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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

JULY

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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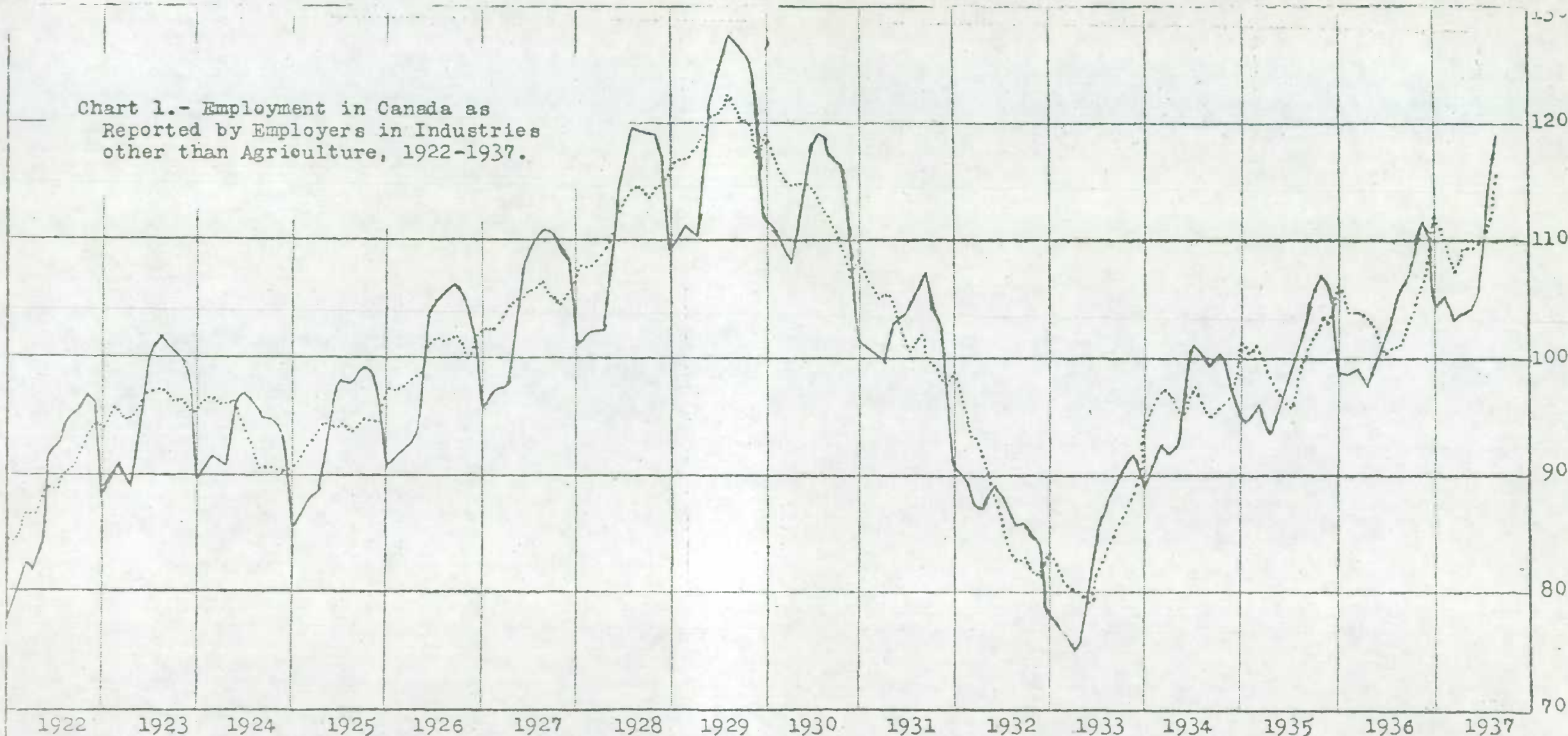
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OTTAWA

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.





THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA .. CANADA.

Issued July 30, 1937.

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

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The general industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,271 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,134,318 persons, as compared with 1,088,652 in the preceding month. This increase of 45,666 considerably exceeded that recorded at July 1, 1936, and was also decidedly greater than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding sixteen years for which statistics are available. Reflecting this advance, the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 114.3 at June 1, to 119.1 at the latest date; this was higher than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record except 1929. The index, when adjusted for seasonal variation, also increased, standing at 114.9 at July 1, compared with 112.6 at the beginning of June of the present year.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in the seventeen years for which data are available are as follows: 1937, 119.1; 1936, 104.6; 1935, 99.5; 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend at July 1; the most marked gains over June 1 were in food, lumber and pulp and paper factories. Logging, mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation, trade and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increase in each of these considerably exceeded the average gain indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1936. On the other hand, there were losses of a seasonal character in certain manufacturing industries, notably in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, while there was a minor decline in coal-mining. An analysis of the data by industries is given in some detail beginning on page 4.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 9,744, and their employees had aggregated 987,955, an increase of approximately 24,600 over their June 1, 1936, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in most of the main industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest percentage increases occurred in the Maritime Provinces, but, numerically, those in Quebec and Ontario were greater. The index number of employment in each of the economic areas was higher than at the same date of last year, or of most years of the record.

