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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW

of

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

in

CANADA

during

1937

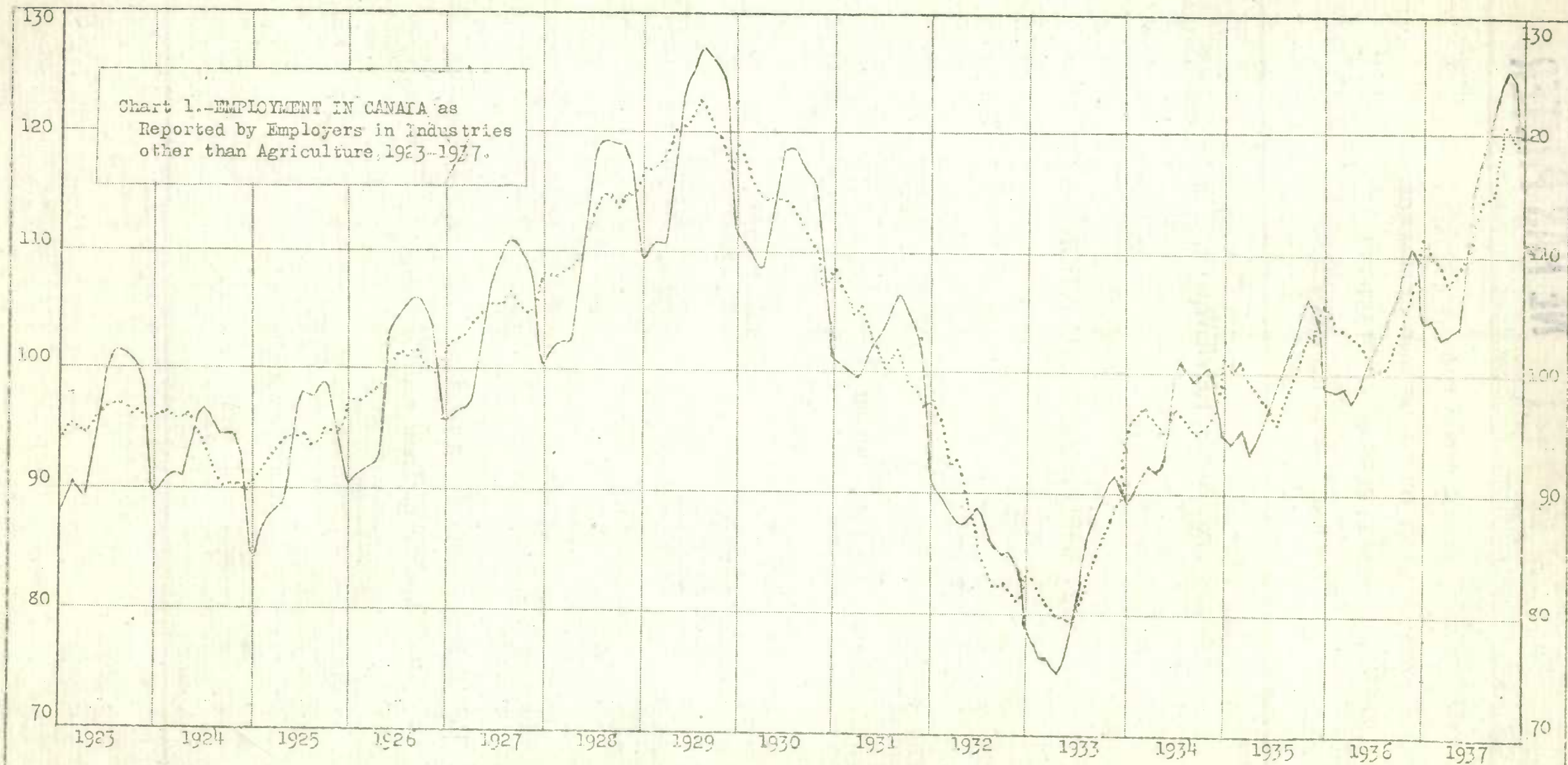
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1938



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.

Issued Jan. 13, 1938.

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1937.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment as reported by leading employers in Canada was unusually active in 1937, reaching a level only surpassed by that of the boom year 1929. The movement was upward in eight months, in which the number of persons added to the working forces was exceptionally large. From the 1937 low point recorded at Mar. 1, to the peak at Oct. 1, the index showed an increase of 22 p.c., which compared very favourably with the average advance of about ten p.c. between those dates in the experience of the years since 1920. The seasonal decline at the end of 1937 was rather greater-than-normal, partly a reaction from the very marked industrial activity of preceding months, but probably also to some extent in sympathy with the business recession in the United States and the slowing-up recently evident in Great Britain. However, the Dec. 1 index was seventeen p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, an advance substantially exceeding that of just over eight p.c. recorded, on the average, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936.

The index in the year under review, based on the 1926 average as 100, averaged 114.1; as compared with the 1936 mean of 103.7, there was an increase of ten p.c., which was decidedly larger than the gain recorded between any other consecutive years, with the exception of that reported in 1934 over 1933. In the seventeen years of the record, the 1937 average index was only exceeded by that of 119.0 in 1929.

In 1937, as in the last few years, various governmental projects^{1/} were undertaken primarily for the relief of unemployment, but work of that character was a factor of lessened importance last year as the industrial situation generally improved.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 122,519 individual employment reports during 1937, an increase of 5,900 over the number handled in 1936. The co-operating employers averaged 10,200 per month in the year just passed; their employees,^{2/} varied from the minimum of 975,862 at Mar. 1 to the maximum of 1,197,647 at the beginning of October, averaging 1,085,831 in the twelve months. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 102.8 at the former date to 125.7 at the latter, when it was at its highest point since September of 1929. The seasonal declines recorded in the last two months of the year reduced the index to 121.6 at Dec. 1, 1937, but it was then higher than in any other December of the record.

The improvement recorded during 1937 as compared with 1936 extended with rare exceptions to the various geographical and industrial units; among the former, the exception was the Prairie area, where employment on the whole was unchanged from 1936. Manufacturing, logging, mining (particularly of metallic ores,) communications, services and trade reported considerable advances. In transportation, employment was in much the same volume, on the whole, as in 1936. Construction, which for several years has lagged behind other classes, in 1937 showed a measure of recovery, although it continued below normal.

Separate tabulations are made for the eight leading industrial centres, in which the general improvement over 1936 was not so pronounced as elsewhere in Canada; employment in these cities as a whole continues at a lower level than in the Dominion, their indexes averaging 105.8 in 1937, while that for Canada was 114.1. This phase is further discussed in the section "Employment by Cities."

1/ See footnote on page 6.

2/ See footnote on page 2.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

By J. H. P. [illegible]

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, isolated colonies to a great, unified power. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare. It is a story of the triumphs of the American spirit and the sacrifices of the American people.

The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and freedom, but they also found a land of hardship and danger. They fought for their survival and for their right to live in peace and harmony.

As the colonies grew, they began to assert their independence from England. They demanded the right to self-government and the right to be treated as equal citizens. They fought the Revolutionary War and won their freedom.

The new nation was born, but it was not without its problems. There were disagreements about the form of government and the rights of the states. There were wars with foreign powers and with each other. But the people of the United States were determined to build a great nation, and they did.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of the growth of a great nation, of the triumph of the American spirit, and of the sacrifices of the American people. It is a story that inspires and motivates us to build a better future for ourselves and for our country.

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, isolated colonies to a great, unified power. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare.

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Features of the 1937 Annual Review.

The feature of the present Annual Review of Employment is the presentation of estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of the total number in employment and unemployed, prepared by the Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, together with a brief discussion of these data and an explanation regarding the level of employment in 1937 as compared with 1929. Charts showing the course of employment in manufacturing and steam railway transportation in Canada and the United States, together with a brief analysis, are reproduced on page 4 from last year's Annual.

Following these brief discussions, is an analysis in some detail of employment conditions in the Dominion during 1937.

Employment, Unemployment and Population.

In various quarters difficulty has been encountered in reconciling the generally high level of industrial employment recorded in 1937 (a level in some months approximating that of the boom year, 1929) with the continued existence of a large reserve of unemployed persons, the inference being that the two are incompatible. It is hoped that the following explanation will help to clear up misunderstanding on this point.

The monthly record is, in effect, a partial census of employment, based upon data furnished by establishments rather than upon information obtained from the worker himself. As a census of unemployment does not provide statistics on those in employment, so a census of employment, (whether complete or partial), does not directly provide data on those unemployed. These points are clearly illustrated in the statistics obtained in the population censuses, and also in the figures of the Annual Census of Industry.

In the Decennial Census of June 1, 1921, 1,778,328 persons of all occupations reported themselves as employed, a number which by June 1, 1931, had grown to 2,100,139, or by 18.1 p.c. The current employment data ^{1/} reflect conditions among the industrial workers included in these figures, and the index (1926=100) had risen from 87.7 at June 1, 1921, to 103.6 at June 1, 1931, or also by 18.1 p.c.

In the same period, however, the number of wage-earners had increased from 1,972,089 at June 1, 1921, to 2,570,097 at June 1, 1931, or by 30.3 p.c. and the number of unemployed from 193,761 at the former to 469,958 at the latter date. An increase of 18.1 p.c. in the number employed in the ten years was therefore accompanied by an increase in the proportion of unemployed from 9.8 p.c. of the wage-earners in 1921 to 18.3 p.c. in 1931. To regard either the census of employment or the census of unemployment as depicting the whole situation would obviously be out of the question.

The annual Census of Manufactures, like the decennial census figures of employment, deals with the positive side of the situation; in 1921, a total of 456,076 persons was reported as employed in factories, a number which by 1931 had increased to 557,426, or by 22.2 p.c. According to the Decennial Census, the number unemployed in manufactures at June 1, 1921, was 42,109 or 12.3 p.c., while at the 1931 Census, 101,996 men and women were unemployed in the factory group, a percentage of 16.8. As in the case of the monthly employment data, the unemployment resulting from layoffs by establishments is reflected in the comparison of the statistics of the annual census for any period with a more active period, but the picture of unemployment therefrom is

1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken on June 1, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics. Copies of a memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, may be obtained by application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

necessarily incomplete because it cannot make allowance for those who have never appeared on the reported payrolls.

From the Census inquiries, it is evident that increased industrial employment can exist side by side with a large reserve of unemployed workers. The fact that the employment afforded by employers in 1937 returned in some months to the 1929 volume is highly encouraging evidence of business revival, but carries with it no implication that unemployment has also approached its 1929 level; any attempt to interpret the employment figures in that way reflects simply a misconception of their purpose by the persons so using them.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in an exhaustive study of the known facts regarding employment, unemployment and population in the Dominion, has evolved highly significant estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed; the estimates cover workers in all industries, including agriculture and other important classes necessarily excluded from the monthly employment surveys. These estimates, together with other data, and much analysis and interpretation, will shortly be published in a monograph by Mr. M.C. McLean, Chief of the Branch of Census Analysis. In the following table are given annual averages of the data:-

Table prepared by the Census Analysis Branch, showing, in thousands, Estimates of Total Number of Wage-earners in Employment and Wage-earners Unemployed, together with Index Numbers, in the years, 1921-1937.

Year	Total Wage-earners	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners in employment	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners unemployed	Index Numbers (1926=100)	P.C. of unemploy- ed in total estimated wage-earners
1921	1,971	92.1	1,795	87.9	176	177.8	8.9
1922	1,967	91.9	1,830	89.6	138	139.4	7.0
1923	2,059	96.2	1,958	95.9	101	102.0	4.9
1924	2,042	95.4	1,897	92.9	145	146.5	7.1
1925	2,063	96.4	1,920	94.0	144	145.5	7.0
1926	2,140	100.0	2,042	100.0	99	100.0	4.6
1927	2,209	103.2	2,147	105.1	62	62.6	2.8
1928	2,359	110.2	2,299	112.6	60	60.1	2.5
1929	2,551	119.2	2,444	119.7	107	108.1	4.2
1930	2,654	124.0	2,313	113.3	341	344.5	12.8
1931	2,537	118.6	2,095	102.6	442	446.5	17.4
1932	2,459	114.9	1,820	89.1	639	645.5	26.0
1933	2,434	113.7	1,788	87.6	646	652.6	26.5
1934	2,574	120.3	2,045	100.1	529	534.4	20.6
1935	2,626	122.7	2,126	104.1	500	505.1	19.0
1936	2,671	124.3	2,225	109.0	447	451.6	16.7
1937 (eleven months)	2,806	131.1	2,459	120.4	346	349.5	12.3

The tables shows that, except during the minor business recession of 1924-5, unemployment declined steadily from 1921 to 1928. This improvement was accompanied by a marked increase in the wage-earning population and in the number employed; the former gain resulted not only from the natural growth in the population, but also from an influx of immigrants of working ages, and the recruitment to the labour market of those not normally belonging in the wage-earning class, but attracted to it by a brisk demand for labour at high wages in a period of unusual prosperity. However, the estimated number of unemployed also began to increase from 1928, affording statistical evidence of a fact generally recognized only as activity receded from its maximum; during the boom days, this increase in unemployment had largely escaped public attention, since many of the unemployed were then financially able to care for themselves, or could depend on their friends, while other factors also tended in 1929 to obscure the first symptoms of a condition which soon afterwards became serious.

From 1929, unemployment increased by leaps and bounds until 1933, in which improvement in the later months was not sufficient to reduce the average number of the unemployed to the 1932 level. Since then, the decline in unemployment has, on the whole, been steady and substantial, although its diminution has not by any means kept pace with the increase shown in the number employed.

It will also be noted that the number of wage-earners, which had increased with few interruptions from 1921 to 1930, then declined during the next three years to a level midway between the 1928 and the 1929 estimates; it is probable that this reduction in the proportion of wage-earners in the total population brought about a more normal situation in this respect, resulting partly from the cessation of immigration and the increase in emigration of those of working ages in the period when the demand for labour was negligible.

From 1934, however, the growth in wage-earning population was resumed, until the 1937 figure, at 2,806,000, was nearly six p.c. higher than the previous maximum in 1930; the natural gain in the number of citizens of working age is being augmented, as industrial activity increases, by the return to the labour market of those who had been forced from it during the depression. Immigration has not yet, of course, resumed its former importance as a factor in the employment situation.

The estimated number of persons in all categories of employment has increased by approximately 670,000 since the 1933 low level was reached, until the average for the first eleven months of 1937 slightly exceeds the 1929 figure. The number of jobless has diminished by some 300,000 since 1933, when the estimated unemployed constituted 26.5 p.c. of the total wage-earners. The discrepancy between the increase in employment and the decline in unemployment in these years is, of course, due to the increase of more than 370,000 in the potential wage-earning population in 1937 as compared with 1933.

The 1937 data are based upon figures for the first eleven months; when the final estimates are available, there will be some increase in the number unemployed, as well as a decline in the average of those at work, but the statistics for the months now available show that in the year just passed the estimated number in employment attained its maximum, while unemployment dropped to its lowest proportions since 1929, although it continues abnormally high. These facts largely account on the one hand, for the record-breaking national revenues of 1937, and on the other hand, for the continued high costs of relief in the Dominion.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

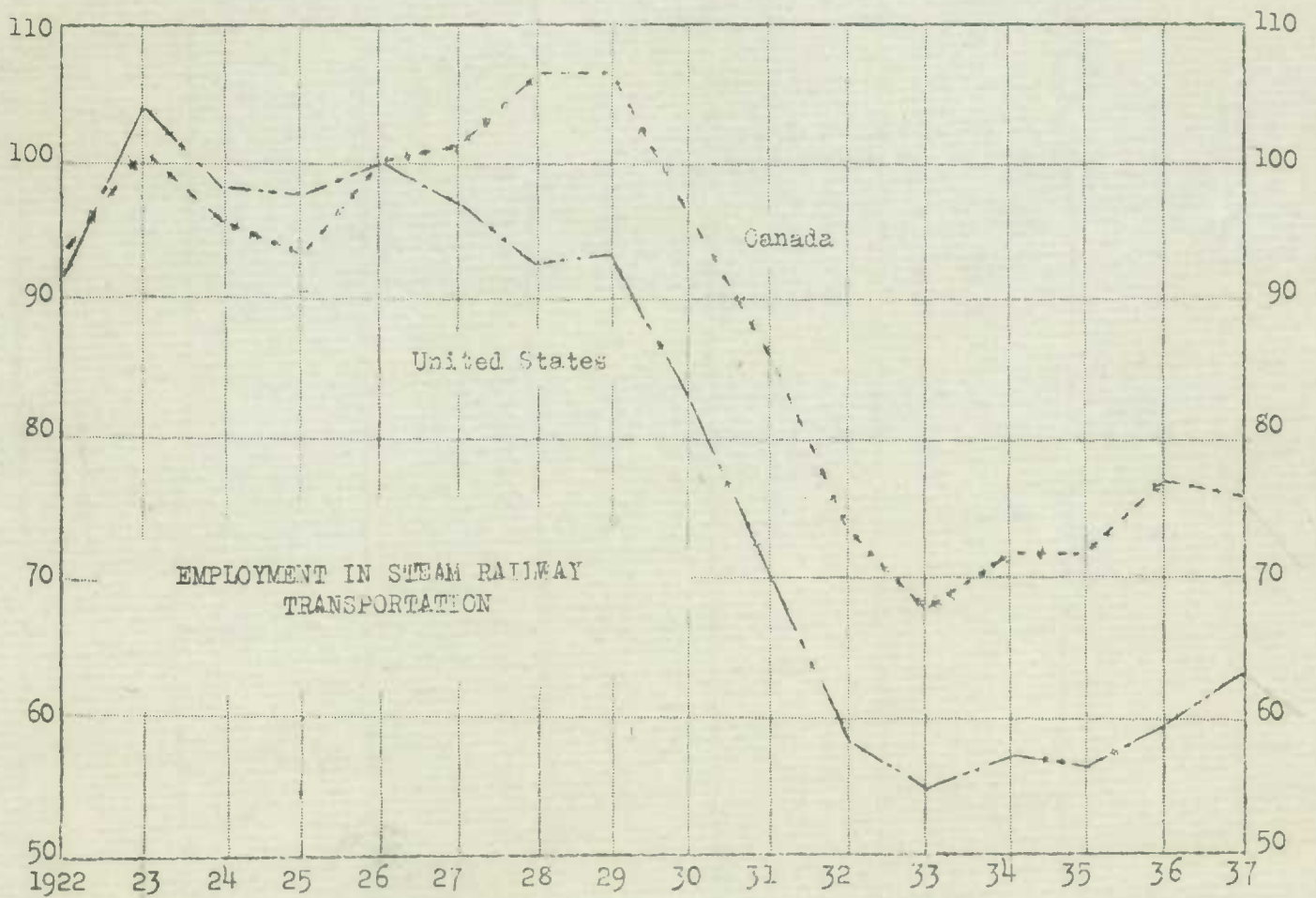
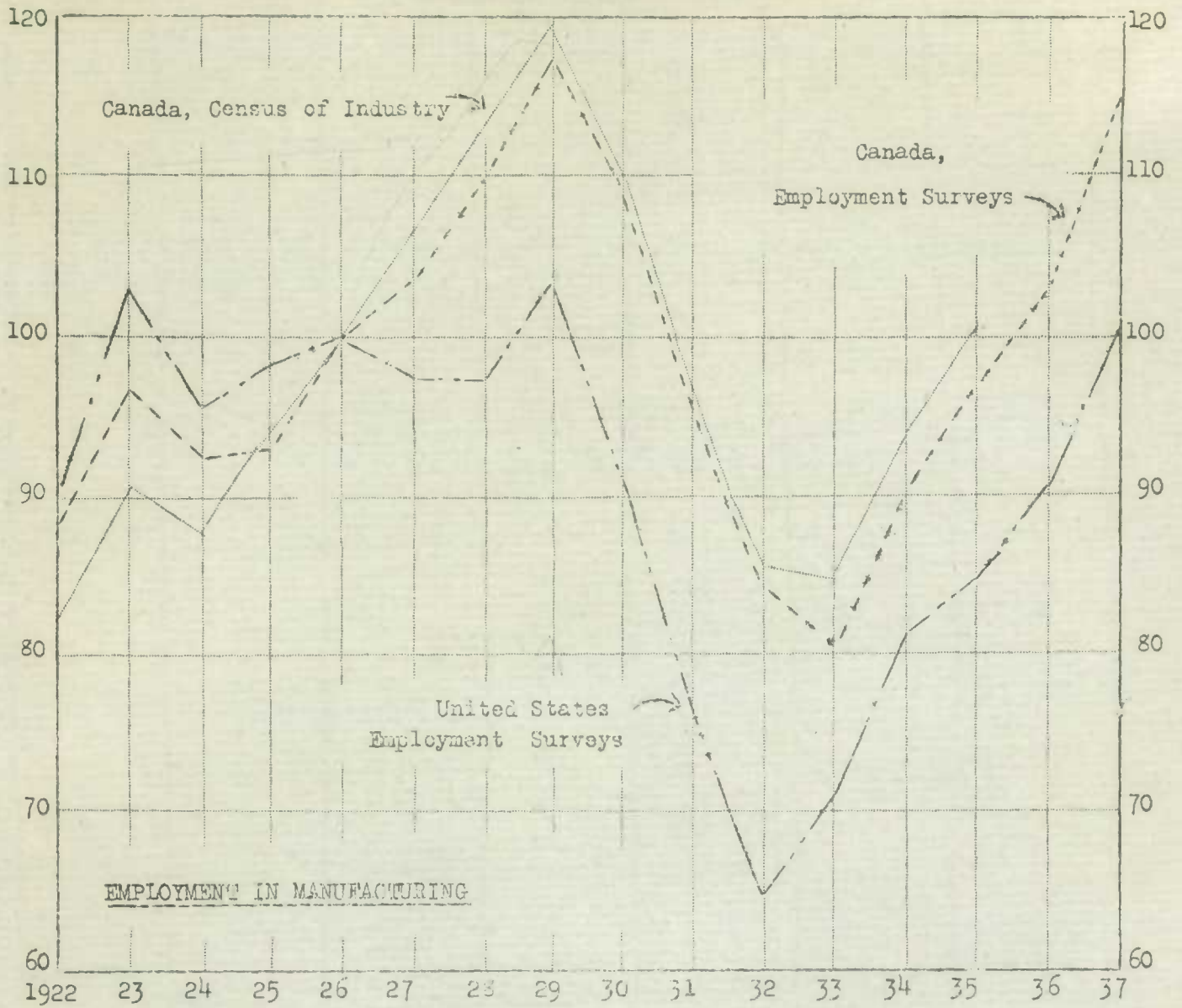
In Chart 2 are reproduced curves depicting for the United States and Canada the course of employment in manufacturing and steam railway transportation. Differences in the industrial groupings used in the two countries make it difficult to compare data for other industries, so that the present comparisons are confined to the two divisions above-named. The industrial classifications within the manufacturing group are not identical in Canada and the States, but enough similarity exists to permit a fair, general comparison.

