CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST 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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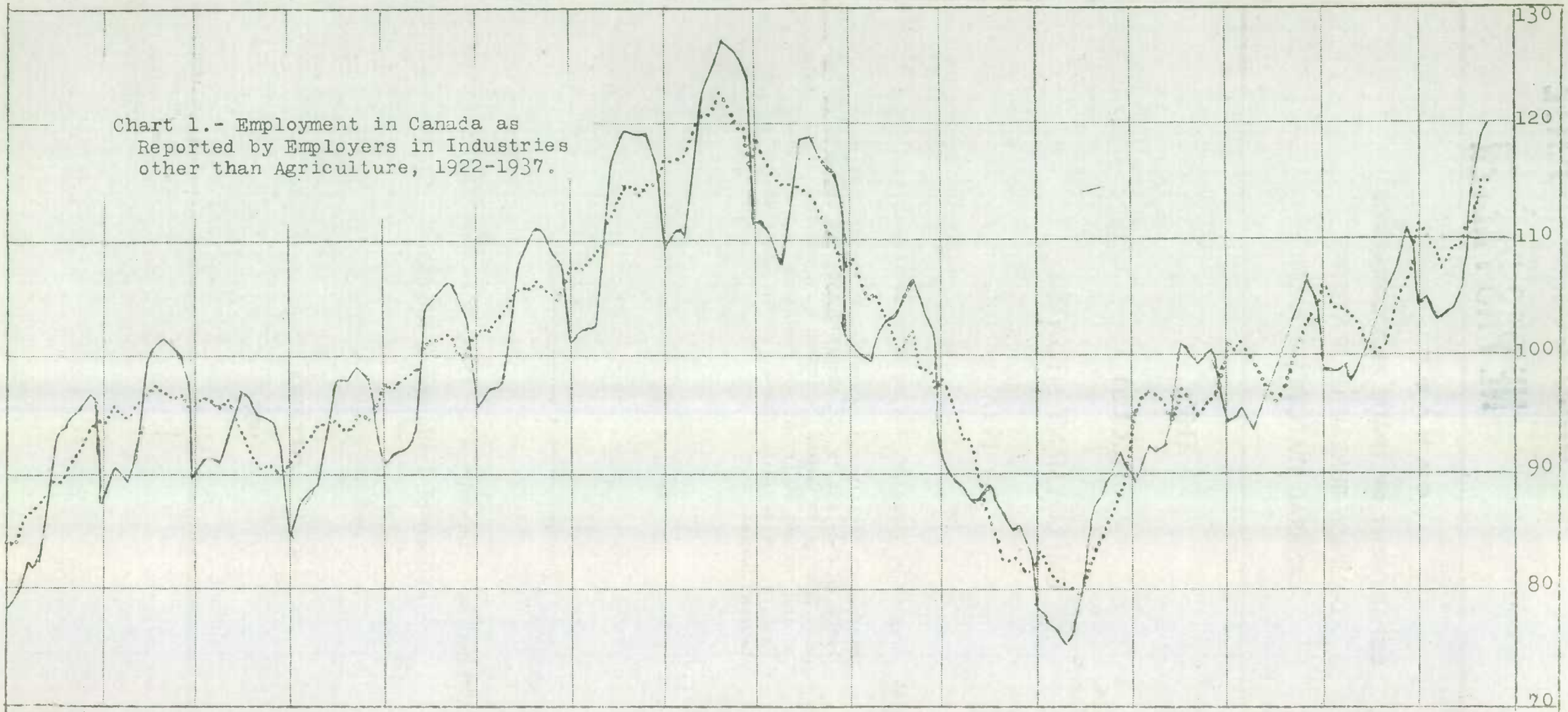

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1937.

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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THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed moderate improvement, continuing the forward movement that with only one exception has characterized the industrial situation since the opening of the year. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,320 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,143,109 persons, as compared with 1,134,466 at July 1. The index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 119.1 in the preceding month to 120.0 at Aug. 1, when it was more than fourteen points higher than at the same date in 1936.

The experience of the years, 1921-1936, indicates that employment has usually though not invariably gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The advance at the latest date approximated this average increase, so that the Aug. 1 index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed no change from the preceding month, standing at 114.9; this was higher than at any other date since the first quarter of 1930.

A brief review of the situation as reported by leading employers in the elapsed months of 1937 shows a general employment gain of 15.6 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Aug.1; this was considerably greater than the average advance of 10.4 p.c. between those dates in the years, 1921-1936. Only in 1922, 1926, 1928 and 1929 did the percentage increase from the opening of the year to midsummer exceed that recorded in the present year. On the whole, the improvement during 1937 has been widely distributed, both geographically and industrially.

Heightened activity was noted at the date under review in metallic ore mining, communications, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, railway construction and maintenance, steam railway operation, coal-mining and manufacturing were slacker. Within the last-named, the greatest losses were of a seasonal character in textiles and iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather, electric light and power and some other groups. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 120.0 at the beginning of August, 1937, compared with 119.1 at July 1, while at Aug. 1 in the sixteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1936, 105.6; 1935, 101.1; 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

