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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

SEPTEMBER

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1937

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

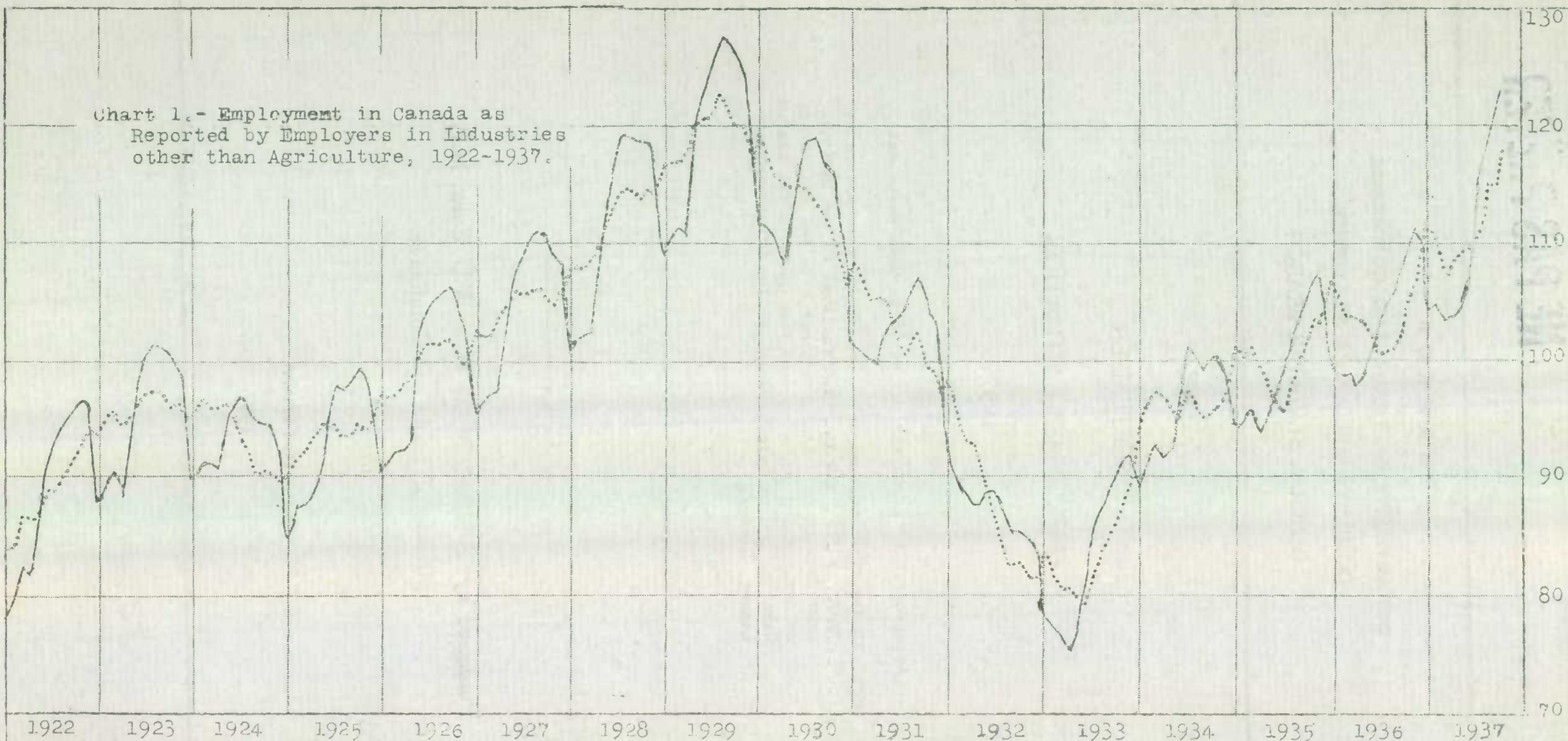
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Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1937

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



1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

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

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

Issued Sept. 25, 1937.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

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The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 10,336 employers with an aggregate payroll of 1,174,041 persons, or 30,581 more than at Aug. 1; this increase was larger than that recorded at September 1 in any other year of the record. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 120.0 in the preceding month to 123.2 at Sept. 1, 1937, when it was higher than at that date in any other year for which data are available, except 1929.

According to the experience of the years since 1920, the average change between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 is very slight, increases in a number of these years just about offsetting declines in the remainder. The marked advance at the latest date therefore resulted in a gain in the seasonally-corrected index, which rose from 114.9 at Aug. 1 to 118.1 at the beginning of September, 1937.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in the seventeen years of the record:— 1937, 123.2; 1936, 107.1; 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows expansion in manufacturing, in which employment has declined in seven and increased in nine of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, the average change being a very slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, and was larger than that recorded at Sept. 1 in any other of the years in which the trend has been upward. The greatest gains in manufacturing at the date under review occurred in food and in textile factories, while there were moderate, seasonal losses in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity. On the other hand, employment in trade was quieter. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 4.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1936, had numbered 9,967 and their employees had aggregated 1,014,532, which was an increase of 14,562 over their Aug. 1, 1936, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces except New Brunswick showed considerable gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally in each of the five economic areas was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year, or of any other year of the record except 1929; indeed, in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, the index numbers also exceeded those for Sept. 1, 1929.

Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit showed expansion at Sept. 1; the advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in manufacturing and coal-mining, while curtailment was recorded in construction and maintenance, mainly of highways and roads. Statistics were received from 715 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 97,762 workers at Sept. 1, 1937, compared with 97,043 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been recorded at

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PLANT INDUSTRY

For the year ending June 30, 1911  
In compliance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1907 (34 Stat. 101)

The Commissioner of Plant Industry has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry for the year ending June 30, 1911. The report contains a detailed account of the work of the Bureau during the year, and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the plant industry of the United States.

The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work of the Bureau, and the second of which contains a detailed account of the work of the Bureau in each of the several divisions.

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The second part of the report contains a detailed account of the work of the Bureau in each of the several divisions. The work of the Bureau in each of the divisions is described in detail, and the results of the work are given.