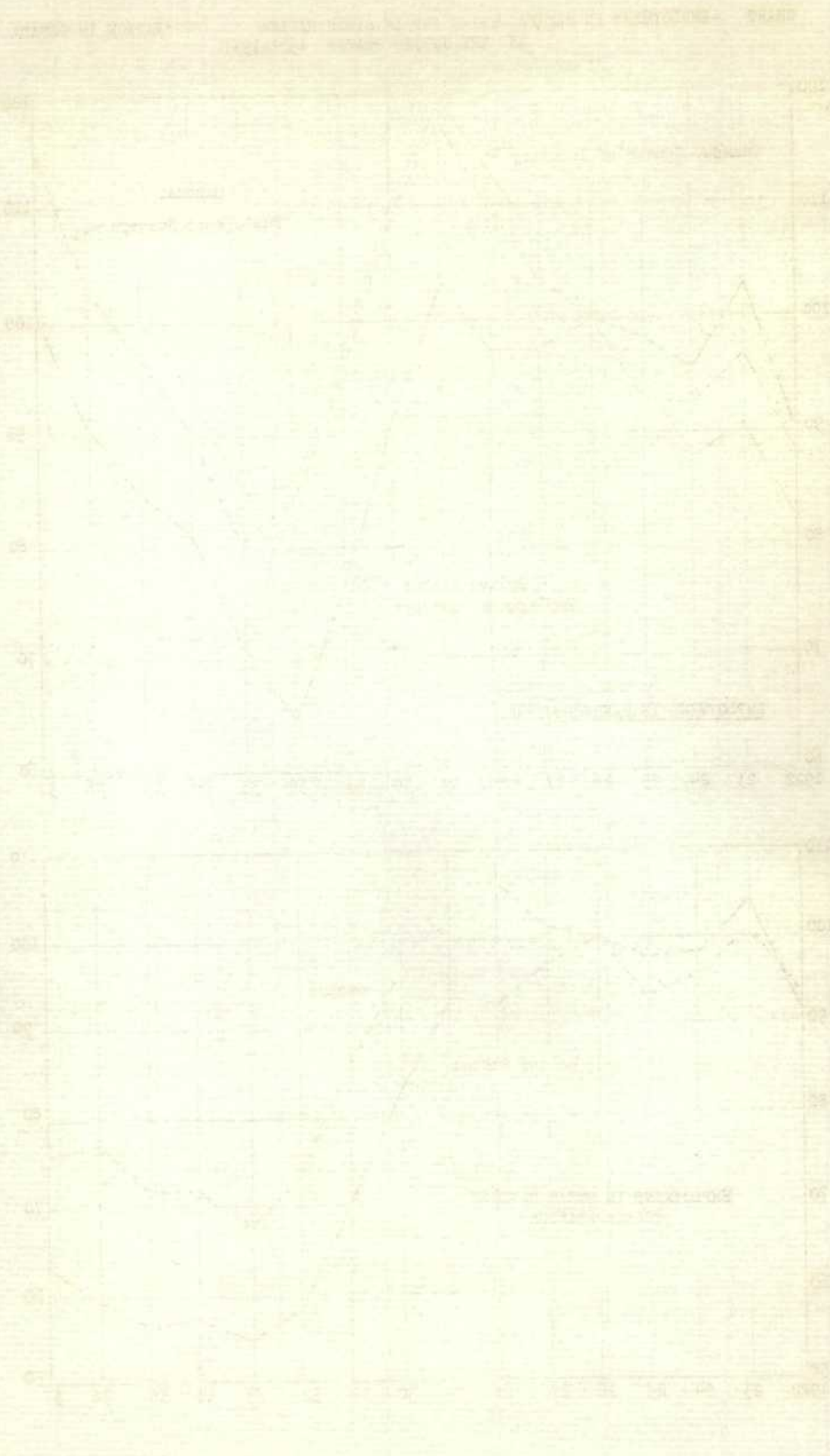
1. Manufacturing.

Both American and Canadian figures cover a large proportion of the total factory employees. Indexes for the States are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-1925, as 100 p.c., while the base of the Canadian indexes is 1926; the American figures have been converted on a 1926 base to bring about greater comparability with our own data.

In the years 1921 to 1926, employment in manufactures in Canada was at a lower level than in the United States, but from 1926 the development of industry in the Dominion was rapid, and the curve rose to a level much higher than in the States. It is probable that during these years, curtailment of staffs due to technological improvements was a factor of generally greater influence in restricting employment in the United States than in Canada, where the more recent establishment of many industries no doubt provided from the first for the use of labour-saving machinery. The figures of the Decennial Censuses are interesting in connection with this point; in the United States, the proportion of those gainfully occupied in manufactures dropped from 30.8 p.c. of the total in 1920 to 28.9 p.c. of the total in 1930, while in Canada, a similar comparison shows a decline of about half a point from 1921 to 1931. The fluctuations in employment which result from technological changes are to some extent governed by the industrial distribution of the workers, as well as by the scale of operations characteristic of the various industries, factors which differ considerably in the two countries.

CHART .-EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND IN STEAM RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1922-1937.





Factory employment in both countries was, of course, seriously affected during the depression, and apparently to somewhat the same degree; thus, the falling-off in the index from the peak year to the trough was not quite 39 points in the States and just over 36 points in the Dominion. Indeed, a very interesting feature of the chart since 1927 is the great similarity of the curves, which from 1928 to 1932 were almost parallel.

In 1933, factory employment in the Dominion, on the average, was in smaller volume than in the preceding year, despite the marked improvement recorded from the second quarter; in the United States, however, under the stimulus of the National Industrial Recovery Acts and other factors, employment was brisker than in 1932. Since 1933, the curves for the two countries have continued in the same general direction, in 1936 and 1937 being again almost parallel.

2.- Steam Railway Transportation.

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission tabulates statistics of the employment afforded by Class 1 railroads, while data are also furnished by the railways in Canada. The statistics in the two countries differ in scope, but the figures are sufficiently similar to warrant a comparison of their movements.

The course of employment on steam railways in the two countries is depicted in the accompanying chart; this shows that employment was at a higher level in the States than in Canada from 1922 to 1926. From then until 1928, the trend was upward in this country, comparing favourably with declining activity across the Border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; although employment continued at a higher level in the Dominion than in the States, the same general movements, in that, repeating the experience in manufacturing. From 1934 to 1936, some recovery was indicated in each country, but railway employment continued in both Canada and the States at a level much lower than in many other industries. In 1937, the United States railways showed further moderate improvement, but there was a slight recession in the Dominion. In part, this was due to the unfavourable crop situation of last year, which offset the increased traffic resulting from improved industrial conditions. Another factor was the decline in railway construction and maintenance, in which the number employed was smaller than in 1936, when many unemployed men had been absorbed into work of that kind by agreement between the Government and the railways.

THE SITUATION IN THE DOMINION DURING 1937.

General Review.

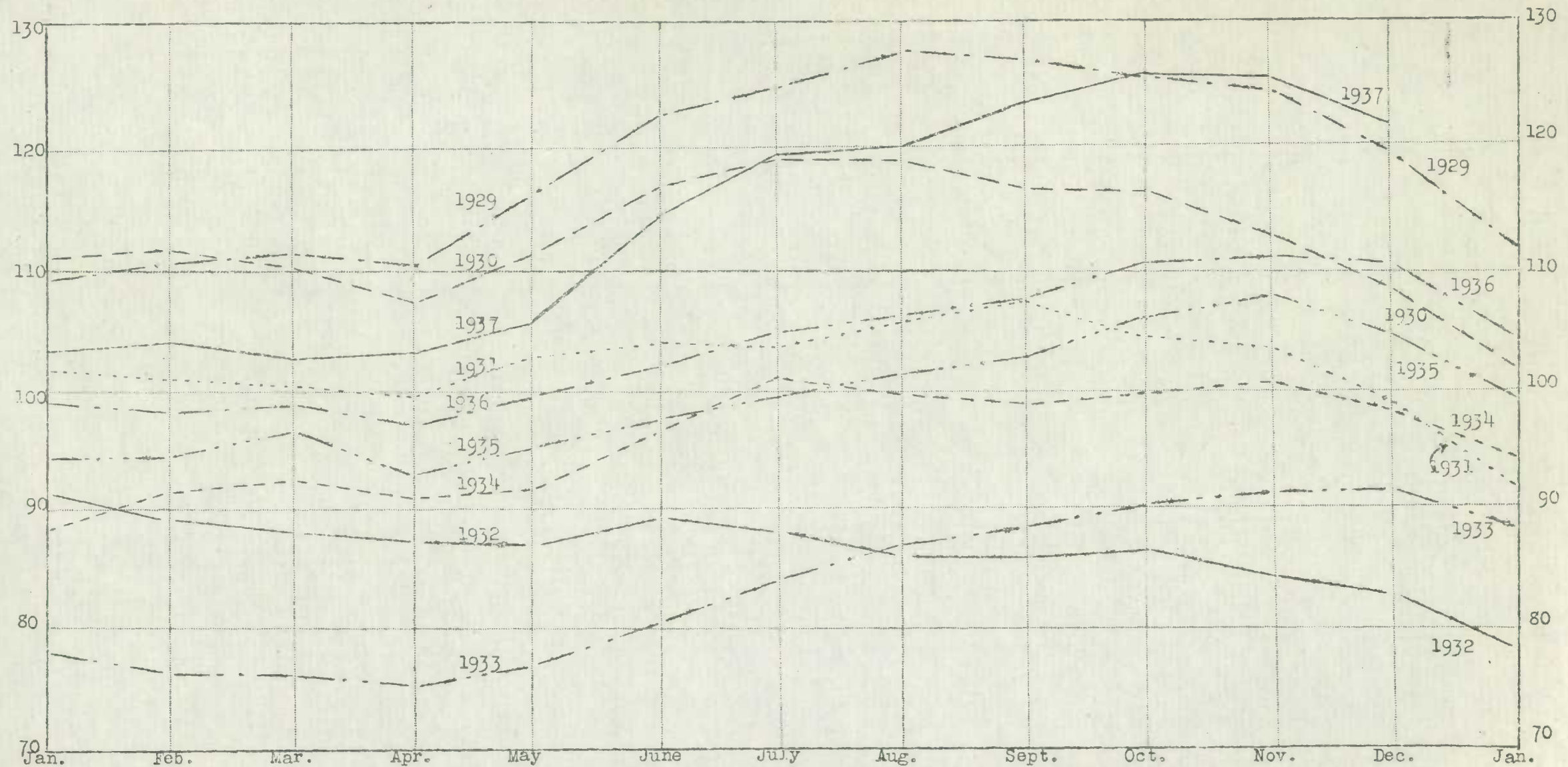
Employment at Jan. 1, 1937, showed the contraction invariably indicated at that date, but the shrinkage was on a scale less-than-average in the experience of the years since 1921. Slight recovery was recorded at the beginning of February, followed by a contra-seasonal decline at Mar. 1. The movement was then continuously upward from Apr. 1 to Oct. 1; during this period, the co-operating firms added some 218,700 men and women to their payrolls. There was a seasonal slowing up in activity at the beginning of November and December, and the losses in employment in the latter month were on a larger scale than has been customary in the years since 1921. However, general activity continued throughout 1937 at an exceptionally high level, the situation being more favourable than in any other year of the record except 1929.

Throughout 1937, industrial activity was greater than in the same period of the preceding year; the following shows the index for each month compared with that for the same date in 1936 as 100:-

1937, Jan. 1	104.7	May 1	106.8	Sept. 1	115.0	
Feb. 1	105.8	June 1	112.1	Oct. 1	114.2	
Mar. 1	103.9	July 1	113.9	Nov. 1	112.8	
April 1	105.7	Aug. 1	113.6	Dec. 1	110.4	
1937 Average						110.0

The rate of improvement shown in this comparison varied from month to month, reaching its maximum at Sept. 1, but during the last third of the year being above the average for the twelve months.

Chart 3.- 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 annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the seventeen years of the record are as follows:-

1921	88.8	1925	93.6	1929	119.0	1933.....	83.4
1922	89.0	1926	99.6 ¹	1930	113.4	1934.....	96.0
1923	95.8	1927	104.6	1931	102.5	1935.....	99.4
1924	93.4	1928	111.6	1932	87.5	1936.....	103.7
						1937	114.1

(¹/ As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec.31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.)

The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 3. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve. The elimination of the seasonal variation clearly illustrates the substantial recovery indicated since the low point of the depression was reached in 1933, comparing favourably with the precipitously downward movement of the immediately preceding years.

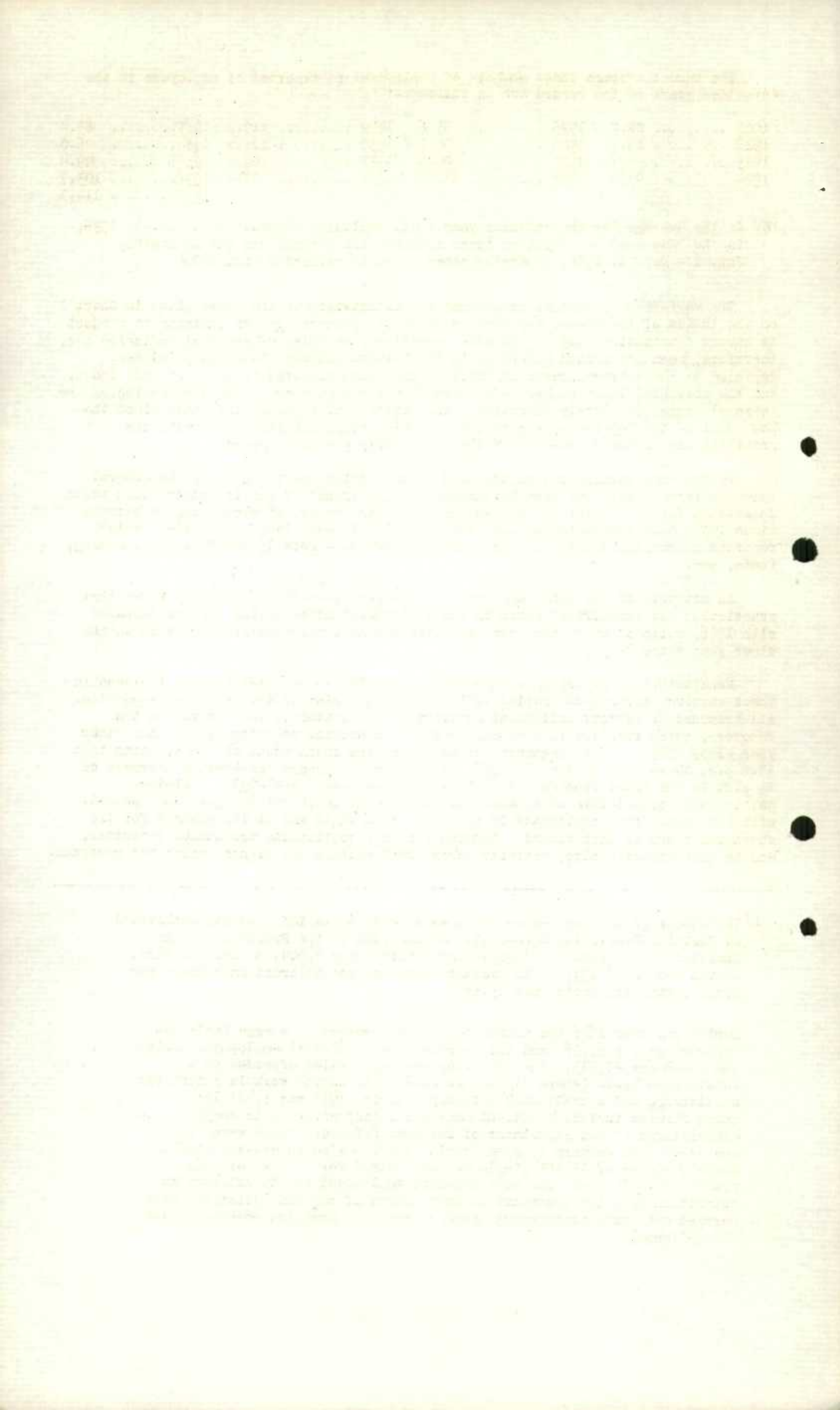
As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of employment, the general index in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. This factor, of decreasing importance since 1934, only indirectly affects the situation in many large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review - notably manufacturing, mining, trade, etc.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers through the Dominion shows that practically all industries shared in the improvement noted during 1937 as compared with 1936, while in many cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in any other year since 1929.

Manufacturing, employing rather more than half of the total workers included in these surveys, experienced during 1937, a lengthy period of uninterrupted expansion. All branches of factory employment contributed in greater or less degree to the recovery, which resulted in a higher level of industrial activity than in any other year since 1929. At the beginning of December, the index stood at 116.3, being then 13.6 p.c. above that at Jan. 1, 1937; this advance exceeded the average increase of 8½ p.c. in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months of the year just passed, with the result that employment in the group as a whole was at its maximum for the seventeen years of this record. Logging showed exceptionally pronounced increases, and in that industry also, activity during 1937 reached the highest point yet recorded.

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- 1/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by Dominion-Provincial Agreements, as reported by the Provinces to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, was 2,604,752 for the first eleven months of 1937. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 13,380.

During the year 1936 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 3,346,796, and the average number afforded employment during the month was 20,213. The number of man-days relief afforded on a subsistence basis (where single men were given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance) during 1936 was 3,421,163. These figures include 2,683,461 man-days relief afforded in camps administered by the Department of National Defence; these were in operation from January to June, during which period an average monthly number of 18,103 single men were cared for. (After June practically all these men were afforded employment on the railways in connection with the programme of maintenance of way and betterment works carried out under arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the railways).



The volume of employment afforded in trade was greater than in any other year for which data are available, while in services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), the annual index was only exceeded by that for 1929. Improvement in general business conditions in the Dominion, together with an excellent tourist season, resulted in the favourable situation in these industries during 1937. Communications provided employment for a greater number of persons than in any other year since 1932, but the index number in this industry was lower than in preceding years since 1921. Transportation showed little general change from last year; although it was slightly more active than in the period, 1932-1936, it was quieter than in earlier years of the record.

Construction generally, was brisker than in 1936 or 1935, and also afforded more employment than in 1933 or 1932; nevertheless, employment in this industry continued at a relatively low level. Railway construction provided work for a larger number of workers than in the period, 1932-1935, but was quieter than in 1936, when many men had been transferred from the unemployment relief camps to the construction departments of the railways. The building contractors furnishing data reported, on the whole, a rather better situation than in any other year since 1931. Work on the highways was also more active than in 1936, approximating the 1935 volume. In the last few years, the unemployment relief programmes of the various governments have been an important factor in the employment afforded in the construction industries.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries, the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1923, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method. Other graphs show the course of employment in the economic areas, the leading cities and the main industrial groups during the last few years, while annual and monthly index numbers are given in the tables at the end of this review.

Comparison of Employment in 1937 and 1936.

The table on the next page summarizes the employment data for 1937, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1937. The changes since 1936 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages. With very few exceptions, the 1937 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the number of reporting employers,^{1/} while that in the reported number of employees was 10.8 p.c. and the index increased by 10.0 p.c. in 1937 as compared with 1936. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment due to businesses ceasing to operate.