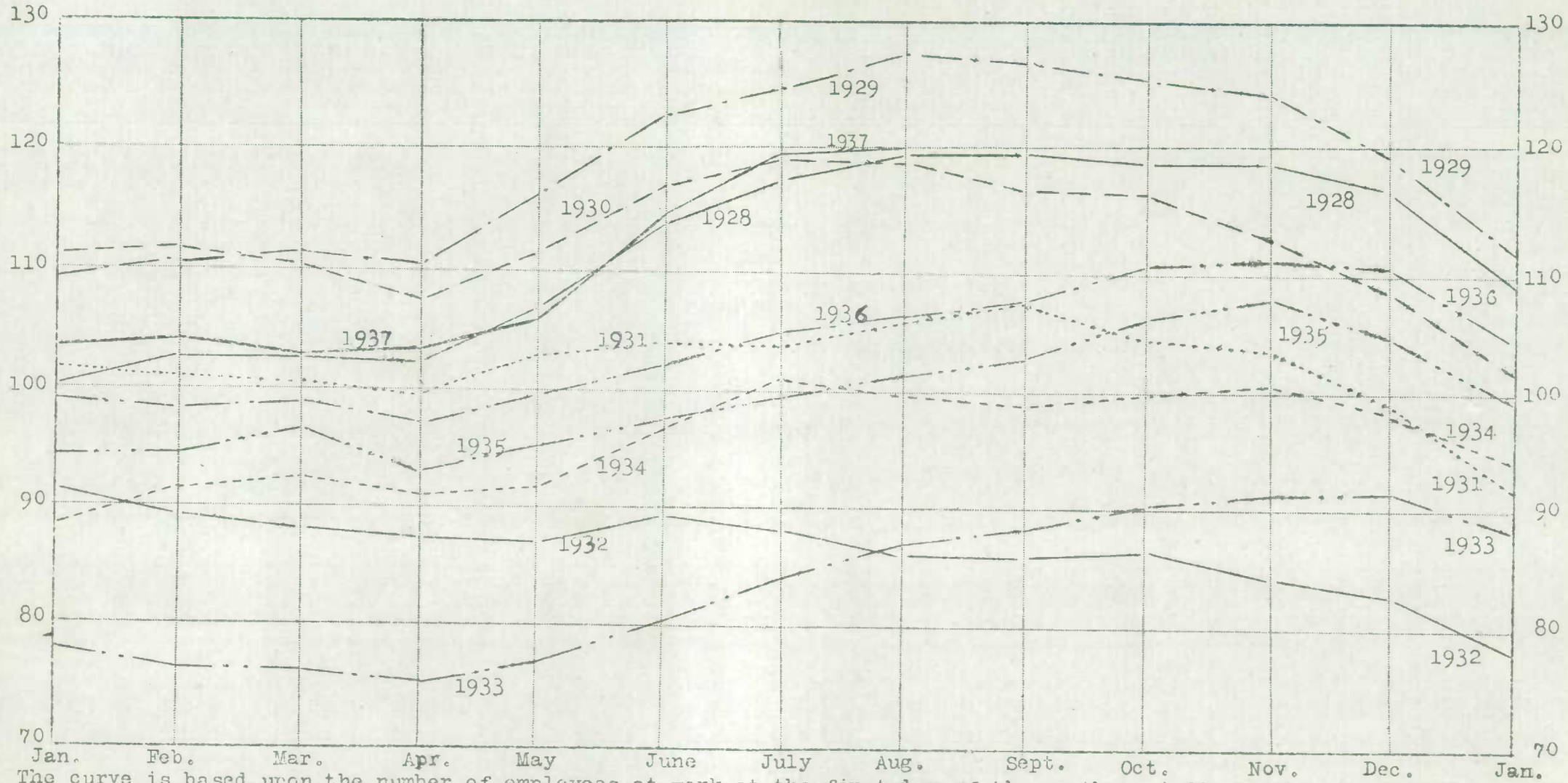
For Aug. 1, 1936, 9,795 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 998,564 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 988,838 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in manufacturing, mining, construction and maintenance and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta; there were reductions in personnel in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, while the situation in Ontario and British Columbia showed no general change from July 1. Employment in each of the economic areas was in greater volume than at the same date in any of the last five years.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 726 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 97,043 persons, or 907 fewer than in the preceding month. Coal-mining, communications, building, services and trade showed moderate improvement, while logging, shipping, highway and railway construction were slacker. The manufacturing group showed no general change; pulp and paper mills reported small increases, but fish-canneries were seasonally slacker. The general

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.

index, at 134.3, was over twenty points higher than at the same date in 1936, when general improvement had been indicated; it was also higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last three months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100) Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.6	82.5	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.1	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	46.3	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	134.3	135.8	122.0

The 691 employers reporting for Aug. 1, 1936, had 81,675 persons on their payrolls, an increase of almost 1,600 over July 1 of last year.

Quebec.- Further improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,460 establishments with 336,324 workers, as against 328,738 at July 1. The level of employment was decidedly higher than at Aug. 1, 1936, when a moderate reduction in personnel had been noted, and the index stood at 101.3, as compared with 120.8 at the latest date. Logging, mining, shipping, building and highway construction and hotels and restaurants reported increased employment at the beginning of August; in manufacturing there was a slight gain on the whole, due to greater activity in leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric light and power and electric apparatus plants, while textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character. Retail trade also reported midsummer dullness.

For Aug. 1 of last year, 2,312 employers had reported 280,344 workers, as compared with 280,973 at July 1. Manufacturing and a few other industries had shown curtailment.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in this province showed little general change at Aug. 1, when the 4,559 co-operating firms had 475,754 employees, or 52 more than at July 1. The tendency at Aug. 1 has been upward in six and downward in ten of the preceding years for which data are available, the average midsummer change being a slight decline. At the date under review, there were advances in mining, communications, services and building and highway construction, those in the last-named being considerable. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole, logging, retail trade and railway construction were slacker; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel reported pronounced seasonal curtailment, and there were smaller losses in food, pulp and paper, textile and chemical factories, while leather, rubber and electric light and power plants showed rather greater activity. Employment at Aug. 1, 1936, had increased over the preceding month, but the index number then was many points lower, standing at 107.1, as compared with 122.2 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,317 employers with 413,724 persons on their payrolls, a number rather larger than in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The situation in the Prairie Provinces as a whole continued to improve; the 1,476 establishments furnishing data had 134,646 workers, as compared with 132,683 at the beginning of July. There were gains in communications, hotels and restaurants, building and highway construction, those on roadwork being extensive. On the other hand, employment in manufacturing was slacker, the losses in the iron and steel group being considerable; logging, coal-mining and railway construction also released workers. The level of employment was rather higher than at Aug. 1 of last year, the latest index standing at 105.6 compared with 103.9 at the same date in 1936, when a total of 1,428 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 131,706 persons, compared with 129,260 at July 1, 1936. The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last three months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index numbers (1926=100) Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	45.0	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	23.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	31.7	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	105.6	104.0	99.3

British Columbia.- The situation in British Columbia at Aug. 1 was practically unchanged from July 1; manufacturing, transportation, services and trade showed heightened activity, while there was little general change in mining. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries, where they were of a seasonal character. Returns were compiled from 1,099 firms employing 99,342 persons, or 51 fewer than in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, but the index was then decidedly lower than at the latest date, when it was also higher than at Aug. 1 in any of the preceding six years. The 1,047 employers co-operating at that date in 1936 had reported 91,115 on their payrolls, as against 88,333 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg, curtailment was indicated. The situation in each of these centres was more favourable than at Aug. 1 in any of the last five years.