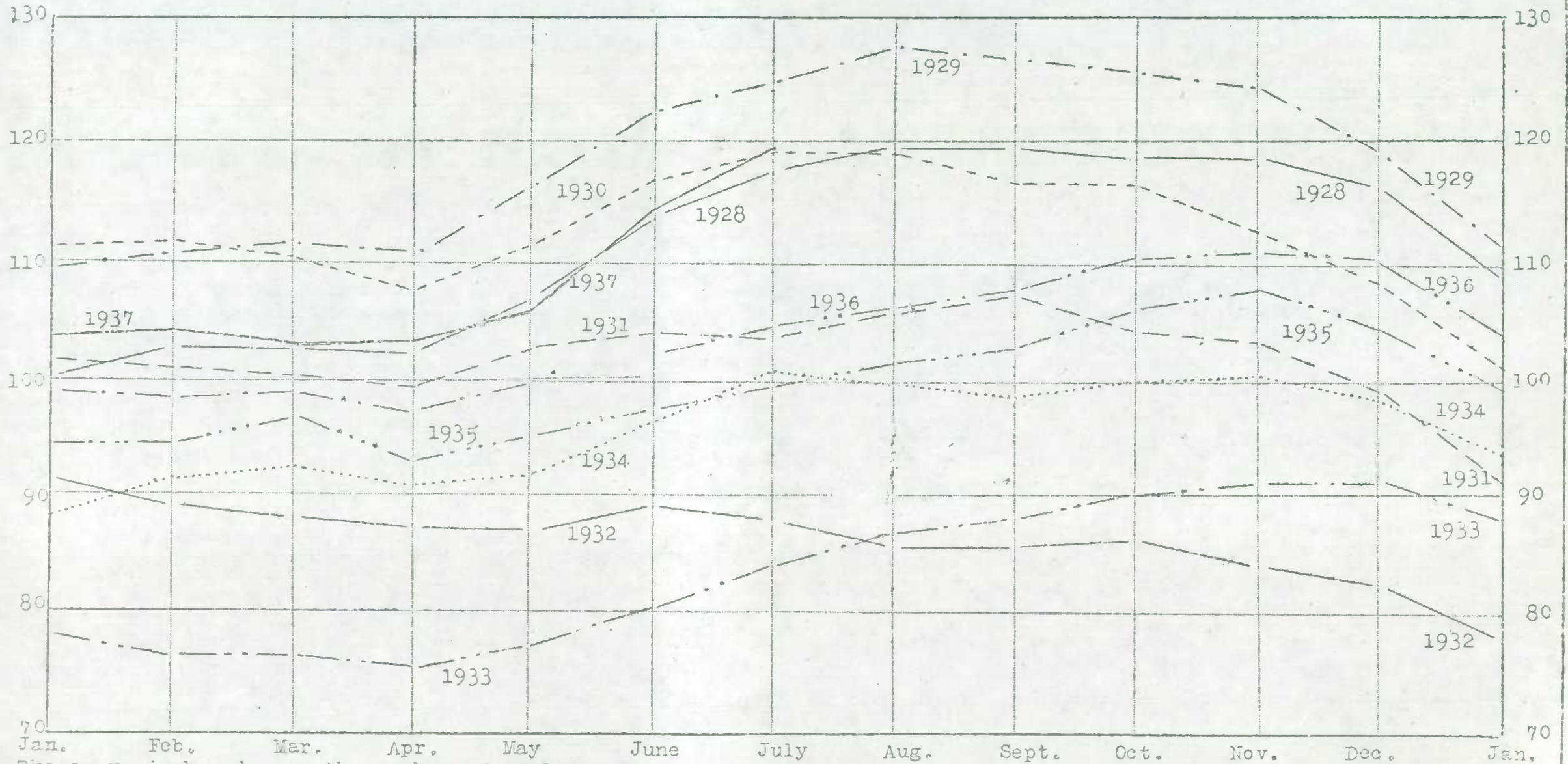
Employment statistics are now being separately prepared for each of the provinces in the Maritime and the Prairie areas; it is not possible to give the data by industries, nor for past months, but the general indexes for these provinces are shown in the text under the appropriate heading.

Maritime Provinces. Statements were tabulated from 723 firms employing 98,060 workers, as against 88,038 in the preceding month. This increase, which took place in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, brought the index to 135.8, or over 24 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1936, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller; in fact, the advance at the latest date was decidedly greater than that indicated at July 1 in any preceding year of the record except 1930. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also important additions to staffs in lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper mills, and in logging, mining, communications, railway and building construction and maintenance and services. On the other hand, animal food, chemical and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character.





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.





The following table shows index numbers for each of the Maritime Provinces in the months for which data have been prepared (1926=100):-

Province	Relative Weight	Index Numbers	
		July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.5	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	54.2	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	44.3	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	135.8	122.0

The 685 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1936, had reported 80,055 workers; as already stated, employment was then in less volume than at the date under review.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed further improvement in Quebec, there being increases in lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories; leather and textile plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, services, logging, transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity. In the last-named, the greatest gains were in work on the highways, although building and railway construction were also much busier. The general advance in this province during the month exceeded that indicated at July 1 in any other year of the record, except 1933, when the percentage gain was larger, although the number obtaining work was smaller. The forces of the 2,444 co-operating employers aggregated 328,614 persons, compared with 316,196 at June 1, or an addition of 12,418. Employment at the beginning of July was more active than in any other month since Dec. 1, 1929. Standing at 118.0 at the latest date, the index was over sixteen points higher than at July 1, 1936, when the 2,298 firms making returns had employed 281,041 persons, or some 5,000 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Activity continued to increase in Ontario, where the 4,538 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 475,745 employees, or 13,172 more than at June 1. Employment at July 1 in previous years has usually though not invariably advanced as compared with the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review was considerably above the average, and was also larger than that indicated at the same date in 1936, when the index was sixteen points lower. The improvement at July 1, 1937, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product factories, mining, transportation, services, trade and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the highway division. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker.

The 4,296 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1936, had reported 409,031 workers, as compared with 402,888 in the preceding month.

