8
Animal products-edible	2.4	125.6	119.9	115.9	111.1	103.2	97.7	97.1
Fur and products	.2	97.9	92.5	91.4	84.8	76.9	72.9	75.9
Leather and products	2.4	117.8	117.3	112.7	108.8	99.9	87.8	91.4
Boots and shoes	1.6	120.1	120.9	116.5	113.4	106.7	95.4	99.1
Lumber and products	4.4	83.5	77.0	73.2	67.2	63.2	49.1	60.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	72.8	63.8	64.7	56.3	51.8	37.3	45.5
Furniture	.8	88.3	88.3	76.6	70.9	74.2	62.9	77.1
Other lumber products	1.2	113.2	109.6	97.6	98.2	90.5	75.1	91.6
Musical instruments	.1	45.9	44.8	36.6	29.0	27.3	22.6	33.7
Plant products -edible	3.0	103.7	101.8	102.2	92.6	92.4	88.0	93.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	107.4	105.6	99.2	93.4	90.3	82.1	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	98.7	95.4	88.8	81.6	79.1	67.9	72.4
Paper products	1.1	133.0	133.1	119.1	108.0	103.4	93.4	96.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	110.1	109.6	106.0	104.1	100.8	97.4	104.2
Rubber products	1.3	104.6	102.1	96.0	91.2	92.3	74.8	85.9
<b>Textile products</b>	11.0	128.8	127.3	118.6	111.9	110.7	91.5	100.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.3	142.7	140.9	132.6	124.2	124.8	95.4	108.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	102.8	101.0	92.0	85.8	89.7	67.1	80.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	150.5	151.1	140.6	128.3	128.8	95.0	111.8
Silk and silk goods	1.0	548.9	547.4	527.9	508.9	481.7	373.1	381.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	128.6	125.7	123.8	117.1	120.4	100.0	111.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	120.4	120.3	108.8	102.9	96.7	87.8	93.0
Other textile products	1.1	112.3	110.3	99.0	95.2	95.0	77.9	83.9
<b>Plant products (n.e.s.)</b>	1.6	122.9	124.3	120.8	109.7	108.5	105.4	120.6
Tobacco	.8	101.7	105.4	108.3	94.1	100.4	102.9	120.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	154.3	153.7	139.0	130.4	119.2	108.7	120.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	157.3	149.6	139.5	111.8	136.7	100.0	91.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.3	154.6	149.2	140.1	130.6	125.2	109.4	113.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	89.7	82.1	79.7	69.4	64.1	50.2	77.0
Electric light and power	1.4	114.3	111.3	113.6	109.0	105.8	108.4	114.1
Electrical apparatus	1.9	138.7	133.7	117.3	106.0	100.5	84.1	116.5
<b>Iron and steel products</b>	14.1	109.4	106.6	94.1	86.0	75.7	60.8	70.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	141.0	137.8	115.2	98.7	91.8	43.1	65.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	128.3	123.7	100.9	88.7	76.3	61.3	81.7
Agricultural implements	.6	74.1	72.0	67.4	61.2	45.4	33.4	27.3
<b>Land vehicles</b>	6.2	103.4	101.8	94.9	89.1	79.4	70.4	73.7
Automobiles and parts	2.3	164.9	166.8	154.1	154.6	116.8	78.6	81.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	79.2	72.8	63.1	69.1	51.2	54.6	65.9
Heating appliances	.6	127.1	121.7	107.0	94.3	85.0	65.2	73.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	119.0	114.6	84.1	72.1	56.5	45.8	71.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	121.3	118.2	100.6	92.7	77.2	62.5	74.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	109.1	105.2	89.9	80.2	75.5	58.8	76.0
<b>Non-ferrous metal products</b>	2.4	151.9	148.9	126.8	119.0	106.5	75.1	83.2
<b>Non-metallic mineral products</b>	1.4	146.2	140.9	133.1	129.3	129.7	114.8	119.4
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	.6	133.7	129.7	124.7	118.7	109.4	90.8	102.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.4	86.7	132.5	88.6	93.9	80.5	35.1	32.5