Montreal.- There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,410 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 158,002 men and women, or 560 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, steam railway operation and retail trade showed contractions, while shipping and construction afforded greater employment. Within the manufacturing group, textiles were seasonally dull, and there were also losses in rubber and iron and steel plants, while leather, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and some other factories reported improvement. Activity was greater than at Aug. 1, 1936, when a larger decrease had been indicated by the 1,340 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 138,226.

Quebec.- Moderate improvement was reported in Quebec City, mainly in construction, transportation, trade and services, while manufacturing was rather quieter. Statements were received from 179 concerns having 14,503 workers on their payrolls, compared with 14,194 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been made at Aug. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume, according to information which had been tabulated from 168 employers of 12,844 workers.

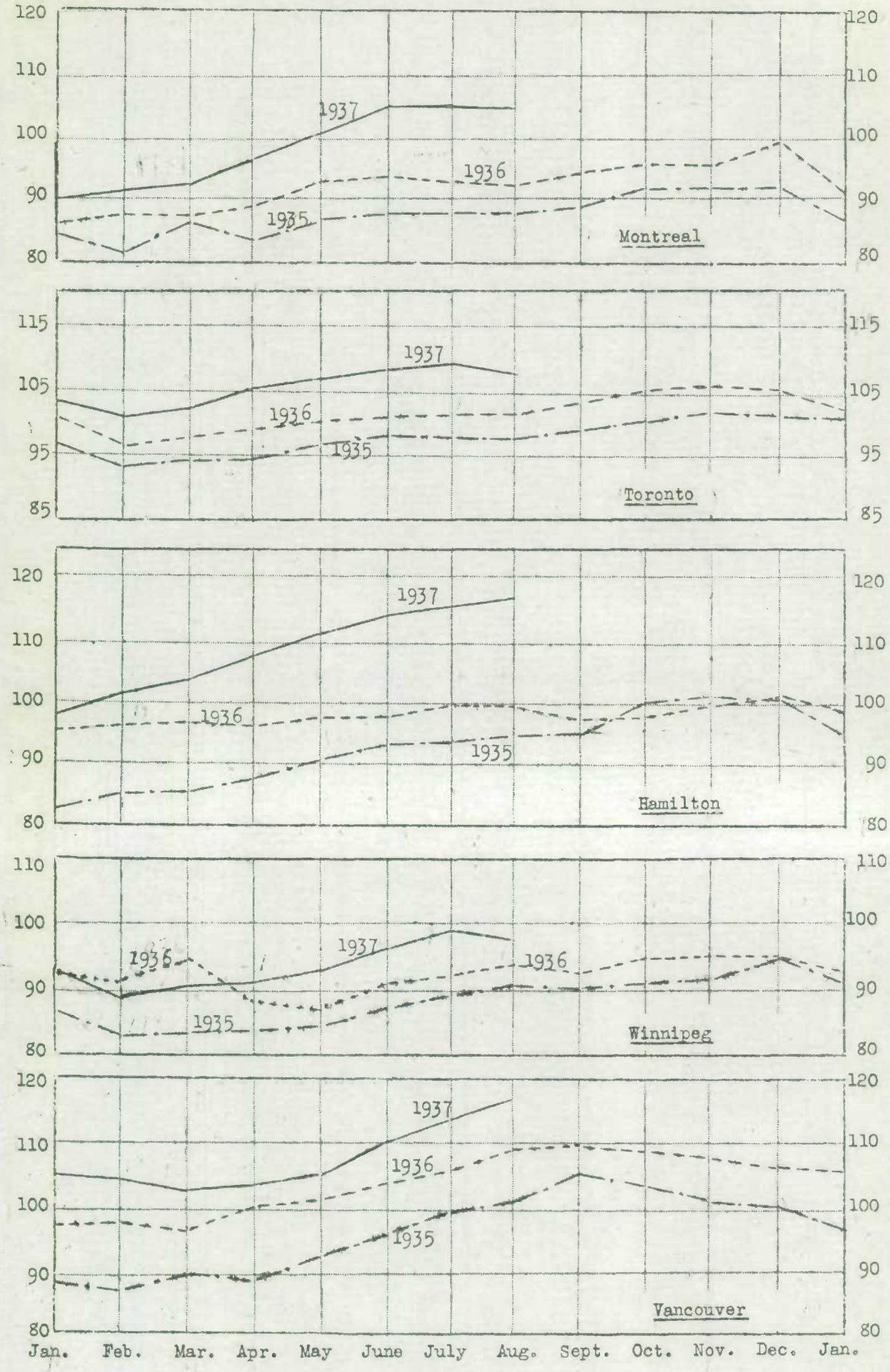
Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,547 firms employing 134,113 persons, or 2,178 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at Aug. 1 in twelve of the fifteen preceding years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was much greater than at the same date in 1936, also exceeding the average loss at Aug. 1 in the period, 1922-1936. However, the index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1930. Manufacturing showed a decline as compared with July 1, 1937, there being reductions in food, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other factories. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the service and transportation divisions also released help, while building construction showed improvement. For Aug. 1, 1936, 1,466 concerns had reported a combined working force of 125,094 men and women.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, 288 persons being released from the staffs of the 205 co-operating employers, who had 14,959 workers at Aug. 1. There were moderate reductions in manufacturing, notably of pulp and paper products, and in road construction and trade. Employment at the beginning of August, 1936, had also decreased, but the index then was rather lower; 191 establishments had reported for Aug. 1 of last year, their payrolls including 14,099 employees.