Heightened activity was recorded in four of the five economic areas in 1937 as compared with the preceding year. Especially in Quebec was the improvement marked, the rate of increase being greater than in the Dominion as a whole; this was also true in Ontario, though to a lesser degree. Firms in Quebec employed over 40 p.c. of

^{1/} A continued growth in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries, and also give a better indication of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

-8-

Average Number of Reporting Firms, of their Employees, and the Average Indexes
for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1937, together with the changes shown
in these figures as compared with those for 1936.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1 9 3 7			Change since 1936 in the			
	Average Number		Average Indexes (1926= 100)	Average Number		Average	
	of Firms	of Employ- ees		of Firms ^{1/}	of Employ- ees	Index Numbers	
(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)							
Economic Areas							
Maritime Provinces.....	708	87,305	121.0	29	8,859	11.6	10.6
Quebec	2,435	321,056	115.4	138	42,487	14.7	14.5
Ontario	4,528	460,362	113.3	227	48,965	11.6	10.9
Prairie Provinces.....	1,466	126,554	99.3	48	744	-	-
British Columbia	1,074	90,554	106.8	51	5,035	5.7	5.6
CANADA	10,210	1,085,831	114.1	493	106,090	10.4	10.0
Cities							
Montreal	1,398	152,076	101.2	70	13,763	9.1	9.9
Quebec City	177	13,399	100.3	7	738	5.1	5.4
Toronto	1,537	134,202	107.9	77	9,309	6.4	6.3
Ottawa	202	14,309	107.9	16	404	1.6	1.5
Hamilton	291	36,132	112.1	10	4,554	13.8	14.0
Windsor	177	19,984	146.4	5	3,489	25.1	20.7
Winnipeg	484	40,803	95.1	11	1,208	2.8	3.0
Vancouver	447	35,753	110.7	18	2,453	7.0	6.8
TOTAL, 8 LEADING CITIES....	4,713	446,658	105.8	214	35,923	8.1	8.3
MANUFACTURING	5,927	580,999	114.4	217	58,243	11.0	10.6
Animal products, edible	302	25,767	133.3	6	1,952	9.8	7.9
Fur and products	62	1,989	94.2	2	99	3.8	4.2
Leather and products	300	23,025	112.7	6	935	4.4	4.1
Lumber and products	873	45,848	85.9	44	5,244	9.0	11.7
Musical instruments	35	1,444	50.6	-	125	4.4	9.5
Plant products, edible	483	35,111	120.1	23	1,678	4.7	4.1
Pulp and paper products.....	612	66,886	109.7	12	5,415	8.6	8.5
Rubber products	54	13,592	106.6	2	1,128	8.8	9.0
Textile products	1,085	108,338	125.6	72	7,385	7.9	6.7
Plant products, n.e.s.....	186	17,707	129.8	8	1,200	6.9	5.6
Wood distillates and extracts	8	641	154.4	-	61	14.7	10.5
Chemicals and allied products	203	12,561	152.3	3	3,207	14.2	10.3
Clay, glass and stone products	206	10,068	90.9	5	1,262	11.3	14.2
Electric light and power.....	96	15,315	121.2	-2	582	4.5	3.9
Electrical apparatus	125	19,683	143.2	4	4,852	21.6	17.8
Iron and steel products.....	872	137,375	105.4	20	20,289	16.2	18.2
Non-ferrous metal products...	173	24,679	154.8	6	3,507	21.7	16.3
Non-metallic mineral products	143	14,934	148.5	4	943	10.3	7.5
Miscellaneous	109	6,036	135.9	2	379	8.8	6.9
LOGGING	351	54,165	189.3	30	14,931	50.6	36.5
MINING	411	70,745	153.2	40	7,907	16.7	12.2
Coal	104	24,460	90.4	2	160	.6	.7
Metallic ores	219	37,071	303.3	31	6,080	47.3	18.5
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	88	9,214	133.6	7	1,667	23.5	21.3
COMMUNICATIONS.....	84	22,760	85.4	- 1	1,304	4.4	5.4
TRANSPORTATION	452	102,436	85.2	16	1,635	1.1	1.3
Street railways and cartage..	241	26,471	117.6	14	247	.5	.4
Steam railways	100	60,245	75.7	-	831	1.0	1.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	111	15,720	86.8	2	557	2.3	2.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE..	1,156	118,280	99.5	74	14,484	11.3	12.8
Building	753	24,640	60.1	54	2,141	4.7	8.5
Highway	365	65,976	174.3	15	15,634	38.8	28.6
Railway	38	27,604	69.2	5	- 3,291	- 8.4	-10.8
SERVICES	476	28,459	130.2	12	1,431	5.7	4.6
TRADE	1,354	107,987	132.1	105	6,155	4.6	3.6
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	10,210	1,085,831	114.1	493	106,090	10.4	10.0

1/ See footnote on page 7.

those added to payrolls, but only 29.6 p.c. of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments; in Ontario these proportions were 46.2 p.c. and 42.4 p.c., respectively. On the other hand, British Columbia, with 8.3 p.c. of the average staffs, reported only 4.7 p.c. of the total number taken on during the year. In the Maritime Provinces, the employers included in the surveys showed eight p.c. of the total workers reported in all provinces, and eight p.c. of the total increase. In the Prairie Provinces, the level of employment was unchanged from 1936, the small increase in the reported staffs resulting from a larger coverage of industry, for which adjustment was made in the index.

The general improvement in the cities was not so pronounced as in the country as a whole, where there was an increase of ten p.c., compared with that of 8.3 p.c. in the cities. Employing some 41 p.c. of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported only about 34 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls, while in 1936, some 48 p.c. of the net increase had been reported by firms operating in these cities.

The gains indicated in 1937 were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities; Montreal recorded the largest increase in actual numbers involved, amounting to 38 p.c. of the general advance in these municipalities, a quota that exceeded the proportion of workers in Montreal to the number employed in the eight cities, viz., 34 p.c. Toronto firms reported 26 p.c. of the total gain, but 30 p.c. of all employees reported in the centres for which data are tabulated. Winnipeg, with 9.1 p.c. of the aggregate staff, contributed only 3.4 p.c. of the total increase.

Throughout the Dominion, the expansion in manufacturing again slightly exceeded the general advance in all industries. Logging, the mining of metallic ores and non-metallic minerals, (except coal), and construction also showed disproportionately great improvement in 1937 as compared with 1936; employment in the last-named, however, continued in less-than-normal volume. In trade and services, the increases were smaller than in most other industries, but activity in these classes was maintained at a high level.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

As already stated, employment in the Prairie Provinces showed no general change in 1937 as compared with the preceding year, but in all other parts of the country considerable improvement was indicated in that comparison. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, indeed, industrial activity was higher than in any other year of the record, while in Ontario, the 1929 index, only, was higher than that for 1937.

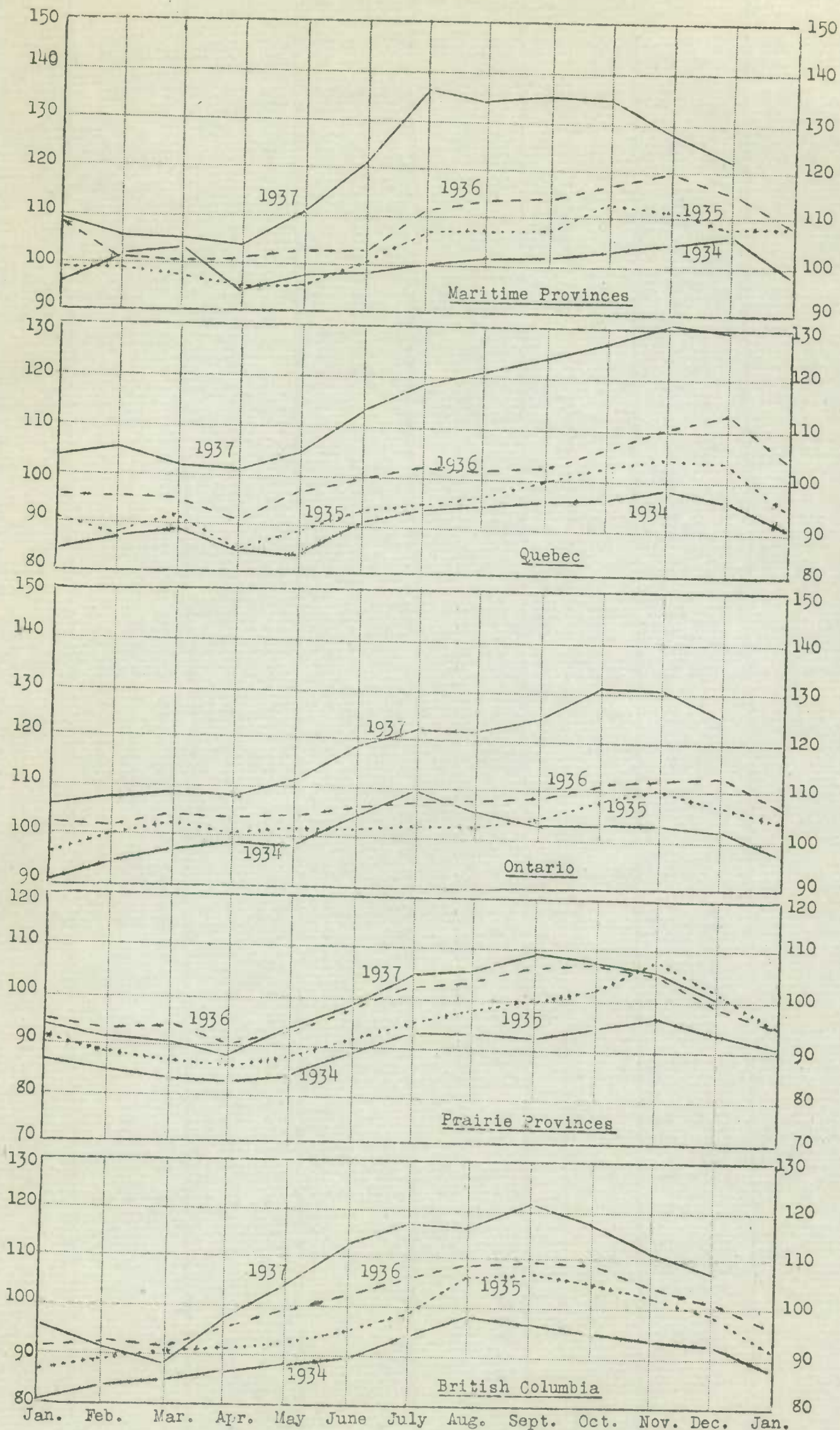
In each of the economic areas general improvement was noted during 1937 in manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade, although the rate of increase varied in the different divisions of the country. A higher level of employment was indicated in transportation, except in the Prairies, where there was a slight decline due to the crop failure in many sections. Construction in the Western area was also slacker than in 1936.

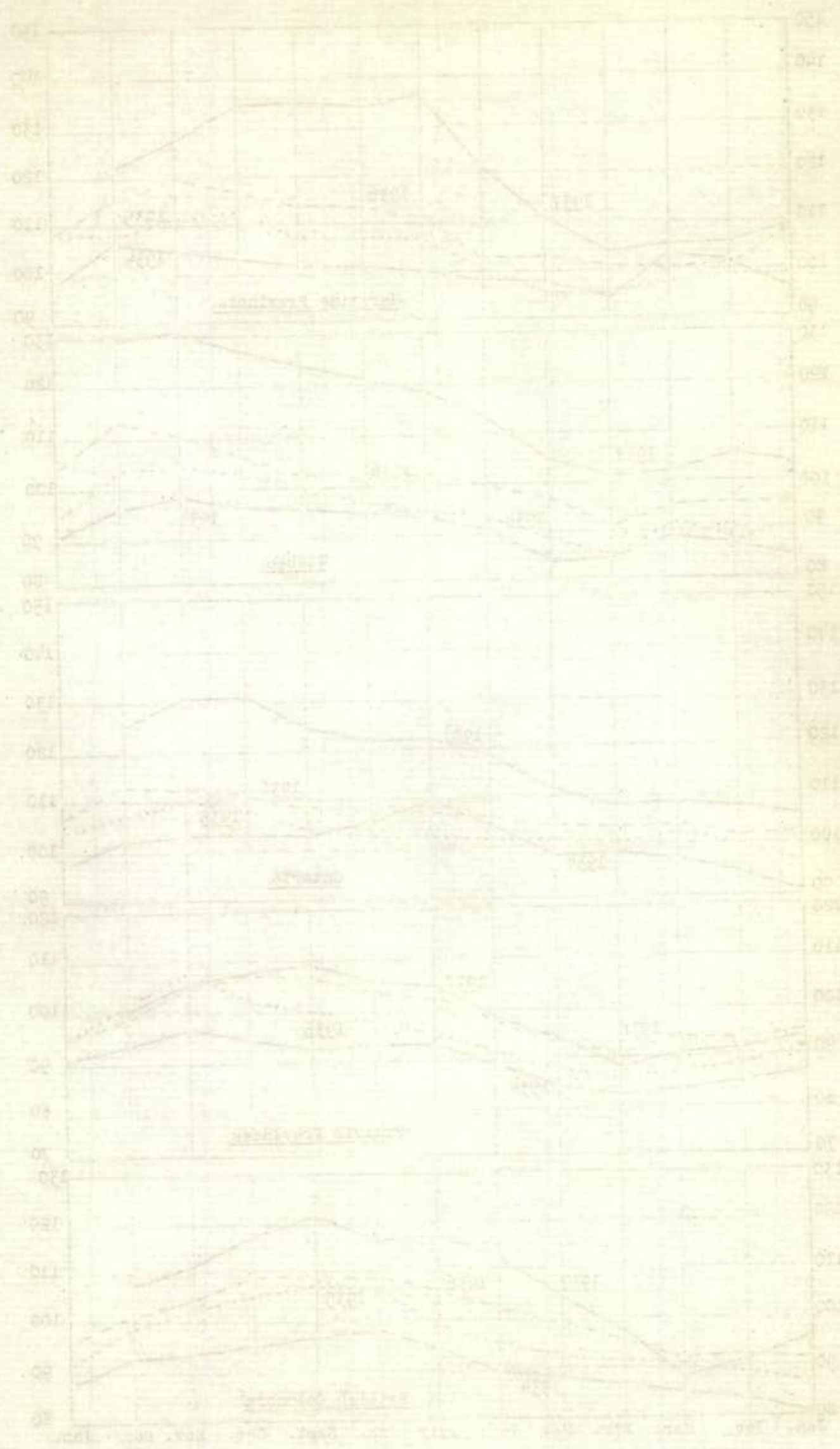
Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces increased in only four months of 1937, compared with eight general advances in 1936, but the total number added to payrolls last year was decidedly larger, as were also the declines recorded in the remaining months; the index averaged 121.0 in the year under review, when it was 10.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, being also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The curtailment at the beginning of December, 1937, was on a scale above the average for that ^{date in the} period, 1921-1936, but employment continued at a relatively high level; the index then was at its maximum for Dec. 1.

The aggregate payrolls of the 703 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 87,305 persons in 1937; in the year before, 679 firms had reported a mean of 78,446 men and women. For part of 1937 data were separately tabulated for each of the three Eastern provinces; in these months, firms in Nova Scotia reported some 52 p.c. of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported over 46 p.c. of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed rather less than two p.c. of the employees covered in the surveys for the Maritime Provinces. During the months for which statistics are available, employment in New Brunswick averaged higher than in Nova Scotia, but this would not necessarily be true for the whole year.

Manufacturing as a whole was higher in each month of the year than in 1936, the mean being 114.0, as compared with 102.0 in 1936; the 1937 average was higher

Chart 4.— Employment by Economic Areas, 1934-1937.





than in any other year for which statistics are available. The Dec. 1, 1937, index, at 117.1, was nearly 18 p.c. higher than at the beginning of January, and nine p.c. higher than in the same month of 1936. The greatest improvement over the year was in the pulp and paper and iron and steel industries, but the indexes in lumber and textiles were also considerably higher.

While employment in transportation has not attained its former volume, it was rather brisker in 1937 than in the preceding year. Communications generally showed moderate improvement. Construction on the whole was decidedly more active, particularly towards the close of the year; this was due to some extent to the large programmes of highway work undertaken in 1937, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policies. Services and trade also reported general gains. Mining showed improvement, the index averaging 111.1, compared with 106.7 in the preceding year. Logging was unusually active, employment being in greater volume than in any previous year of the record.

Quebec.— At Feb. 1, and again from May 1 to Nov. 1, the general trend of employment in Quebec was favourable, the gains, on the whole, being on a much larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. The index rose from its 1937 low of 102.2 at Apr. 1 to its maximum of 130.5 at Nov. 1; this variation of 27.7 p.c. exceeded that of 23 p.c. between the 1936 trough and the peak. Activity in each month of 1937 was greater than in the corresponding month of the year before.

The labour forces of the 2,435 co-operating employers varied between 284,090 and 363,525 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 321,056 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 115.4; the 1936 average payroll of the 2,297 reporting firms was 278,569, and the index averaged 100.7, while in the preceding year it was 95.4.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was more active throughout 1937 than in 1936; the index was also slightly higher than in the Dominion as a whole, although it was a point lower than in Ontario. The 1937 index averaged 115.0, or 11.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. The improvement in the major groups,—lumber, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel,—was especially marked, but almost all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment.

The index in communications showed a moderate increase in 1937. Transportation, on the whole, was unchanged. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in ten of the twelve months and the index averaged 324.0, the highest yet recorded. Mining continued extremely active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 246.2, as against 184.4 in the year before. Construction showed some recovery, being brisker than in any other year since 1931; an important programme of road construction work was undertaken in 1937, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services and trade was maintained at a high level; these industries both reported improvement over 1936 and earlier years of the record.

Ontario.— An average staff of 460,362 employees was registered by the 4,528 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 118.3 in 1937, or 10.9 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 4,301 co-operating establishments had averaged 411,397. Employment, on the whole, showed more fluctuation during 1937 than in the preceding year, the index showing a range of nearly 23 points, or seven points more than in 1936. The situation each month was better than in the corresponding period of 1936, the Dec. 1 index, at 125.8, being 11.4 p.c. higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported an unusually high level of activity in 1937; this was only exceeded by that of 1929. As in 1935 and 1936, the index in 1937 slightly exceeded that for factory employment in the second great manufacturing province—Quebec, being also higher than in the Dominion as a whole. This may be largely associated with the iron and steel industry, in which much of the great activity in 1937 was centred in Ontario. On the other hand, employment in textiles continued brisker in Quebec than in Ontario, where the improvement over 1936 was not so pronounced as in the sister province.

Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal, food and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1936, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel afforded more employment than in any other year since 1929; the index for that industry in Ontario was higher than in any other of the economic areas except the Maritime Provinces, being also above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index averaged 114.8, as compared with 94.7 in 1936, and with 58.3 at the 1933 minimum,

while the maximum was 130.5 in 1929. In the textile group, activity was higher during all but one month than in the same month of 1936; the 1937 mean of 116.2 was nearly four points above that of the preceding year.

Operations in logging camps continued exceptionally active, the average index of 147.7 being higher than in any other year of the record. Employment in mining also was at its seventeen-year maximum, the index averaging 246.3, as compared with 217.6 in 1936, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment during the year just passed. The number having work in communications and transportation was moderately greater than in 1936, but these two groups have not yet shown recovery commensurate with that in other industries. Construction was brisker than in 1936, but here also the index was lower than that for all industries in the province, averaging 112.7 in 1937, compared with 91.3 in the preceding year. Services and trade also reported improvement over 1936, reflecting not only recovery in the domestic market but also an active tourist season.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces was higher during some months of 1937 than in the preceding year, but declines in that comparison in the remaining months resulted in the same average index as in 1936, viz., 99.3. The 1,466 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 126,554 persons during the year, while in 1936, the 1,417 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 125,810 workers. For some months of last year, separate data were prepared for each of these provinces; during this period, the firms in Manitoba reported 45.3 p.c. of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan 22.5 p.c. and in Alberta, 32.2 p.c. of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the population of the Prairies depends to such an extent upon agriculture that much distress results from any dislocation of the world wheat market, or from any unsatisfactory crop conditions, such as the continued drought during 1937. The unfavourable effect of the latter is shown in the fact that employment in these provinces, on the whole, did not share in the upward movement generally indicated in Canada. Nevertheless, activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1936, although the improvement in these industries was not equal to that recorded in the same divisions elsewhere in Canada. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Little difference, on the whole was indicated in transportation, while there was a decline in construction.

