CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE 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.

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

OTTAWA

1937

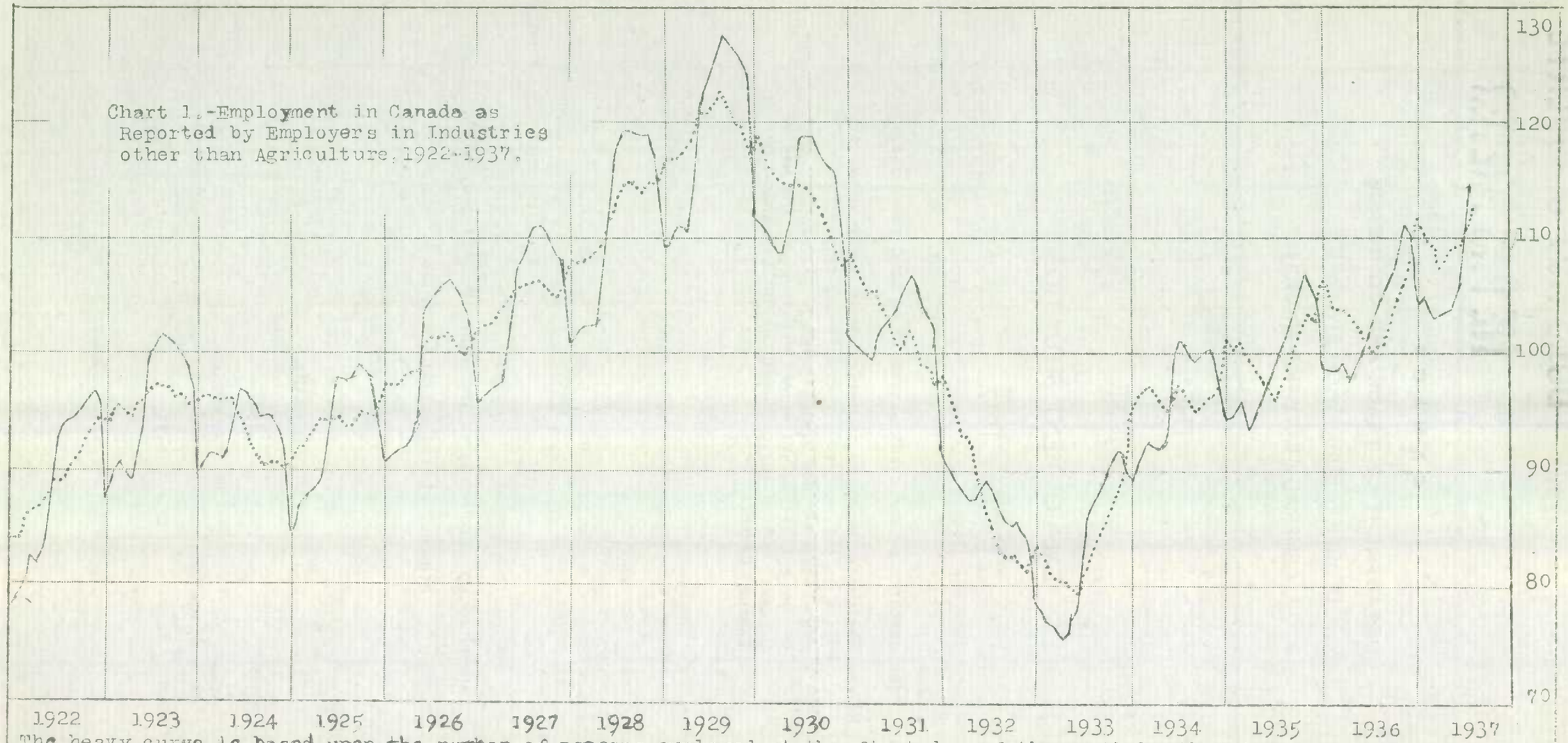

Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 26, 1937.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,178 firms and branches throughout Canada, there was a considerable expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of June, the gain exceeding that recorded at June 1 in any other year for which information is available. The payrolls of the co-operating employers rose from 1,011,800 at May 1 to 1,087,735 at the date under review, an increase of 75,935 persons, or 7.5 p.c. in the month.

From 106.3 at May 1, the crude index advanced to 114.3 at the beginning of June, when it was higher than in any other month since October, 1930; the June 1 indexes in preceding years of the record have been as follows: 1936, 102.0; 1935, 97.6; 1934, 96.6; 1933, 80.7; 1932, 89.1; 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

It is interesting to note that the index of employment at the latest date is higher than at June 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1929 and 1930. However, in making this comparison, the normal growth in the population should also be considered; even with the unusually large increase in staffs recorded at June 1, the employment curve is still rather lower than the crude population curve plotted from indexes calculated also on the 1926 base. On the other hand, in the years from 1926 to 1930, the employment curve was higher than that of population. These discrepancies were briefly discussed in the 1936 Annual Review of Employment.

The increase in employment at June 1, 1937, as already stated, exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the last sixteen years; after adjustment for seasonal variation, the index therefore advanced from 109.4 at May 1, 1937, to 112.6 at the latest date. It was then higher than in any other month since August, 1930.

Marked improvement was reported in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were important increases in logging, mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance, services and trade. The expansion in construction was particularly noteworthy, greatly exceeding that indicated at June 1 in other years of the record. An analysis of the situation in the various industries is given in some detail beginning on page 3.