Hamilton.- There were further moderate increases in employment in Hamilton, where 290 firms reported 37,959 men and women on their pay lists, as against 37,502 in their last return. Manufacturing showed an increase, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel products, while food factories were temporarily slacker. Other industries reported little general change. Employment was much more active than at the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been recorded by the 281 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 32,065.

Windsor.- The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 179 firms employing 18,428 workers, or 2,025 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works reported reduced employment during the holiday season, while food and some other manufacturing establishments and trade showed rather greater activity. A moderate increase had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, but the index then was many points lower than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 15,684 men and women was reported by the 172 employers furnishing information for Aug. 1 of last year.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1935-1937.



Winnipeg.- A decline was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 487 firms who had 41,905 employees, as compared with 42,642 at the beginning of July. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, while the changes, on the whole, in other industries were slight. A favourable movement had been in evidence at the same date of last year, when 476 establishments had reported 40,256 workers. However, employment was then at a rather lower level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, transportation and construction afforded greater employment, there being only small changes in the remaining industries. Returns were compiled from 450 employers with 37,868 persons on their staffs, as compared with 37,050 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been indicated at Aug. 1, 1936, by the 433 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 35,048; the index number then, at 109.2, was several points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 117.3.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- For the first time since the beginning of January, there was at Aug. 1 a slowing-up in activity in manufacturing establishments, 5,998 of which reported 599,986 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 605,027 at July 1. This was due to a considerable extent to shutdowns for vacations, the loss occurring largely in Ontario where advantage was taken of the civic holiday week-end for that purpose. The crude index of employment stood at 118.1 at Aug. 1, when with the exception of July 1, 1937, it was higher than at any other date since Oct. 1, 1929; in the preceding month the index had been 119.0. It is interesting to note that since the opening of the year there has been an increase of 15.3 p.c. in factory employment, an expansion that exceeds the average gain of 11.6 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1936.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at Aug. 1 in the last sixteen years has shown a very slight advance. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore declined from 115.9 at July 1, 1937, to 114.8 at the beginning of August; in these last two months the seasonally-adjusted indexes have been higher than at any other date since Jan. 1, 1930.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, animal and vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, large declines took place in textile and iron and steel plants, where they were seasonal in character, and there were also losses in lumber, chemical and some other factories.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at the beginning of August in the years for which data are available:- 1937, 118.1; 1936, 104.9; 1935, 99.8; 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2; 1927, 107.0; 1926, 103.6; 1925, 95.8; 1924, 93.3; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 92.9 and 1921, 88.0.

For Aug. 1, 1936, returns had been compiled from 5,758 manufacturers with 531,089 employees, while in the preceding month they had 529,726 persons on their payroll.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps to some extent, but the reductions in staffs were exceptionally small for the time of year; statements were tabulated from 334 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 35,595 persons, or 109 fewer than in the preceding month. Much larger losses had been reported at Aug.1, 1936, when the index stood at 85.0, as compared with 124.7 at the date under review; this index is higher than at the beginning of August in other years for which data are available.

Mining.- Increases were indicated in the extraction of metallic ores, but coal-mining was slacker and little general change occurred in other non-metallic mineral mining; an aggregate working force of 71,042 persons was employed by the 414 reporting operators, who had 70,905 employees at July 1. The general gain was much smaller than that noted at Aug. 1, 1936; the index at 153.7 at the latest date, however, was at its maximum for this record, chiefly as a result of the great activity prevailing in the mining of the precious metals.

Communications.- There was a further advance in employment in communications at Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 24,003 workers in their employ, as against 23,501 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was greater than at the same date of last year, when a smaller increase had been indicated.