<b>MINING</b>	6.7	147.4	146.0	127.4	116.2	103.6	89.9	97.9
Coal	2.2	84.1	87.8	84.3	82.2	80.6	78.0	89.4
Metallic ores	3.6	296.5	290.7	243.9	211.0	169.5	133.7	131.1
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	131.5	118.3	93.1	85.4	80.5	59.5	73.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.2	82.9	81.4	78.4	77.5	76.9	83.7	94.1
Telegraphs	.5	93.9	90.0	86.3	85.5	84.3	80.2	96.6
Telephones	1.7	79.9	79.1	76.3	75.4	75.0	84.6	93.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	10.1	85.1	79.5	82.8	80.1	78.5	78.9	84.3
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.4	116.4	114.8	109.8	109.2	113.9	112.3
Steam railways	5.9	74.9	72.6	72.3	69.8	70.7	67.5	77.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	89.7	84.1	89.5	90.3	75.4	88.0	82.0
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	8.4	71.4	53.7	79.4	84.7	95.8	60.8	83.2
Building	1.8	45.2	36.3	55.6	47.2	42.5	28.4	58.5
Highway	4.0	106.3	69.3	124.0	154.5	192.6	97.4	130.7
Railway	2.6	65.2	56.8	62.1	58.0	59.8	60.5	65.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.7	125.2	122.7	120.4	116.4	111.7	99.9	114.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	116.1	114.2	111.8	110.9	108.7	93.1	107.4
Professional	.3	128.0	130.7	130.0	127.3	120.8	121.7	130.3
Personal(chiefly laundries)	1.0	139.6	134.6	132.3	122.7	114.3	104.9	121.4
<b>TRADE</b>	10.4	128.4	127.5	123.3	119.3	115.6	108.6	116.2
Retail	7.6	135.3	134.4	129.7	126.0	122.2	114.7	123.0
Wholesale	2.8	113.1	111.9	108.8	104.0	100.5	94.9	101.0
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	106.3	103.0	99.5	95.2	92.0	77.6	87.5

l/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	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<b>Maritime Provinces</b> Manufacturing	37.2	111.7	106.9	102.9	92.4	89.7	70.6	76.0
Lumber products	4.6	83.4	72.6	82.4	69.8	64.6	36.5	47.9
Pulp and paper	5.4	166.2	160.8	152.4	129.6	130.2	115.3	112.8
Textile products	4.1	89.6	86.6	87.4	82.1	86.5	69.5	80.3
Iron and steel	13.1	128.3	125.8	108.4	99.9	90.1	65.5	64.2
Other manufactures	10.0	102.4	97.9	98.9	89.1	90.5	79.4	89.9
Logging	3.3	119.0	180.1	101.9	120.6	177.5	35.9	31.7
Mining	20.4	109.4	108.1	102.9	104.8	95.5	91.0	99.2
Communications	2.3	85.2	84.5	83.3	78.9	78.5	83.1	92.1
Transportation	13.3	92.0	98.1	85.0	85.0	90.4	84.9	94.1
Construction	14.5	126.8	79.0	123.8	102.8	115.3	82.2	92.3
Services	1.7	163.3	160.1	158.8	154.5	148.8	137.1	165.0
Trade	7.3	122.1	121.5	114.5	110.4	107.8	98.4	107.9
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	110.7	105.4	103.4	97.4	98.3	80.3	87.8
<b>Quebec</b> Manufacturing	64.0	114.9	111.5	102.6	95.2	91.8	79.9	89.5
Lumber products	3.2	85.7	80.3	77.0	72.7	74.7	57.2	67.9
Pulp and paper	8.0	101.2	98.2	92.5	86.0	85.1	75.2	81.4
Textile products	19.1	141.7	139.3	126.4	117.9	115.6	93.2	102.8
Iron and steel	11.2	99.3	95.8	83.6	72.4	67.3	61.9	70.7
Other manufactures	22.5	116.4	112.9	106.2	100.8	95.7	87.5	98.9
Logging	3.3	114.8	216.9	130.8	132.4	93.9	44.9	39.7
Mining	3.8	246.9	234.7	156.1	127.9	118.4	89.6	91.7
Communications	1.8	74.7	73.4	70.2	69.7	69.5	80.6	92.3
Transportation	9.1	80.3	68.8	85.0	80.1	76.2	79.6	81.0
Construction	7.9	59.7	41.7	53.2	47.6	45.2	37.6	66.7
Services	2.3	109.4	104.5	104.9	99.8	95.4	87.0	97.3
Trade	7.8	134.4	134.2	132.7	125.8	127.3	119.0	126.9
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	105.2	102.2	96.4	89.7	85.5	75.4	86.0
<b>Ontario</b> Manufacturing	65.9	115.7	113.6	104.6	98.0	91.2	75.8	85.9
Lumber products	3.7	72.9	67.6	62.2	61.9	58.8	49.1	62.7