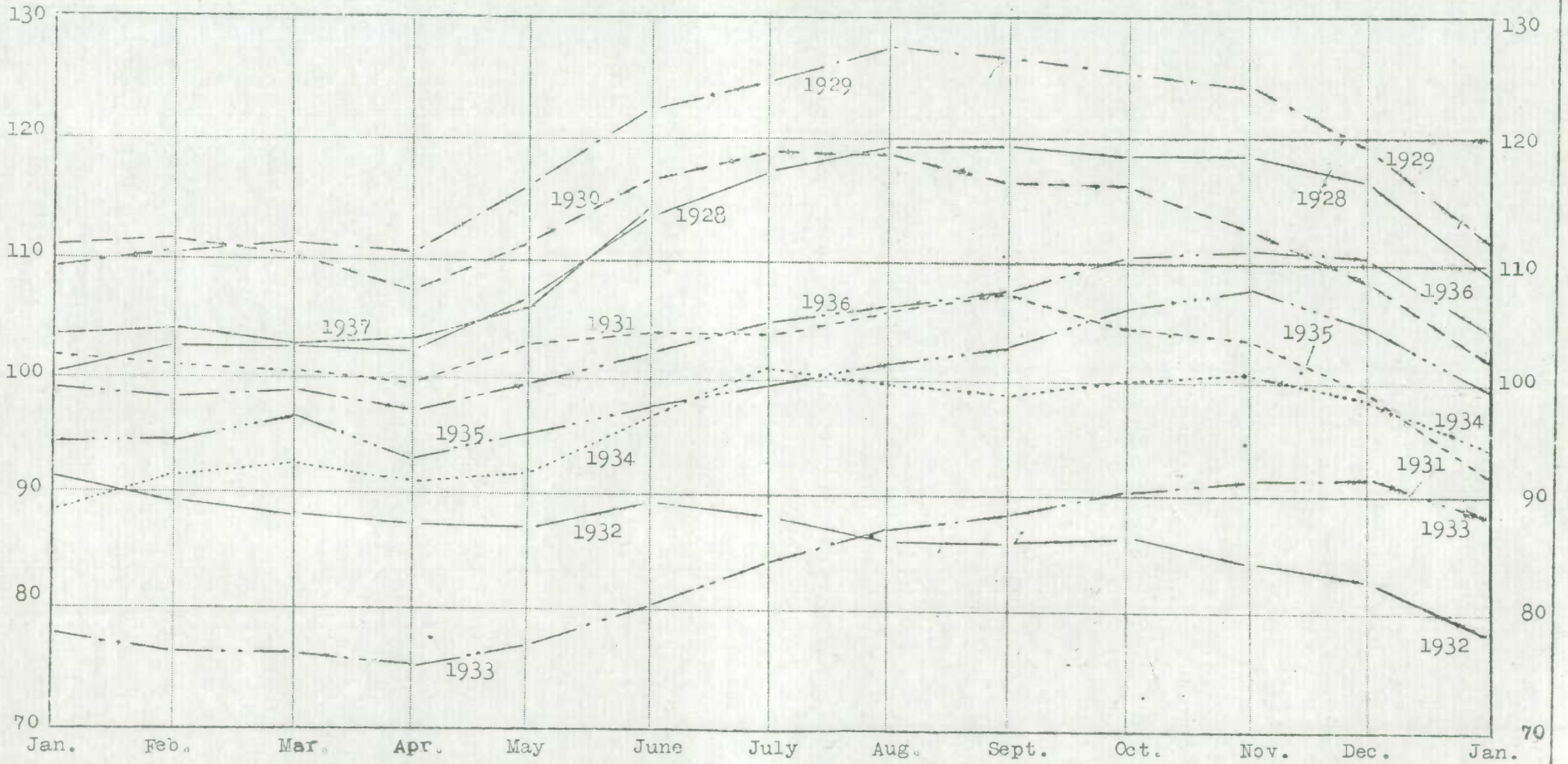
For June 1, 1936, statements had been received from 9,690 employers of 963,513 persons, compared with 940,218 in the preceding month. The index, at 102.0, was then over twelve points lower than at June 1 of the present year. As at the date under review, improvement had been indicated in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in each of the five economic areas; firms in Quebec and Ontario employed the greatest number of extra workers, while the percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 6.5 in the Prairies to 10.1 in the Maritimes. The general situation was better than at June 1 in 1936, or in any of the last few years.

Maritime Provinces.- A substantial increase in employment was reported in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 718 employers with a combined working force of 88,034 persons, as compared with 79,941 at May 1. Manufacturing registered considerably heightened activity, particularly in the lumber and animal food divisions; trade, logging and construction also afforded greater

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.

employment, the gains in the last-named being especially pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. The 689 firms reporting for June 1, 1936, had employed 74,124 workers, of practically the same number as at the beginning of May of last year; the index then was 18.6 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 122.0.

Quebec.- Improvement was indicated in almost all industrial groups in Quebec; construction and manufacturing recorded especially large increases in personnel, while there were also important gains in logging, mining, transportation, services and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel plants showed the greatest expansion; the only decrease, on the whole, occurred in textiles, which were seasonally dull. Statements were tabulated from 2,425 firms employing 316,144 workers at June 1, 1937, or 23,322 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1936; it was also much larger than the increase recorded at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,280, had reported 276,235 employees, as compared with 266,694 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There were considerable increases in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade at June 1, 1937, those in construction and manufacturing being most pronounced. Within the latter, the lumber, food and iron and steel divisions showed large increases in personnel, and there were smaller gains in the pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, non-ferrous metal and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile and tobacco works were slacker. The payrolls of the 4,499 co-operating establishments aggregated 462,112 employees at the latest date; as compared with 432,766 at May 1, this was an increase of 29,346 persons. The general index of employment stood at 118.8 at June 1, as compared with 111.2 at May 1, 1937, and 104.7 at the beginning of June in 1936, when a moderate increase had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 402,874 persons was reported by the 4,260 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, manufacturing, mining, services and trade showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food, lumber and iron and steel industries recorded the greatest advances in the factory employment group. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker. The 1,459 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 126,395 persons, as against 118,716 in the preceding month. Smaller increases had been indicated at June 1, 1936, and the index then was slightly lower. The 1,420 employers making returns at June 1, 1936, had reported 123,347 workers, compared with 117,081 at May 1.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 95,050 was reported by the 1,077 co-operating establishments, who had 87,555 employees at the beginning of May. This increase exceeded the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was also much greater than that noted at the same date in 1936. The index of employment then was ten points lower than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 112.2. Manufacturing recorded noteworthy expansion at the date under review, the improvement in non-ferrous metal, lumber and food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity; the gains in railway and highway construction were largest. For June 1, 1936, statements were received from 1,041 employers of 86,933 persons.