British Columbia.— The 1,074 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 90,554 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 85,519 was reported by 1,023 employers; the 1937 index averaged 106.8, as compared with 101.1 in 1936. In these years, it was higher than in any other year since 1930.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories generally reported a better situation than in 1936. Logging showed some improvement; towards the close of the year, Government forestry camps were opened up in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients, but a higher level of employment was indicated in nine months of 1937, than in the same months of 1936. Mining provided work for a record number of persons, as mineral production in British Columbia attained an unusually high level. Transportation, communications, services and trade were brisker than in 1936, the mean index in each of these also being higher than for several years past. On the other hand, construction continued dull; this industry was not so active in the year under review as it had been in 1935 or 1936.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last three years in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last few years is depicted in Chart 4, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement was reported in each of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver affording more employment than in 1936. The greatest gains, proportionately, were in Hamilton and Windsor, where marked activity in the iron and steel industries brought employment to an unusually high level, only exceeded in the former by that of 1928 and 1929, and in the latter by that of 1929. The indexes in these two

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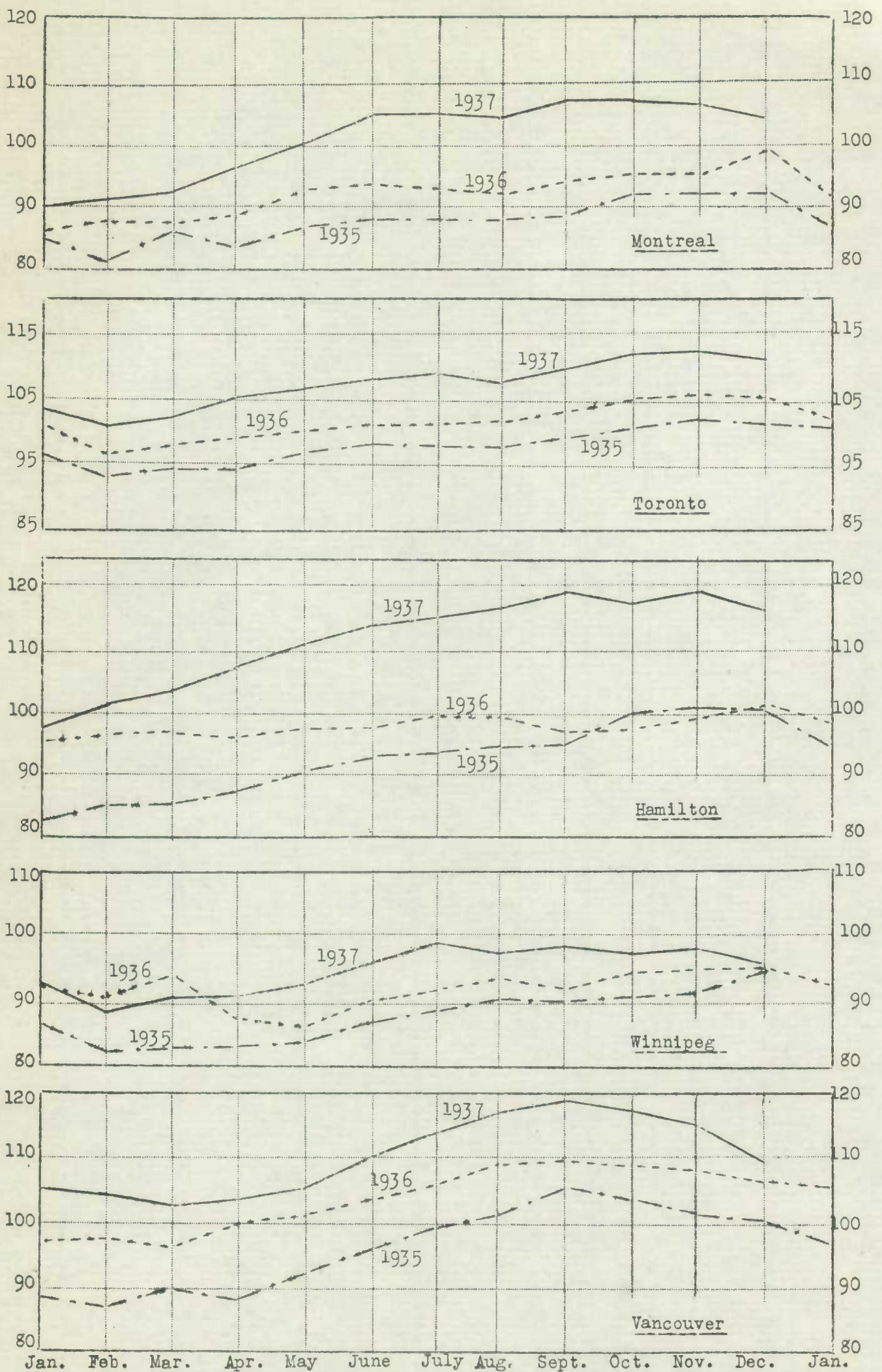
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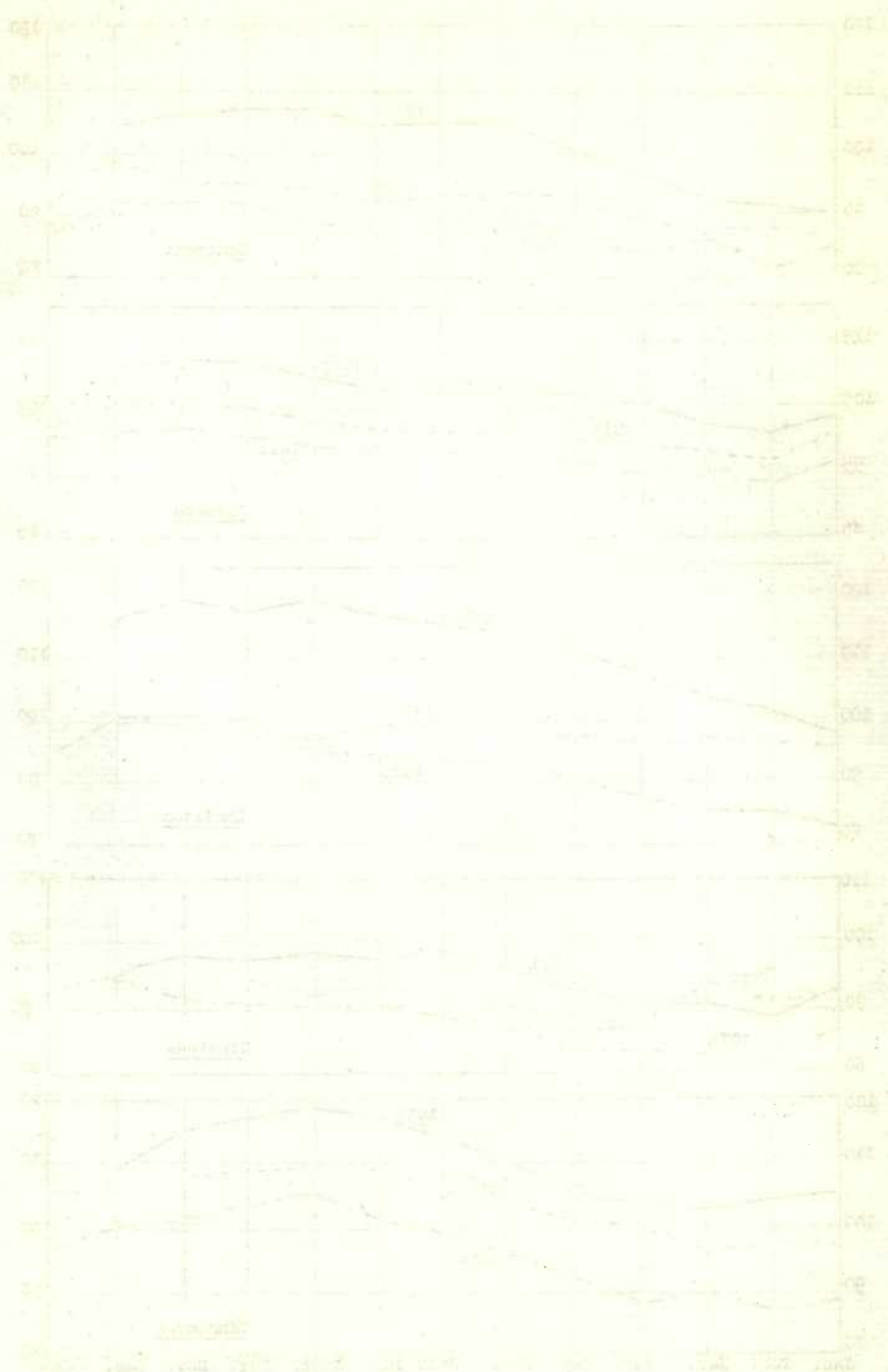
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Chart 5.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1935-1937.



REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1900



centres were higher than in any other of the eight, while the lowest indexes were in Winnipeg, Quebec City and Montreal.

Despite the generally upward movement indicated in the year under review, industrial activity in the leading cities taken as a unit continued to lag behind that in the Dominion as a whole, their 1937 indexes averaging 105.8, as compared with the Canada index of 114.1. In the four years of general industrial revival from the low point of the depression, indeed, the improvement in these cities has not kept pace with that in the Dominion as a whole. This has probably been due in part to three main factors, the first two being of greatest importance; (1) the marked growth in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food-canning and highway construction and maintenance, (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in many cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

In 1929, which was, in general, the year of maximum activity, the level of employment in the cities approximated that for the Dominion as a whole. Again, in 1933 when the most acute stage of the depression was reached, little difference was recorded. In 1934, however, the cities' index, at 88.2, showed an increase of only 6.3 p.c. over the preceding year, compared with that of 15.1 p.c. in the Dominion, which brought the general index for 1934 to 96.0.

Employment in the cities during 1933 showed a greater increase over the preceding year than was the case in the Dominion as a whole, and this slightly accelerated rate of improvement was again evident in 1936 as compared with 1935; this quickening was not sufficient, however, to raise their employment to the general level throughout Canada.

In 1937, when the Dominion index increased by 10 p.c. over the preceding year, there was a gain of only 8.3 p.c. in the cities. The general index averaged 114.1, while that for the cities averaged 105.8. If the employment data for these centres are eliminate from the Canada total, the 1937 index would be 120.3, where it would slightly exceed the similar average for 1929.

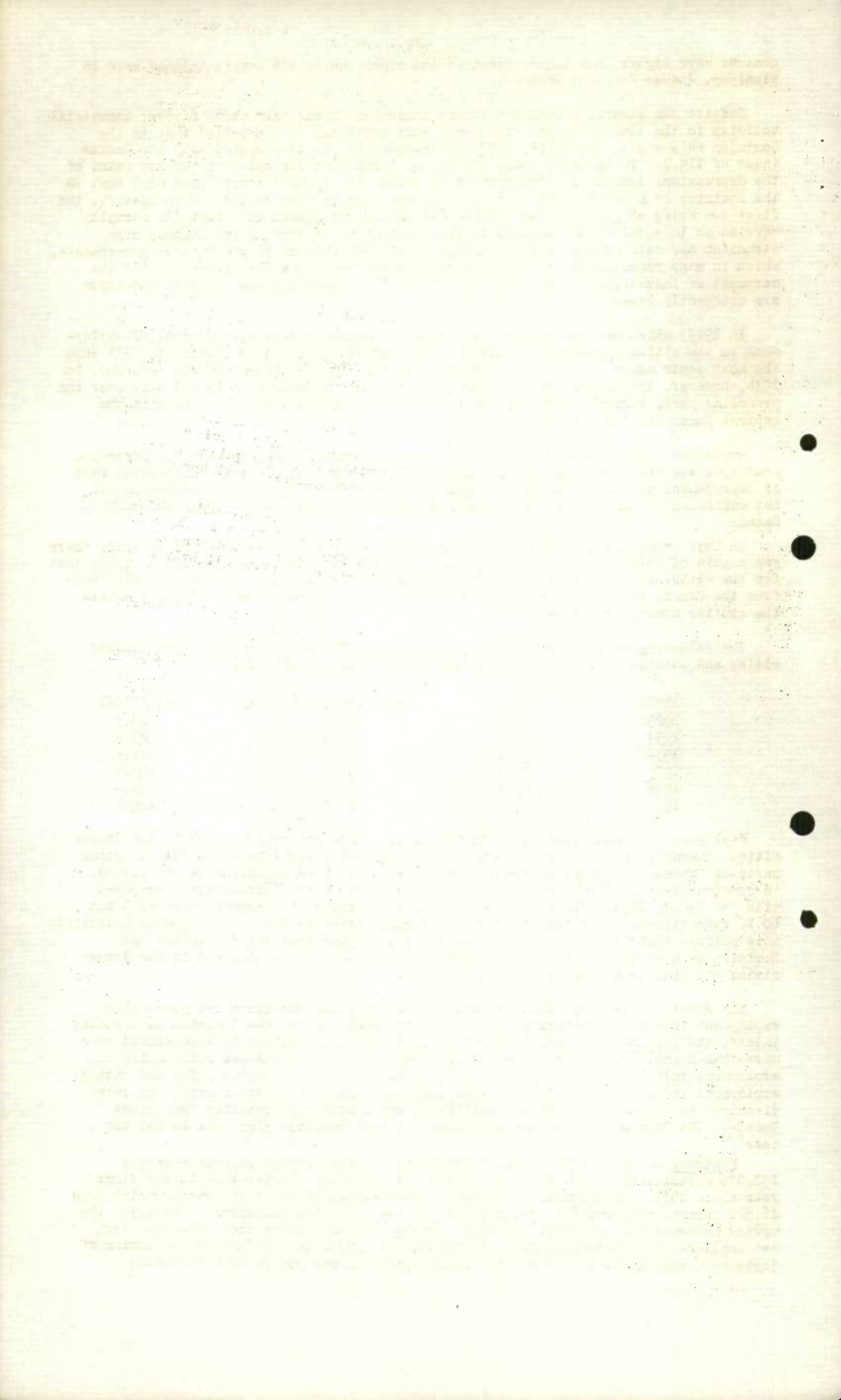
The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and outside these centres, in the last few years (1926-1937):-

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Elsewhere
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8

Employment in manufacturing, communications, trade and construction in the larger cities generally, does not yet appear to have reached a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison is, of course, in construction, in which the index for the cities averaged 62.7 during 1937, compared with the Canada figure of 99.5; in the building division, the indexes were 50.9 and 60.1, respectively. On the other hand, transportation in the cities appears relatively more active, their index at 91.9, being 7.8 p.c. higher than the figure for the Dominion as a whole. In the service division, the level of employment in the larger cities was similar to that elsewhere recorded.

The growth in the population of the cities has continued since the years when employment in the eight centres marched in step with that in the Dominion as a whole; indeed, the opinion is commonly expressed that their populations have increased at a more-than-normal rate since the depression because of circumstances surrounding unemployment relief. If this opinion is correct, it would be necessary for the cities' employment index to be relatively higher than that in the smaller centres and rural districts to insure a measure of equality in employment opportunities throughout Canada. The data of the monthly employment surveys indicate that this is not the case.

Montreal.-- The staffs of the 1,398 Montreal firms making returns averaged 152,076 persons, while the 1937 mean index, at 101.2, was higher than in any other year since 1931. Employment increased in seven months of the year, during which some 26,500 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1936, the upward movement had extended over eight months, but the number then obtaining work was smaller. The index rose from 90.4 at Jan. 1, 1937, to 107.6 at the beginning of September, when activity was at its highest point in six years. Manufacturing



generally was more active in every month of 1937, when the index averaged 106.9, as compared with 95.8 in 1936; in each of these years, the average was lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole. The greatest improvement during the year under review was in iron and steel and textile plants, which together employ nearly half of the persons on the staffs of the manufacturers making returns in Montreal. Food, beverage and tobacco, paper products and printing and publishing and other factories also reported general gains over 1936.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, trade and construction also showed heightened activity, while there was a slight falling-off in transportation. Certain unemployment relief works carried out in Montreal during 1937 provided work for a considerable number of men, but construction generally was brisker.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec City during 1937 showed greater fluctuation than in 1936, the variation between the minimum and the maximum index amounting to over eighteen points, as compared with that of six points in 1936, when the average index, at 95.2, was lower than the 1937 mean of 100.3. The staffs of the 177 employers furnishing data averaged 13,399, as compared with the mean of 12,661 reported by 170 firms in 1936. Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the mean index standing at 103.8, as against 97.5 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1936, but other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Employment in transportation and construction, on the whole, was not quite so active.

Toronto.— Employment advanced during eight months of 1937; at the close of the year, the index was $8\frac{1}{2}$ points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 107.9 was higher than in any other year since 1930, that for 1931 having been insignificantly lower. The employees of the 1,537 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 134,202, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,460 reporting employers was 124,893. The manufacturing division showed continuous improvement over 1936, the average index of 106.8 being 7.7 p.c. higher. The 1937 average in Toronto was practically the same as in Montreal; in each of these centres, the index was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, activity in food, textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries afforded more employment in the twelve months under review than in the preceding year. The greatest gains were in iron and steel works, but activity in this division in Toronto continues relatively dull, the index averaging only 97.0 p.c. of the 1926 average as 100, as compared with 114.8 in Ontario and 105.4 in the Dominion as a whole.

Transportation during 1937 showed moderate improvement over the preceding year, the index averaging 96.8, as compared with 93.4 in 1936. Communications also afforded rather more employment. In construction, the mean index was 66.0, compared with 58.6 in the year before. Trading establishments also showed heightened activity; the index averaged 129.9 in 1937, as compared with 126.9 in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 132.1.

Ottawa.— There were advances in Ottawa during seven months of last year, as compared with six monthly increases in 1936; the number of persons added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers was greater in the year under review, but there were also larger losses in the remaining months, so that the average index, at 107.9, was only 1.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported rather more employment; lumber, pulp and paper and other plants showed moderately greater activity. Trade also showed improvement, but construction was slacker. An average payroll of 14,309 workers was employed by the 202 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1936 average of 13,905, reported by 186 employers.

Hamilton.— Industrial activity in Hamilton showed a pronounced increase during 1937, which resulted in a higher level of employment than in any other year since 1930. The mean index, at 112.1, was 14 p.c. higher than in 1936. The 291 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 36,132 persons; in 1936, 281 establishments had 31,578 workers, on the average. Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, being generally more active than in any of the last seven years; the index in this division in Hamilton approximated that in the Dominion as a whole. Iron and steel, electrical appliances, textile and other groups of factory employment, on the whole, reported improvement over 1936, that in the two industries first-named being most pronounced. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was at a low level, the index averaging 50.8, compared with 49.4 in the preceding year. Trade afforded greater employment than in 1936.

Windsor.— The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 146.4, and the recorded payrolls of the 177 co-operating firms averaged 19,984 workers in 1937, compared with the mean index of 121.3 and 16,495 employees in 172 establishments

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reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general improvement during the year under review, the index averaging 158.0, or 28 points higher than in 1936. Automobile and other factories showed substantially greater employment. Construction continued quiet, although it was more active than in 1936, the index standing at 62.6, as compared with 32.2 in the year before.

Winnipeg.— There was a slight improvement in industrial conditions in Winnipeg, but employment continued dull, the index being lower than in any other of the cities for which separate data are compiled. As the great distributing centre of the Prairie Provinces, this city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation of recent years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business. During 1937, an upward movement was noted in seven months, the difference between the low and the high index of employment being nearly ten points. The mean index for the year was 95.1, compared with 92.3 in 1936. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1936; improvement occurred in iron and steel, food, textile and other factories. Transportation reported a slightly larger volume of employment. There was no general change in trade, while construction, on the whole, was rather quieter, in spite of improvement towards the close of the year over the same period in 1936. An average staff of 40,803 was employed by the 484 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with that of 39,595 reported by 473 establishments in 1936.

Vancouver.— Data were furnished by 447 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 35,753 workers in 1937, while in 1936 the means were 429 establishments and 33,295 employees. The index averaged 110.7. This is slightly higher than in any other year for which statistics are available, but there has not been a corresponding diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver, where the comparative mildness of the winters attract many transients in search of work or relief.

Manufacturing showed improvement during most months of 1937, when the index averaged 113.3, or 7.3 p.c. higher than in 1936. Until the latter part of the year, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, but partly as a result of the war in China, there was then a slowing-up in activity; on the average, however, employment in this industry was brisker than in the preceding year. Other manufactures, on the whole, reported more employment, and a better situation was also indicated in communications, transportation, construction, services and trade. In spite of the improvement recorded in 1937, employment in construction continued dull, the index in the twelve months averaging only 66.2 p.c. of the 1926 average.

Index Numbers in Eight Leading Cities.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 5 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

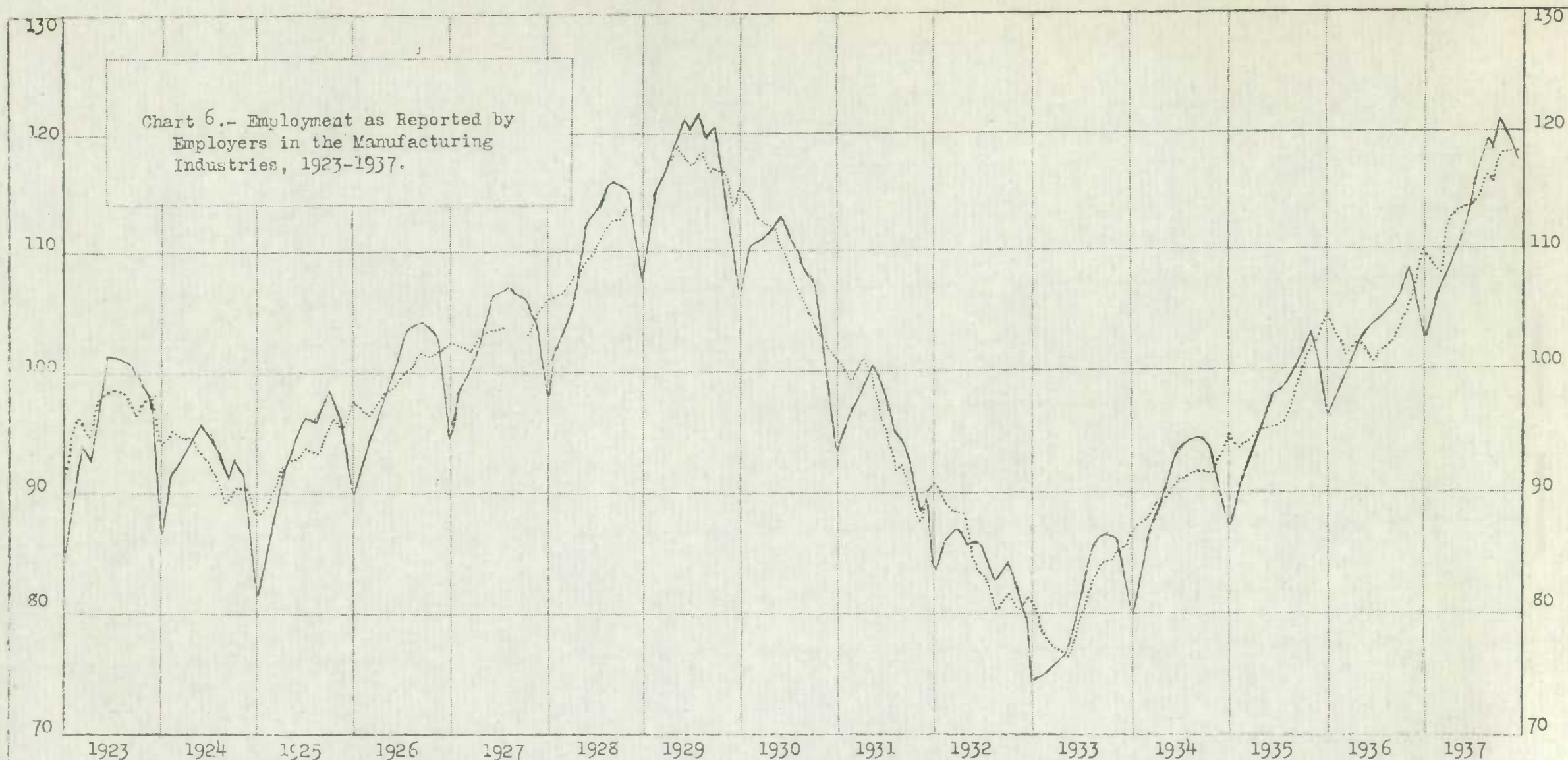
MANUFACTURING.