Pulp and paper	6.7	106.7	106.0	99.4	96.0	91.1	84.0	89.2
Textile products	11.0	118.8	113.5	113.3	108.7	108.0	91.9	100.5
Iron and steel	19.1	119.3	117.2	101.9	94.3	79.4	57.6	70.3
Other manufactures	25.4	124.9	122.4	115.2	106.1	101.7	88.0	97.3
Logging	1.1	49.2	94.2	53.7	64.7	62.1	22.2	13.5
Mining	5.6	242.5	236.8	209.5	177.7	146.2	116.4	119.8
Communications	2.0	80.4	78.9	74.8	73.9	75.2	82.6	92.5
Transportation	6.9	82.4	74.7	75.6	74.4	72.4	74.4	83.2
Construction	5.9	70.1	57.0	82.9	120.4	150.0	74.9	95.5
Services	2.7	148.1	146.1	144.7	144.7	138.9	122.7	138.8
Trade	9.9	135.4	134.5	130.6	127.5	121.9	115.8	121.6
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	111.2	108.8	103.4	101.7	98.5	79.5	89.5
<b>Prairie Provinces</b> Manufacturing	33.5	105.8	101.8	97.4	91.4	87.3	83.0	89.0
Lumber products	2.5	101.6	90.7	76.9	76.3	69.9	70.1	76.8
Pulp and paper	3.1	96.1	98.0	91.5	86.0	84.3	83.8	90.4
Textile products	2.6	141.6	140.2	126.6	114.4	116.9	96.2	100.4
Iron and steel	11.2	83.4	79.1	78.0	74.7	72.3	71.5	76.6
Other manufactures	14.1	131.5	127.2	122.9	113.3	105.9	98.0	105.2
Logging	.5	37.7	71.7	68.2	91.3	71.7	24.4	37.2
Mining	6.7	90.4	102.3	98.2	88.0	85.9	81.2	94.6
Communications	2.8	86.6	84.7	83.2	85.0	82.6	84.3	97.6
Transportation	20.4	89.2	86.3	86.6	82.9	82.2	80.4	83.7
Construction	12.3	62.6	46.5	78.1	72.0	72.0	58.6	71.8
Services	3.6	107.2	105.8	102.8	92.8	89.2	83.6	98.6
Trade	20.2	113.4	111.9	107.7	105.6	102.0	96.0	105.6
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	93.2	89.4	92.7	87.9	85.4	79.2	87.6
<b>British Columbia</b> Manufacturing	40.6	104.8	99.7	95.4	87.4	79.8	66.4	70.8
Lumber products	14.3	95.7	88.4	84.2	68.9	59.5	42.2	49.9
Pulp and paper	6.0	119.5	116.6	108.2	102.3	94.1	86.0	88.7
Textile products	1.3	130.9	129.9	123.6	109.1	98.6	79.4	104.1
Iron and steel	3.7	86.2	82.4	77.3	67.6	64.3	55.3	62.0
Other manufactures	15.3	113.5	109.4	107.1	107.3	101.5	89.5	88.6
Logging	8.4	101.5	80.0	83.9	80.1	61.7	42.1	47.4
Mining	9.9	107.0	102.7	87.6	85.7	77.5	64.7	75.1
Communications	3.4	106.7	103.9	102.0	99.1	92.0	94.8	102.0
Transportation	12.1	90.7	90.6	87.9	86.7	83.4	81.5	89.7
Construction	11.3	89.7	79.6	125.3	111.1	131.6	83.7	119.4
Services	3.5	109.2	108.8	100.1	97.1	94.4	78.8	95.5
Trade	10.8	132.4	130.8	121.7	114.6	106.2	97.1	105.9
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	103.4	97.5	99.0	92.6	88.4	72.2	82.7

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	May 1	Apr.1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	68.0	108.9	105.6	96.7	89.4	85.3	78.5	88.4
Plant products - edible	4.0	110.1	101.1	111.0	103.4	95.0	96.7	95.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	109.0	103.2	102.8	100.8	98.1	96.1	103.5
Textiles	16.3	121.1	113.3	105.2	100.3	95.8	83.5	92.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	111.1	109.9	107.5	100.2	102.6	100.4	108.3
Iron and steel	16.1	96.8	93.6	81.9	68.9	64.8	60.2	67.6
Other manufactures	22.4	110.1	106.4	97.2	91.6	86.8	77.3	90.2
Communications	2.5	64.6	64.7	62.0	62.3	63.3	75.1	84.6
Transportation	9.1	93.0	75.3	101.1	96.6	83.0	92.3	88.7
Construction	5.0	48.5	46.8	37.6	34.1	39.6	42.8	85.2
Trade	12.0	127.4	126.1	127.1	118.1	120.5	115.5	122.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	101.1	96.8	92.7	86.3	82.9	79.5	91.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	63.0	102.3	101.3	98.7	97.6	97.0	93.7	107.3
Leather products	19.5	101.0	104.8	103.7	109.1	106.9	106.8	116.4
Other manufactures	43.5	102.8	99.7	94.1	92.3	92.4	87.6	102.9
Transportation	12.4	89.1	77.0	89.1	93.3	103.6	99.3	107.7