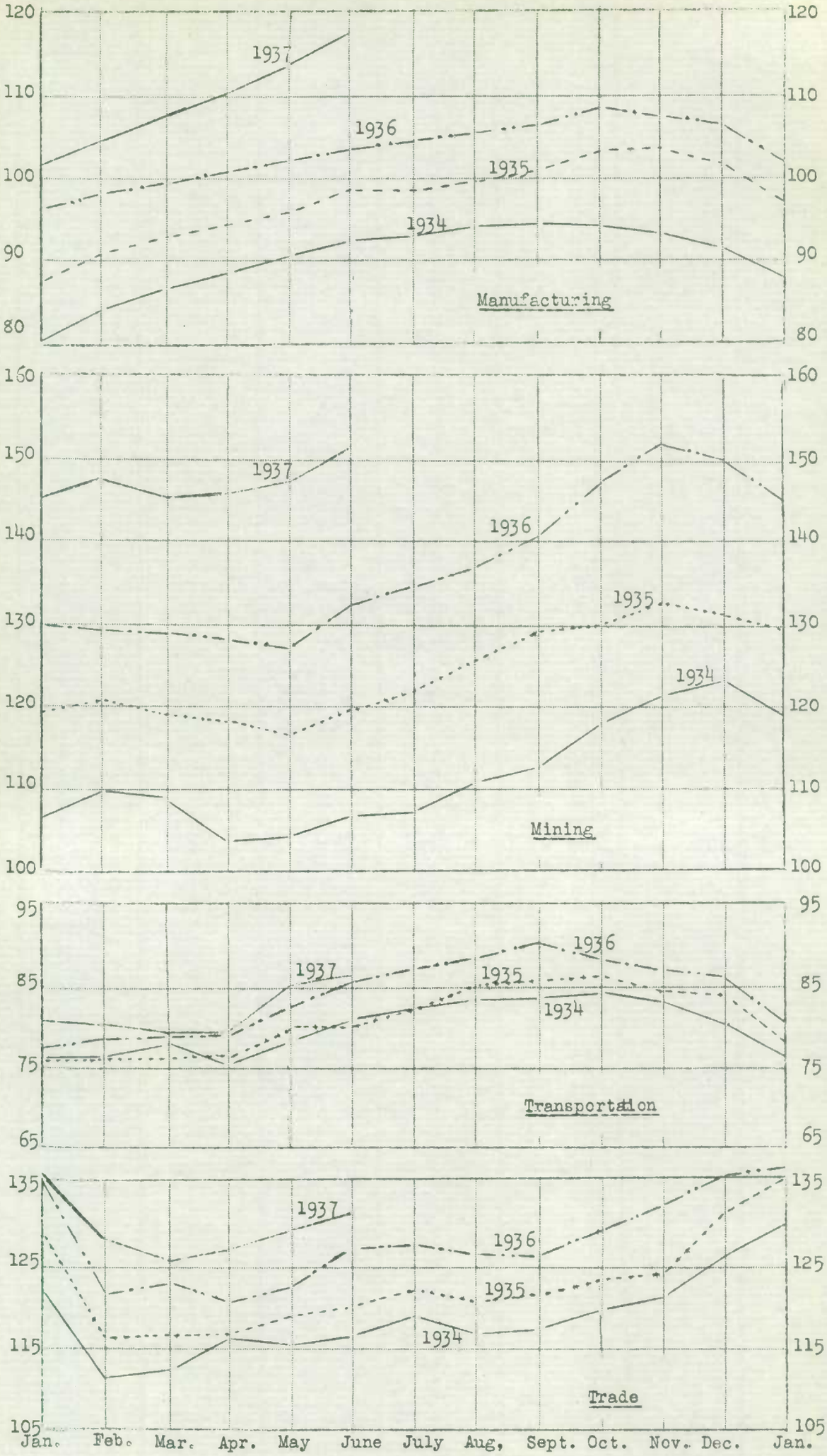
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was upward in each of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable improvement, while there was a slight gain in Windsor. Employment in these centres was in greater volume than at the same date in 1936, or in any of the last few years.

Montreal.- Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,402 co-operating firms employed 158,020 persons, an increase of 6,249 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing reported an increase, especially in the iron and steel, food and non-metallic mineral product divisions. Transportation, construction and trade were also busier. The index, at 105.2, was higher than in any other month since the summer of 1931, being 11½ points higher than in June, 1936; a smaller gain had then been recorded in the 1,328 establishments whose data were tabulated, whose employees had numbered 140,577.

Chart 3.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1934-1937.



Quebec.- Firms in Quebec City afforded more employment, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 178 employers having 13,564 workers, as against 13,039 in the preceding month. Improvement had also been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was nearly five points lower; an aggregate of 169 firms had then reported a staff of 12,865.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,532 establishments in Toronto with 135,176 employees, compared with 133,467 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker, there being moderate gains in practically all its divisions except textiles, which showed seasonal slackness. Transportation, construction and trade also afforded more employment, while there was a slight falling-off in services. The general index was higher than at June 1, 1936, when statistics from 1,459 firms showed an aggregate payroll of 124,173 persons, or 1,119 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing reported heightened activity, especially in the lumber division, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A combined working force of 14,838 employees was recorded at June 1, 1937, by the 201 co-operating firms, who had had 14,140 on their staffs in the preceding month. At June 1, 1936, 184 establishments had employed 14,137 men and women, a small gain over their May 1 staffs, while the index was then 3.6 points lower than that of 111.8 at the date under review.