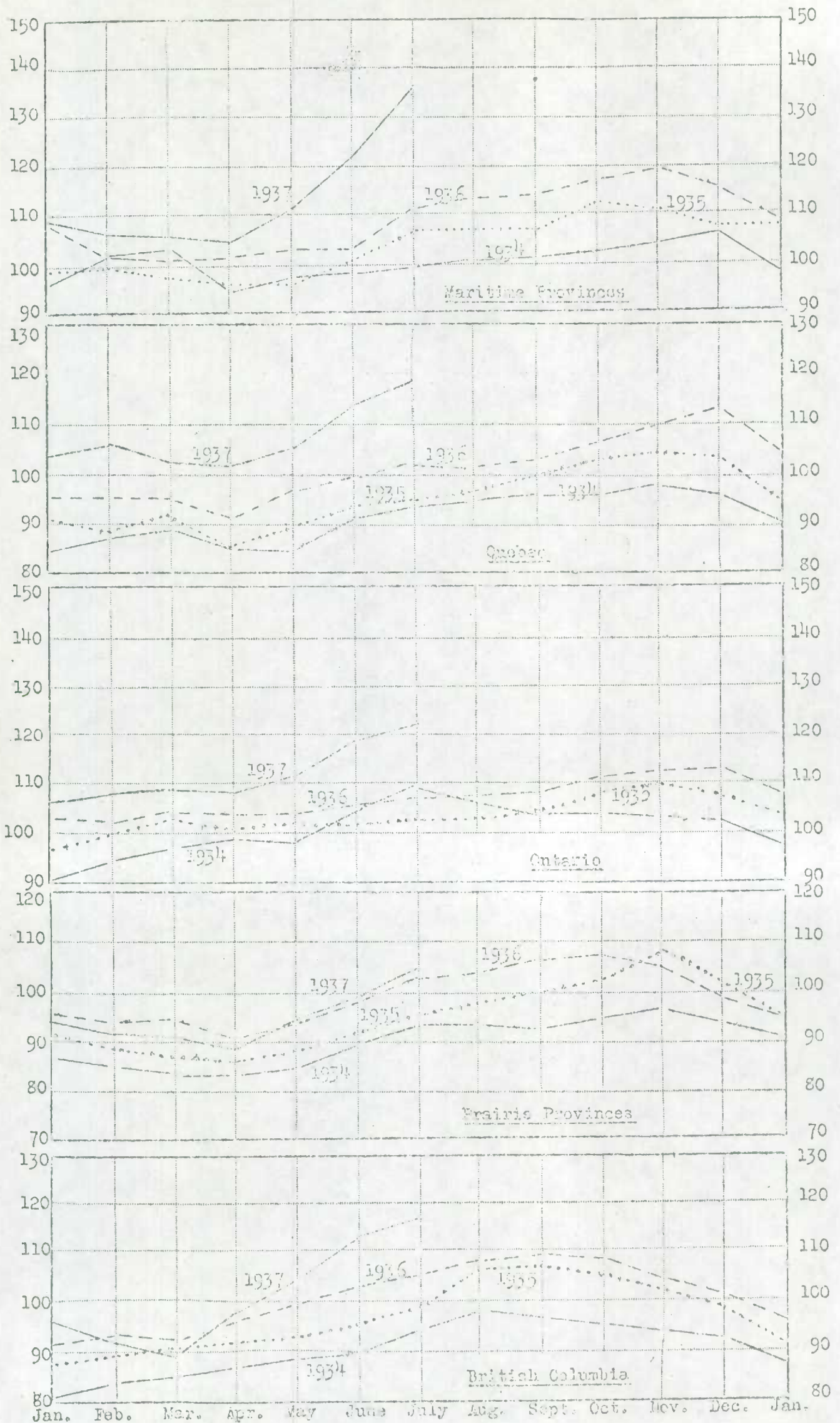
Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance work on the highways, but railway and building construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named took place largely in the food, electric light and power and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker. Data were compiled from 1,469 employers with an aggregate staff of 132,494 workers at July 1, as against 126,535 in their last return. This gain of 5,959 workers decidedly exceeded the average increase at July 1 in the last sixteen years. The index, at 104.0 at the date under review, compared favourably with that of 101.9 at July 1, 1936, when the 1,415 co-operating firms reported 129,134 employees, as compared with 123,756 at June 1, 1936. The following shows the employment index numbers in each of the provinces in this area as at June 1 and July 1, 1937, (1926=100):-

Province	Relative Weight	Index Numbers	
		July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	46.3	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	21.9	110.2	103.9
Alberta	31.8	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	104.0	99.3





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.







British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 117.1, or more than twelve points higher than at July 1 of last year. A total working force of 99,405 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,097 firms whose data were received, and who had 95,310 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of animal food and lumber products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1937, and metallic ore mining, communications, transportation, building and highway construction and trade also reported considerable improvement, while curtailment was indicated in coal-mining. As already stated, the employment situation was better than at the same date in 1936, being also more favourable than in the summer of other years since 1929. The 1,050 establishments reporting for July 1, 1936, had employed 88,694 men and women, an increase of 2,195 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in the last few years; the curves are plotted from the indexes in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Seven of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was seasonally downward in Windsor. The largest gains were in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Employment in each of these eight cities was better than at July 1 in any of the preceding five years.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a moderate advance from the preceding month, mainly in services, transportation and construction. On the other hand, manufacturing and trade were slacker; within the former, leather, food and textile plants reported lowered activity. A combined working force of 158,509 men and women were indicated by the 1,405 co-operating employers, who had 158,048 workers at June 1. A small decrease had been noted at July 1, 1936, when 1,327 firms had employed 140,177 persons; the index was then several points lower, standing at 93.5 as compared with 105.5 at the latest date.

Quebec.- A further increase was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 179 firms with 14,204 employees, compared with 13,569 in the preceding month. Employment in services, manufacturing and construction advanced, while other industries showed little general change. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1936, a general decline having then been shown by the 172 employers whose data were received, and whose payrolls aggregated 12,570.