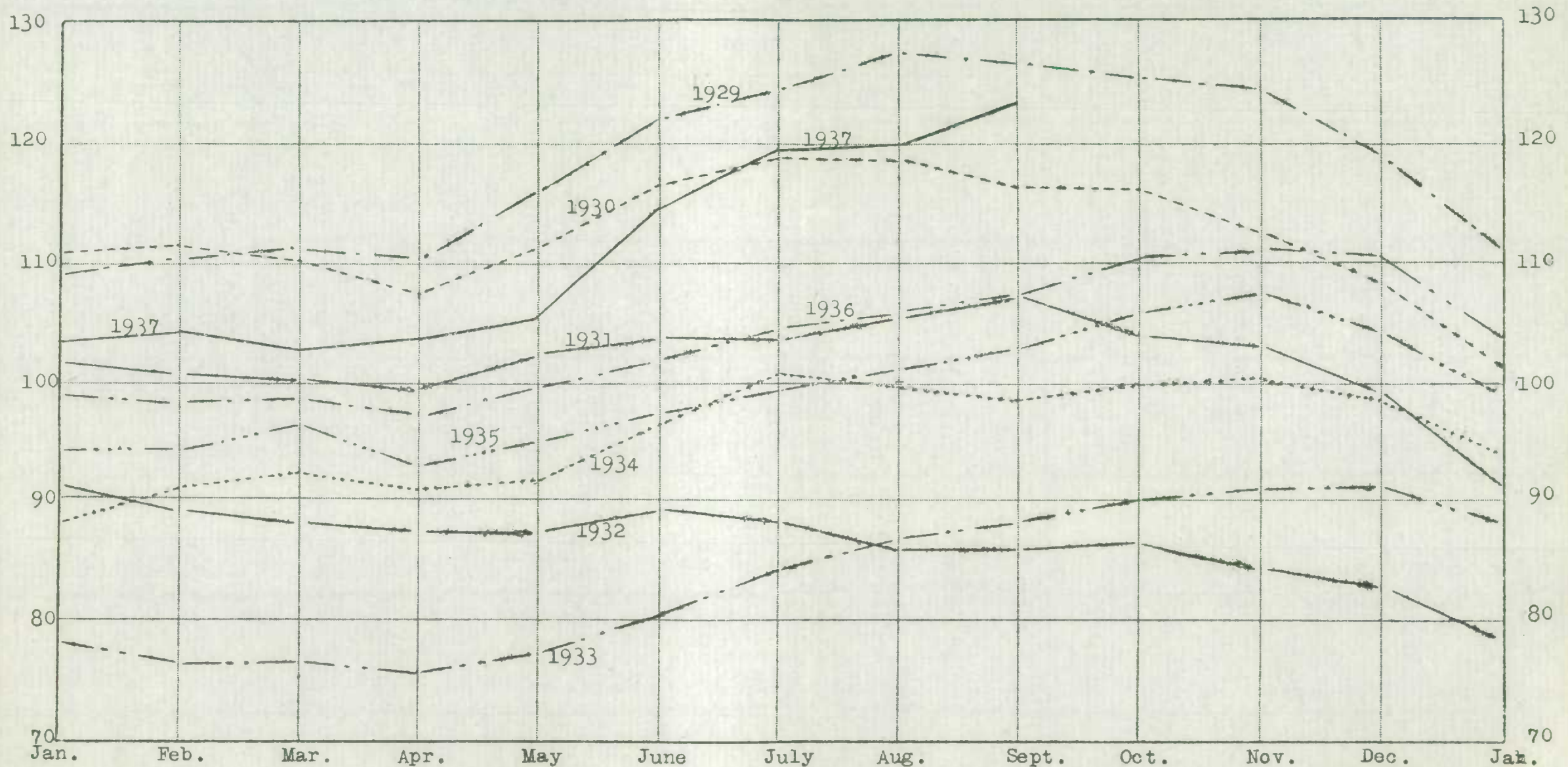
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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

For the year ending June 30, 1911  
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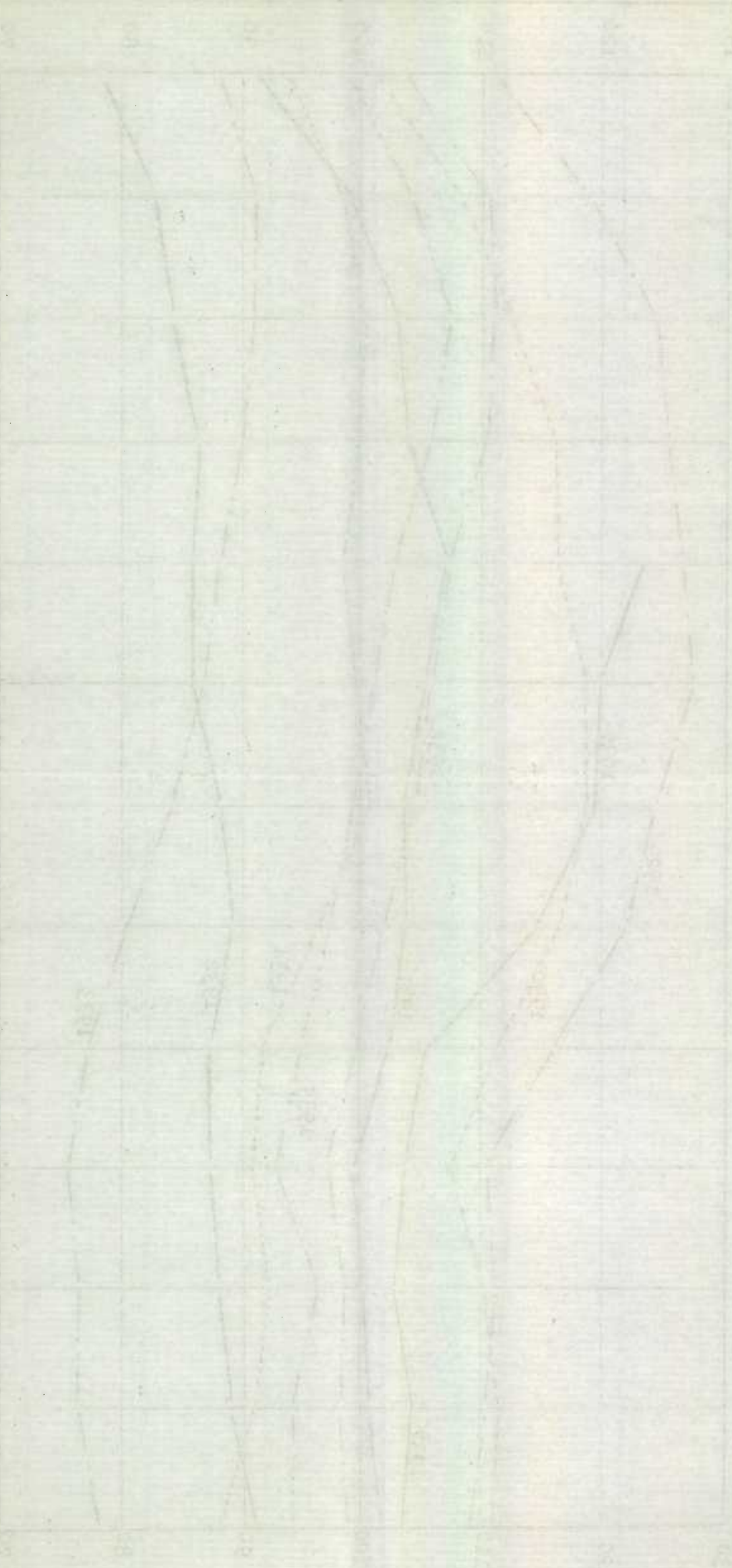
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929-1937.



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 the variation of the  $\log_{10}$  of the number of bacteria per milliliter of water in the different parts of the water supply system during the period from 1913 to 1914. The numbers in the table are the  $\log_{10}$  of the number of bacteria per milliliter of water.