Hamilton.- An increase was noted in Hamilton, where 289 employers reported 36,820 workers on their paylists, or 758 more than at the beginning of May. This advance compared favourably with the decline indicated at June 1, 1936, when employment was at a lower level. Improvement was noted in construction, trade and manufacturing, the gain in the last-named occurring mainly in the iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food divisions. The 275 concerns furnishing data for June 1, 1936, had employed 31,345 persons, or 171 fewer than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 97.6, compared with 114.2 at June 1, 1937.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed little general change at June 1, for which data were received from 178 firms with 20,907 employees, a gain of 32 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the iron and steel industry, but building and trade reported moderate improvement. A seasonal reduction had been registered at June 1, 1936, by the 170 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 16,742, compared with 18,505 at May 1. Employment then was not so active as at the latest date, when the index stood at 153.1.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 41,364 persons was indicated by the 480 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 40,066 employees at May 1. Most of the gain recorded was in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in communications, trade and construction; the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate. The general increase was smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 475 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 39,071 men and women, as against 37,543 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 90.9, compared with 96.5 at June 1, 1937.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, especially of food, lumber, non-ferrous metal and pulp and paper products, transportation and construction reported gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 446 employers with 35,744 workers in their employ, as compared with 34,065 at May 1, 1937. An increase on a smaller scale had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, when 427 establishments had reported 33,291 persons on their paylists, or 656 more than in the preceding month. Employment then was in less volume, the index being seven points below that of 110.8 indicated at the beginning of June 1 of this year.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was an upward movement in manufacturing, continuing the advances indicated uninterruptedly since the opening of the year. Statements were tabulated from 5,943 manufacturers employing 598,971 operatives, as compared with 577,663 in the preceding month; this gain of 21,308 employees or 3.7 p.c. was much larger than the average increase recorded from May 1 to June 1 in the years since 1921. The crude index rose from 113.8 at May 1 to 117.9 at the latest date, when it was higher than in any other month since Oct. 1, 1929, being 14.5 points above that for June 1, 1936. Since the increase from May 1 to June 1 of the present year exceeded the average, the seasonally-corrected index showed an advance, rising from 113.2 in the preceding month, to 114.7 at the latest date.

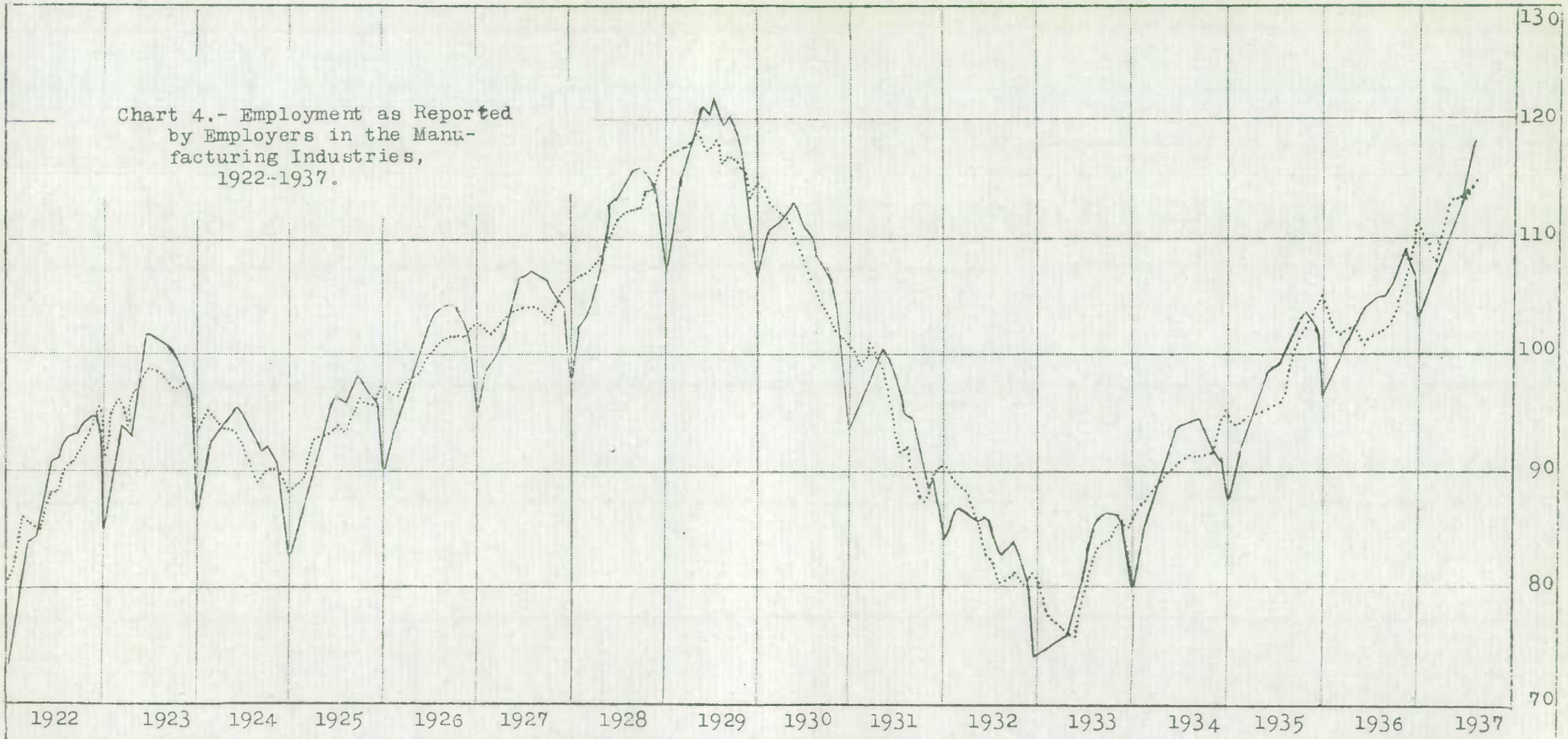


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1922-1937.

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 unadjusted indexes at June 1 in the years for which statistics are available are as follows:- 1937, 117.9; 1936, 103.4; 1935, 98.4; 1934, 93.2; 1933, 80.0; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 99.4; 1930, 113.6; 1929, 121.2; 1928, 112.6; 1927, 106.9; 1926, 101.6; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 95.7; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.8.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1937, in the lumber, pulp and paper, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric current, rubber and mineral product industries. On the other hand, textile and tobacco works were rather slacker, the losses in the former being seasonal in character.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1936, shows that the 5,736 co-operating manufacturers had then employed 522,055 persons, as compared with 518,679 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper and other industries had shown improvement over May 1, 1936.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps considerably increased; in a number of the provinces, this was a result of river-driving operations. Returns were received from 340 firms employing 31,225 workers, or 6,413 more than in the preceding month. A much smaller gain had been indicated at June 1, 1936, and the index, at 94.1, was then lower than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 109.1.