With only one interruption at midsummer, employment in manufacturing generally increased month by month from January to Oct. 1, during which period some 98,000 men and women were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1936, there had been continuous advances from the first of the year to Oct. 1, but in those nine months the firms making returns had enlarged their forces by a much smaller number of persons, (viz., some 62,800). Seasonal losses on a scale greater-than-average in the experience of the years since 1921, were noted at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1937; nevertheless, employment continued at an unusually high level, the index standing at 116.3 at the latter date, when it was higher than in any other December for which data are available, that for Dec. 1, 1928, the previous maximum, having been 112.9.

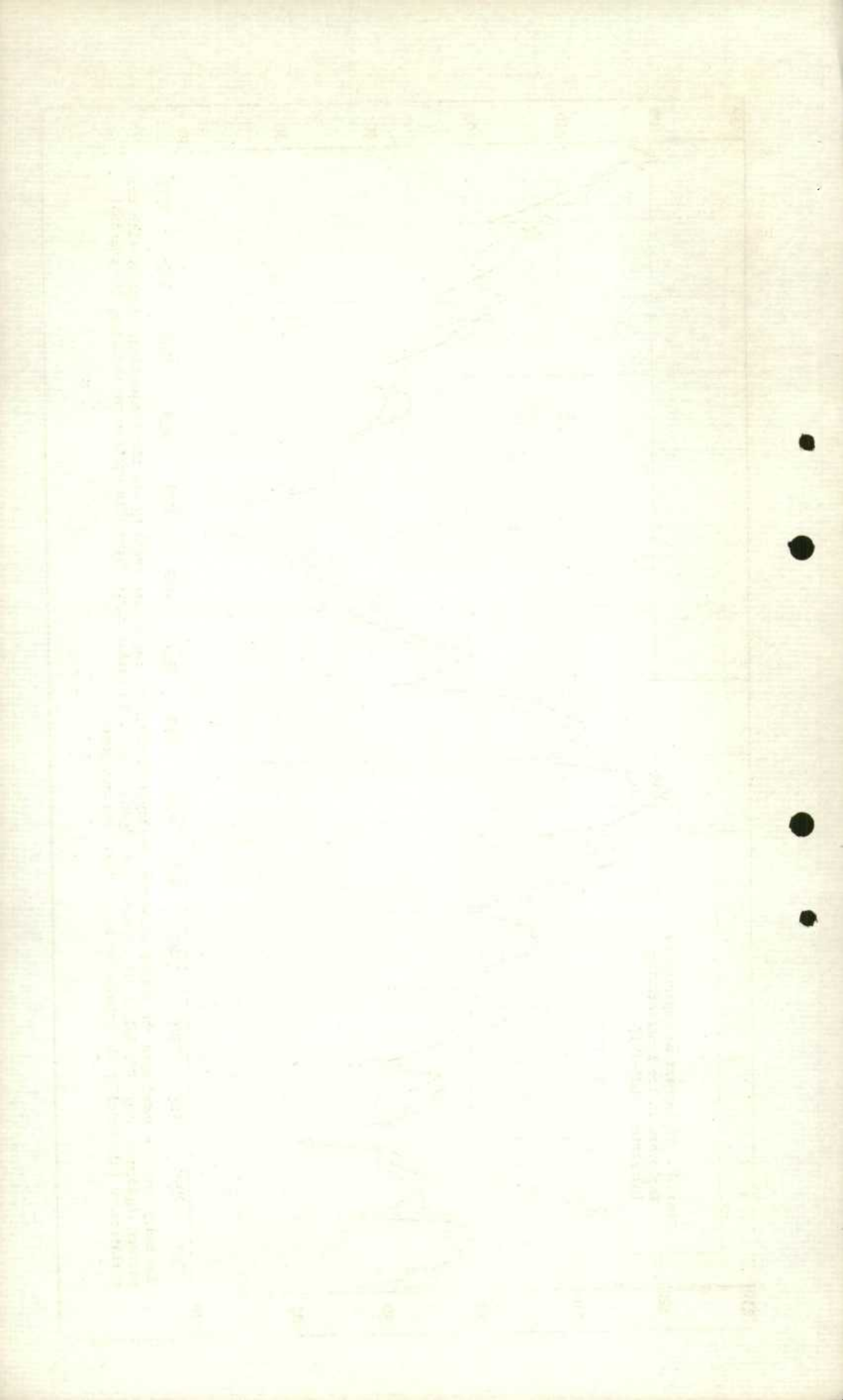
The Dec. 1 index was 13.6 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937, an increase over the twelve months that exceeded the average advance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1936. Employment in each month of last year was in greater volume than at the same date in the preceding year, while the index at the 1937 peak of 121.7 at Oct. 1, was practically the same as at the previous high of 121.6 at Aug. 1, 1929. However, employment last year was rather lower, on the average, than in 1929.

Statistics were received during 1937 from 5,927 manufacturers employing, on the average, 580,999 operatives, as compared with the mean of 522,756 reported by the 5,710 establishments making returns in 1936. The index averaged 114.4 p.c. of the

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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.



1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 103.4 in the preceding year, 97.1 in 1935, 90.2 in 1934, 80.9 in 1933, 84.4 in 1932, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment, in each of which activity was generally greater than in 1936.

The most pronounced advances during the year under review again occurred in iron and steel, in which a gain of over 18 p.c. brought the 1937 index to 105.4, the highest since 1930. The electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and lumber industries also recorded improvement over 1936 that exceeded the average. The substantial increases in these industries manufacturing capital goods are interesting, indicating an advanced stage in the recovery movement, which first became evident in the production of goods for immediate consumption.

Animal Products - Edible.- Employment in this group showed advances during six months of 1937, the index rising from its minimum of 117.8 at Mar. 1 to 152.6 at the maximum at the beginning of September; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had also extended over six months, although the movements did not coincide. The mean index in the animal food group, at 133.3, was nearly ten points higher than in 1936; fish-preserving and meat-packing plants and dairies contributed to this improvement. The payrolls of the 302 employers furnishing statistics averaged 25,767 workers, varying between 22,737 at Mar. 1 and 29,562 at the beginning of September; in the year before, 296 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 23,815 persons.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded an unusually large volume of employment during the year under review. An average staff of 23,025 employees was recorded by the 300 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 112.7, as compared with 108.3 in 1936, the previous maximum. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement, and there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1937 were on a greater scale than in the preceding year. The period of expansion in each year extended over seven months, but the increases in this period, and the declines recorded in the remaining months, were larger in 1937 than in 1936. However, the average index, at 85.9 in the year under review, was 11.7 p.c. higher than in 1936. The payrolls of the 873 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 53,121 persons at the beginning of July, and 37,512 at Jan. 1, averaging 45,848 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1936 mean of 40,604 employed in 829 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased demand arising from improved business conditions at home and abroad, were generally more active in 1937, although a slowing-up was evident towards the close of the year. Gains over 1936 were also noted, on the whole, in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.- Employment in musical instrument factories was rather brisker than in 1936, according to statements from 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,444. The mean index stood at 50.6 in 1937, compared with 46.2 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories generally was rather brisker in 1937 than in the preceding year; canneries reported decided improvement, but little change, on the whole, was shown in the sugar, chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery and other divisions of the group. An average working force of 35,111 persons was registered by the 483 reporting employers, the number of operatives ranging between 29,169 at Mar. 1, and 47,284 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index was 120.1 in 1937, compared with 115.4 in the year before.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper industries were again favourably affected by the recovery indicated in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1937 averaging higher than in any preceding year since 1929. The trend was uninterruptedly favourable from January to the beginning of September, during which period nearly 8,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating plants. Some curtailment was indicated in the last quarter of the year, but the Dec. 1 index, at 111.8, was nearly ten p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. The staffs of the 612 establishments making returns averaged 66,886 employees, and the index 109.7, as compared with the mean index of 101.1 in the preceding year, when 600 plants had reported 61,471 men and women. Employment in 1937 was generally greater in each of the three divisions of the group - pulp and paper, printing and publishing and paper goods.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories showed considerable improvement in 1937, resulting in a higher level of employment in that industry than in any other year since 1930; the mean index stood at 106.6, as compared with 97.8 in the year before.

1947

The first of these is the fact that the United States has a long and distinguished history of leadership in the world. This leadership has been based on a number of factors, including the country's size, its economic power, and its military strength. The United States has been a leading force in the development of the world economy, and it has played a key role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

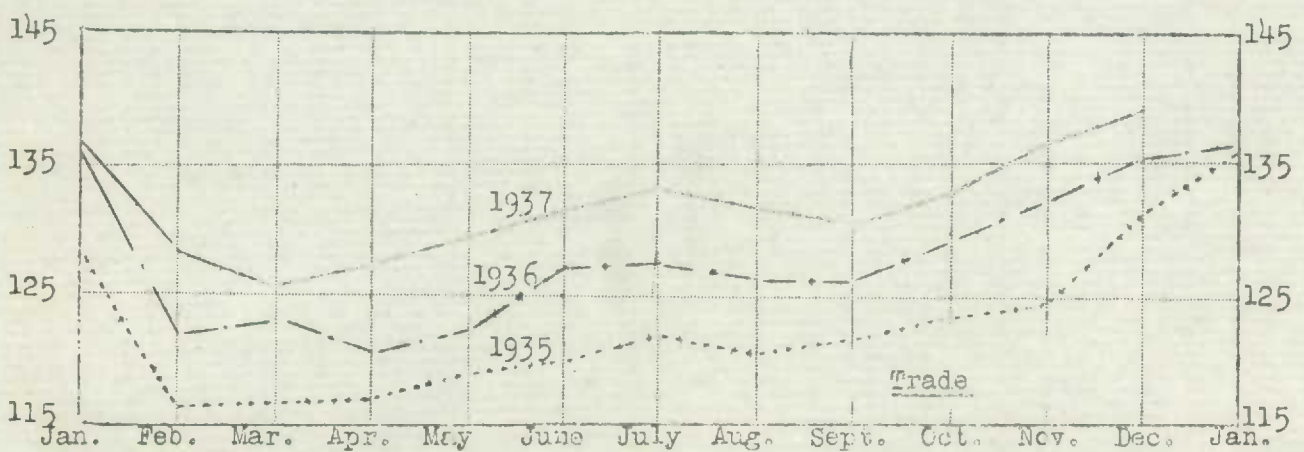
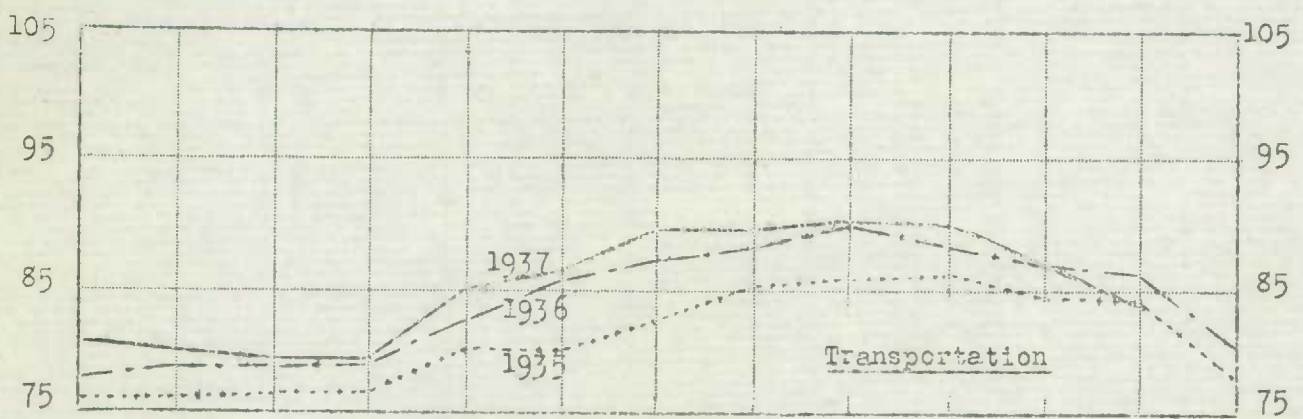
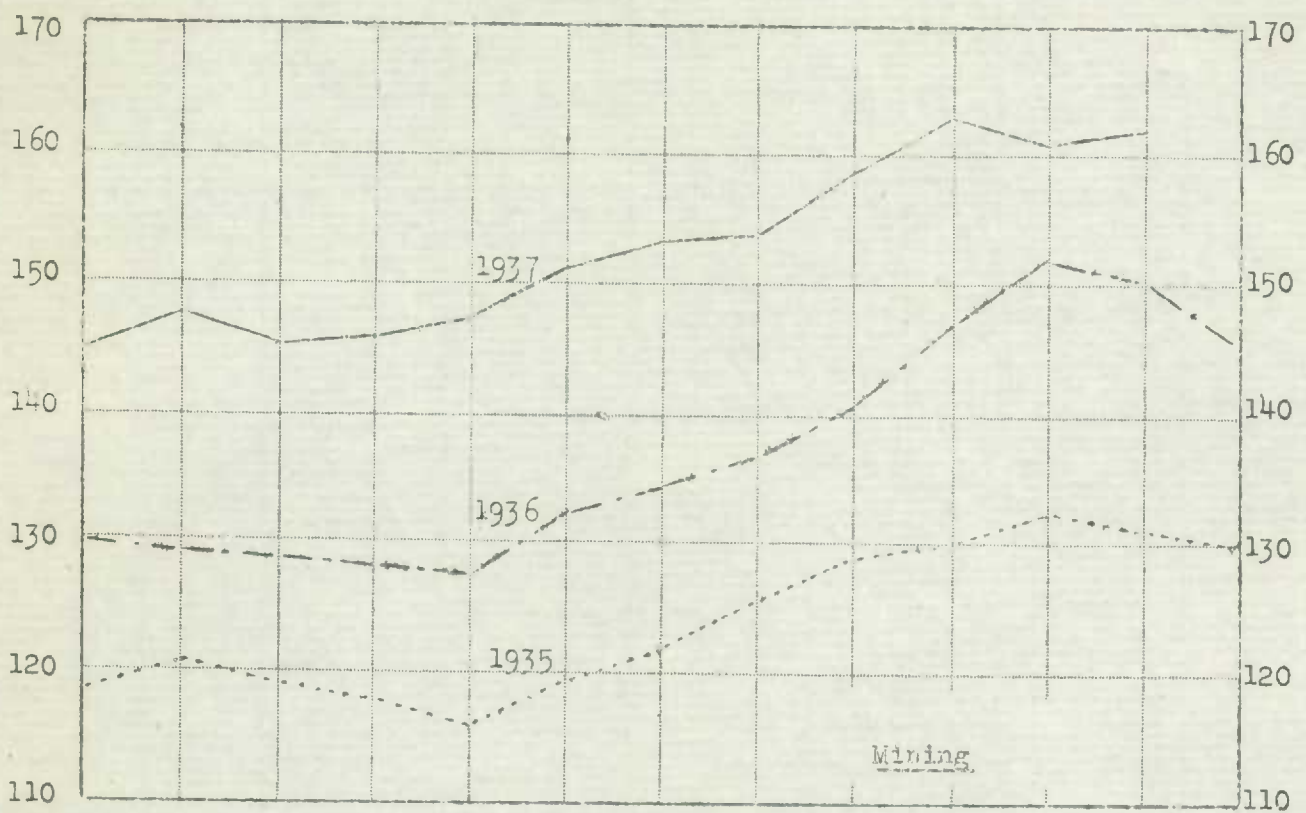
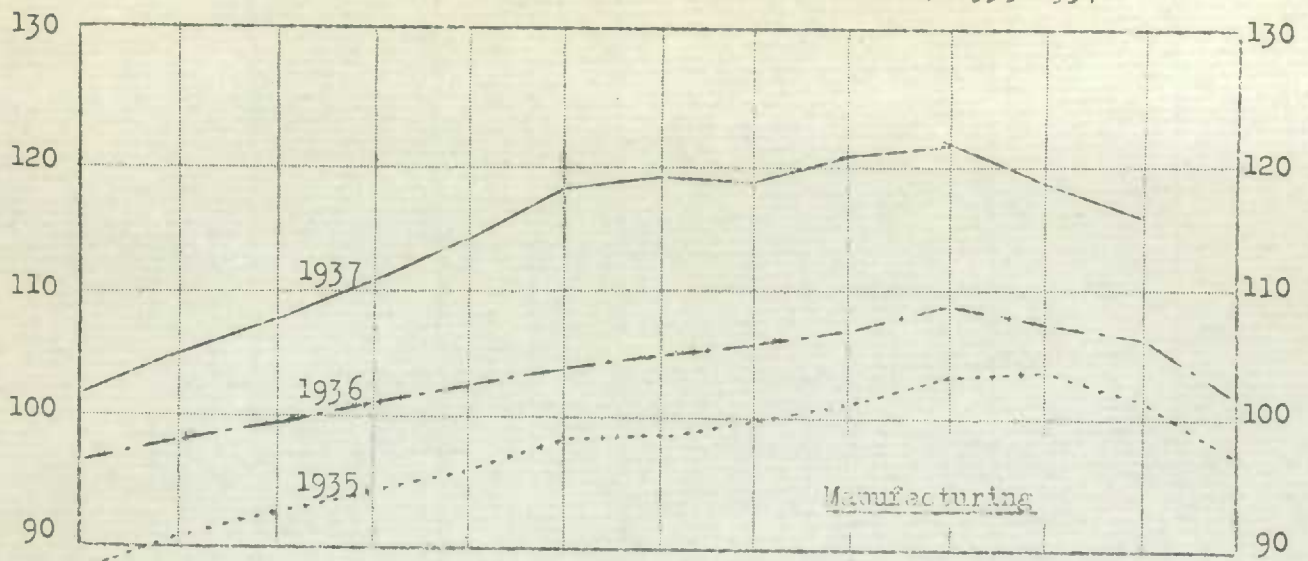
The second factor is the United States' commitment to democracy and human rights. The United States has been a leading advocate of these principles, and it has played a key role in the development of international law and institutions. The United States has been a leading force in the promotion of democracy and human rights around the world, and it has played a key role in the development of international law and institutions.

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Chart 7.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1935-1937.