Graph showing the variation of the  $\log_{10}$  of the number of bacteria per milliliter of water in different parts of the water supply system during the period from 1913 to 1914.

the beginning of September of last year, when the 701 employers furnishing data had reported 82,130 persons on their payrolls; the index then was many points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 135.4. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last four months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index Numbers ( 1926 = 100)			
		Sept. 1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1.7	87.9	85.2	79.7	82.0
Nova Scotia	52.5	133.5	131.5	138.3	124.3
New Brunswick	45.8	140.5	140.8	136.1	121.4
Maritimes	100.0	135.4	134.3	135.8	122.0

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and maintenance and services; within the first-named, the textile, vegetable food, leather, pulp and paper, electric current, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other groups showed improvement. The working force of the 2,468 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 346,778 persons, as against 336,505 at Aug. 1. This gain considerably exceeded the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1936. An advance on a smaller scale had been registered at the beginning of September, 1936, and employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 103.0, as compared with 124.5 at the latest date. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,353 establishments employing 285,430 workers, compared with 280,865 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In this province, 4,581 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 475,903 at the first of August, to 486,959 at Sept. 1. Less pronounced improvement had been noted at the same date last year, when the index, at 108.1, was many points lower than at the latest date, viz., 125.0. Manufacturing recorded a substantial increase; there were large seasonal increases over Aug. 1, 1937, in the vegetable food and textile divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, pulp and paper, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, tobacco and beverage and some other groups, while there were small declines in lumber and considerable losses in iron and steel factories, where they were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications, transportation, construction and services reported heightened activity, while trading establishments showed reductions in personnel.

The 4,406 employers co-operating at the same date in 1936 had employed 418,296 persons, as compared with 414,473 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.- A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was two points higher than at Sept. 1, 1936, when a rather smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,473 employers of 139,494 workers, as compared with 134,664 in the preceding month. Mining, transportation and construction and maintenance afforded heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being most extensive; manufacturing showed little general change, while retail trade was slacker. The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in the last four months:-

Provinces	Relative Weight	Index numbers ( 1926 = 100)			
		Sept.1 1937	Aug. 1 1937	July 1 1937	June 1 1937
Manitoba	44.0	100.2	99.0	100.3	97.4
Saskatchewan	24.3	128.3	118.8	110.2	103.9
Alberta	31.7	111.0	107.1	105.7	99.4
Prairies	100.0	109.4	105.6	104.0	99.3

For Sept. 1, 1936, 1,447 firms had reported 136,342 employees, or 4,524 more than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a marked increase at Sept. 1. A decidedly smaller advance had been indicated at the same date of last year, when the index, at 109.3, was considerably lower than at the latest date, (viz., 121.2). Manufacturing, on the whole, was much brisker than at Aug. 1, 1937, the

The following table shows the results of the survey conducted in 1998. The data is presented in a tabular format, with columns for the different categories and rows for the various items surveyed.

Category	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4
Group 1	100	200	300	400
Group 2	150	250	350	450
Group 3	200	300	400	500
Group 4	250	350	450	550

The data indicates a clear upward trend in the values of the items surveyed across all groups. The increase is most pronounced in the later groups, suggesting a positive correlation between the group number and the values of the items.

Further analysis of the data reveals that the growth rate is consistent across all categories, indicating a uniform trend in the survey results. This suggests that the factors influencing the values are likely to be common to all items surveyed.

The overall findings of the survey are highly significant and provide valuable insights into the trends observed in the data. These findings will be used to inform future research and decision-making.

The survey results are summarized in the following table, which provides a clear overview of the data collected. The table is organized into columns representing the different items and rows representing the various groups surveyed.

Group	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3	Item 4
Group 1	100	200	300	400
Group 2	150	250	350	450
Group 3	200	300	400	500
Group 4	250	350	450	550

The data presented in this table is a direct reflection of the survey results and is intended to provide a clear and concise summary of the findings. The consistent growth across all groups and items is a key feature of the data.



improvement occurring largely in lumber, animal and vegetable food and metal-using factories. Logging, mining and transportation also showed heightened activity, while highway and railway construction released some workers. The personnel of the 1,099 firms furnishing data rose from 99,345 persons in the preceding month, to 103,048 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,057 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 92,334.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

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

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 3,654 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,415 co-operating firms, who employed 161,838. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but food, rubber, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories were also busier. In addition, construction and services showed heightened activity. In trade there was little general change, while transportation was quieter. A smaller advance had occurred at Sept. 1, 1936, when data were received from 1,355 employers of 141,569 men and women; the index was then over thirteen points lower.

Quebec.- An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 178 establishments having 14,686 workers, as compared with 14,503 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of leather products, transportation and services were rather more active, but construction and trade showed a slight falling-off. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when an advance had also been indicated by the 173 concerns making returns, whose payrolls had aggregated 13,064.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services also afforded considerably more employment, while trade was slacker. Statements were received from 1,552 firms with 136,989 employees, or 2,735 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a similar scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then below its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,486 employers with 128,000 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.- Heightened activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and building construction. The 204 establishments making returns reported 15,093 on their staffs, compared with 14,959 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1936, an increase had also been noted in the forces of 196 employers, who reported 14,661 men and women at work; the index was then slightly lower.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in iron and steel, while the changes in the remaining industries were on a comparatively small scale. Two hundred and ninety-one concerns had 38,500 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 37,957 at Aug. 1. Curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level, according to data from 287 firms with 31,482 employees.

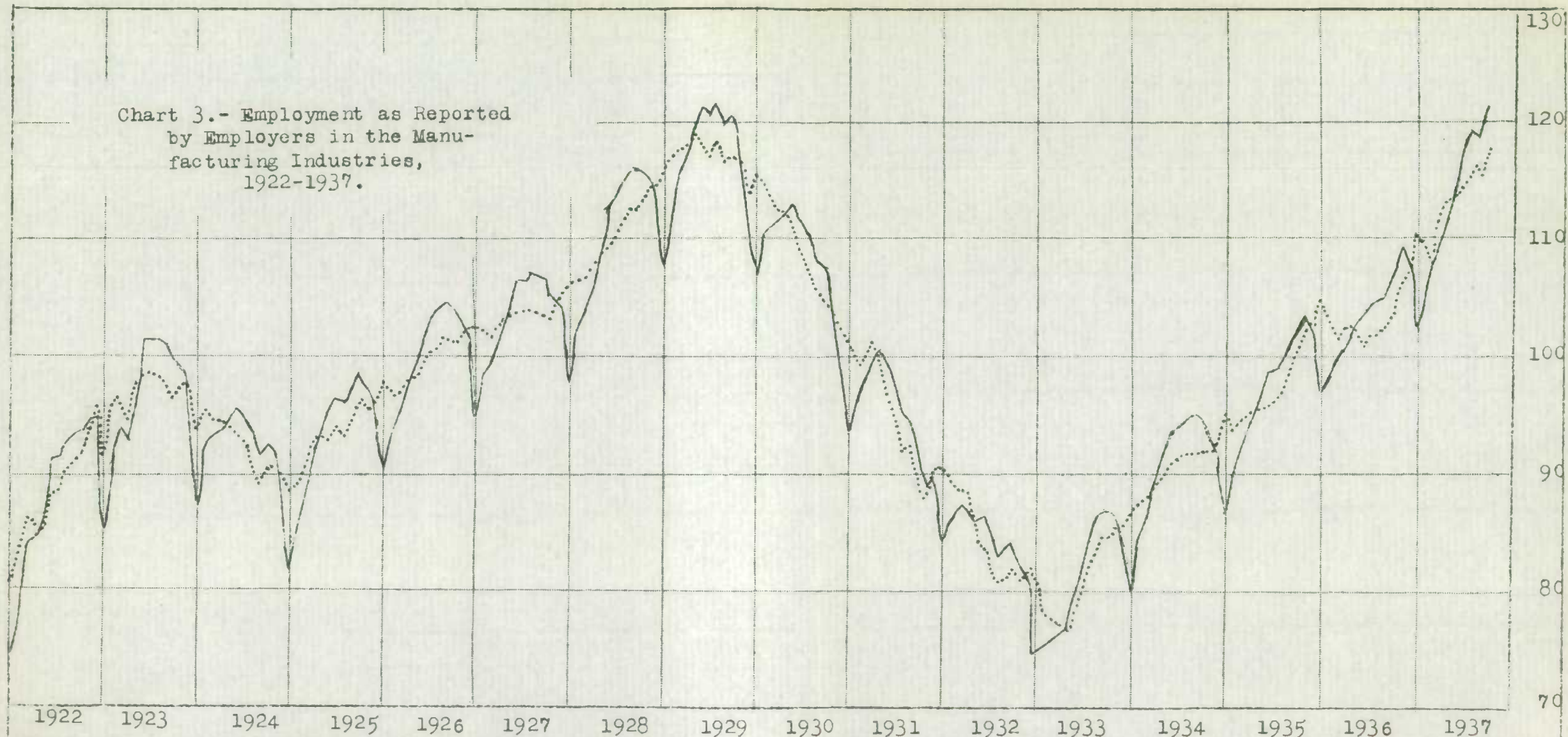
Windsor.- A reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 179 firms making returns reported 18,032 workers, as against 18,423 in the preceding month. Iron and steel factories showed diminished activity and trade was also slacker, while construction afforded employment for a larger number of persons. A much greater loss had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then decidedly lower; a combined working force of 14,582 had then been reported by the 176 employers furnishing statistics.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg advanced on the whole; manufacturing and construction showed improvement, while transportation was not quite so active. An aggregate staff of 42,422 men and women was reported by the 483 co-operating establishments, which had employed 41,922 in the preceding month. A decrease had been recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index was somewhat lower. Statements had then been received from 484 firms whose employees had numbered 39,878.

Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 452 employers of 38,650 persons, as against 37,877 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in iron and steel, and transportation and construction also showed improvement, while little general change occurred in the other industries. Employment was more



Chart 3.- 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.



active than at the same date of a year ago, when a smaller increase had been noted in the personnel of the 439 co-operating employers, who had reported 35,351 workers.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important advance at Sept. 1, the 6,013 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 599,997 at Aug. 1, to 615,962 at the date under review. Reflecting this increase, the index rose from 118.1 in the preceding month to 121.2 at Sept. 1, when it was higher than in any other September for which statistics are available; the latest index was just over a point above that for Sept. 1, 1929, but was fractionally lower than the all-time maximum of 121.6, recorded at Aug. 1, 1929.

The improvement at the beginning of September, 1937, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small fractional reduction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1; the gain at the date under review exceeds that noted at Sept. 1 in any of the years in which the trend has been upward at that date. The crude index, when adjusted for seasonal movement, therefore showed an advance, rising from 114.8 at the first of August to 117.9 at Sept. 1, 1937.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows substantial increases in the animal and vegetable food and textile divisions, in which they were seasonal in character. Improvement was also noted in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, seasonal contractions on a scale decidedly smaller than usual at the time of year, were indicated in iron and steel. While the trend in factory employment was upward in almost all provinces, the gains in Ontario were most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at Sept. 1 in the seventeen years of the record are as follows: 1937, 121.2; 1936, 105.9; 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 104.8; 1925, 96.8; 1924, 91.5; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 93.6 and 1921, 85.8.

For Sept. 1, 1936, 5,812 manufacturers had reported 536,420 employees on their staffs; the increase over the preceding month had then been much smaller than at the date under review.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed considerable expansion at the beginning of September, according to the 324 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 41,005, compared with 35,593 in their last return. The number engaged in bush work at Sept. 1 was substantially greater than at the same date in 1936, being also larger than in other years of the record.

Mining.- The mining of coal and metallic ores showed heightened activity, an increase of 2,456 persons being reported in the mining group as a whole; the 413 operators furnishing data had 73,494 employees at Sept. 1. Much smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was many points lower.

Communications.- Continued improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 24,267 workers, as compared with 24,003 in the preceding month. Activity was at a higher level than in the early autumn of 1936, although the gain then indicated had been larger.