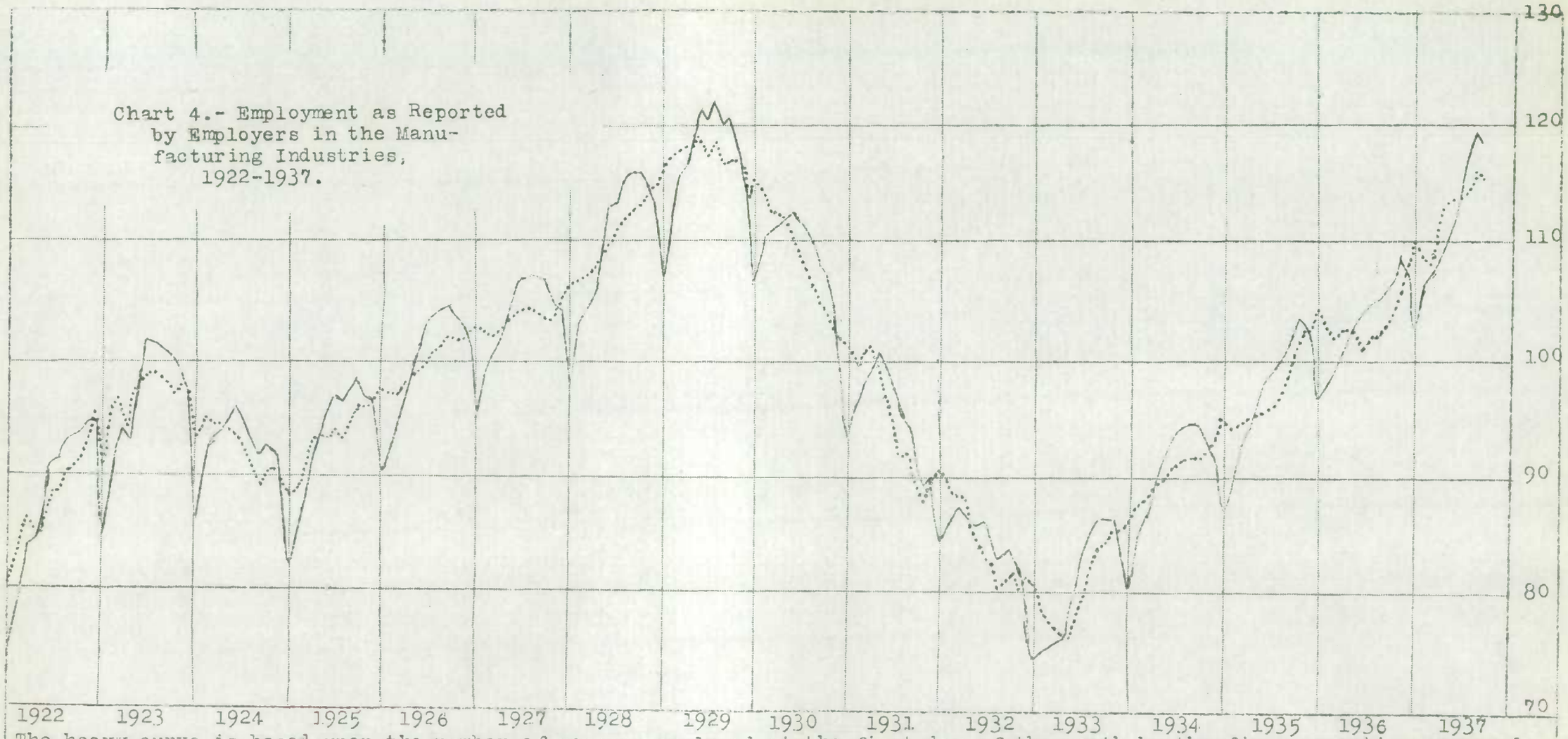


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1922-1937.

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.

Transportation.- Employment declined in steam railway operation, and shipping was also rather quieter, while slight improvement took place in local transportation. Returns were tabulated from 456 employers whose payrolls were reduced from 107,477 persons at July 1, to 107,130 at the beginning of August. This loss compared unfavourably with the general increase noted at Aug. 1 of last year, but the index was then fractionally lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in this group, building and highway construction showing heightened activity, which was offset to some extent by curtailment in construction and maintenance work on the railroads. The general gain considerably exceeded the average increase recorded at midsummer in the last sixteen years, being also larger than that noted at Aug. 1, 1936. A combined working force of 166,262 persons was employed at Aug. 1, 1937, by the 1,201 contractors furnishing data, who had 152,704 employees in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was in greater volume than at the beginning of August in any of the last five years.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants recorded further improvement, while laundries and dry-cleaning works were rather slacker; a total of 477 firms employed 30,895 persons, or 917 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level at Aug. 1 of last year, when a similar advance had been indicated.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,357 trading establishments reporting had 108,196 workers on their staffs, as compared with 109,170 in the preceding month. A smaller decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was lower, standing at 126.3, as compared with 132.2 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at June 21 showed a substantial improvement as compared with May 24; among the insured workers aged 16-64, (excluding persons within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 10.3 at June 21, 1937, as compared with 10.9 at May 24, 1937, and 12.8 at June 22, 1936. The number of insured workers in employment in Great Britain (exclusive of those within the agricultural scheme), was approximately 11,517,000 at June 21, 1937. Recent press dispatches state that at July 26, 1937, 1,379,459 persons were registered as unemployed, a seasonal increase of 22,861 as compared with the June figure, but a decline of 272,613 from the July, 1936, total. The number of persons estimated as in employment at July 26, 1937, was 11,517,000; this was the same as at June 21, 1937, but 511,000 more than at July 20, 1936.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that approximately 46,000 fewer workers were employed in June than in May. Between June, 1936, and June, 1937, it is estimated that nearly 1,400,000 workers have been returned to employment in these combined industries, while weekly payrolls have increased nearly $67,000,000.

Employment gains were shown in 13 of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed. The declines in the remaining three non-manufacturing industries (wholesale trade, year-round hotels, and brokerage) combined with the decrease in factory employment, were sufficient to offset the gains shown in mining, crude petroleum producing, public utilities, retail trade, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, insurance and private building construction.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, a seasonal decrease of about one p.c. occurred in factory employment at July 15 as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 88.5, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was considerably higher than in July, 1936.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received employment reports from 1,690 representative manufacturing establishments having 303,705 persons on their payrolls in June, a decline of 3.3 p.c. from May.

Illinois.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the employment afforded in June by 6,304 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises in Illinois. The June, 1937, index of employment stood at 89.7, as compared with 79.2 in the same month of last year. (Average 1925-1927=100).

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 104.8 in June, as compared with 105.3 in May, 1937, and with 91.8 in June, 1936.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
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	96.0	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
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1937.						
	100.0	8.5	29.4	41.6	11.8	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
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Aug. 1, 1932	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept.1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept.1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept.1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
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
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1937.								
	13.8	1.3	11.7	1.3	3.3	1.6	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	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
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
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1937.	100.0	52.5	3.1	6.2	2.1	9.4	14.5	2.7	9.5