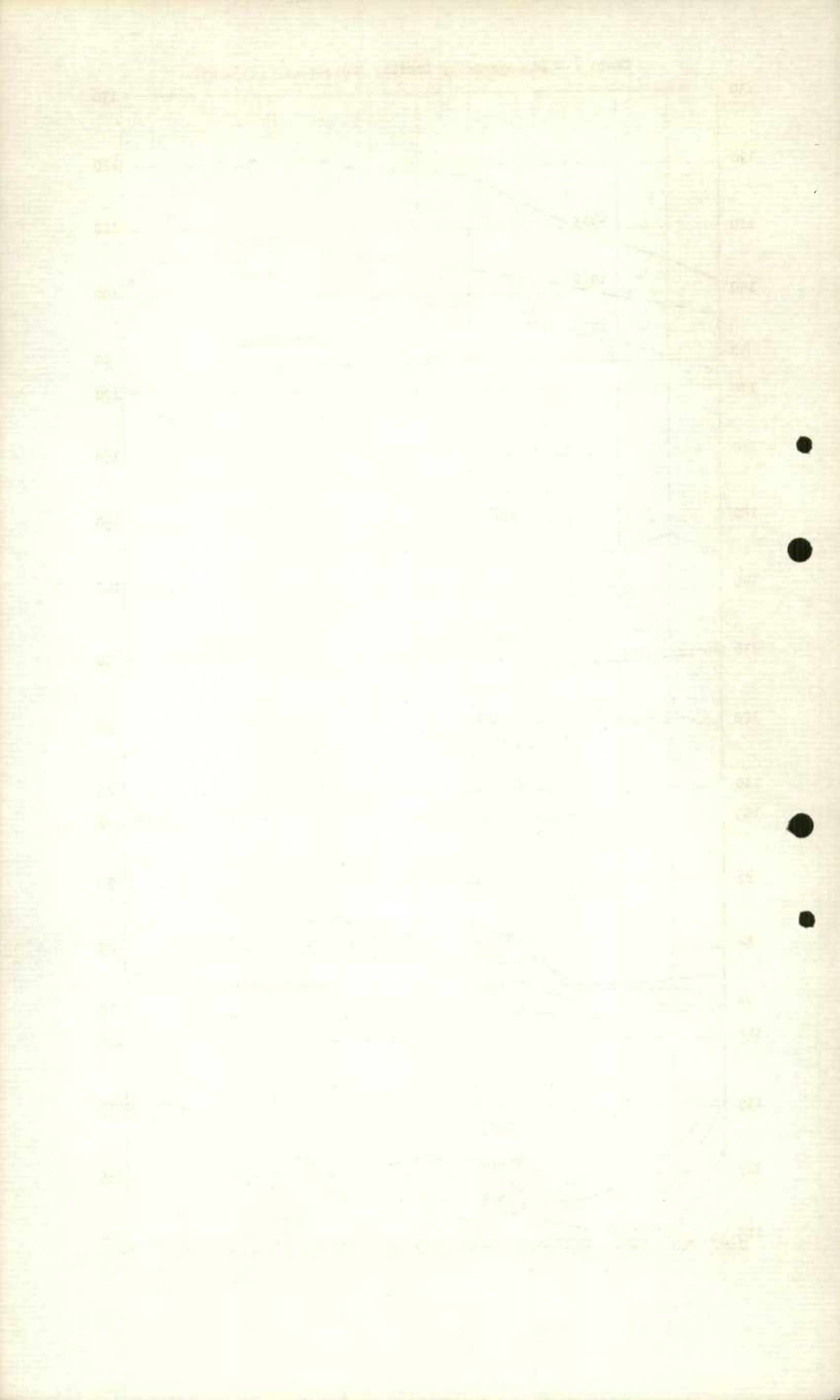
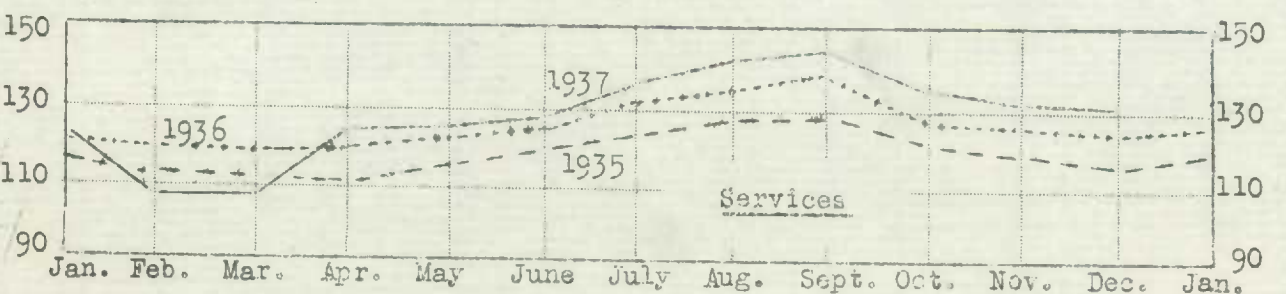
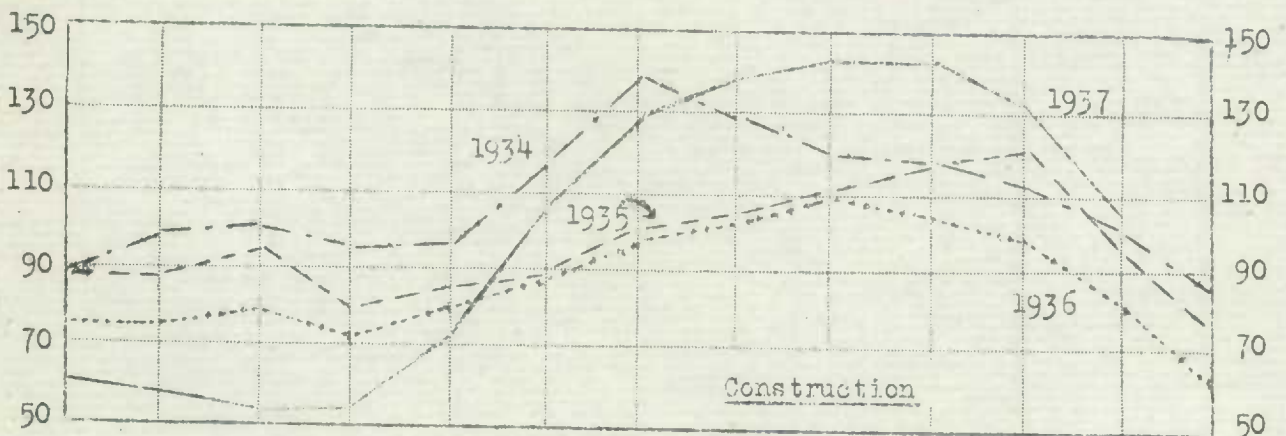
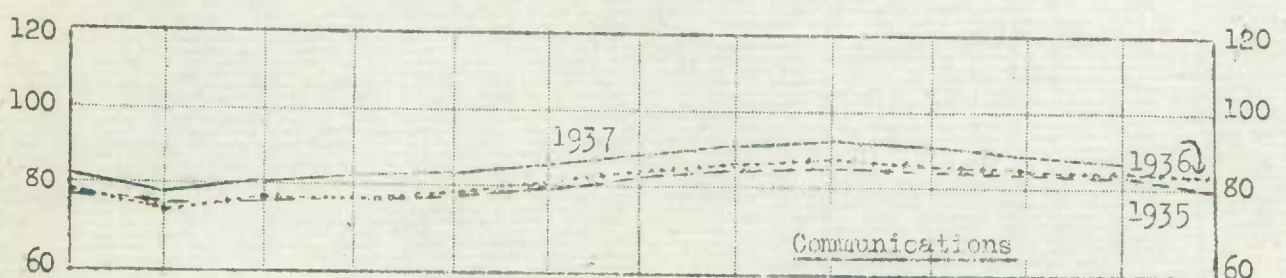
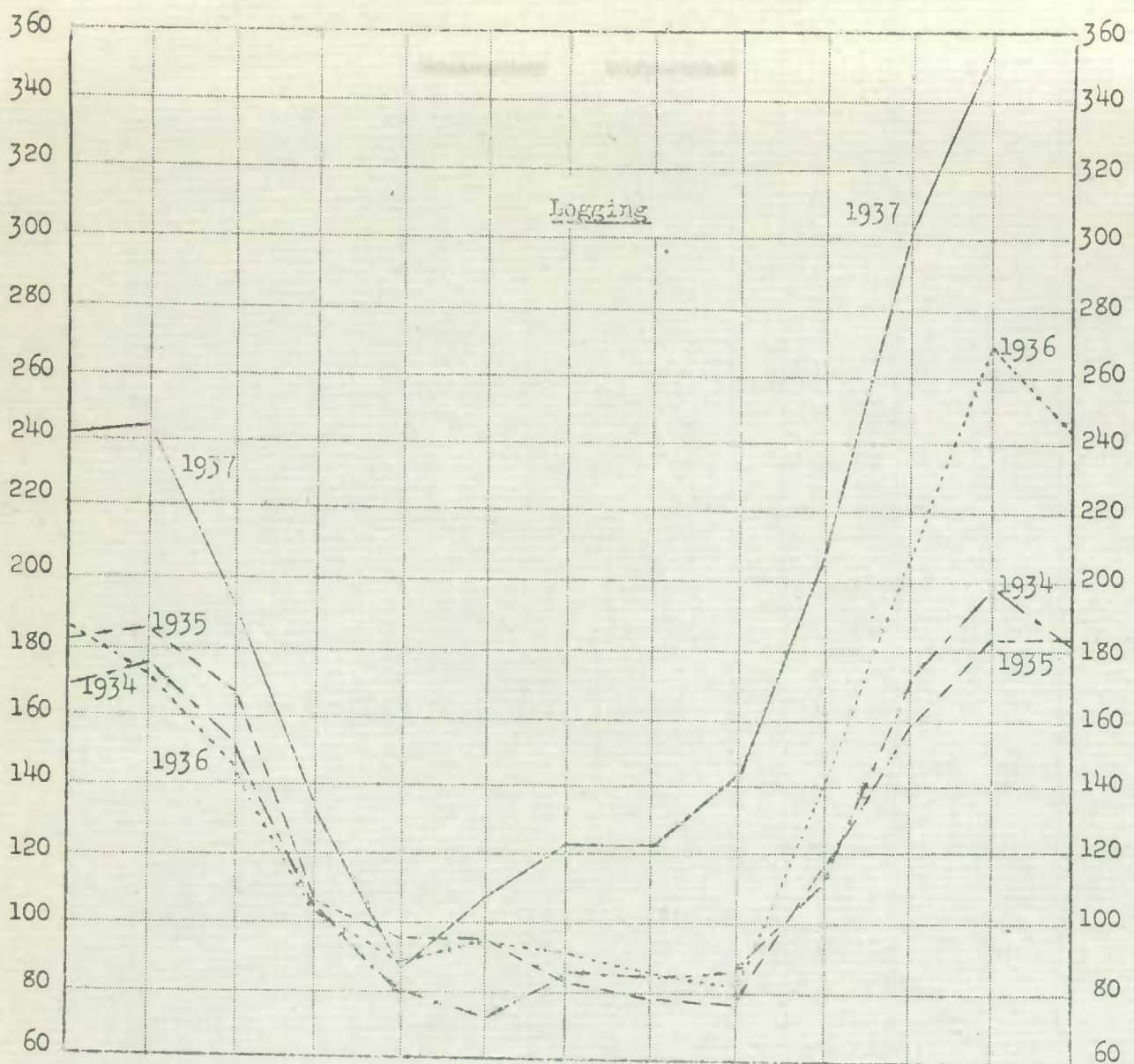


Chart 8. Employment by Leading Industries, 1934-1937.



The Dec. 1 index, at 111.6, was 16.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1937. The payrolls of the 54 plants supplying information during 1937 averaged 13,592, ranging between 12,214 workers at Jan. 1 and 14,670 at the beginning of November. In the preceding year, the employees had averaged 12,464, and the number of establishments, 52.

Textile Products.- For the fourth successive year, employment in the textile industries showed expansion, the situation being better in each month of 1937 than in the same period of 1936; the 1937 average index, at 125.6, was 6.7 p.c. higher than in the preceding twelve months, being also higher than in any other year on record. An average staff of 108,338 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 1,084; in 1936, 1,014 firms reported 100,953 employees. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group showed continued improvement. All five economic areas shared in the upward movement, but the greatest activity was indicated in Quebec.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from 186 firms, whose working forces averaged 17,707 persons. The mean index was 129.8 in 1937, as compared with 122.9 in 1936. Tobacco factories were quieter during some months of the year under review, but, on the whole, afforded slightly more employment than in 1936, while beverage plants were unusually active throughout the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- The level of employment in this group was substantially higher than that reported in the preceding year, or than in any other year for which data are available; the index averaged 152.3, as compared with 138.1 in 1936, the previous maximum. An average staff of 12,561 was registered by the 203 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1936, a mean of 200 firms had reported working forces averaging 11,354 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- These industries, like construction, have not yet shown a recovery commensurate with that in many other lines of business, but nevertheless, they indicated considerable improvement during 1937, when the index was higher than in any other year since 1931. The average was 90.9, while in 1936 it was 79.6; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it had stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 206 factories reported an average payroll of 10,068 persons, ranging from 8,153 at Feb. 1, 1937, to 11,404 at the beginning of September. The 201 firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 8,806 employees.

Electric Light and Power.- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was nearly four p.c. greater in 1937 than in the preceding year; the index averaged 121.2, as compared with 116.7 in 1936, while the aggregate staffs of the 96 co-operating producers averaged 15,315 during 1937.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in larger volume in 1937 than in 1936, or any other year since 1930. The 125 reporting firms had, on the average, 19,683 workers, and the mean index was 143.2, as compared with 121 employers of 14,831 persons, and an annual index of 121.6 in 1936.

Iron and Steel Products.- Iron and steel works have shown important gains since the low point of the depression was reached in 1933, there having been successive increases in the intervening years; in 1937, activity was greater than in any other year since 1930. A contra-seasonal increase was shown at the opening of 1937, followed by uninterrupted expansion until June 1. The tendency was then downward in the next three months, while improvement was again reported at the beginning of October and November. A slight decline was indicated at Dec. 1, but the index was then 17.8 p.c. higher than at the first of January, 1937, and 18 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1936. The average for the year was 105.4, as compared with 89.2 in 1936; these were both decidedly higher than the 1933 low of 61.1, although much ground has still to be regained before the level of 1929 is reached. The index in that year averaged 125.2.

The aggregate working force of the 872 manufacturers of iron and steel products co-operating during 1937 averaged 137,376 persons; in 1936, the mean of the 852 reporting establishments was 117,086. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 158, compared with 137 in 1936.

In most months of 1937, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, vehicle, heating appliances, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was more active than in the same period of 1936. Automobile works reported especially pronounced improvement, the 1937 index being higher than in any other year since 1929.

The first of these is the fact that the population of the United States has increased from 10,000,000 in 1800 to 100,000,000 in 1900. This increase has been due to a number of causes, including immigration, a high birth rate, and a low death rate.

The second of these is the fact that the population of the United States has become more concentrated in the eastern half of the country. In 1800, only about 25% of the population lived in the eastern half of the country. By 1900, this figure had risen to about 75%.

The third of these is the fact that the population of the United States has become more urban. In 1800, only about 5% of the population lived in cities with populations of 10,000 or more. By 1900, this figure had risen to about 40%.

The fourth of these is the fact that the population of the United States has become more educated. In 1800, only about 10% of the population was literate. By 1900, this figure had risen to about 80%.

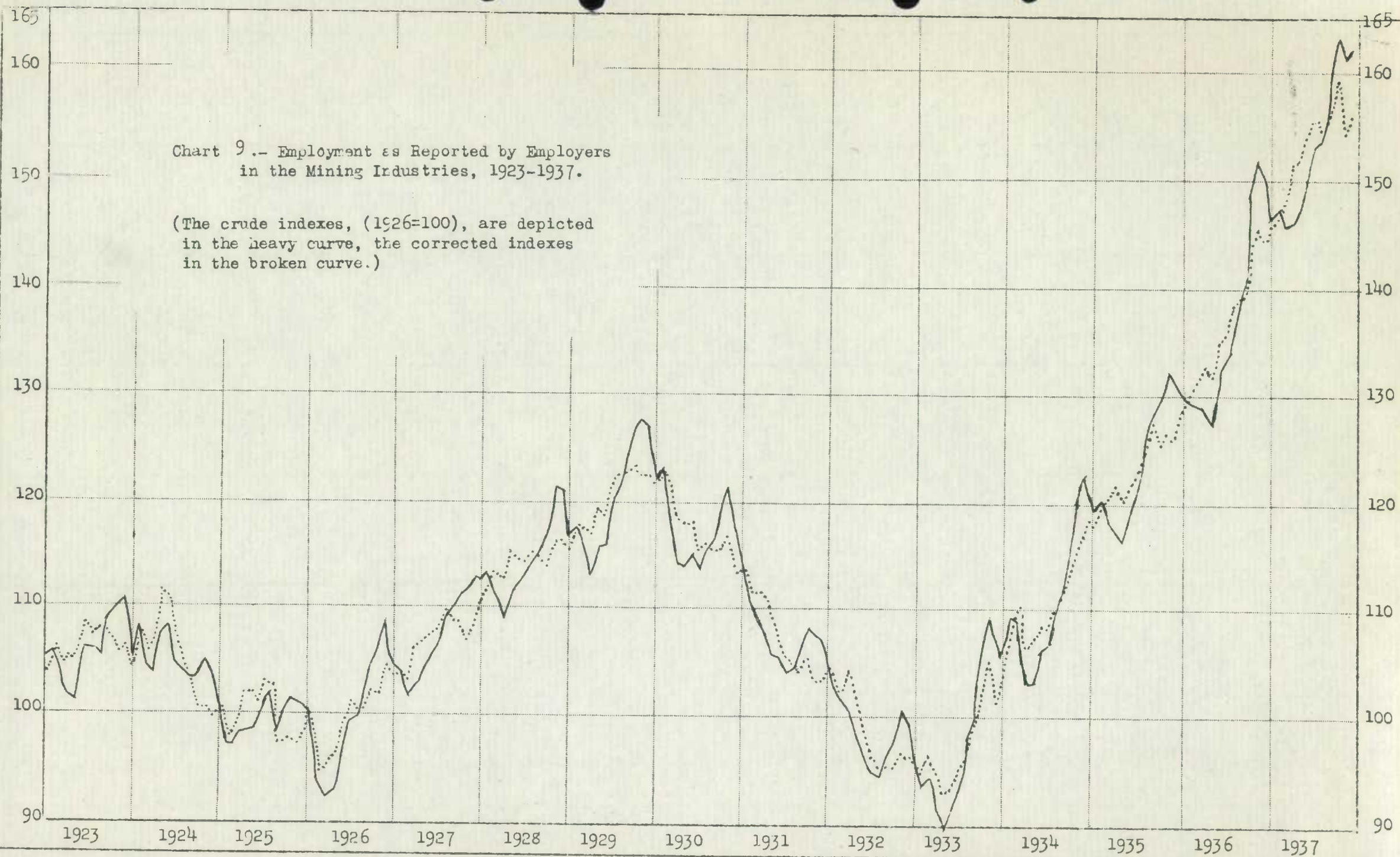
The fifth of these is the fact that the population of the United States has become more diverse. In 1800, the population was almost entirely of European descent. By 1900, this figure had risen to about 10%.

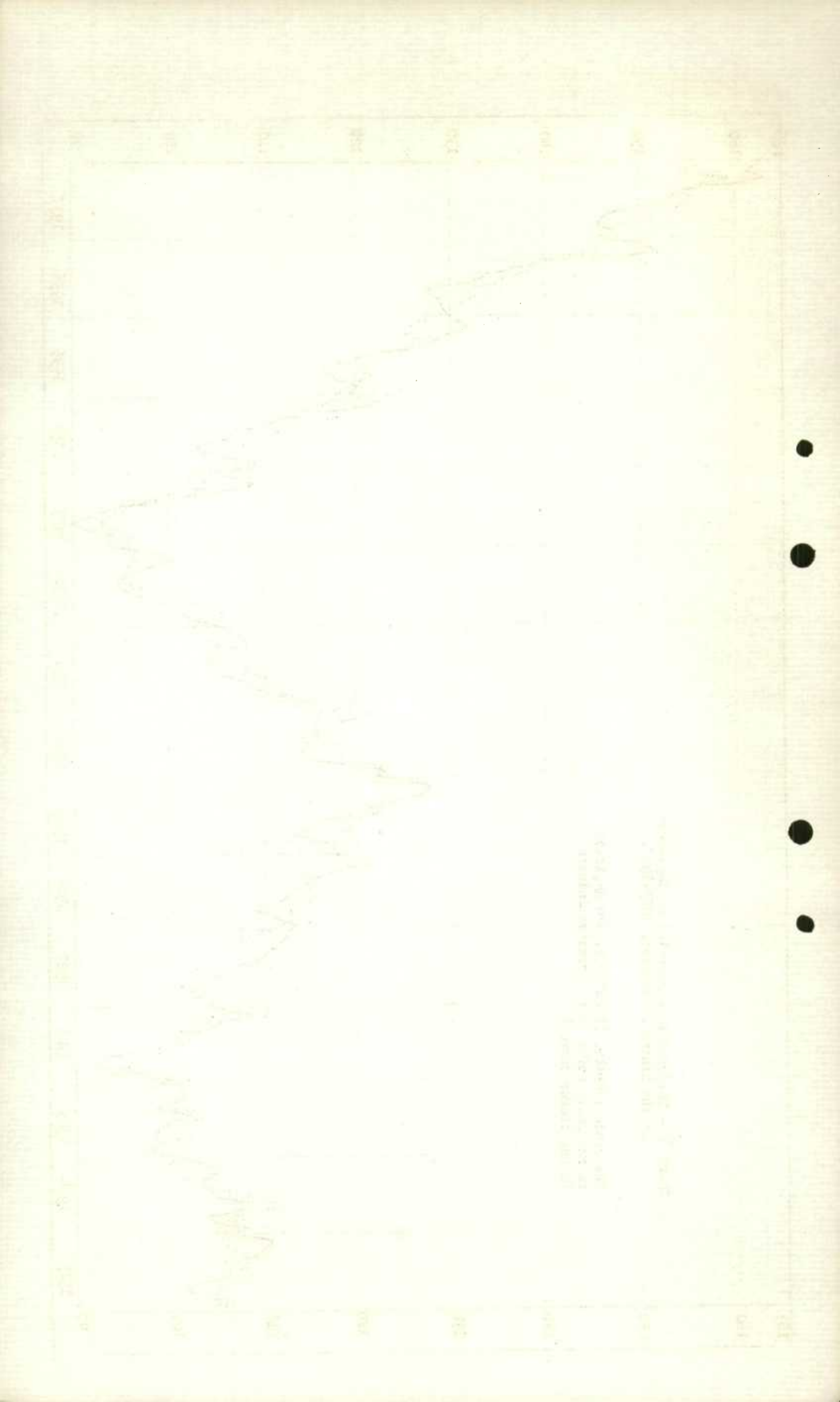
The sixth of these is the fact that the population of the United States has become more mobile. In 1800, most people lived on farms or in small towns. By 1900, many people had moved to cities and large towns.

The seventh of these is the fact that the population of the United States has become more prosperous. In 1800, most people lived in poverty. By 1900, many people had become wealthy.

Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Employers
in the Mining Industries, 1923-1937.

(The crude indexes, (1926=100), are depicted
in the heavy curve, the corrected indexes
in the broken curve.)





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Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment generally in this division was decidedly active, the index averaging 154.8, as compared with 133.1 in 1936. The reported employees numbered 24,679, on the average, and were engaged in 173 establishments, as compared with a 1936 mean of 21,172 workers in 167 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in eight months of last year, while the index rose by over 24 points from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, when the employment index was at its peak of 166.8. This was higher than in any other month for which statistics are available.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- There were gains in six months of the year, but these resulted in work for a larger number of persons than were added to the payrolls in the seven months of increasing employment recorded in 1936. The employment index in the year under review averaged 148.5, as compared with 138.2 in the preceding year. Statements were received each month from 143 firms whose staffs included 14,934 persons, while in 1936, a mean of 139 employers had 13,991 workers on their payrolls. Employment in the manufacture of non-metallic minerals was higher in the last few years in relation to the 1926 average than in most other manufacturing divisions.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories on the whole reported a slightly higher level of employment than in 1936, the index averaging 94.2, as against 90.4 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products showed considerable advances, while improvement was also indicated in wood distillates and extracts.

LOGGING.

Employment in logging during the last few years has been unusually brisk, and the upward movement continued with increasing momentum during 1937, when the annual index stood at 189.3, as compared with 138.7 in 1936, the previous maximum. Improvement in this comparison was indicated in all five economic areas, but the gains in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were on a particularly large scale. The working force of the 351 logging firms supplying information during 1937 averaged 54,165. The reported payrolls varied between 24,822 at May 1 and 101,946 at the first of December. Towards the close of the year, forestry camps for unemployed transients were opened in British Columbia, improving the situation in that province, where bush operations were curtailed to some extent as a result of the war in China and other factors. During 1936, the number employed by the 321 employers co-operating was 39,234.

In previous issues has been stressed the difficulty of collecting statistics covering bush operations, due to the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom in many cases it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment. Nevertheless, the size of the sample in logging is greater than in previous years.

MINING.

The trend in mining, as a whole, was upward in nine months of 1937, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year on record; the index averaged 153.2, or 12.2 p.c. higher than the previous maximum in 1936. The 1937 gain rather exceeded that reported in the preceding year.