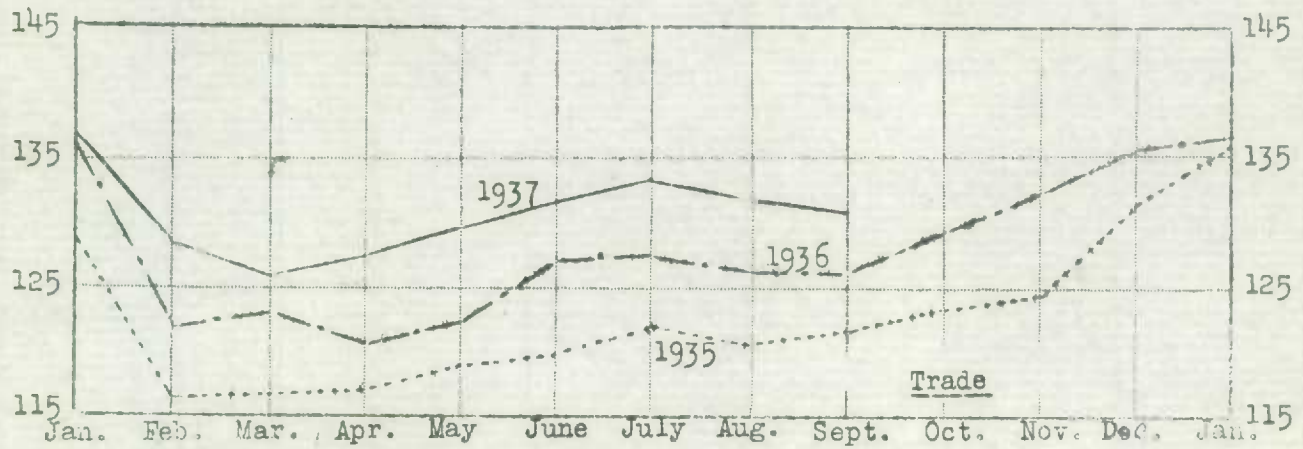
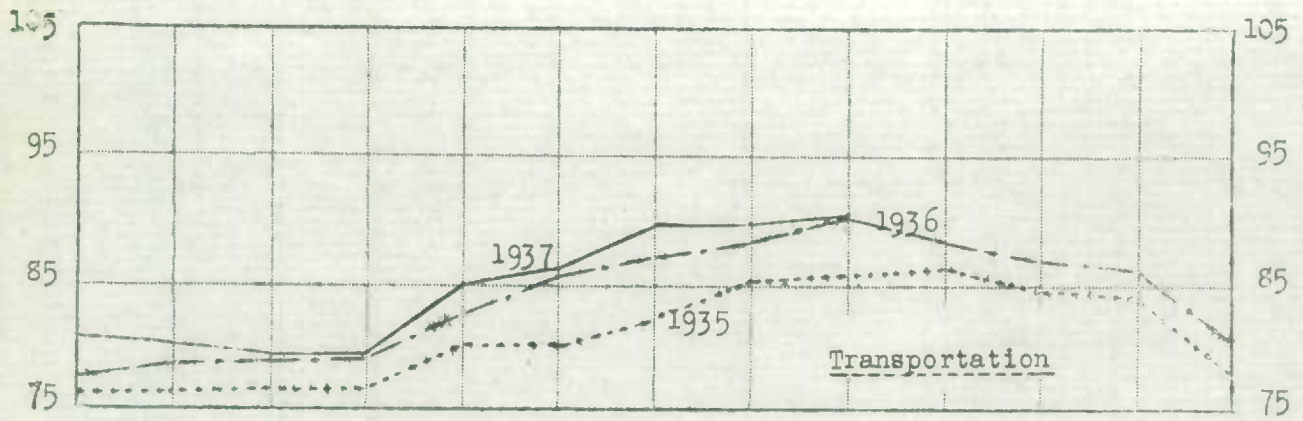
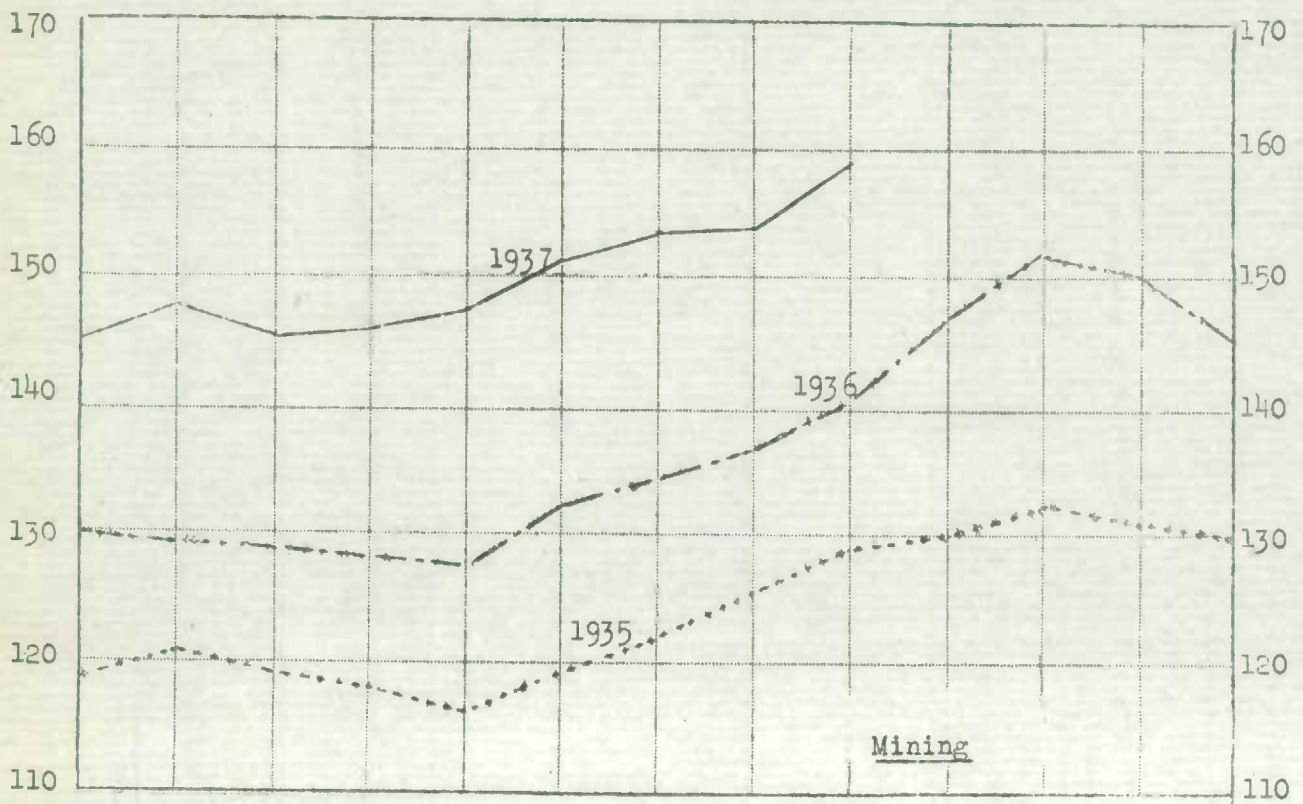
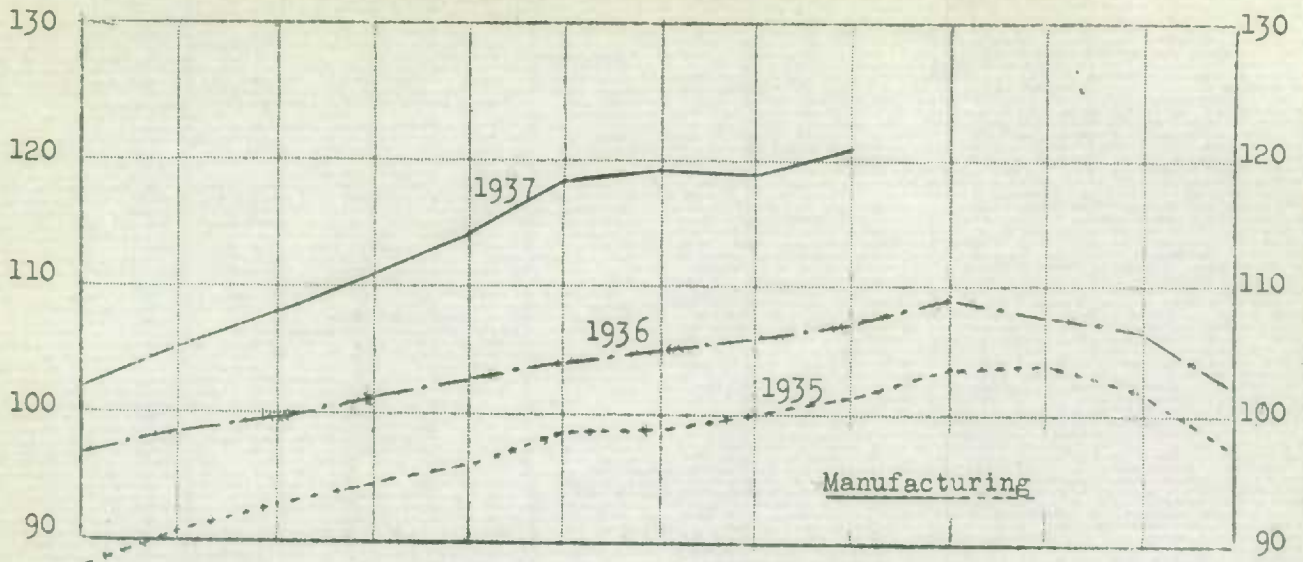
Transportation.- Employment in this industry advanced, additions to staffs in steam railway operation more than offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 107,894 persons was registered by the 454 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 107,124 at Aug. 1. The index was practically the same as at Sept. 1 last year, when a rather more extensive increase had occurred in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- The building and highway divisions reported improvement, but construction and maintenance work on railroads was not so active. The payrolls of the 1,212 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 171,966 employees, or 5,640 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 144.5 at the latest date, was many points higher than at Sept. 1, 1936, despite the fact that the increases then indicated had exceeded those reported at the date under review.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed continued gains; 479 employers had 32,175 men and women on their payrolls, an increase of 1,080 over their employees at Aug. 1. The improvement indicated in services at the beginning of



Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1937.







September of a year ago was not so pronounced, and the index was then several points lower.