Mining.- The extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, except coal, showed heightened activity, while there was a moderate, seasonal falling-off in coal-mining. The operators making returns, numbering 411, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 70,133 as against 68,049 in their last return. Rather larger additions to staffs had been noted at the same date in 1936, but employment was then at a lower level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in work on telephones and telegraphs; 83 companies in the communications group reported 22,873 workers, or 730 more than at May 1. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of June of last year, when a smaller increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend was upward in transportation; shipping and stevedoring, steam railways and street railways and cartage showed greater activity. Data were received from 448 firms and divisional superintendents in this group with 104,071 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 102,166 at May 1. The increase was not so large as that indicated at June 1, 1936, but the index then was slightly lower than at the date under review, viz., 86.7.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important additions to staffs were shown in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; 1,131 employers reported a staff of 124,981 persons, as compared with 84,819 in the preceding month. This gain was decidedly greater than the usual seasonal advance between May 1 and June 1 in the years since 1920. The volume of employment in construction as a whole was larger than at June 1 in any other year since 1931, except 1934.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed the customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 473 firms employing 28,097 persons, as compared with 27,249 at May 1. Employment in this group was brisker than at the same date in 1936, when the indicated gains were on a smaller scale.

Trade.- Marked improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade, the increase in personnel considerably exceeding the average gain indicated at the beginning of June in the experience of the years since 1920. The 1,349 co-operating retailers and wholesalers reported 107,384 employees, or 2,485 more than in their last return. Larger advances had been shown at June 1, 1936, but the index then was a few points lower. Most of the increase at the date under review took place in retail stores.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while the course of employment since 1933 in several of the leading industries is depicted in Chart 3; the curves are plotted from the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in April showed marked improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 10.8 p.c. at Apr. 19, 1937, as compared with 11.8 p.c. at Mar. 15, 1937, and 13.6 p.c. at Apr. 27, 1936. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed numbered 1,451,330 at May 24, 1937, a decline of 253,712 as compared with May 25, 1936. There were approximately 11,387,000 insured persons in employment in Great Britain at May 24, an increase of 469,000 as compared with last year. These figures are exclusive of agricultural workers, but include other insured persons aged 16 to 64.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Further improvement in employment was reported between March and April in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; the gain of approximately 98,000 workers in April continued the succession of increases which have been shown each month, with only one exception, since February, 1936. Compared with April, 1936, there has been an increase of nearly 1,500,000 workers in these combined industries.

In addition to the improvement in factory employment, 13 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed some employment gains over the month interval. Substantial seasonal increases were shown in the private building construction, quarrying and non-metallic mining and dyeing and cleaning industries. Anthracite mining, crude petroleum producing and metal mining also reported substantial additions to their working forces. Smaller gains were registerdd in retail trade, public utilities, year-round hotels, brokerage and laundries. Bituminous coal mines reported a sharp decline in the number of workers, and wholesale trade and insurance companies reported small declines.

The increase of nearly 94,000 wage-earners, or 1.1 p.c., in factory employment raised the April index to 102.2, the highest point recorded since November, 1929. (Average 1923-25=100). The gains were concentrated, to some extent, in the durable goods group of industries, which showed increases of 2.4 p.c. in employment and 6.2 p.c. in payrolls over the month interval. Although a number of the nondurable goods industries reported additional workers, the group as a whole showed a decline of 0.1 p.c., due largely to seasonal recessions in the textile industries.

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York showed almost no change from April to May, adcording to the New York State Department of Labor, there being an increase of 0.1 p.c. which compared favourably with the decline usual at the time of year. There was seasonal curtailment in the clothing and millinery and textile industries, but gains were reported in the metal and machinery, food, tobacco, chemical and other divisions. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 89.6.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,690 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 313,290 persons in May, as compared with 316,979 in April, a seasonal decline of 1.2 p.c. The principal decreases were in the boot and shoe, leather, cotton and woollen and worsted divisions.

Illinois.- According to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,344 employers throughout the state, there was a contra-seasonal increase of 0.5 p.c. in employment between Mar. 15 and Apr. 15. Improvement was noted in the manufacturing division, but the tendency was slightly downward in the non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment stood at 88.4 in April, 1937, as compared with 77.6 in the same month of last year.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 106.6 in April, as compared with 105.4 in March, 1937, and 89.3 in April, 1936, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were declines in wood, leather, rubber, printing and publishing and some other industries, while metal, food and some other factories were busier.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
June 1, 1930	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
June 1, 1931	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
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	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1937.						
	100.0	8.1	29.1	42.5	11.6	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
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
June 1, 1930	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
June 1, 1931	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1937.	14.5	1.2	12.4	1.4	3.4	1.9	3.8	3.3

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
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
June 1, 1930	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
June 1, 1931	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1937.									
	100.0	55.1	2.9	6.4	2.1	9.5	11.5	2.6	9.9