Toronto.- There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when construction and trade were brisker. Little change on the whole was shown in other divisions. The 1,540 establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 949 workers to 136,277 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,462 co-operating firms had increased their working forces by 457 persons, to 124,560; the July 1, 1936, index stood at 101.4, compared with 109.5 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 204 employers with 15,249 persons on their paylists, or 402 more than in the preceding month. There were general increases in manufacturing and construction, while trade was also slightly more active. A smaller gain had been indicated at July 1, 1936, when 190 establishments had reported 14,401 employees. Employment then was quieter than at the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further advance in Hamilton, where 658 workers were added to the forces of the 289 concerns furnishing information, bringing them to 37,478 at the beginning of July, 1937. Manufacturing reported improvement, notably in the food, textile and electrical appliance divisions, while other industries showed little general change. For July 1 of last year 284 returns were tabulated showing a combined working force of 31,972 men and women; activity was then at a lower level.

In Windsor, a decline of 449 was reported in the staffs of the 178 co-operating employers, who had 20,458 in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in iron and steel plants, while construction afforded more employment. The index was considerably higher than at July 1, 1936, when a much larger contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 170 establishments furnishing data had then included 15,348 employees.







Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered moderate advances, those in the first-named occurring mainly in iron and steel and food factories. An aggregate working force of 42,525 persons was reported by the 482 co-operating firms; this was 1,163 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a smaller number of persons, and the index of employment then was lower, standing at 92.7, as compared with 99.2 at July 1, 1937. The reports tabulated at the beginning of July last summer, numbering 476, had shown a staff of 39,861 men and women.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 450 establishments employing 37,069 workers, as against 35,760 in the preceding month. There were increases in all groups except manufacturing, which showed little general change; the gains in transportation and construction were most pronounced. Expansion on a smaller scale had been recorded by the 432 concerns making returns for July 1, 1936, whose employees had numbered 34,042. Employment was then in smaller volume than at the latest date.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing at July 1 showed a further substantial increase, which however, was rather smaller than that indicated at the same date of 1936; in nine of the preceding sixteen years for which data are available, the trend in factory work had been upward at the beginning of July, while in the remaining seven years curtailment had been noted. The 5,977 establishments making returns at the latest date reported 604,936 employees, as compared with 599,366 at June 1. The unadjusted index rose from 117.9 in the preceding month to 119.0 at July 1, 1937, while the seasonally-corrected index also showed an advance, from 114.7 at June 1, to 115.9 at the date under review; both crude and adjusted indexes were higher than at July 1 in any other year since 1920, except 1929.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1937, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, leather, iron and steel and textile plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named.

At July 1 in the years for which data are available, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:- 1937, 119.0; 1936, 104.7; 1935, 98.5; 1934, 93.8; 1933, 83.0; 1932, 85.4; 1931, 97.2; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 120.3; 1928, 113.1; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 103.1; 1925, 96.4; 1924, 94.9; 1923, 101.3; 1922, 91.1 and 1921, 87.6.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1936, had numbered 5,749, and their employees had aggregated 529,292, which was an increase of 6,750 over the preceding month.

Logging.- There was a considerable increase in employment in logging, 4,472 persons being added to the staffs of the 339 reporting firms, who employed 35,694 at July 1; the advance was mainly due to river-driving operations in Quebec. A slight general decline had been recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index was many points lower.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 419 mine operators with 70,960 employees, as compared with 70,259 in their last report. A slight seasonal loss occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 153.6, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of July, 1936, although the increase over the preceding month had then been on a rather larger scale.

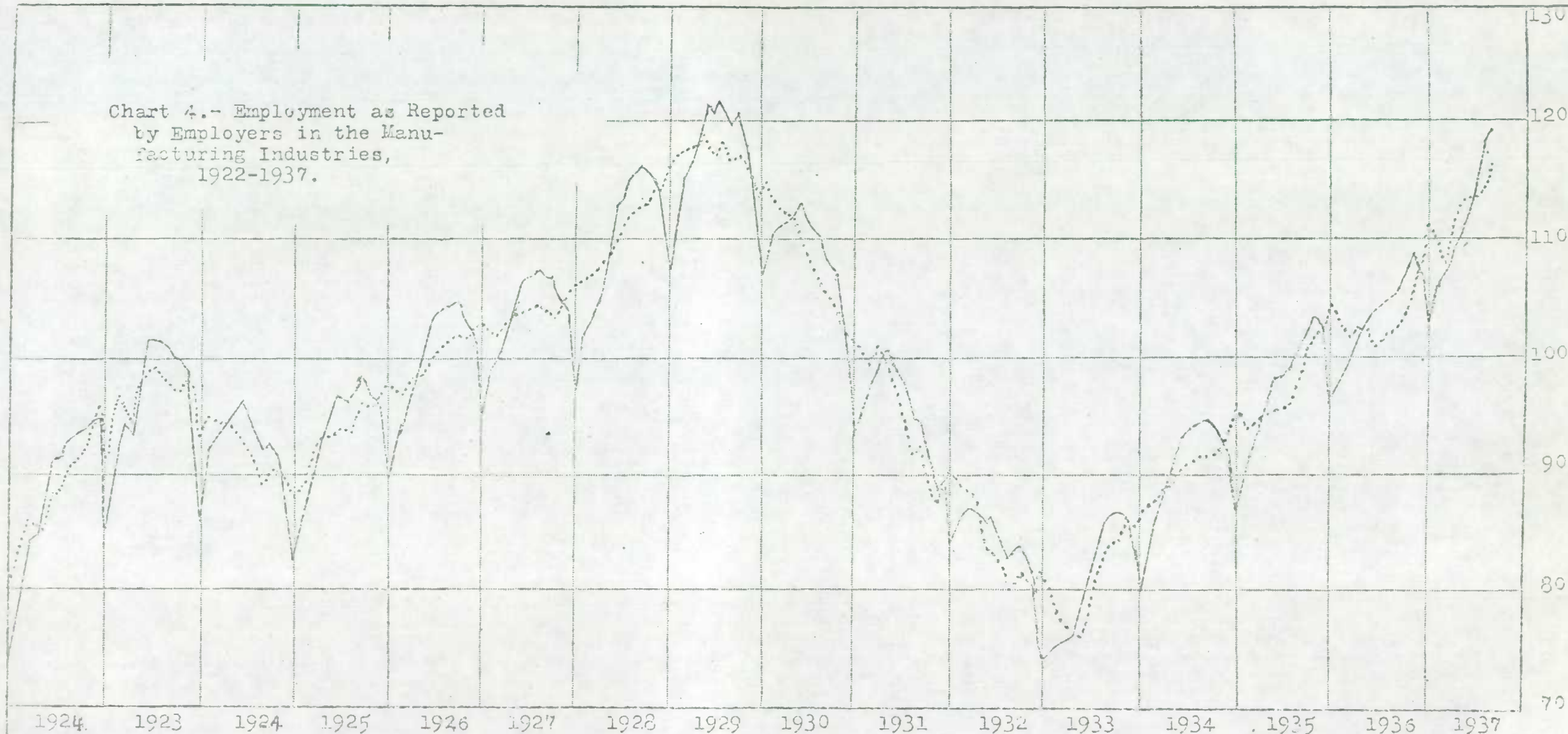
Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being gains in street and electric railway operation and cartage, in steam railway operation and in shipping; 454 employers reported a combined working force of 107,471 persons, as against 104,210 at June 1. Employment was in greater volume than at July 1, 1936, when the indicated additions to staffs had been on a smaller scale.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 23,501 persons on their payrolls, compared with 22,873 at June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A similar gain, on the whole, had been recorded at July 1, 1936, but the index of employment in this division was then several points lower.