Trade.- Retail trade generally showed curtailment, but wholesale houses were rather busier. On the whole, there was a decline of 996 in the personnel of the 1,358 establishments from which returns were received and which employed 107,278 persons. Employment was brisker than at Sept. 1, 1936, when no general change had been noted from the preceding month.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain of the leading industries since 1935.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment at July 26 remained at about the same general level as at June 21. Among insured workers, (other than those within the agricultural scheme), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 10.4 at July 26, 1937, as compared with 10.3 at June 21, 1937, and 12.4 at July 20, 1936. The total number of insured persons in employment, (exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme), stood at approximately 11,517,000 at July 26; this was the same as at June 21, 1937, but 511,000 more than at July 20, 1936. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,358,621 persons were registered as out of work at Aug. 23, 1937, a decrease of 20,838 from the July figure. The number of insured persons in employment increased 45,000 during August to 11,562,000, or 490,000 higher than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the industries covered regularly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics declined during July, due largely to inventory taking, repairs, vacations and July Fourth shut-downs. On the basis of reports received, it is estimated that approximately 50,000 fewer workers were employed in July in these industries, but a comparison with July of last year shows an increase of nearly 1,300,000 workers.

July is normally a month of decreased business activity, seasonal recessions in employment usually occurring in retail trade, year-round hotels, dyeing and cleaning, anthracite mining, and manufacturing industries. Employment in the manufacturing industries in July, 1937, however, showed a contraseasonal gain. This was true in both the durable and nondurable goods groups of manufacturing industries. In the nondurable goods group, the gain was due primarily to seasonal expansion in the food industries, while in the durable goods group the gain was due chiefly to a sharp rise in the iron and steel products group. The gain of 0.6 p.c. in factory employment between June and July represented the employment of approximately 51,000 additional wage earners, and raised the July employment index 101.7, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, to a level above that of any other month since November, 1929, with the exception of April and May, 1937.

The net decline of approximately 100,000 workers between June and July in the combined 16 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed was due largely to the seasonal recessions in retail trade establishments. Seasonal curtailments were also shown in coal-mining and in dyeing and cleaning and some other divisions.

Illinois.- Industrial activity showed an increase in Illinois in July, 1937, according to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor. Statements were received from 6,266 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises, employing 659,998 persons at July 15, an increase of 0.4 p.c. over their June staffs. The index, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100, rose from 89.7 in June, 1937, to 90.1 in July, 1937, while in July of last year it was 79.4. The improvement since the preceding month took place in factory employment, the non-manufacturing industries showing a slight decline.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of factory employment (average, 1925-7=100), stood at 113.2 in July, compared with 104.8 in June, 1937, and 95.6 in July, 1936. The employment afforded in Wisconsin factories in July, 1937, was greater than in any other month of the last twelve years. Most of the increase over June was in the canning and preserving industry.



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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.0
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
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
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1937.  
100.0            8.3            29.5            41.5            11.9            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
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	--	97.6	--	--	--	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	--	99.0	114.5	97.1	--	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	--	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	103.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	105.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
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
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1937.  
 13.8      1.3      11.7      1.3      3.3      1.5      3.6      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
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	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	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
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1937.  
100.0    52.5    3.5    6.3    2.1    9.2    14.6    2.7    9.1

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	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
MANUFACTURING	52.5	121.2	118.1	105.9	100.8	94.3	86.8	83.1
Animal products	2.5	152.6	144.7	136.9	134.6	125.9	127.4	112.7
Fur and products	.2	98.3	99.8	89.2	99.7	81.9	101.5	79.6
Leather and products	2.1	119.5	116.7	112.2	111.0	99.9	100.2	91.4
Boots and shoes	1.4	122.5	119.6	114.6	115.7	105.2	108.2	99.4
Lumber and products	4.5	98.8	98.6	87.1	81.7	74.2	66.5	59.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	93.0	93.5	82.0	77.5	68.9	58.9	50.4
Furniture	.7	93.6	90.9	84.4	75.9	72.3	70.5	67.3
Other lumber products	1.1	121.2	120.7	104.9	99.1	92.2	87.0	81.0
Musical instruments	.1	58.9	57.8	53.3	47.4	48.0	29.6	50.1
Plant products - edible	3.8	152.7	127.3	133.3	126.4	125.3	115.2	109.2
Pulp and paper products	6.0	115.3	113.8	103.6	98.2	94.4	89.5	88.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	113.2	111.7	96.3	89.9	86.4	79.3	76.1
Paper products	.9	137.0	133.5	123.4	113.0	105.2	102.3	98.3
Printing and publishing	2.2	110.7	109.9	106.3	104.2	101.4	98.7	101.7
Rubber products	1.2	110.9	109.1	101.5	91.2	94.3	84.2	80.7
Textile products	9.4	127.3	123.6	118.8	112.3	108.1	101.5	93.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	141.6	139.9	133.5	129.0	122.6	115.2	102.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	102.9	104.6	93.9	89.5	90.3	82.8	75.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	148.2	141.9	145.3	133.0	119.3	126.0	103.9
Silk and silk goods	.9	545.7	530.6	514.4	523.6	469.7	397.9	366.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	126.8	126.6	124.0	117.9	114.0	113.9	104.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	120.0	113.6	110.1	99.9	96.1	89.0	87.4
Other textile products	.9	106.9	98.9	94.3	92.6	91.7	81.3	70.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	127.3	124.7	113.4	121.0	114.0	109.3	112.6
Tobacco	.7	105.0	102.1	95.4	109.0	103.7	105.5	106.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	156.9	155.7	139.2	133.5	128.4	113.2	121.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	152.8	149.2	128.4	107.5	122.1	96.4	84.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	157.0	151.9	139.3	129.5	121.1	111.3	106.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	102.9	102.1	88.9	80.6	75.8	64.6	69.9
Electric light and power	1.4	131.0	129.2	124.1	118.8	116.6	112.1	117.6
Electrical apparatus	1.8	157.2	151.8	124.4	122.3	105.1	91.8	101.3
Iron and steel products	11.6	104.8	105.7	83.1	79.7	71.2	62.8	62.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	143.7	144.9	107.4	100.0	85.7	68.7	60.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	134.5	134.3	106.5	91.8	82.2	66.3	71.4
Agricultural implements	.5	72.6	73.9	45.5	52.8	37.0	29.6	22.4
Land vehicles	4.6	89.2	91.8	74.2	75.1	69.4	65.0	64.8
Automobiles and parts	1.3	108.7	125.1	92.0	100.1	79.4	68.8	57.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	74.4	75.8	56.6	58.4	48.3	42.7	66.4
Heating appliances	.5	136.2	128.2	105.8	100.9	93.5	81.4	78.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	136.1	134.1	91.9	79.1	65.0	55.3	53.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	121.0	116.2	96.7	87.9	74.5	63.0	61.5
Other iron and steel products	1.9	111.3	111.5	93.2	83.0	77.0	67.5	65.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	166.8	160.6	139.3	123.2	111.9	91.6	80.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	156.6	157.3	143.7	141.6	138.7	127.5	122.2
Miscellaneous	.6	147.2	143.3	133.0	128.3	114.2	99.3	96.4
LOGGING	3.5	143.4	124.7	82.7	77.7	85.6	48.3	26.0
MINING	6.3	159.1	153.7	140.2	128.6	112.4	100.4	96.5
Coal	2.1	89.8	82.3	85.7	86.5	83.1	80.7	87.6
Metallic ores	3.3	319.6	316.0	272.7	233.0	189.1	156.5	130.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	146.9	146.1	120.5	112.8	95.2	80.7	72.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	90.9	89.9	86.0	82.1	82.5	83.8	92.9
Telegraphs	.5	106.2	102.0	99.6	94.2	93.2	87.7	96.0
Telephones	1.6	86.7	86.6	82.5	78.9	79.7	82.7	92.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.2	89.7	89.1	89.4	85.8	83.6	82.5	86.5
Street railways and cartage	2.3	119.5	120.4	121.2	118.3	114.3	114.4	118.4
Steam railways	5.4	79.2	77.7	79.0	75.4	74.3	72.0	77.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	98.9	100.1	96.1	92.1	87.1	91.9	90.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.6	144.5	139.8	109.0	110.9	118.1	88.4	84.4
Building	2.8	81.6	76.9	60.1	63.2	56.3	45.9	52.8
Highway	9.0	278.1	266.2	161.9	191.8	224.7	155.6	133.4
Railway	2.8	82.4	84.5	109.6	84.5	81.9	69.7	73.3
SERVICES	2.7	146.6	141.7	137.5	127.8	125.5	113.8	119.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	148.7	143.2	139.6	129.9	131.5	113.2	120.1
Professional	.2	129.4	126.5	130.7	124.0	120.8	123.3	128.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	147.4	142.8	135.6	125.3	116.5	112.4	116.0
TRADE	9.1	130.9	132.2	126.3	121.8	117.1	111.8	113.1
Retail	6.6	136.4	138.3	132.3	126.8	123.3	117.1	117.3
Wholesale	2.5	118.5	118.3	112.9	110.2	102.7	99.6	103.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	123.2	120.0	107.1	102.7	98.8	88.5	86.0