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

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

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1937	May 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932
MANUFACTURING	55.1	117.9	113.8	103.4	98.4	93.2	80.0	86.0
Animal products - edible	2.4	137.8	125.6	127.2	120.6	115.8	110.4	106.3
Fur and products	.2	102.5	97.9	97.2	99.0	86.5	87.1	86.0
Leather and products	2.2	117.9	117.8	109.5	108.1	99.9	91.7	90.5
Boots and shoes	1.5	120.2	120.1	110.9	112.0	105.9	100.1	98.3
Lumber and products	4.7	95.2	83.5	81.1	75.6	71.1	56.4	64.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	88.8	72.8	74.7	68.1	61.9	45.8	51.3
Furniture	.7	89.2	88.3	80.4	72.4	73.1	66.5	77.4
Other lumber products	1.2	120.1	113.2	102.2	101.6	98.2	81.4	93.3
Musical instruments	.1	55.2	45.9	36.5	27.4	30.4	22.9	31.3
Plant products - edible	3.0	112.5	103.7	107.4	98.9	98.3	93.5	96.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	111.7	107.4	100.6	96.7	93.6	85.7	88.3
Pulp and paper	3.0	107.1	98.7	91.4	86.7	84.5	72.6	72.8
Paper products	1.0	133.0	133.0	117.8	109.7	105.7	97.1	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.3	110.5	110.1	106.7	105.5	101.7	99.4	105.3
Rubber products	1.3	108.9	104.6	96.5	91.3	96.3	76.2	86.4
Textile products	10.2	128.6	128.8	116.4	112.4	109.8	93.6	93.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	143.5	142.7	128.5	127.3	125.6	102.4	107.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	105.1	102.8	89.0	90.3	91.0	74.1	80.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	149.6	150.5	136.8	127.6	125.8	107.4	108.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	541.4	548.9	513.2	512.7	491.8	367.3	374.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	127.4	128.6	121.2	117.9	118.4	101.3	108.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	120.3	120.4	106.8	101.0	94.2	84.6	91.9
Other textile products	1.0	110.3	112.3	102.0	94.3	96.7	79.2	81.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	121.9	122.9	110.6	115.5	107.0	102.5	112.4
Tobacco	.8	99.4	101.7	92.7	104.1	99.7	98.2	107.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	154.3	154.3	136.8	130.1	116.6	107.9	119.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	161.9	157.3	138.1	118.8	121.4	100.2	78.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.2	155.7	154.6	141.9	131.0	123.5	111.1	114.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	99.6	89.7	86.0	77.9	73.5	51.9	83.1
Electric light and power	1.4	119.4	114.3	113.7	111.0	107.9	112.1	117.4
Electrical apparatus	1.8	143.8	138.7	123.3	108.1	103.5	84.0	109.9
Iron and steel products	13.4	111.5	109.4	90.9	86.2	77.1	61.7	69.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	144.1	141.0	104.3	104.0	92.2	53.4	58.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	129.5	128.3	102.7	90.1	78.9	62.8	78.6
Agricultural implements	.6	75.3	74.1	65.5	61.8	47.0	33.5	27.4
Land vehicles	5.8	104.4	103.4	90.8	86.9	78.8	68.4	73.8
Automobiles and parts	2.2	165.4	164.9	139.0	145.8	117.7	75.0	86.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	83.5	79.2	61.7	64.2	61.0	50.6	65.4
Heating appliances	.5	130.0	127.1	108.3	97.4	88.1	70.0	76.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	130.4	119.0	86.2	76.0	63.8	46.4	66.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	123.4	121.3	95.5	92.9	79.7	61.2	74.3
Other iron and steel products	1.9	111.1	109.1	88.8	83.7	79.1	63.4	75.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	157.1	151.9	130.1	121.3	111.0	81.0	78.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	153.0	146.2	137.6	134.6	134.5	121.9	123.3
Miscellaneous	.6	138.8	133.7	127.9	123.5	112.5	97.8	97.5
LOGGING	2.9	109.1	86.7	94.1	96.0	75.0	40.7	37.9
MINING	6.4	151.9	147.4	132.1	119.2	106.2	91.4	96.8
Coal	2.1	83.4	84.1	83.9	83.2	79.7	78.2	86.5
Metallic ores	3.4	308.4	296.5	252.6	216.7	175.2	135.9	133.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	143.5	131.5	109.5	92.8	91.3	65.3	74.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	85.6	82.9	80.0	79.2	78.0	83.2	94.1
Telegraphs	.5	98.5	93.9	89.5	89.4	85.5	81.7	98.0
Telephones	1.6	82.1	79.9	77.5	76.5	76.1	83.6	93.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	86.7	85.1	85.4	79.9	80.3	79.0	85.5
Street railways and cartage	2.4	118.1	117.4	115.8	111.3	110.4	113.4	113.1
Steam railways	5.6	76.3	74.9	74.5	70.4	71.4	67.8	77.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	93.1	89.7	95.8	83.6	83.6	89.1	91.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	105.2	71.4	87.0	89.5	116.7	67.8	92.9
Building	2.2	58.7	45.2	52.0	54.0	47.8	33.8	62.9
Highway	6.3	180.3	106.3	129.8	146.1	242.8	106.7	147.7
Railway	3.0	81.7	65.2	82.7	72.9	69.5	66.3	74.0
SERVICES	2.6	129.0	125.2	123.0	118.5	115.4	106.2	116.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	121.2	116.1	114.7	113.5	113.1	100.6	111.1
Professional	.2	128.0	128.0	129.3	125.5	119.0	118.6	129.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	142.1	139.6	135.3	125.1	118.2	111.5	121.9
TRADE	9.9	131.5	128.4	127.1	119.9	116.5	109.1	116.1
Retail	7.2	138.6	135.3	134.5	126.2	123.0	114.9	122.1
Wholesale	2.9	115.4	113.1	110.0	105.5	101.4	96.0	102.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	114.3	106.3	102.0	97.6	96.6	80.7	89.1