Chart 4.- Employment as Reported  
by Employers in the Manu-  
facturing 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.





Construction and Maintenance.-- Further marked increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,170 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 152,703 employees, or 27,686 more than at the beginning of June, 1937. In highway construction over 19,900 additional hands were reported by the co-operating employers, while there were also substantial gains in building and railway construction and maintenance. Employment in construction as a whole was brisker than at the beginning of July of last year, owing to improvement in the highway and building divisions.

Services.-- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 477 employers with 29,986 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,116 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the advance, which was on a slightly smaller scale than that noted at July 1, 1936; however, the index then was lower by some six points.

Trade.-- Wholesale and retail trade both reported considerably greater activity, the general gain exceeding that noted, on the average, from June to July in the experience of the years since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 1,352 firms having 109,067 employees, as against 107,589 at the beginning of June, 1937. Employment as reported by the larger establishments throughout the Dominion was more active than at the same date last summer, or of any other year for which statistics are available.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment at May 24 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with Apr. 19; among insured workers, aged 16-64 (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.9 at May 24, 1937, as compared with 10.8 at Apr. 19, 1937, and 12.8 at May 25, 1936. These percentages include those temporarily unemployed. It was estimated that at May 24, 1937, the number of insured persons at work in Great Britain, exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,387,000. This was 7,000 less than in the preceding month, but 469,000 more than at May 25, 1936; the decline as compared with Apr. 19, is accounted for by the London omnibus dispute. Recent press reports state that the registered unemployed at June 21, 1937, numbered 1,356,598, a decrease of 346,978 compared with June 22, 1936. The total persons employed, exclusive of those in agriculture, numbered 11,517,000; this was 130,000 more than at May 24, 1937, and 584,000 more than at June 22, 1936.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment and payrolls continued to expand from April to May in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; based on reports received from employers, it was estimated that 77,000 workers were returned to employment over the month interval in the industries surveyed, and that weekly payrolls were nearly \$5,200,000 greater than in the preceding month. These gains continue the virtually unbroken succession of monthly increases which have been reported since the earlier months of 1936. Comparisons of employment and payrolls in these combined industries in May, 1937, with May, 1936, show an increase of more than 1,450,000 workers over the year interval, and an increase of nearly \$70,000,000 in weekly payrolls.

The gain of 0.1 p.c. in factory employment, while not pronounced, is significant because it is contra-seasonal. The factory employment index based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 102.2 in May, 1937, when it was at the highest level registered in any month since November, 1929; over May of last year, a gain of 13.8 p.c. was indicated. While 50 of the 89 manufacturing industries reported improvement, the majority of the industries reporting increases were in the durable goods group.

Massachusetts.-- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,690 establishments showed that they employed 303,705 persons in June, as compared with 313,929 in May, a seasonal decrease of 3.3 p.c. Employment in June, 1937, was more active than in the same month in 1936.

Illinois.-- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from 6,304 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises show a seasonal increase of 0.2 p.c. in employment between May and June; the index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) rose from 79.2 in June, 1936, to 89.7 in June, 1937, when it was higher than in any month of the last five years.

Wisconsin.-- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 105.3 in May, compared with 106.6 in April, 1937, and 90.7 in May, 1936. The metal and paper groups reported increases, but wood, textile, food and some other factories were slacker.







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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
July 1, 1932	83.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	93.8	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
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1937.  
 100.0            8.6            29.0            41.9            11.7            8.8

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
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
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
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8

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

14.0      1.3      12.0      1.3      3.3      1.8      3.7      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	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.2	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
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	105.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4