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 on the date under review.



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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1937	Aug.1 1937	Sept.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932
<b>Maritime-All Manufacturing</b>	33.6	123.7	121.1	103.0	99.0	97.1	86.8	77.3
<b>Provinces</b>								
Lumber products	5.0	111.7	112.9	91.5	92.5	97.1	69.6	47.0
Pulp and paper	5.0	186.9	185.2	156.5	146.9	142.2	151.3	119.2
Textile products	3.4	92.4	93.6	83.6	80.1	85.7	79.7	76.1
Iron and steel	10.9	130.9	125.1	102.6	98.8	91.0	80.5	73.2
Other manufactures	9.3	116.5	112.8	100.8	95.5	93.6	84.3	84.8
Logging	3.9	172.5	176.5	48.6	63.6	102.0	49.2	34.8
Mining	17.5	114.4	111.0	106.9	106.8	99.0	91.6	97.7
Communications	2.3	101.8	101.2	100.6	92.6	90.0	86.0	94.9
Transportation	7.5	63.5	63.0	63.7	61.3	61.8	64.1	64.3
Construction	27.0	288.0	292.4	228.9	188.0	162.0	140.3	124.0
Services	1.9	227.4	227.6	218.2	209.2	196.8	182.0	203.2
Trade	6.3	128.9	130.0	121.4	118.1	109.8	101.9	106.7
<b>Maritimes-All Industries</b>	100.0	135.4	134.3	114.4	107.0	101.8	91.5	87.8
<b>Quebec</b>								
All Manufacturing	57.7	122.7	120.3	106.5	101.0	96.7	88.3	86.8
Lumber products	3.6	112.2	111.5	95.9	93.8	90.2	75.8	74.9
Pulp and paper	7.6	114.0	112.2	100.5	94.7	92.1	84.5	84.5
Textile products	16.0	140.9	135.5	127.8	119.6	115.3	104.1	96.3
Iron and steel	9.7	101.2	100.7	79.3	72.3	69.1	61.2	64.5
Other manufactures	20.8	128.1	126.2	112.0	109.0	103.2	97.4	96.6
Logging	5.9	240.1	202.6	133.4	108.3	146.0	60.3	35.1
Mining	3.5	267.0	263.3	204.3	165.5	133.0	115.7	92.9
Communications	1.6	79.4	78.8	73.5	72.5	73.7	77.9	87.6
Transportation	8.5	88.7	89.0	88.6	87.3	85.1	85.5	88.5
Construction	13.6	121.1	114.8	70.9	83.4	73.6	69.2	67.4
Services	2.5	137.0	126.0	121.3	113.5	108.6	100.7	106.2
Trade	6.7	138.1	138.0	133.8	126.3	124.3	126.1	126.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	124.5	120.8	103.0	99.3	95.4	87.0	85.3
<b>Ontario</b>								
All Manufacturing	61.2	120.8	117.5	105.3	100.1	92.4	84.8	80.7
Lumber products	4.0	87.5	88.3	76.5	72.6	68.1	63.3	61.0
Pulp and paper	6.1	110.8	109.3	101.0	97.1	92.3	88.3	89.3
Textile products	9.6	116.5	114.0	112.6	107.8	103.0	101.0	92.7
Iron and steel	15.7	110.1	112.8	85.8	82.5	70.2	60.1	56.7
Other manufactures	25.8	142.5	132.4	125.7	119.4	112.6	102.6	97.8
Logging	1.8	93.6	76.7	53.9	60.4	58.6	39.8	16.3
Mining	5.2	256.3	254.8	228.1	201.1	161.7	139.1	117.5
Communications	1.9	86.3	84.7	78.7	76.5	76.8	79.3	90.5
Transportation	6.7	89.0	88.6	86.7	82.1	81.0	79.8	84.0
Construction	11.7	156.0	152.6	107.1	113.4	175.8	88.7	89.1
Services	2.7	161.3	156.0	154.1	144.8	147.7	128.2	132.9
Trade	8.8	135.3	138.0	132.1	129.1	123.3	115.6	116.3
<b>Ontario-All Industries</b>	100.0	125.0	122.2	108.1	103.9	103.3	88.1	85.1
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>								
All Manufacturing	29.7	109.8	109.7	99.9	97.5	90.2	86.9	89.3
Lumber products	2.2	106.1	110.1	92.4	93.0	89.0	80.5	72.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	99.1	96.7	91.2	87.9	82.9	81.8	86.5
Textile products	2.2	137.5	133.7	130.8	118.0	113.0	103.6	101.4
Iron and steel	9.1	79.6	79.9	70.5	75.2	71.8	69.8	75.2
Other manufactures	13.5	146.8	146.5	135.6	125.5	111.9	108.5	109.9
Logging	.1	8.2	6.0	8.3	31.4	26.2	11.3	15.2
Mining	6.9	109.4	92.1	103.4	100.3	92.8	94.2	93.8
Communications	2.7	100.8	99.7	100.8	92.3	96.9	93.2	101.5
Transportation	18.6	95.3	93.5	98.6	93.7	89.4	86.7	92.9
Construction	20.4	121.9	109.8	129.4	108.9	92.0	93.8	82.3
Services	3.8	131.9	132.6	130.4	115.7	109.8	107.0	117.0
Trade	17.8	117.3	117.8	113.2	108.8	104.7	100.7	103.1
<b>Prairies-All Industries</b>	100.0	109.4	105.6	107.4	100.5	92.9	90.7	91.6
<b>British Columbia</b>								
All Manufacturing	42.2	127.3	118.4	116.2	109.6	99.2	93.8	80.1
Lumber products	12.9	100.4	97.8	94.3	81.1	61.0	60.1	45.2
Pulp and paper	5.2	121.9	122.5	114.7	104.0	101.2	92.8	87.9
Textile products	1.1	129.0	124.6	116.7	112.3	97.1	95.4	94.5
Iron and steel	3.3	89.9	86.7	77.9	71.6	64.9	60.5	63.9
Other manufactures	19.7	171.1	149.4	153.7	155.8	152.8	142.9	122.2
Logging	7.9	112.3	102.0	85.4	78.1	57.9	52.0	27.3
Mining	9.1	115.5	113.4	97.9	89.7	86.7	67.9	73.2
Communications	3.1	115.7	115.9	114.1	105.4	101.4	100.6	101.8
Transportation	12.2	107.8	106.4	104.7	99.2	95.5	92.1	95.2
Construction	12.6	117.7	121.9	104.6	139.2	104.8	101.1	100.9
Services	3.3	123.2	123.2	111.9	105.7	103.1	93.7	94.9
Trade	9.6	136.7	136.4	124.8	119.6	114.4	101.2	104.6
<b>B.C.-All Industries</b>	100.0	121.2	116.9	109.3	108.0	96.2	89.2	82.8