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	June 1 1937	May 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932
Maritime Provinces	-All Manufacturing	36.4	120.5	111.7	103.3	102.2	101.2	79.3	84.5
	Lumber products	5.3	105.0	83.4	92.3	90.8	87.0	46.2	57.8
	Pulp and paper	5.1	174.0	166.2	146.8	147.8	149.9	125.7	132.3
	Textile products	3.8	92.3	89.6	83.6	82.5	88.0	74.3	78.6
	Iron and steel	12.0	129.1	128.3	100.5	104.8	95.0	66.6	61.7
	Other manufactures	10.2	115.7	102.4	106.8	99.6	105.5	97.7	110.6
	Logging	4.1	163.3	119.0	96.2	106.2	123.7	52.0	43.6
	Mining	18.5	109.1	109.4	105.0	106.1	95.4	91.5	101.7
	Communications	2.1	88.0	85.2	86.6	83.2	81.8	82.1	94.3
	Transportation	9.0	68.2	92.0	61.0	60.3	60.2	75.3	84.7
	Construction	21.4	206.1	126.8	147.5	137.6	131.1	83.7	141.2
	Services	1.6	169.1	163.3	164.8	161.6	153.6	144.9	167.1
	Trade	6.9	127.8	122.1	118.6	112.0	111.0	99.5	108.1
Maritimes	-All Industries	100.0	122.0	110.7	103.4	101.6	98.4	82.8	96.4
Quebec	-All Manufacturing	61.6	119.3	114.9	103.7	97.9	94.4	82.1	88.9
	Lumber products	3.6	103.1	85.7	89.1	83.5	80.8	66.4	73.4
	Pulp and paper	7.9	108.0	101.2	96.1	90.3	87.9	79.7	78.6
	Textile products	17.6	141.4	141.7	124.2	119.2	116.0	94.6	102.1
	Iron and steel	10.7	102.6	99.3	82.9	73.0	68.5	59.5	69.5
	Other manufactures	21.8	121.5	116.4	107.5	103.4	100.1	91.0	98.4
	Logging	3.7	136.6	114.8	138.6	136.1	100.5	52.1	52.2
	Mining	3.7	260.0	246.9	177.3	137.8	131.9	96.5	92.4
	Communications	1.7	77.4	74.7	70.8	70.7	71.1	79.9	91.7
	Transportation	9.0	85.8	80.3	89.1	83.5	86.2	79.8	85.5
	Construction	10.6	86.3	59.7	63.8	60.2	60.1	52.1	73.9
	Services	2.2	114.0	109.4	108.0	102.9	98.8	97.0	102.4
	Trade	7.5	139.8	134.4	135.4	125.8	128.1	120.4	129.2
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	113.6	105.2	99.8	93.8	90.9	79.3	87.8
Ontario	-All Manufacturing	63.3	118.7	115.7	104.0	99.6	93.6	78.9	85.8
	Lumber products	4.0	83.9	72.9	69.5	67.9	67.5	53.5	65.9
	Pulp and paper	6.4	109.0	106.7	99.7	97.2	94.4	86.2	91.1
	Textile products	10.3	118.4	118.8	111.1	108.3	106.0	94.2	97.6
	Iron and steel	18.2	121.0	119.3	97.0	93.2	81.1	59.9	69.4
	Other manufactures	24.4	128.8	124.9	116.8	109.9	105.0	91.9	97.5
	Logging	1.7	83.7	49.2	67.7	71.8	51.1	28.6	18.4
	Mining	5.3	249.0	242.5	215.7	184.1	150.5	119.3	121.6
	Communications	2.0	82.8	80.4	76.5	75.9	75.7	81.4	92.0
	Transportation	6.8	86.6	82.4	82.8	77.2	78.1	75.4	84.3
	Construction	8.9	112.3	70.1	83.3	99.7	190.1	73.4	98.0
	Services	2.6	148.5	148.1	146.5	146.1	141.9	125.9	135.0
	Trade	9.4	137.8	135.4	134.3	128.7	123.6	115.5	121.8
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	118.8	111.2	104.7	101.6	104.4	81.6	89.9
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	32.7	109.8	105.8	101.0	94.9	89.5	85.7	89.9
	Lumber products	2.6	112.5	101.6	90.9	84.8	87.1	82.9	81.1
	Pulp and paper	2.9	95.9	96.1	92.3	89.4	83.9	86.3	90.4
	Textile products	2.5	143.2	141.6	124.1	114.1	114.2	96.7	103.7
	Iron and steel	10.9	85.9	83.4	79.7	76.4	71.0	71.9	74.7
	Other manufactures	13.8	137.4	131.5	127.4	118.7	110.6	101.8	108.6
	Logging	.3	20.9	37.7	17.1	73.5	52.3	17.1	22.0
	Mining	6.5	94.7	90.4	95.3	87.1	84.9	82.3	83.2
	Communications	2.7	89.9	86.6	84.7	86.2	82.6	85.7	98.4
	Transportation	19.8	92.0	89.2	90.7	84.1	83.6	81.5	84.8
	Construction	15.0	81.5	62.6	93.7	89.4	90.0	69.1	83.1
	Services	3.6	114.6	107.2	104.5	93.8	95.5	91.5	111.1
	Trade	19.4	115.8	113.4	113.0	105.5	101.5	97.5	103.8
Prairies	-All Industries	100.0	99.3	93.2	97.7	92.2	89.5	82.7	89.3
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	40.2	112.8	104.8	100.3	93.0	82.4	72.5	71.0
	Lumber products	13.9	100.3	95.7	88.1	75.4	61.0	50.9	52.3
	Pulp and paper	5.8	125.0	119.5	109.1	103.4	95.6	89.7	94.5
	Textile products	1.2	131.7	130.9	125.5	109.9	97.1	94.2	91.8
	Iron and steel	3.5	86.8	86.2	71.7	70.3	66.5	58.4	63.7
	Other manufactures	15.8	129.4	113.5	118.1	115.1	106.0	93.6	84.3
	Logging	8.5	110.6	101.5	90.4	82.7	66.4	44.5	47.7
	Mining	9.7	113.5	107.0	94.3	88.2	80.9	63.8	73.0
	Communications	3.2	110.2	106.7	104.7	99.8	94.3	96.0	102.7
	Transportation	11.7	95.2	90.7	94.3	87.7	83.3	86.3	92.1
	Construction	13.3	114.7	89.7	115.7	118.9	122.4	88.7	125.4
	Services	3.4	115.0	109.2	103.6	98.1	95.7	83.1	95.2
	Trade	10.0	133.0	132.4	123.1	115.3	106.1	96.2	104.1
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	112.2	103.4	102.2	96.6	89.1	76.2	83.7