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	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932
MANUFACTURING	52.5	118.1	119.0	104.9	99.8	94.2	85.2	82.6
Animal products-edible	2.4	144.7	142.3	142.5	142.3	132.6	129.6	113.3
Fur and products	.2	99.8	105.1	94.0	100.3	83.6	104.1	82.0
Leather and products	2.1	116.7	113.6	108.2	107.4	99.3	98.9	88.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	119.6	115.4	110.8	111.2	105.3	106.9	97.3
Lumber and products	4.6	98.6	99.4	87.4	82.6	74.9	67.3	59.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	93.5	94.8	83.8	78.6	69.9	60.7	51.8
Furniture	.7	90.9	89.3	83.1	76.6	70.1	67.2	62.4
Other lumber products	1.1	120.7	121.9	102.2	99.7	94.5	88.2	82.2
Musical instruments	.1	57.8	56.4	49.6	41.1	41.9	24.5	34.9
Plant products -edible	3.3	127.3	119.4	120.3	114.3	115.6	104.4	103.6
Pulp and paper products	6.1	113.8	113.7	104.3	98.3	95.8	88.4	86.6
Pulp and paper	3.0	111.7	110.5	98.3	90.3	89.1	77.3	73.1
Paper products	.9	133.5	135.4	121.4	110.4	104.6	100.1	94.0
Printing and publishing	2.2	109.9	110.3	106.4	104.8	101.5	99.2	102.2
Rubber products	1.2	109.1	109.2	98.7	88.2	94.1	81.0	80.7
Textile products	9.3	123.6	126.0	113.7	109.9	106.0	97.7	91.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	139.9	140.3	129.1	128.0	123.3	109.9	101.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	104.6	105.4	91.1	90.6	90.8	79.9	76.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	141.9	141.7	140.5	131.1	120.8	119.0	101.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	530.6	523.1	496.8	506.1	478.3	384.4	358.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	126.6	127.6	120.2	117.1	114.8	109.9	103.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	113.6	118.3	101.6	94.3	90.8	85.6	81.8
Other textile products	.8	98.9	103.1	94.2	92.7	86.8	78.1	75.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	124.7	122.9	118.3	117.9	111.2	109.6	110.4
Tobacco	.7	102.1	100.2	100.9	103.3	101.2	105.1	106.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	155.7	154.1	143.8	135.4	124.3	115.9	115.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	149.2	146.0	131.6	101.2	116.1	95.9	67.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	151.9	154.6	138.3	128.7	117.6	111.6	105.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	102.1	101.5	88.4	83.6	76.6	63.8	71.2
Electric light and power	1.4	129.2	124.0	122.3	115.4	113.9	111.7	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.8	151.8	149.2	120.8	118.6	103.7	87.4	105.7
Iron and steel products	12.1	105.7	111.1	85.5	81.0	73.7	63.0	64.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	144.9	142.8	107.3	100.6	88.3	66.9	54.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.3	133.2	106.9	92.6	81.0	65.4	72.5
Agricultural implements	.6	73.9	76.6	61.6	59.1	39.4	35.2	23.4
Land vehicles	4.9	91.8	102.6	78.8	77.6	74.0	66.4	69.1
Automobiles and parts	1.6	125.1	160.3	99.5	109.2	99.2	73.3	72.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	75.8	82.2	67.4	62.5	47.5	43.2	69.8
Heating appliances	.5	128.2	133.0	112.8	99.6	89.2	71.0	64.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	134.1	130.0	90.1	76.3	65.5	49.3	61.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	116.2	123.4	93.2	87.2	80.1	62.3	71.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	111.5	111.9	89.8	80.9	76.8	67.8	67.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	160.6	161.3	137.3	122.3	110.2	89.5	78.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	157.3	155.5	143.6	140.3	137.6	125.7	120.6
Miscellaneous	.6	143.3	144.8	133.1	119.3	114.8	96.3	97.2
LOGGING	3.1	124.7	125.0	85.0	79.0	84.5	48.9	29.1
MINING	6.2	153.7	153.6	137.9	125.2	110.3	97.4	94.8
Coal	1.9	82.3	83.3	85.4	83.6	81.4	77.7	83.5
Metallic ores	3.4	316.0	312.9	265.6	230.0	185.3	151.7	132.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	146.1	146.3	119.0	106.5	94.4	80.2	73.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	89.9	88.0	84.1	81.6	81.2	83.6	93.5
Telegraphs	.5	102.0	99.9	97.0	93.0	91.2	86.9	98.2
Telephones	1.6	86.6	84.7	80.7	78.6	78.6	82.8	92.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	89.1	89.4	88.7	85.4	83.6	81.2	85.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	120.4	120.1	120.0	117.1	112.3	112.6	114.0
Steam railways	5.4	77.7	78.1	77.8	74.7	74.2	71.2	76.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	100.1	100.6	98.1	94.7	90.6	88.8	90.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.5	139.8	128.5	102.9	104.7	129.0	88.4	90.0
Building	2.8	76.9	69.6	57.4	60.6	56.6	43.1	57.1
Highway	8.8	266.2	232.7	152.1	119.0	266.2	156.5	146.9
Railway	2.9	84.5	89.9	103.6	80.6	75.1	71.7	72.3
SERVICES	2.7	141.7	137.5	135.8	127.9	123.0	111.8	117.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	143.2	134.6	137.1	129.4	127.0	108.6	114.4
Professional	.2	126.5	129.2	132.0	126.9	117.7	119.9	126.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	142.8	144.3	134.5	125.7	117.7	114.7	118.2
TRADE	9.5	132.2	133.4	126.3	120.7	116.5	110.5	113.8
Retail	6.9	138.3	140.6	132.2	126.4	122.5	116.2	118.9
Wholesale	2.6	118.3	117.1	112.9	107.5	102.5	97.6	102.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	120.0	119.1	105.6	101.1	99.9	87.1	86.3