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

100.0      53.3      3.1      6.3      2.1      9.5      13.5      2.6      9.6

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





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1937	June 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934	July 1 1933	July 1 1932
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	53.3	119.0	117.9	104.7	98.5	93.8	83.0	85.4
Animal products - edible	2.4	142.3	137.8	134.4	125.7	132.7	130.2	114.7
Fur and products	.2	105.1	102.5	97.1	96.8	89.4	95.8	84.6
Leather and products	2.0	113.6	117.9	106.0	102.8	95.4	94.0	86.5
Boots and shoes	1.4	115.4	120.2	106.3	105.5	99.7	101.5	93.6
Lumber and products	4.7	99.4	95.2	86.8	80.8	74.7	63.7	64.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	94.8	88.8	81.3	75.8	68.1	55.2	54.7
Furniture	.7	89.3	89.2	81.8	73.3	72.5	69.1	71.2
Other lumber products	1.2	121.9	120.1	108.2	102.4	97.1	85.7	91.0
Musical instruments	.1	56.4	55.2	44.7	35.1	33.0	22.0	29.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	119.4	112.5	112.7	103.3	107.0	97.2	100.5
Pulp and paper products	6.1	113.7	111.7	102.4	96.6	95.8	86.4	87.9
Pulp and paper	2.9	110.5	107.1	95.0	87.8	88.9	74.5	73.7
Paper products	1.0	135.4	133.0	120.6	108.8	105.2	98.5	96.7
Printing and publishing	2.2	110.3	110.5	105.8	104.2	101.9	98.5	104.0
Rubber products	1.2	109.2	108.9	97.3	91.8	95.0	79.8	86.2
Textile products	9.6	126.0	128.6	115.9	110.4	107.5	95.6	96.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	140.3	143.5	131.1	125.3	122.0	103.9	103.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	105.4	105.1	94.5	87.5	90.2	75.4	79.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	141.7	149.6	135.4	130.4	114.7	108.5	99.4
Silk and silk goods	.9	523.1	541.4	507.8	502.8	481.7	377.5	363.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	127.6	127.4	122.3	118.8	118.2	108.5	107.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	118.3	120.3	104.4	98.5	93.3	86.4	89.1
Other textile products	.9	103.1	110.3	95.7	89.7	90.2	77.9	77.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	122.9	121.9	111.6	117.5	109.5	106.6	112.0
Tobacco	.7	100.2	99.4	93.6	106.3	99.7	102.3	106.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	154.1	154.3	137.9	129.5	123.3	112.6	118.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	146.0	161.9	129.6	103.1	112.2	91.3	82.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	154.6	155.7	139.5	132.0	121.0	111.3	109.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	101.5	99.6	87.9	81.2	75.6	57.0	78.2
Electric light and power	1.4	124.0	119.4	118.3	113.5	109.5	110.0	117.4
Electrical apparatus	1.8	149.2	143.8	128.4	110.6	103.1	85.5	109.0
Iron and steel products	12.7	111.1	111.5	89.3	83.4	74.2	62.4	68.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	142.8	144.1	104.6	100.7	85.7	65.1	61.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	133.2	129.5	105.6	91.2	80.5	63.9	77.6
Agricultural implements	.6	76.6	75.3	63.1	59.6	42.5	38.9	28.1
Land vehicles	5.5	102.6	104.4	86.4	82.7	75.1	66.6	72.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	160.3	165.4	124.2	131.0	105.4	73.8	87.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	82.2	83.5	64.1	58.5	51.9	37.7	62.4
Heating appliances	.5	133.0	130.0	108.2	98.3	85.8	68.2	72.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	130.0	130.4	87.5	76.1	63.5	50.1	63.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	123.4	123.4	92.2	91.3	84.7	63.3	69.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	111.9	111.1	90.3	81.8	76.9	64.7	72.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	161.3	157.1	135.1	122.6	111.4	87.0	78.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	155.5	153.0	142.2	138.1	137.3	125.4	123.6
Miscellaneous	.6	144.8	138.8	132.3	123.8	116.0	98.7	99.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.1	125.0	109.1	93.4	82.2	86.3	49.5	34.2
<b>MINING</b>	6.3	153.6	151.9	134.1	121.5	107.0	93.1	95.0
Coal	2.0	83.3	83.4	83.6	81.9	78.7	76.6	83.2
Metallic ores	3.4	312.9	308.4	258.0	223.2	179.7	142.0	132.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	146.3	143.5	115.1	101.7	93.7	73.2	76.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.1	88.0	85.6	82.4	80.8	80.1	84.0	93.1
Telegraphs	.5	99.9	98.5	94.7	92.4	89.3	83.6	95.3
Telephones	1.6	84.7	82.1	79.1	77.7	77.7	84.1	92.7
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	9.5	89.4	86.7	87.1	82.7	82.6	80.5	85.9
Street railways and cartage	2.4	120.1	118.1	117.5	114.2	112.0	113.4	114.0
Steam railways	5.5	78.1	76.3	76.0	72.5	73.1	69.8	77.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	100.6	93.1	98.7	89.9	89.5	89.9	90.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	13.5	128.5	105.2	97.4	101.1	140.6	78.2	93.3
Building	2.5	69.6	58.7	51.3	57.3	52.2	39.0	59.1
Highway	7.8	232.7	180.3	147.7	170.2	310.0	129.2	149.7
Railway	3.2	89.9	81.7	97.5	81.5	73.0	71.1	77.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.6	137.5	129.0	131.7	123.6	119.7	111.5	119.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	134.6	121.2	128.7	122.2	121.3	109.3	118.2
Professional	.2	129.2	128.0	131.4	122.8	117.7	113.1	130.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	144.3	142.1	136.7	126.0	117.5	114.5	119.5
<b>TRADE</b>	9.6	133.4	131.5	127.3	122.1	119.1	111.8	115.4
Retail	7.0	140.6	138.6	134.4	128.9	126.5	118.1	121.8
Wholesale	2.6	117.1	115.4	111.0	106.4	102.0	97.2	100.8
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	119.1	114.3	104.5	99.5	101.0	84.5	88.7