Construction	5.5	64.4	47.1	91.9	97.1	94.2	98.0	73.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.6	93.3	95.8	96.7	96.3	93.7	104.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.2	106.3	105.7	98.2	94.4	89.1	80.8	91.4
Plant products - edible	5.7	112.2	112.5	106.4	96.8	100.9	99.5	104.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	124.9	124.6	117.6	112.5	106.8	99.5	105.7
Textiles	11.7	96.7	98.3	90.1	91.7	90.7	84.3	90.9
Iron and steel	10.5	97.7	96.2	84.5	81.1	66.1	54.7	71.4
Other manufactures	27.5	109.3	106.5	101.0	96.1	91.8	81.8	94.2
Communications	2.6	67.0	66.3	64.3	65.7	68.9	74.5	85.5
Transportation	5.8	96.4	93.8	93.1	87.9	89.0	93.7	99.8
Construction	2.6	58.6	47.2	56.9	53.5	58.0	41.4	92.6
Trade	20.2	128.6	127.6	123.2	120.8	118.7	111.9	118.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.4	105.8	100.2	96.7	92.9	85.6	97.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	47.1	96.9	93.8	93.5	88.8	84.4	75.9	85.5
Lumber products	3.6	43.1	42.2	39.8	42.8	53.9	34.5	46.7
Pulp and paper	16.8	98.6	97.8	94.0	93.4	85.6	74.4	84.6
Other manufactures	26.7	114.9	109.3	112.6	102.1	94.8	92.1	101.1
Construction	11.7	115.2	96.2	163.9	145.7	160.2	81.4	153.7
Trade	19.2	131.9	130.6	129.9	118.0	112.2	108.4	111.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.6	101.9	107.7	101.3	100.8	87.2	102.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.8	114.1	110.3	97.4	88.2	81.6	65.8	77.8
Textiles	16.8	94.4	92.4	89.2	83.4	89.8	72.0	81.6
Electrical apparatus	10.3	121.0	115.8	102.6	90.7	83.3	71.3	96.3
Iron and steel	33.1	118.3	113.1	92.0	79.3	67.6	47.5	56.1
Other manufactures	23.6	123.1	120.1	110.6	104.6	94.2	85.2	98.5
Construction	2.2	49.9	47.0	48.1	60.1	53.2	43.9	169.2
Trade	7.4	124.7	127.2	125.0	119.4	112.7	96.5	106.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	111.9	108.2	98.1	90.3	83.9	69.4	86.9
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.9	167.3	167.3	149.3	148.1	117.8	82.1	90.3
Iron and steel	68.9	172.4	173.5	154.1	155.9	118.2	77.0	85.9
Other manufactures	16.0	148.4	144.2	131.9	119.6	116.5	103.3	108.1
Construction	2.3	50.2	38.2	36.7	26.8	18.9	18.1	18.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	152.9	151.4	136.1	133.5	109.3	80.6	88.3
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	50.7	101.9	99.9	94.3	91.1	87.0	81.8	86.8
Animal products - edible	5.9	131.7	125.0	118.7	119.5	108.3	95.7	101.7
Printing and publishing	5.4	98.7	101.6	95.2	94.3	91.6	91.4	99.4
Textiles	6.6	149.1	146.4	134.7	119.0	122.9	95.7	100.7
Iron and steel	19.2	83.4	81.0	76.3	72.9	70.4	70.9	71.7
Other manufactures	13.6	110.3	108.5	106.2	103.4	95.9	88.3	100.9
Transportation	10.2	81.6	79.4	72.9	70.5	71.6	71.0	75.4
Construction	2.0	29.1	29.0	29.5	37.2	20.9	19.5	48.8
Trade	29.1	97.8	96.0	92.5	92.6	88.5	83.1	95.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.5	91.6	87.3	85.5	81.2	77.0	86.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.8	109.9	107.8	104.4	91.9	85.4	73.9	80.1
Lumber products	9.6	84.7	78.3	78.6	59.1	54.4	44.8	43.8
Other manufactures	30.2	121.3	121.2	116.3	107.1	99.8	87.7	96.2
Communications	7.3	105.1	104.6	102.5	98.9	91.4	94.4	101.0
Transportation	16.7	96.4	100.2	98.8	95.4	92.0	91.7	96.3
Construction	5.9	53.2	48.3	61.0	50.9	36.6	40.4	60.3
Services	6.4	109.7	110.3	99.6	97.8	94.6	76.8	91.5
Trade	23.6	137.6	136.4	127.4	119.1	109.2	98.7	106.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.6	104.4	101.9	93.4	85.9	79.2	87.6

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

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