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	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932
Maritime Provinces	All Manufacturing	33.2	121.1	121.1	102.0	101.0	99.1	81.6	76.3
	Lumber products	5.1	112.9	112.9	97.7	103.4	97.5	65.6	58.7
	Pulp and paper	5.0	185.2	180.7	155.0	140.8	151.3	140.1	125.5
	Textile products	3.5	93.6	92.9	77.1	80.1	83.6	74.0	70.4
	Iron and steel	10.5	125.1	126.0	102.8	99.9	95.8	69.7	63.5
	Other manufactures	9.1	112.8	113.9	97.3	97.3	93.2	86.8	85.9
	Logging	4.0	176.5	192.4	74.0	69.4	124.8	47.1	29.4
	Mining	17.1	111.0	109.9	109.6	105.9	98.5	90.8	98.5
	Communications	2.3	101.2	94.7	94.1	89.8	87.8	83.8	96.8
	Transportation	7.5	63.0	68.4	64.1	62.9	61.3	76.4	68.3
	Construction	27.6	292.4	293.6	219.0	180.1	147.8	153.2	140.3
	Services	1.9	227.6	212.7	213.9	204.0	193.8	186.9	198.2
	Trade	6.4	130.0	128.9	122.9	115.2	111.9	103.0	108.2
Maritimes	All Industries	100.0	134.3	135.8	113.9	106.7	101.3	93.0	90.1
Quebec	All Manufacturing	58.4	120.3	120.2	104.4	99.8	96.0	87.6	85.0
	Lumber products	3.6	111.5	109.6	94.9	92.4	91.7	78.5	71.2
	Pulp and paper	7.7	112.2	111.2	100.3	94.6	92.9	83.2	81.7
	Textile products	15.9	135.5	138.9	120.4	115.8	112.4	99.8	92.6
	Iron and steel	9.9	100.7	103.0	81.4	72.0	68.2	61.4	64.9
	Other manufactures	21.3	126.2	122.9	110.4	108.5	103.3	98.4	95.7
	Logging	5.1	202.6	187.4	119.4	106.6	129.1	60.8	45.7
	Mining	3.5	263.3	256.3	193.0	165.8	134.9	111.9	94.4
	Communications	1.7	78.8	78.7	72.5	72.3	72.5	78.5	89.2
	Transportation	8.8	89.0	88.9	87.6	85.9	85.4	79.6	86.7
	Construction	13.3	114.8	99.9	74.0	75.4	75.0	63.7	67.4
	Services	2.3	126.0	120.7	118.3	114.9	105.5	96.0	104.3
	Trade	6.9	138.0	139.7	132.7	125.8	126.8	122.8	126.2
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	120.8	118.0	101.3	97.2	94.9	84.8	84.4
Ontario	All Manufacturing	60.9	117.5	119.7	104.3	98.5	92.4	82.8	81.6
	Lumber products	4.1	83.3	88.7	79.5	73.4	69.0	61.9	61.0
	Pulp and paper	6.2	109.3	110.1	102.8	97.9	93.9	87.9	87.3
	Textile products	9.6	114.0	115.5	110.0	106.6	101.6	98.1	93.0
	Iron and steel	16.4	112.8	120.2	87.3	84.6	74.7	61.5	61.4
	Other manufactures	24.6	132.4	132.0	121.6	113.2	108.5	97.3	97.0
	Logging	1.5	76.7	79.8	76.6	68.7	55.6	39.6	14.0
	Mining	5.4	254.8	254.3	224.1	192.3	159.5	138.1	122.5
	Communications	1.9	84.7	83.0	77.1	76.6	76.9	79.7	91.4
	Transportation	6.8	88.6	88.5	86.7	83.2	82.6	79.4	85.5
	Construction	11.7	152.6	135.6	100.6	109.2	205.7	88.4	99.4
	Services	2.6	156.0	153.1	152.3	145.4	144.7	128.6	129.9
	Trade	9.2	138.0	140.8	131.5	127.5	123.1	115.0	117.4
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	122.2	122.2	107.1	102.4	106.0	86.6	86.9
Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	30.7	109.7	111.8	104.6	96.9	90.0	87.3	89.7
	Lumber products	2.4	110.1	111.5	94.5	94.3	88.3	88.2	84.5
	Pulp and paper	2.7	96.7	96.5	93.5	87.8	82.0	84.2	86.0
	Textile products	2.2	133.7	139.9	126.7	115.2	110.5	97.6	96.8
	Iron and steel	9.5	79.9	86.7	79.3	75.6	71.4	69.7	76.4
	Other manufactures	13.9	146.5	143.0	138.0	123.3	112.9	108.5	107.6
	Logging	.1	6.0	13.4	6.8	40.3	33.3	12.9	17.0
	Mining	6.0	92.1	97.0	97.4	91.0	84.9	84.0	80.2
	Communications	2.8	99.7	95.3	100.2	90.7	91.0	92.5	99.1
	Transportation	18.9	93.5	93.8	95.4	91.5	87.7	84.0	86.0
	Construction	19.0	109.8	96.4	107.9	106.1	100.7	99.5	86.5
	Services	3.9	132.6	130.1	130.4	115.2	109.2	108.5	115.8
	Trade	18.6	117.8	117.5	114.1	108.7	101.6	99.8	103.8
Prairies	All Industries	100.0	105.6	104.0	103.9	98.7	93.0	90.5	90.1
British Columbia	All Manufacturing	40.6	118.4	114.8	114.8	111.3	99.6	91.6	75.0
	Lumber products	13.0	97.8	101.5	89.4	80.9	61.5	63.3	43.4
	Pulp and paper	5.4	122.5	123.6	114.8	104.2	100.6	91.4	86.4
	Textile products	1.1	124.6	126.8	112.8	105.5	103.3	85.4	84.7
	Iron and steel	3.3	86.7	86.2	77.4	75.2	66.2	60.6	64.4
	Other manufactures	17.8	149.4	134.6	155.6	160.2	152.8	134.5	110.2
	Logging	7.5	102.0	110.7	74.4	71.4	68.3	54.7	31.4
	Mining	9.2	113.4	114.4	97.7	92.9	85.6	66.1	70.0
	Communications	3.2	115.9	115.8	110.4	105.3	100.3	98.9	102.7
	Transportation	12.5	106.4	104.1	106.5	100.1	94.3	89.5	96.1
	Construction	13.6	121.9	132.0	104.3	127.3	112.6	98.8	106.3
	Services	3.5	123.2	118.3	111.9	104.4	101.4	86.8	91.6
	Trade	9.9	136.4	135.3	126.3	117.6	111.1	99.2	104.5
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	116.9	117.1	107.9	106.8	97.6	87.3	81.4