1) The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns 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	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<u>Maritime-Provinces</u> - All Manufacturing	32.8	121.1	120.5	104.2	101.7	99.9	84.4	83.7
Lumber products	5.1	112.9	105.0	99.7	97.0	96.5	64.3	64.6
Pulp and paper	4.8	180.7	174.0	156.1	138.2	156.1	133.7	127.7
Textile products	3.4	92.9	92.3	83.4	83.7	89.0	76.2	77.0
Iron and steel	10.5	126.0	129.1	101.5	100.4	91.4	74.2	65.5
Other manufactures	9.0	113.9	115.7	101.9	101.9	96.9	93.4	102.7
Logging	4.3	192.4	163.3	89.7	123.2	139.7	52.5	41.9
Mining	16.7	109.9	109.1	107.3	100.8	96.6	91.0	97.1
Communications	2.1	94.7	88.0	93.1	88.0	85.4	82.2	94.7
Transportation	8.1	68.4	68.2	63.8	62.0	61.8	76.9	80.1
Construction	27.9	298.6	206.1	197.4	177.0	138.8	120.3	153.3
Services	1.8	212.7	169.1	201.2	186.4	176.0	159.9	196.4
Trade	6.3	128.9	127.8	121.8	115.8	113.6	103.0	108.0
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	100.0	135.8	122.0	111.7	106.7	100.4	89.9	96.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Manufacturing	59.7	120.2	119.3	105.0	98.1	95.3	84.9	87.8
Lumber products	3.7	109.6	103.1	97.7	90.7	93.3	79.0	74.8
Pulp and paper	7.9	111.2	108.0	97.4	92.1	92.4	81.3	82.3
Textile products	16.7	138.9	141.4	125.4	116.4	113.6	97.9	98.8
Iron and steel	10.4	103.0	102.6	81.9	71.8	67.9	60.3	67.9
Other manufactures	21.0	122.9	121.5	108.9	104.6	100.5	93.2	96.8
Logging	4.8	187.4	136.6	137.3	105.7	128.0	60.6	52.2
Mining	3.5	256.3	260.0	184.6	150.8	136.0	101.2	93.7
Communications	1.7	78.7	77.4	71.5	72.0	72.3	79.7	90.6
Transportation	9.0	88.9	85.8	88.7	85.5	85.8	78.9	86.2
Construction	11.8	99.9	86.3	69.7	68.4	71.4	63.4	69.3
Services	2.3	120.7	114.0	114.4	110.3	103.8	100.6	106.8
Trade	7.2	139.7	139.8	136.3	125.8	129.7	123.4	128.8
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	118.0	113.6	101.6	94.8	94.1	83.0	86.0
<u>Ontario</u> - All Manufacturing	62.1	119.7	118.7	104.8	99.0	92.8	81.1	84.5
Lumber products	4.1	88.7	83.9	76.8	73.0	69.6	60.2	66.2
Pulp and paper	6.2	110.1	109.0	101.2	96.7	94.5	85.8	88.4
Textile products	9.7	115.5	118.4	109.5	106.7	102.9	95.1	95.3
Iron and steel	17.5	120.2	121.0	94.3	89.2	76.5	60.8	67.3
Other manufactures	24.6	132.0	128.8	119.6	111.1	107.3	95.7	97.5
Logging	1.5	79.8	83.7	79.3	60.5	58.4	46.9	18.9
Mining	5.3	254.3	249.0	217.5	188.6	153.9	127.8	123.8
Communications	1.9	83.0	82.8	76.8	75.8	76.2	81.6	90.7
Transportation	6.8	88.5	86.6	83.9	79.7	81.3	77.5	86.1
Construction	10.4	135.6	112.3	89.8	111.9	243.3	82.2	99.3
Services	2.6	153.1	148.5	150.2	146.3	141.7	129.7	132.4
Trade	9.4	140.8	137.8	133.7	132.1	128.0	118.2	120.7
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	122.2	118.8	106.2	102.7	109.9	85.0	89.2
<u>Prairie-Provinces</u> - All Manufacturing	31.8	111.8	109.8	102.7	96.8	89.6	85.7	90.5
Lumber products	2.4	111.5	112.5	94.6	94.3	89.8	84.4	79.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	96.5	95.9	92.2	87.8	82.4	85.4	88.5
Textile products	2.4	139.9	143.2	118.4	116.2	114.3	99.9	97.8
Iron and steel	10.5	86.7	85.9	79.9	76.7	70.5	69.1	75.2
Other manufactures	13.7	143.0	137.4	133.2	121.8	111.8	104.8	112.0
Logging	.2	13.4	20.9	10.8	52.1	43.2	16.3	13.7
Mining	6.4	97.0	94.7	94.2	92.0	83.0	80.5	80.4
Communications	2.8	95.3	89.9	92.4	89.6	87.3	88.9	96.9
Transportation	19.2	93.8	92.0	93.6	87.7	86.0	83.6	85.2
Construction	16.9	96.4	81.5	106.8	99.5	110.0	75.1	88.9
Services	3.9	130.1	114.6	123.2	105.0	106.0	103.7	117.9
Trade	18.8	117.5	115.8	112.9	107.5	102.3	100.0	103.6
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	100.0	104.0	99.3	101.9	96.3	94.1	85.0	90.5
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Manufacturing	39.3	114.8	112.8	105.4	96.6	93.8	83.6	75.9
Lumber products	13.4	101.5	100.3	88.4	78.1	58.3	52.2	51.5
Pulp and paper	5.5	123.6	125.0	113.5	103.2	97.6	89.9	90.6
Textile products	1.1	126.8	131.7	114.9	105.5	102.7	81.3	100.5
Iron and steel	3.3	86.2	86.8	71.9	68.6	65.3	58.3	65.1
Other manufactures	16.0	134.6	129.4	131.7	123.3	141.4	125.6	100.1
Logging	8.1	110.7	110.6	77.5	77.2	67.1	45.9	34.6
Mining	9.3	114.4	113.5	96.8	93.2	79.6	63.8	72.0
Communications	3.2	115.8	110.2	108.9	104.0	99.8	98.3	103.2
Transportation	12.3	104.1	95.2	100.9	93.9	90.3	90.7	92.2
Construction	14.7	132.0	114.7	116.3	121.4	115.6	89.4	119.6
Services	3.3	118.3	115.0	109.3	98.2	98.4	85.1	98.2
Trade	9.8	135.3	133.0	124.6	116.6	109.0	97.2	103.4
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	117.1	112.2	104.8	99.5	94.1	81.8	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	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	66.0	110.4	111.8	96.2	89.3	87.3	80.3	85.3