In coal mining, the index averaged 90.4, compared with 89.8 in 1936. The labour force of the 104 co-operating operators included 24,460 workers in 1937, as against a mean of 24,300 men employed in 102 mines in the preceding year. The working time lost in industrial disputes in this industry was greater in 1937 than in 1936, but apart from this, (which is not reflected in the indexes), there was little general change in the situation.

Employment in the extraction of metallic ores generally was much brisker than in 1936, or any other year for which statistics are available; the annual index, at 303.3, was 18½ p.c. above the average for the preceding twelve months. The index varied from 270.5 at Jan. 1 to 323.4 at Oct. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during this period. The staffs of the 219 reporting firms averaged 37,071 during the year under review, compared with 30,991 in 189 mines during 1936. World monetary conditions continued to exert a stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

Non-metallic minerals, (other than coal), showed further substantial increases in employment, the situation in each month of 1937 being better than in the same period of the preceding year. The index averaged 133.6, and was higher than in any other year since 1929. An average payroll of 9,214 persons was employed during 1937

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

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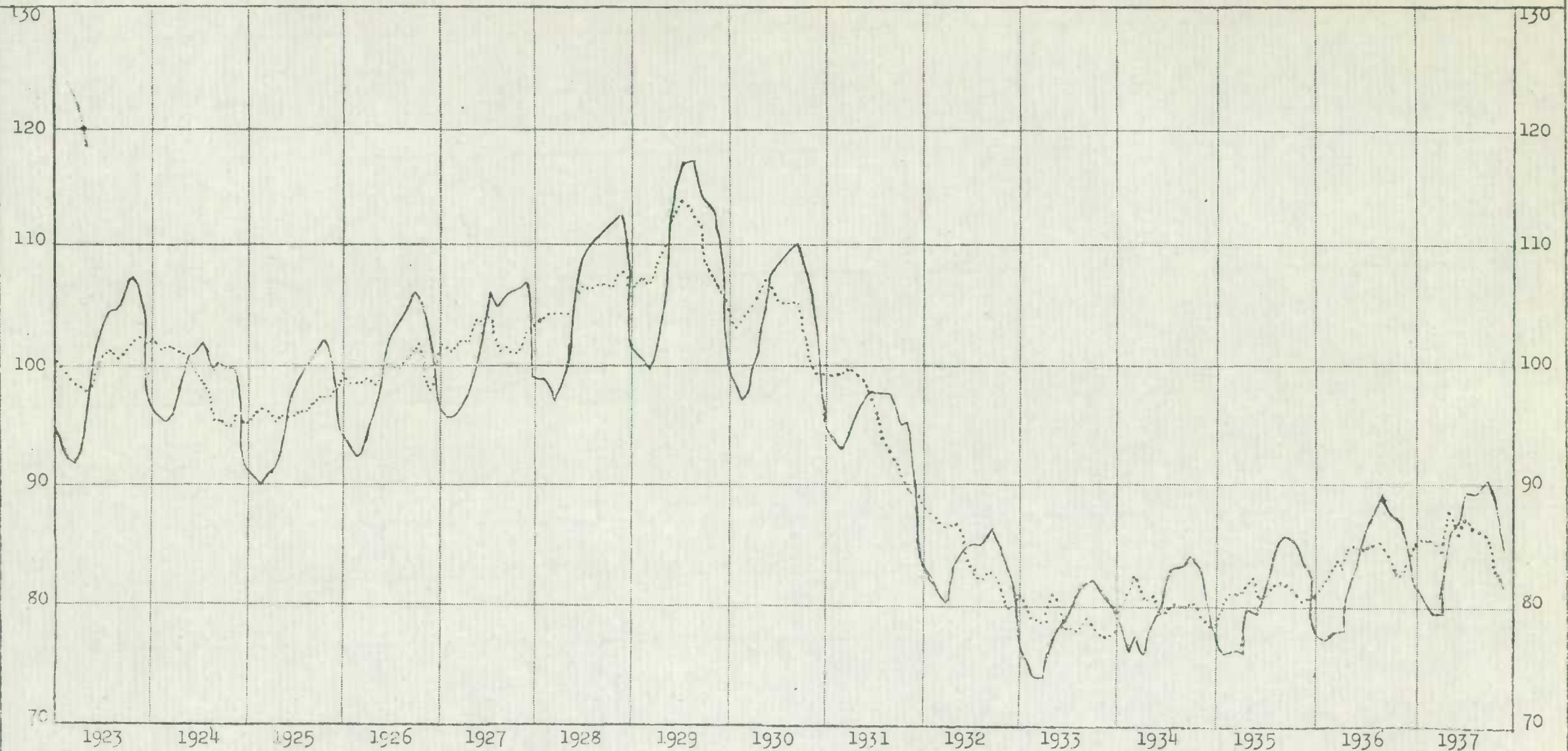
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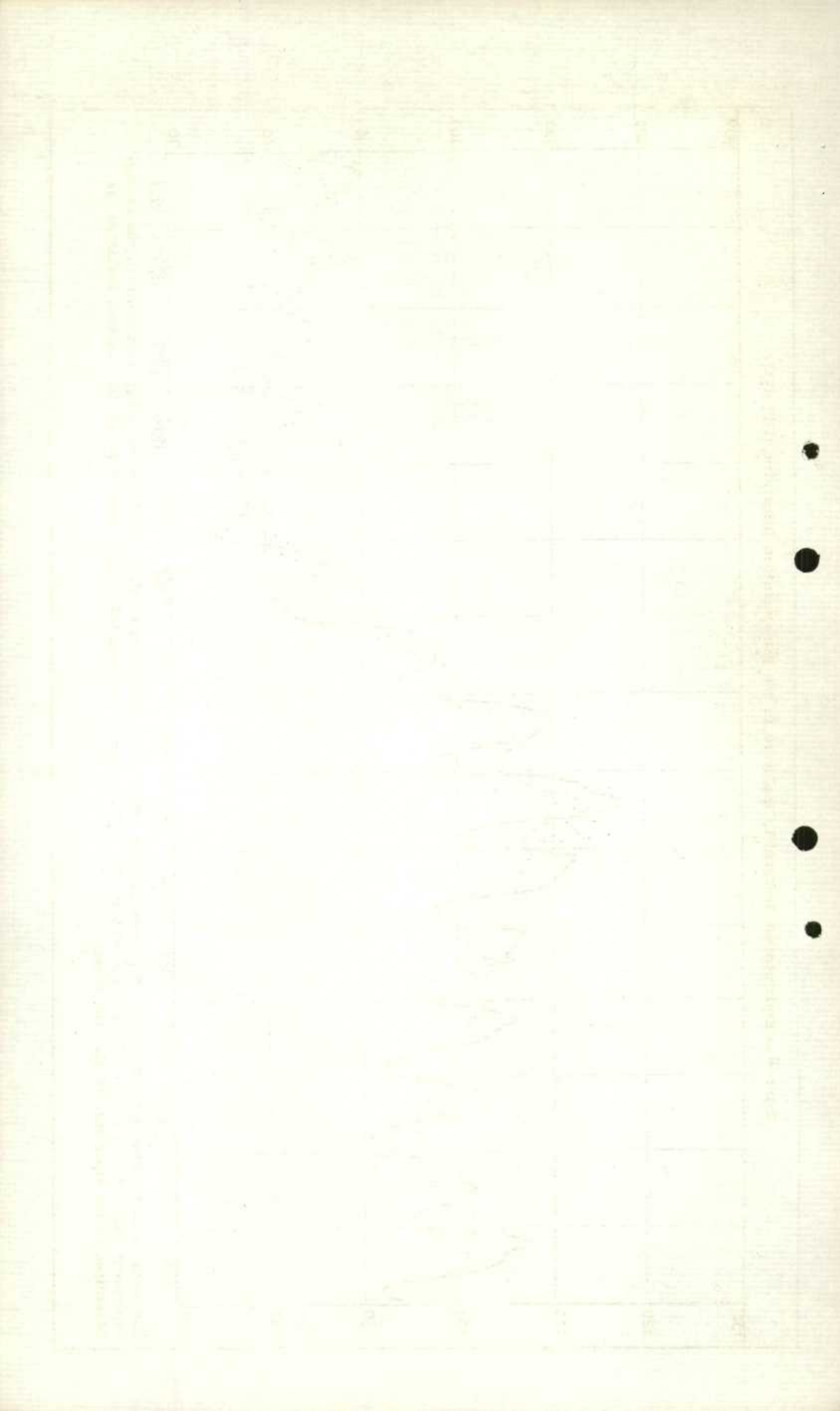
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Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1923-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on 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 decade.



by the 88 co-operating firms, while those reporting in the preceding year had a mean of 7,547. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded heightened activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

Employment showed little general change from 1936; while the movement of many classes of goods was heavier during the year under review, the effect of the unfavourable crop situation was shown in large declines in employment in the latter months of 1937. The employment index averaged 85.2, as compared with 84.1 in 1936. The 452 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 102,436 workers, as compared with the mean of 100,801 reported by the 436 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 75.7, as compared with 74.7 in 1936. An average working force of 60,244 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 59,414 in the year before.

Street railways and cartage and storage companies, to the number of 241 with a mean of 26,471 workers, reported practically the same level of employment, the index averaging 117.6, as compared with 117.1 in the preceding year. Activity in shipping and stevedoring was slightly greater than in 1936; the mean index was 86.8, while the reported staffs averaged 15,720, varying between 11,543 persons at Apr. 1, and 18,785 at the beginning of October. In the year before, the mean index was 84.5.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported a rather greater volume of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 85.4, compared with 81.0 in 1936. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,760 employees, of whom 17,270 were engaged on telephones and 5,491 on telegraphs, both of which reported improvement. In the preceding year, the average employees numbered 21,456, of whom 16,416 were engaged in telephonic communications. When employment in these industries was at the maximum in 1929, the index number averaged 120.6. The difference is, of course, partly due to the growing use of mechanical instead of manual equipment in the telephone division, in which the decline from the peak is much greater than on telegraphs.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1937, during which period approximately 109,000 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were also recorded in six months, but the number of persons then added to the payrolls was only about 48,500. In 1937, the persons engaged on Dominion-Provincial unemployment relief projects ^{1/} were fewer than in 1936 or 1935, so that the recent improvement represents an encouraging revival in these industries. There were declines last year in railway construction, to which many workers had been transferred in 1936 from the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, road work was decidedly more active than in the preceding year, although the index was rather lower than in 1935, and much lower than in 1934. Building contractors reported moderate improvement, which resulted in a better situation in that industry than in any other year since 1931. As a result of these various changes, employment in construction as a whole was in greater volume than in 1936 or 1935. The forces of the 1,156 co-operating employers aggregated 118,280 in the year under review, varying from 62,462 at Mar. 1, to 171,966 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in seven months in 1937, as compared with only five monthly increases in 1936; the mean index in the latest year, (60.1 p.c. of the 1926 average), though higher than in the period, 1932-1936, was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 753 reporting contractors was 24,640. In 1936, 699 contractors had reported an average of 22,499 employees.

^{1/} See footnote on page 6.

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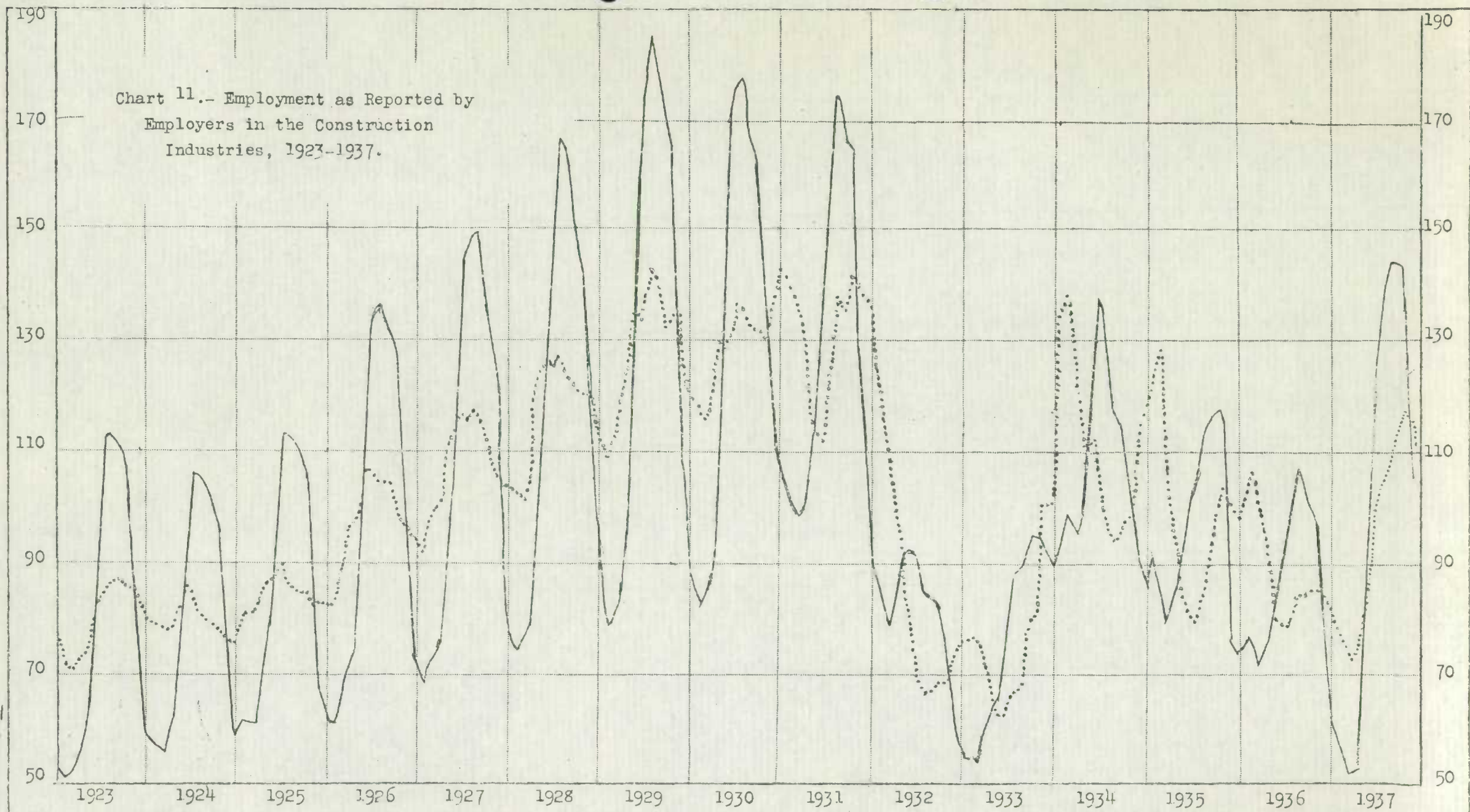
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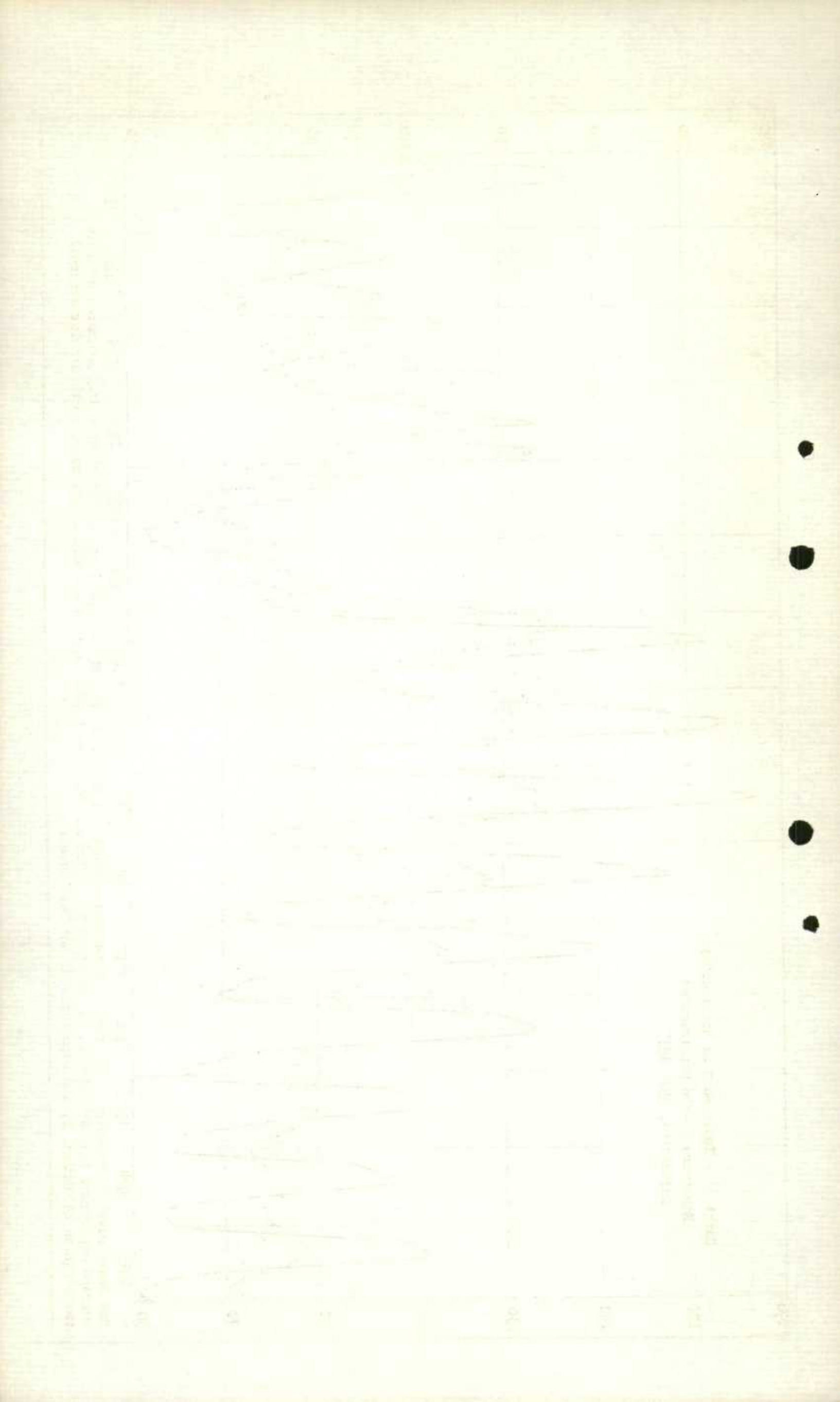
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The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected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



As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This is particularly true at the present time, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the Dominion Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in the first five months of 1937 than in the same period of 1936, but from then on activity was greater in the year under review, when the reported payrolls averaged 65,976, ranging between 25,429 at Mar. 1 and 106,382 at the beginning of October. In 1936, the average was 50,342. The 1937 indexes averaged 174.3, compared with 135.5 in 1936, 175.5 in 1935 and 221.3 in 1934. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms, but in the last few years, has provided much work for men on unemployment relief projects. The number ^{1/} so engaged under agreements made by the Dominion and Provincial governments was smaller in 1937 than during 1936.

As already stated, employment in railway construction generally was not so active as in the preceding year, when many of the unemployed had been absorbed into such work under agreements made with the Dominion Government. The working forces averaged 27,664, as compared with 30,955 in 1936. The reporting employers averaged 38, five more than in 1936. The mean index was 69.2, while in 1936, it was 77.6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 476 firms, whose employees averaged 28,459. The situation showed improvement during seven months of the year under review, while employment in each month was greater than at the same date of 1936. The index averaged 130.2, compared with 124.5 in the preceding year; the maximum was 131.6 in 1929. Hotels and restaurants were busier than in 1936, reflecting the general recovery in the business situation, as well as a brisk tourist season. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, activity was also greater than in the preceding year.

TRADE.

Employment in trade continued to be well maintained during 1937, when the index reached its maximum for this record. There were the usual recessions in the first few months of the year, but the trend was upward from Apr. 1 to Aug. 1 and again improved in the last quarter, while conditions generally in the twelve months were moderately better than in 1936. The payrolls of the 1,353 firms co-operating in 1937 averaged 107,987 persons, and the index, 132.1, compared with 127.5 in 1936.

Of the workers reported in the trade groups during 1937, 79,063 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. Improvement over 1936 was reported in the distributive industries in all five economic areas. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 50 industries during the years, 1935-37, is shown in Table 4.^{2/} The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1 of the indicated years.

1/ See footnote on page 6.

2/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1934 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The first of these is the fact that the...
the second is the fact that the...
the third is the fact that the...
the fourth is the fact that the...
the fifth is the fact that the...

the sixth is the fact that the...
the seventh is the fact that the...
the eighth is the fact that the...
the ninth is the fact that the...
the tenth is the fact that the...

the eleventh is the fact that the...
the twelfth is the fact that the...
the thirteenth is the fact that the...
the fourteenth is the fact that the...
the fifteenth is the fact that the...