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	June 1 1937	May 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933	June 1 1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.0	111.8	108.9	97.2	90.2	87.8	79.3	87.5
Plant products-Edible	3.9	112.4	110.1	111.6	109.6	106.9	103.2	100.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.4	107.6	109.0	103.6	101.6	99.1	96.8	104.6
Textiles	15.6	120.9	121.1	105.0	98.8	96.1	83.7	91.5
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	4.4	110.4	111.1	105.9	102.8	102.9	103.1	110.3
Iron and steel	16.1	101.1	96.8	82.2	69.4	66.6	57.3	67.7
Other manufactures	22.6	115.7	110.1	98.7	92.8	90.8	81.5	90.4
Communications	2.4	65.4	64.6	61.6	62.6	63.4	73.8	83.4
Transportation	8.9	94.6	93.0	100.1	93.7	93.1	92.1	98.8
Construction	6.1	61.9	48.5	42.6	38.3	46.0	47.9	84.4
Trade	12.2	134.4	127.4	129.1	120.3	121.0	116.0	123.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	105.2	101.1	93.7	87.2	86.3	80.6	91.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.9	106.4	102.3	98.3	96.3	98.1	96.1	106.3
Leather products	19.3	104.3	101.0	107.0	103.9	104.2	109.2	114.3
Other manufactures	43.6	107.4	102.8	94.2	92.8	95.3	90.0	102.5
Transportation	11.8	87.8	89.1	95.1	94.5	98.9	100.9	99.8
Construction	6.4	77.9	64.4	90.8	110.5	100.4	104.1	90.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.6	97.6	96.8	95.8	97.9	96.8	105.6
Toronto-Manufacturing	64.1	107.9	106.8	98.8	95.5	90.2	81.6	90.7
Plant products - edible	5.3	114.1	112.2	108.0	102.8	103.0	101.6	106.2
Printing and publishing	9.1	125.7	124.9	116.6	114.3	109.5	103.0	108.2
Textiles	11.5	95.9	96.7	89.3	90.1	87.8	83.0	86.0
Iron and steel	10.6	98.9	97.7	81.7	79.6	67.8	53.6	73.3
Other manufactures	27.6	111.1	109.3	104.3	98.5	93.7	83.7	92.9
Communications	2.6	67.3	67.0	64.2	66.4	68.8	74.6	84.8
Transportation	6.0	101.2	96.4	95.6	89.2	90.6	94.0	100.6
Construction	2.9	66.5	58.6	58.7	63.2	55.9	48.3	88.2
Trade	20.0	129.1	128.6	125.3	120.7	119.4	111.5	118.0
Toronto-All Industries	100.0	108.7	107.4	101.1	97.9	93.9	86.5	96.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.5	102.6	96.9	95.0	89.8	90.1	81.1	87.9
Lumber products	5.3	66.4	43.1	44.1	45.6	70.2	40.3	50.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	99.5	98.6	87.7	93.9	87.6	82.7	85.1
Other manufactures	26.0	117.8	114.9	118.7	102.9	99.3	95.0	104.1
Construction	13.1	136.0	115.2	148.3	156.1	143.7	97.1	127.3
Trade	18.5	133.8	131.9	135.2	121.7	111.4	108.3	111.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.8	106.6	108.2	103.5	102.4	91.1	100.9
Hamilton -Manufacturing	83.5	116.1	114.1	95.9	91.2	84.5	73.2	74.4
Textiles	16.0	92.0	94.4	87.0	85.4	87.7	77.0	76.9
Electrical apparatus	10.5	126.0	121.0	103.4	93.7	87.5	71.8	93.9
Iron and steel	33.2	121.4	118.3	87.0	82.2	70.2	57.2	52.7
Other manufactures	23.8	126.5	123.1	113.9	108.9	101.6	94.3	96.3
Construction	2.4	55.6	49.9	54.1	62.7	56.1	43.9	177.6
Trade	7.7	132.0	124.7	130.6	121.3	115.6	97.9	106.1
Hamilton -All Industries	100.0	114.2	111.9	97.6	93.5	86.7	75.6	84.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.4	166.6	167.3	132.5	134.7	114.5	79.8	94.2
Iron and steel	67.9	170.2	172.4	132.1	138.6	113.7	72.9	89.8
Other manufactures	16.5	153.0	148.4	134.1	120.4	117.5	107.7	112.6
Construction	2.6	57.0	50.2	31.8	26.7	20.2	25.2	14.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	153.1	152.9	123.2	123.5	107.1	78.9	91.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	51.0	105.8	101.9	98.2	93.9	87.4	84.5	87.6
Animal products - edible	6.0	137.5	131.7	121.9	128.1	115.0	108.2	106.8
Printing and publishing	5.2	98.4	98.7	96.6	97.2	104.4	102.4	106.6
Textiles	6.4	149.8	149.1	132.6	118.6	91.0	96.5	100.0
Iron and steel	19.5	87.2	83.4	80.8	75.3	120.0	97.9	104.4
Other manufactures	13.9	116.2	110.3	110.4	106.1	76.7	75.7	79.4
Transportation	10.0	82.4	81.6	74.6	72.1	73.3	71.6	78.4
Construction	2.4	36.2	29.1	40.3	37.6	25.7	21.6	42.2
Trade	28.5	99.0	97.8	97.1	92.6	88.5	85.1	91.3
Winnipeg -All Industries	100.0	96.5	93.5	90.9	87.0	81.9	79.4	85.2
Vancouver- Manufacturing	40.6	117.4	109.9	106.4	97.1	86.5	78.6	82.0
Lumber products	9.5	87.3	84.7	79.7	68.7	53.5	50.8	48.7
Other manufactures	31.1	131.2	121.3	118.6	110.2	101.9	91.6	96.6
Communications	7.0	106.7	105.1	104.3	99.4	93.9	94.9	101.5
Transportation	16.5	100.5	96.4	101.2	93.7	90.1	95.8	101.4
Construction	6.7	62.4	53.2	63.7	59.8	36.1	40.2	62.8
Services	6.4	115.5	109.7	101.9	98.0	96.0	80.2	89.5
Trade	22.6	138.2	137.6	128.1	120.4	109.5	98.3	106.2
Vancouver -All Industries	100.0	110.8	105.6	103.8	96.5	86.3	81.9	89.4

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.