Plant products - edible	3.8	109.7	112.4	113.7	107.1	104.9	99.9	100.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	106.5	107.6	102.3	99.6	101.3	95.6	104.8
Textiles	15.1	117.0	120.9	101.9	96.0	93.1	83.0	86.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	110.0	110.4	105.6	108.2	107.3	105.7	111.3
Iron and steel	16.1	101.0	101.1	80.0	68.2	65.5	59.6	66.6
Other manufactures	22.3	114.8	115.7	99.2	92.8	91.0	83.4	87.2
Communications	2.5	66.2	65.4	62.4	63.6	64.4	73.4	82.1
Transportation	9.3	98.8	94.6	95.8	95.1	93.4	90.7	99.8
Construction	6.8	69.0	61.9	50.7	38.1	51.0	49.4	63.7
Trade	12.0	133.1	134.4	129.1	119.7	122.5	118.9	123.7
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	105.5	105.2	95.5	86.8	86.7	81.5	88.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	61.5	109.0	106.4	97.0	97.0	95.0	96.1	104.2
Leather products	18.1	102.4	104.3	104.5	102.6	99.8	111.0	110.5
Other manufactures	43.4	111.9	107.4	93.6	94.5	92.7	89.2	101.2
Transportation	11.6	90.6	87.8	91.4	95.4	97.9	99.6	110.5
Construction	7.8	98.7	77.3	73.3	130.3	100.3	99.6	80.2
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	106.4	101.6	94.5	99.0	98.1	93.4	104.8
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	63.5	107.8	107.9	99.3	93.8	89.9	82.7	88.4
Plant products - edible	5.3	115.4	114.1	108.4	101.8	105.1	102.4	102.2
Printing and publishing	9.1	126.1	125.7	116.8	112.7	103.1	102.4	107.0
Textiles	10.8	91.3	95.9	86.4	85.2	84.5	83.7	84.1
Iron and steel	10.6	100.1	98.9	81.8	75.8	69.3	56.0	68.4
Other manufactures	27.7	112.2	111.1	106.7	99.3	93.9	85.1	91.5
Communications	2.6	68.1	67.3	64.5	65.5	68.4	74.7	83.0
Transportation	6.0	102.1	101.2	93.7	92.8	92.3	92.8	100.7
Construction	3.1	71.6	66.5	60.7	65.5	57.9	48.3	81.9
Trade	20.4	132.1	129.1	125.2	124.1	120.9	113.3	117.1
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.5	108.7	101.4	97.7	94.1	87.7	94.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	47.2	104.7	102.6	99.4	93.6	91.1	80.9	86.7
Lumber products	5.3	68.1	66.4	64.2	62.3	75.8	77.0	50.0
Pulp and paper	15.6	98.8	99.5	94.0	90.7	89.4	65.9	82.7
Other manufactures	26.3	122.1	117.8	116.2	107.1	97.9	93.6	103.3
Construction	14.1	150.3	136.0	144.2	161.3	136.5	107.6	125.3
Trade	18.3	134.9	133.3	134.9	121.3	115.1	107.1	109.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	114.9	111.8	110.0	106.2	102.4	91.5	99.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.8	118.7	116.1	98.1	92.0	84.8	75.0	77.9
Textiles	16.1	94.5	92.0	89.5	88.1	87.9	78.4	79.1
Electrical apparatus	10.7	130.6	126.0	104.1	93.4	86.3	71.5	98.3
Iron and steel	32.8	121.9	121.4	92.5	82.5	70.6	62.3	56.2
Other manufactures	24.2	131.3	126.5	111.5	109.1	102.5	92.6	100.5
Construction	2.3	52.9	55.6	49.7	52.8	60.2	44.6	116.2
Trade	7.5	131.2	132.0	129.2	123.5	119.7	99.2	107.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	116.3	114.2	99.4	93.9	87.5	77.2	84.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	82.5	159.3	166.6	119.2	121.9	105.6	82.1	92.4
Iron and steel	65.5	160.7	170.2	113.0	121.8	100.0	74.9	87.1
Other manufactures	17.0	153.9	153.0	141.9	122.5	126.1	111.5	114.6
Construction	4.1	89.9	57.0	34.6	26.3	32.6	21.8	14.7
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	149.8	153.1	113.0	113.4	100.6	80.5	89.6
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	50.9	108.5	105.8	98.7	94.0	86.9	84.3	88.7
Animal products - edible	6.2	145.5	137.5	129.8	130.2	120.4	110.6	114.0
Printing and publishing	5.2	100.8	98.4	96.6	95.5	105.1	102.1	106.5
Textiles	6.1	145.7	149.8	132.0	122.5	88.8	94.5	97.7
Iron and steel	19.3	89.0	87.2	79.3	74.1	120.4	102.0	98.2
Other manufactures	14.1	121.5	116.2	112.4	107.3	75.4	74.9	81.4
Transportation	10.1	85.9	82.4	78.5	78.7	76.7	74.8	78.1
Construction	2.6	40.3	36.2	46.3	52.6	36.0	20.3	56.0
Trade	28.3	101.0	99.0	97.2	93.1	87.8	87.8	92.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	99.2	96.5	92.7	89.1	82.7	80.3	87.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39.0	116.9	117.4	106.8	101.6	88.8	80.8	82.7
Lumber products	9.2	88.3	87.3	75.6	78.4	53.7	52.2	46.8
Other manufactures	29.8	130.0	131.2	121.0	112.3	104.8	94.1	98.5
Communications	7.1	112.3	106.7	107.3	103.5	99.8	97.3	101.0
Transportation	16.9	106.5	100.5	107.7	98.0	98.2	96.0	98.9
Construction	8.3	80.4	62.4	67.6	64.1	35.7	41.0	60.1
Services	6.3	118.0	115.5	105.5	96.4	97.4	82.1	89.6
Trade	22.1	140.4	138.2	128.1	121.7	112.6	99.4	105.5
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	114.8	110.8	106.0	99.9	89.8	83.4	88.7

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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