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	Aug.1 1937	July 1 1937	Aug.1 1936	Aug.1 1935	Aug.1 1934	Aug.1 1933	Aug.1 1932
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.5	109.3	110.4	94.8	89.4	86.8	81.6	81.6
Plant products -edible	4.0	114.8	109.7	106.5	108.3	109.6	106.9	104.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.4	109.1	106.5	101.8	102.7	100.2	97.2	102.5
Textiles	14.4	111.6	117.0	98.1	90.9	91.1	81.9	76.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	112.8	110.0	107.0	107.1	107.4	110.4	108.9
Iron and steel	15.4	96.6	101.0	79.0	68.3	65.0	60.0	63.8
Other manufactures	22.8	116.5	114.8	99.7	95.2	90.8	85.0	85.0
Communications	2.5	66.4	66.2	62.6	62.8	64.6	71.3	80.7
Transportation	9.3	98.6	98.8	96.6	98.5	92.3	90.6	94.1
Construction	7.4	75.1	69.0	48.2	38.3	54.5	51.9	70.1
Trade	11.9	130.7	133.1	126.1	120.4	119.1	118.4	122.1
Montreal -- All Industries	100.0	105.2	105.5	92.2	87.2	86.4	82.4	85.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.8	108.2	109.0	98.7	97.6	98.0	99.0	100.2
Leather products	17.4	101.0	102.4	105.7	105.3	104.0	114.1	112.9
Other manufactures	42.4	111.4	111.9	95.5	94.1	95.2	92.0	94.2
Transportation	11.8	94.1	90.6	93.5	98.6	101.7	101.2	107.6
Construction	8.6	111.2	98.7	70.0	139.7	107.7	100.4	87.7
Quebec -- All Industries	100.0	108.6	106.4	96.5	100.9	99.4	99.5	101.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.6	106.3	107.8	99.2	94.0	89.0	82.9	86.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	112.2	115.4	109.5	104.3	105.2	97.6	98.5
Printing and publishing	9.1	124.6	126.1	118.9	114.3	108.3	102.7	105.8
Textiles	10.9	90.9	91.3	86.0	82.5	82.4	83.5	81.3
Iron and steel	10.3	95.5	100.1	79.6	73.7	65.9	56.3	65.9
Other manufactures	28.0	111.9	112.2	106.1	101.2	94.1	86.1	90.5
Communications	2.7	69.0	68.1	64.8	65.7	68.0	71.6	82.0
Transportation	5.9	99.6	102.1	97.5	94.5	93.0	92.4	101.2
Construction	3.3	76.1	71.6	64.5	69.1	61.4	49.8	78.3
Trade	20.0	127.7	132.1	123.3	118.9	116.7	110.0	112.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.8	109.5	101.3	97.2	92.9	86.9	92.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.2	102.8	104.7	98.7	93.5	90.7	82.6	81.7
Lumber products	5.5	69.4	68.1	63.1	61.9	70.0	75.8	43.0
Pulp and paper	14.7	91.4	98.8	94.7	92.4	87.1	67.2	75.4
Other manufactures	27.0	123.1	122.1	114.4	106.0	100.9	96.7	101.5
Construction	14.1	147.3	150.3	136.4	147.8	154.3	111.6	128.4
Trade	17.8	128.6	134.9	123.5	115.3	108.2	104.3	108.5
Ottawa -- All Industries	100.0	112.7	114.9	107.4	104.3	103.4	92.7	97.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.9	120.3	118.7	98.7	93.5	85.2	75.1	75.4
Textiles	15.7	93.1	94.5	90.4	88.0	86.5	81.9	78.2
Electrical apparatus	11.1	137.3	130.6	106.1	100.3	86.7	73.8	96.9
Iron and steel	34.0	128.0	121.9	89.7	84.3	63.4	59.0	52.5
Other manufactures	23.1	126.5	131.3	116.2	109.1	107.0	93.5	97.5
Construction	2.3	53.4	52.9	44.7	53.5	61.5	45.3	87.2
Trade	7.4	131.8	131.2	130.3	123.5	116.1	96.7	100.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	117.7	116.3	99.8	95.4	87.8	77.5	80.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.5	140.0	159.3	121.0	113.6	105.7	82.0	81.5
Iron and steel	58.2	128.5	160.7	110.5	111.9	96.6	73.4	74.2
Other manufactures	22.3	182.6	153.9	159.4	120.1	139.5	117.3	111.3
Construction	4.6	89.8	89.9	35.6	22.1	30.4	26.1	19.3
Windsor -- All Industries	100.0	135.0	149.8	115.1	106.6	100.7	80.9	80.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.7	104.2	108.5	98.9	93.7	87.3	85.7	88.1
Animal products - edible	6.4	149.8	145.5	132.7	129.8	121.0	115.5	114.4
Printing and publishing	5.3	102.1	100.8	96.7	91.8	87.5	93.3	93.7
Textiles	5.9	137.6	145.7	140.4	122.3	115.3	102.7	102.2
Iron and steel	17.6	79.8	89.0	77.9	74.2	69.5	67.7	73.4
Other manufactures	14.5	122.1	121.5	111.8	107.5	99.0	99.7	102.1
Transportation	10.7	89.7	85.9	80.6	80.6	76.0	74.7	81.0
Construction	2.5	37.9	40.3	45.4	65.3	49.0	24.3	46.8
Trade	28.7	100.7	101.0	98.6	94.9	87.8	88.1	92.5
Winnipeg -- All Industries	100.0	97.6	99.2	93.8	90.6	84.0	81.7	86.0
Vancouver -- Manufacturing	38.1	116.7	116.9	110.5	102.2	90.4	85.1	81.3
Lumber products	8.8	85.8	88.3	77.0	78.5	52.6	56.9	44.3
Other manufactures	29.3	130.8	130.0	125.7	113.1	107.8	98.1	98.4
Communications	7.0	111.8	112.3	108.9	104.5	99.8	98.2	100.6
Transportation	17.4	111.8	106.5	113.1	105.7	101.1	95.4	100.7
Construction	9.5	93.8	80.4	67.0	60.1	38.3	39.1	56.7
Services	6.2	119.5	118.0	107.5	102.4	99.2	82.1	84.6
Trade	21.6	140.2	140.4	131.4	122.6	113.6	101.5	106.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	117.3	114.8	109.2	101.7	91.5	85.2	87.9

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.