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.



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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1937	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
<b>Montreal- Manufacturing</b>	65.7	112.2	109.3	97.5	91.0	88.2	81.8	83.4
Plant products - edible	4.1	120.2	114.8	112.2	104.9	107.0	100.9	104.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.3	108.3	109.1	103.4	103.2	99.8	98.1	100.6
Textiles	15.3	120.8	111.6	109.4	97.0	97.7	87.0	84.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	112.1	112.8	105.3	110.7	105.1	107.0	110.2
Iron and steel	15.1	97.0	96.6	76.5	69.0	65.6	59.4	62.7
Other manufactures	22.5	118.3	116.5	101.2	95.9	91.2	84.6	86.6
Communications	2.4	66.3	66.4	63.0	63.0	65.9	70.3	79.4
Transportation	8.9	96.9	93.6	97.9	99.5	92.6	93.5	95.4
Construction	7.6	78.4	75.1	48.8	40.5	50.7	65.2	67.0
Trade	11.6	130.9	130.7	126.9	121.2	115.9	119.1	120.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.6	105.2	94.3	88.7	86.6	84.4	86.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	60.2	110.2	108.2	99.6	99.5	97.7	98.8	104.2
Leather products	17.8	104.3	101.0	108.8	109.6	106.2	114.4	118.2
Other manufactures	42.4	112.9	111.4	95.3	94.9	93.9	91.5	97.7
Transportation	12.1	97.9	94.1	93.5	100.4	100.4	102.9	110.0
Construction	8.1	106.2	111.2	75.4	140.2	102.6	97.9	101.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	110.0	108.6	97.9	102.8	99.9	99.7	105.8
<b>Toronto- Manufacturing</b>	64.5	110.1	106.3	102.1	96.0	91.3	85.3	86.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	119.2	112.2	113.4	108.3	108.2	104.5	100.6
Printing and publishing	9.1	127.1	124.6	118.9	113.2	108.4	102.6	106.5
Textiles	11.1	94.8	90.9	92.0	87.9	87.7	87.3	85.3
Iron and steel	10.3	97.6	95.5	80.8	72.6	66.8	57.9	61.6
Other manufactures	28.5	116.2	111.9	109.1	103.4	96.3	88.2	89.0
Communications	2.6	68.7	69.0	65.7	65.6	67.9	70.8	82.1
Transportation	5.8	99.2	99.6	96.5	93.1	92.2	93.2	100.1
Construction	3.2	75.5	76.1	65.2	70.2	58.1	50.1	73.1
Trade	19.2	124.9	127.7	123.7	120.2	116.2	110.1	112.1
Toronto -All Industries	100.0	110.0	107.8	103.4	98.7	94.3	88.4	91.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	47.7	104.7	102.8	99.9	92.7	88.5	82.5	85.1
Lumber products	5.5	70.1	69.4	67.2	52.1	67.6	40.4	42.7
Pulp and paper	15.4	96.0	91.4	95.5	92.1	83.6	82.3	80.6
Other manufactures	26.8	123.4	123.1	115.9	107.7	99.9	97.8	104.0
Construction	13.9	146.3	147.3	154.9	144.2	145.7	111.4	115.1
Trade	17.6	128.2	128.6	126.2	118.5	111.0	108.0	108.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	113.7	112.7	111.2	103.9	100.9	93.1	98.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.2	122.4	120.3	96.3	93.5	82.4	75.4	72.6
Textiles	15.3	92.1	93.2	86.8	87.4	83.3	82.3	72.2
Electrical apparatus	10.8	135.5	137.3	109.2	106.2	85.2	77.3	94.8
Iron and steel	35.5	135.7	128.0	85.1	83.6	66.1	57.3	48.5
Other manufactures	22.6	125.2	126.5	115.6	108.2	103.9	95.3	99.2
Construction	2.3	54.6	53.4	48.4	50.6	49.0	45.1	69.2
Trade	7.2	129.3	131.8	126.8	123.3	115.2	100.5	100.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	119.4	117.7	97.7	95.2	84.9	77.7	77.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	79.4	135.2	140.0	110.3	111.5	93.7	76.4	71.1
Iron and steel	56.4	121.8	128.5	100.3	105.6	85.3	65.8	61.0
Other manufactures	23.0	185.1	182.6	147.1	133.1	124.7	119.4	112.3
Construction	5.7	109.6	89.8	37.5	24.4	28.7	22.3	13.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	132.2	135.0	106.9	105.2	91.0	76.2	71.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.5	105.0	104.2	96.8	94.2	87.3	86.6	87.6
Animal products - edible	6.5	151.5	149.8	130.2	127.0	115.2	117.9	111.5
Printing and publishing	5.4	105.6	102.1	92.8	92.2	89.1	89.4	95.4
Textiles	6.0	141.7	137.6	144.8	125.1	119.1	110.2	103.9
Iron and steel	17.4	79.8	79.8	73.8	74.8	69.5	69.0	72.7
Other manufactures	14.2	121.7	122.1	112.2	108.1	98.1	98.9	100.9
Transportation	10.2	85.9	89.7	82.8	78.1	77.0	75.4	78.5
Construction	3.5	53.5	37.9	52.0	66.7	48.8	27.7	41.1
Trade	28.4	101.3	100.7	96.9	93.2	90.9	88.4	90.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.8	97.6	92.9	90.1	85.2	82.2	85.1
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	38.3	119.6	116.7	124.4	105.5	89.1	85.8	83.6
Lumber products	8.8	88.3	85.8	86.8	79.2	49.3	50.1	46.1
Other manufactures	29.5	133.9	130.8	127.0	117.5	107.6	102.5	101.1
Communications	6.9	113.1	111.8	111.7	104.6	101.0	99.3	100.6
Transportation	17.7	115.9	111.8	111.0	104.6	101.3	99.8	102.2
Construction	9.8	98.4	93.8	65.7	83.3	38.3	38.9	55.7
Services	6.2	120.1	119.5	107.8	103.3	99.8	91.5	87.6
Trade	21.0	139.5	140.2	129.5	123.6	116.5	104.2	105.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	119.6	117.3	110.0	105.7	91.8	87.4	89.0

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 for the date under review.

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