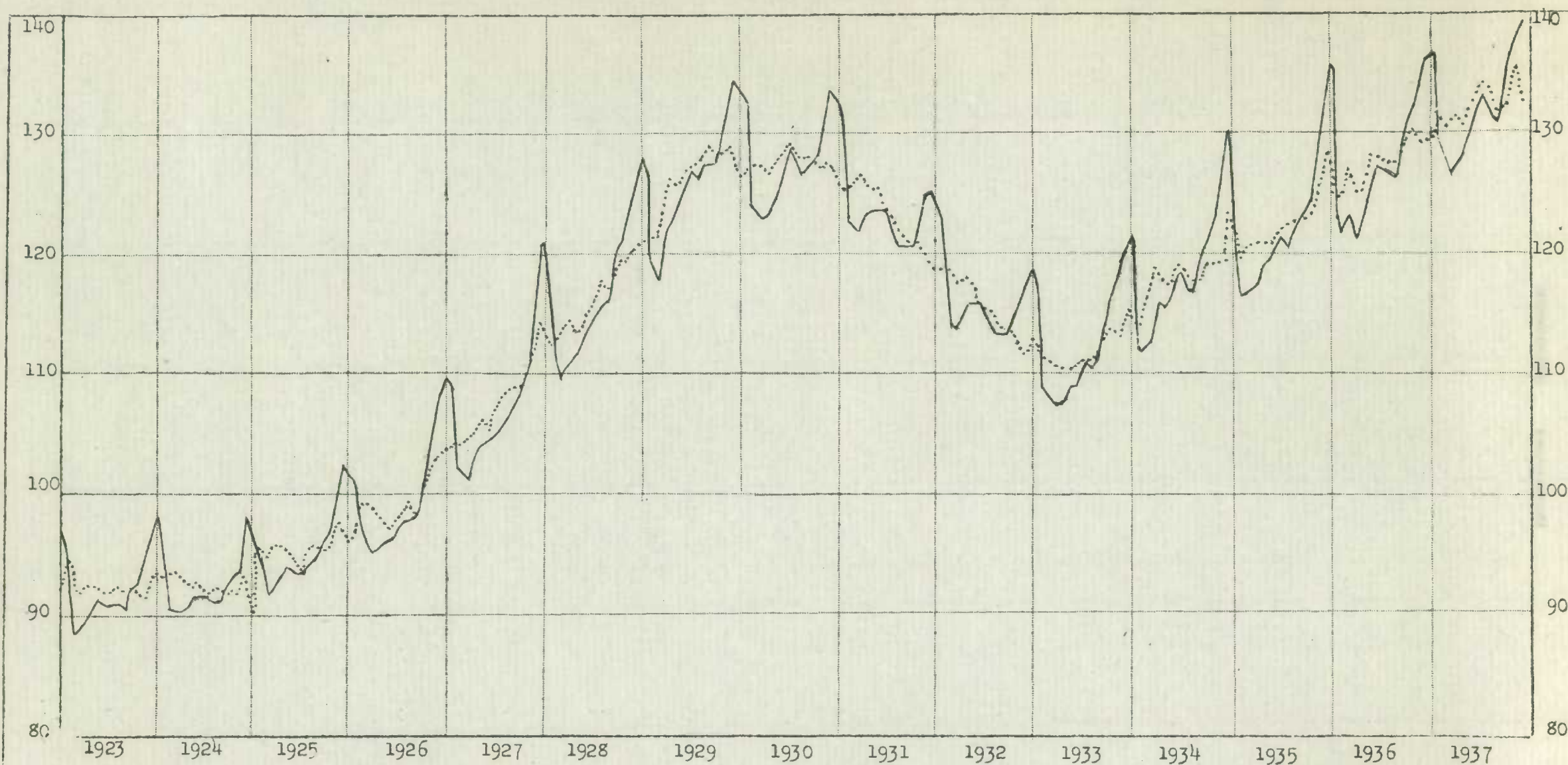
the sixteenth is the fact that the...
the seventeenth is the fact that the...
the eighteenth is the fact that the...
the nineteenth is the fact that the...
the twentieth is the fact that the...

the twenty-first is the fact that the...
the twenty-second is the fact that the...
the twenty-third is the fact that the...
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the...
the twenty-fifth is the fact that the...

the twenty-sixth is the fact that the...
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the...
the twenty-eighth is the fact that the...
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the...
the thirtieth is the fact that the...

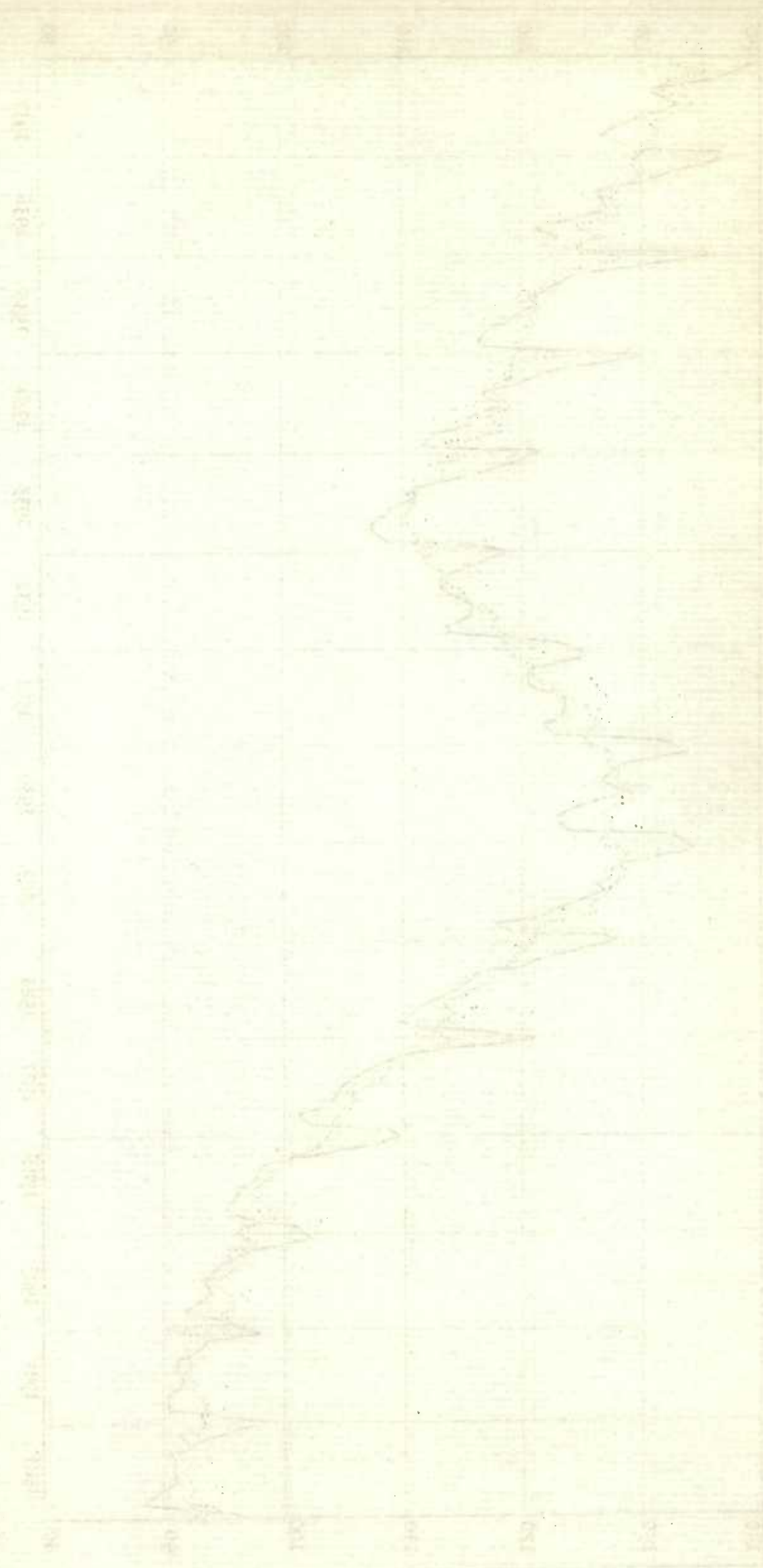
the thirty-first is the fact that the...
the thirty-second is the fact that the...
the thirty-third is the fact that the...
the thirty-fourth is the fact that the...
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the...

Chart 12.-Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1923-1937.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on 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 decade.

The following is a description of the data presented in the graph. The data is plotted on a grid with the x-axis representing time in years from 1950 to 1990 and the y-axis representing a value ranging from 0 to 100. The data shows a general upward trend with significant fluctuations, particularly in the later years.



Graph showing the trend of the data over time.

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

-I-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1937.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8	94.4
Feb. 1	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6	94.6
Mar. 1	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9	96.4
Apr. 1	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8	93.4
May 1	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6	95.2
June 1	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6	97.6
July 1	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5	99.5
Aug. 1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8	101.1
Sept. 1	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0	102.7
Oct. 1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0	106.1
Nov. 1	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8	107.7
Dec. 1	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3	104.6
Average, 1935	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.7	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4	99.1
Feb. 1	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1	98.4
Mar. 1	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4	98.9
Apr. 1	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9	97.4
May 1	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0	99.5
June 1	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2	102.0
July 1	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8	104.6
Aug. 1	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9	105.6
Sept. 1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3	107.1
Oct. 1	117.9	106.0	112.6	108.6	108.1	110.1
Nov. 1	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4	111.0
Dec. 1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5	110.1
Average, 1936	109.4	100.7	106.7	99.3	101.1	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4	103.8
Feb. 1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3	104.1
Mar. 1	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2	102.8
Apr. 1	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5	103.0
May 1	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4	106.3
June 1	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2	114.3
July 1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1	119.1
Aug. 1	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9	120.0
Sept. 1	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2	123.2
Oct. 1	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9	125.7
Nov. 1	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5	125.2
Dec. 1	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5	121.6
Average, 1937.	121.0	115.4	118.3	99.3	106.8	114.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1937.

7.6 31.1 42.3 11.1 7.9 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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

-II-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1937.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.2	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Jan. 1	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
Average, 1935	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Jan. 1	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	101.4	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
Average, 1936	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1	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
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Average, 1937	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7

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

13.5 1.1 12.0 1.2 3.2 1.8 3.5 3.1

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

-III-

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1937.

		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average		87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.8	88.8
1922 - Average		88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average		96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average		92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average		93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average ^{1/}		99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average		103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average		110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average		117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average		109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average		95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average		34.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average		80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average		90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1		87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6	94.4
Feb. 1		90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	94.6
Mar. 1		92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	96.4
Apr. 1		93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4	93.4
May 1		95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3	95.2
June 1		98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9	97.6
July 1		98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1	99.5
Aug. 1		99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7	101.1
Sept. 1		100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8	102.7
Oct. 1		103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8	106.1
Nov. 1		103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6	107.7
Dec. 1		101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1	104.6
Average, 1935		97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Jan. 1		96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9	99.1
Feb. 1		98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6	98.4
Mar. 1		99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1	98.9
Apr. 1		101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0	97.4
May 1		102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3	99.5
June 1		103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1	102.0
July 1		104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3	104.6
Aug. 1		104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3	105.6
Sept. 1		105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3	107.1
Oct. 1		109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6	110.1
Nov. 1		107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0	111.0
Dec. 1		107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0	110.1
Average, 1936		103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Jan. 1		102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9	103.8
Feb. 1		105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4	104.1
Mar. 1		107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1	102.8
Apr. 1		110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5	103.0
May 1		113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4	106.3
June 1		117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5	114.3
July 1		119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4	119.1
Aug. 1		118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2	120.0
Sept. 1		121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9	123.2
Oct. 1		121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4	125.7
Nov. 1		119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0	125.2
Dec. 1		116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6	121.6
Average, 1937		114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1937.

50.9 8.8 6.5 2.0 8.7 10.7 2.5 9.9 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4. - INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1913-1917 (1926-100).

IV.

Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 5						Rel.Weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	June 1
MANUFACTURING	87.4	90.1	92.7	93.9	95.6	98.4	54.0
Animal products - edible	105.1	102.9	101.7	102.5	111.1	120.6	2.5
Fur and products	83.0	78.4	75.4	79.5	84.8	99.0	.2
Leather and products	86.8	98.7	104.0	107.3	108.8	108.1	2.4
Boots and shoes	84.7	103.0	108.4	113.2	113.4	112.0	1.6
Lumber and products	57.1	58.4	63.3	63.0	67.2	75.6	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	45.0	45.9	51.2	49.8	56.3	63.1	2.4
Furniture	69.9	71.3	72.1	72.6	70.9	72.4	.7
Other lumber products	34.4	36.9	93.4	96.7	98.2	101.6	1.2
Musical instruments	26.1	31.1	33.0	29.9	29.0	27.4	.1
Plant products - edible	92.4	94.0	90.9	90.4	92.6	93.9	3.1
Pulp and paper products	92.3	92.4	91.1	92.7	93.4	96.7	6.4
Pulp and paper	81.0	79.5	78.4	80.8	81.6	86.7	2.9
Paper products	100.7	105.6	106.4	107.1	108.0	109.7	.9
Printing and publishing	104.4	104.8	102.6	103.5	104.1	105.5	2.6
Rubber products	89.8	90.7	94.1	92.7	91.2	91.3	1.3
Textile products	102.5	105.0	110.1	111.9	111.9	112.4	10.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.2	121.0	125.7	123.6	124.2	127.3	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	86.9	82.2	86.8	84.3	85.8	90.3	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	118.8	128.1	133.9	132.6	128.3	127.6	.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	493.8	502.4	509.3	504.9	508.9	512.7	1.1
Hosiery and knit goods	109.9	111.1	114.9	118.4	117.1	117.9	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	87.0	92.8	97.7	102.4	102.9	101.0	3.3
Other textile products	82.2	85.5	93.8	96.7	95.2	94.3	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	127.7	122.4	120.2	113.9	109.7	115.5	1.7
Tobacco	121.4	123.1	118.5	114.5	94.1	104.1	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	137.4	120.5	120.9	122.9	130.4	130.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	126.0	130.3	129.6	120.2	111.8	118.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	118.9	121.7	123.2	128.0	130.6	131.0	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	60.9	59.7	55.5	59.9	59.4	77.9	.9
Electric light and power	110.0	106.2	105.8	106.9	109.0	111.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	105.0	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.0	108.1	1.3
Iron and steel products	71.1	77.9	82.9	84.3	86.0	86.2	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	81.2	91.1	91.8	88.4	98.7	104.0	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	83.1	82.6	85.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	1.1
Agricultural implements	45.9	52.5	56.0	59.6	61.2	61.8	.6
Land vehicles	72.7	82.1	88.4	89.4	89.1	86.9	5.7
Automobiles and parts	92.9	126.6	152.0	156.6	154.6	145.8	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.1	55.7	65.1	66.6	69.1	64.2	.3
Heating appliances	73.9	81.0	88.5	90.0	94.3	97.4	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	58.3	58.8	63.0	67.9	72.1	76.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	76.0	79.6	83.4	89.6	92.7	92.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	70.2	74.1	77.3	80.9	80.2	83.7	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	106.4	111.5	114.2	116.2	119.0	121.3	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products	132.3	125.6	126.7	126.8	129.3	134.6	1.5
Miscellaneous	113.4	115.2	114.2	117.4	118.7	123.5	.6
LOGGING	181.3	183.4	166.9	104.3	93.9	96.0	2.9
MINING	119.1	120.3	118.8	117.7	116.2	119.2	5.9
Coal	93.4	94.7	91.5	88.3	82.2	83.2	2.4
Metallic ores	200.8	204.4	204.6	207.2	211.0	216.7	2.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	78.7	75.7	77.0	78.4	85.4	92.8	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.6	77.8	77.5	77.7	77.5	79.2	2.3
Telegraphs	88.1	86.7	85.6	85.4	85.5	89.4	.5
Telephones	76.2	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.4	76.5	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.2	76.2	76.5	76.3	80.1	79.9	10.3
Street railways and cartage	109.9	108.1	108.2	108.3	109.8	111.3	2.7
Steam railways	69.6	70.1	69.8	69.4	69.8	70.4	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	63.4	63.2	66.1	66.7	90.3	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	87.9	87.2	94.2	80.2	84.7	89.5	11.5
Building	45.4	43.3	43.3	45.2	47.2	54.0	2.4
Highway	165.4	161.4	183.4	143.4	154.5	146.1	5.9
Railway	59.3	62.6	63.0	56.9	58.0	72.9	3.2
SERVICES	115.2	111.9	111.7	111.4	116.4	118.5	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	115.3	109.7	108.9	106.3	110.9	113.5	1.5
Professional	121.5	127.1	123.3	126.7	127.3	125.5	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.7	111.7	113.6	116.4	122.7	125.1	1.0
TRADE	130.6	116.6	116.7	117.4	119.3	119.9	10.3
Retail	142.5	122.7	122.5	123.5	126.0	126.2	7.6
Wholesale	102.7	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.0	105.5	2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	94.4	94.6	96.4	93.4	95.2	97.6	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937. (1926=100)- Continued. V.

Note:-For the relative importance in 1935 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 5						Aver.
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1- Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	98.5	99.8	100.8	103.3	103.5	101.4	97.1
Animal products - edible	125.7	142.3	134.6	124.6	120.5	115.4	117.3
Fur and products	96.8	100.3	99.7	103.2	100.4	101.5	91.8
Leather and products	102.8	107.4	111.0	110.1	106.3	103.8	104.6
Boots and shoes	105.5	111.2	115.7	114.0	107.2	102.6	107.6
Lumber and products	80.8	82.6	81.7	79.9	76.2	69.8	71.3
Rough and dressed lumber	75.8	78.6	77.5	72.5	66.5	57.2	62.0
Furniture	73.3	76.6	75.9	82.0	86.6	85.4	75.8
Other lumber products	102.4	99.7	99.1	101.1	97.8	96.2	96.5
Musical instruments	35.1	41.1	47.4	50.1	51.8	51.8	37.8
Plant products - edible	103.3	114.3	126.4	136.2	126.5	114.7	106.7
Pulp and paper products	96.6	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.7	95.6
Pulp and paper	87.8	90.3	89.9	89.1	88.6	87.4	85.1
Paper products	108.3	110.4	113.0	115.9	117.8	118.1	110.1
Printing and publishing	104.2	104.8	104.2	105.0	105.1	106.9	104.6
Rubber products	91.8	88.2	91.2	92.3	96.3	98.3	92.3
Textile products	110.4	109.9	112.3	116.9	118.9	117.0	111.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	125.3	128.0	129.0	131.7	134.8	136.9	127.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	87.5	90.6	89.5	90.7	93.3	97.8	88.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	130.4	131.1	133.0	141.2	145.8	142.4	132.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	502.8	506.1	523.6	529.8	534.8	538.7	514.0
Hosiery and knit goods	118.8	117.1	117.9	123.5	127.2	127.6	118.5
Garments and personal furnishings	98.5	94.3	99.9	105.6	105.8	99.4	99.0
Other textile products	89.7	92.7	92.6	97.2	97.7	94.5	92.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	117.5	117.9	121.0	120.8	122.3	143.8	121.5
Tobacco	106.3	103.3	109.0	107.2	106.2	144.1	112.7
Distilled and malt liquors	129.5	135.4	133.5	138.4	144.6	141.0	132.1
Wood distillates and extracts	103.1	101.2	107.5	139.0	145.5	140.0	122.8
Chemicals and allied products	132.0	128.7	129.5	132.0	134.8	135.5	128.9
Clay, glass and stone products	81.2	83.6	80.6	84.5	80.1	75.8	72.4
Electric light and power	113.5	115.4	118.8	119.6	117.6	116.2	112.5
Electrical apparatus	140.6	118.6	122.3	128.4	131.2	124.5	114.2
Iron and steel products	83.4	81.0	79.7	84.7	83.7	86.8	82.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.7	100.6	100.0	112.0	116.7	115.7	100.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	91.2	92.6	91.8	94.9	95.8	93.6	89.8
Agricultural implements	59.6	59.1	52.8	53.0	55.9	52.5	55.8
Land vehicles	82.7	77.6	75.1	79.0	85.4	83.7	82.7
Automobiles and parts	131.0	109.2	100.1	110.8	131.5	120.0	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.5	62.5	58.4	68.0	62.9	59.5	61.5
Heating appliances	96.3	99.6	100.9	112.1	113.1	105.3	96.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	76.1	76.3	79.1	83.9	86.8	89.5	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	91.3	87.2	87.9	97.1	97.4	94.8	89.6
Other iron and steel products	81.8	80.9	83.0	86.4	88.5	87.2	81.2
Non-ferrous metal products	122.6	122.3	123.2	125.8	126.8	125.8	119.6
Non-metallic mineral products	138.1	140.3	141.6	142.7	139.8	137.5	134.6
Miscellaneous	123.8	119.3	128.3	130.2	124.6	125.0	121.1
LOGGING	82.2	79.0	77.7	115.8	158.4	183.5	126.9
MINING	121.5	125.2	125.6	129.5	132.5	131.1	123.3
Coal	81.9	83.6	86.5	89.0	92.9	93.7	88.4
Metallic ores	223.2	230.0	233.0	230.3	234.4	230.3	218.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	101.7	106.5	112.8	113.1	110.6	104.8	94.8
COMMUNICATIONS	80.8	81.6	82.1	82.1	81.4	81.0	79.8
Telegraphs	92.4	93.0	94.2	93.6	94.8	91.7	90.0
Telephones	77.7	78.6	78.9	79.0	77.8	78.1	77.1
TRANSPORTATION	82.7	85.4	85.8	86.4	84.5	84.0	81.2
Street railways and cartage	114.2	117.1	118.3	118.7	117.4	115.2	113.0
Steam railways	72.5	74.7	75.4	75.8	74.2	73.1	72.1
Shipping and stevedoring	89.9	94.7	92.1	94.0	89.8	93.7	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	101.1	104.7	110.9	117.4	119.9	95.9	97.8
Building	57.3	60.6	63.2	67.2	70.4	67.3	55.4
Highway	170.2	179.0	191.8	213.3	226.3	171.0	175.5
Railways	81.5	80.6	84.5	79.3	71.5	55.3	68.8
SERVICES	123.6	127.9	127.8	120.5	117.1	116.3	118.2
Hotels and restaurants	122.2	129.4	129.9	117.3	113.3	112.0	115.7
Professional	122.8	126.9	124.0	123.5	123.0	122.4	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	126.0	125.7	125.3	125.1	122.2	122.0	120.8
TRADE	122.1	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.6	131.1	122.1
Retail	128.9	126.4	126.8	128.9	130.2	140.0	128.7
Wholesale	106.4	107.5	110.2	112.2	111.6	110.5	106.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.5	101.1	102.7	106.1	107.7	104.6	99.4

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TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937 (1926=100)-Continued. VI.
 Note: - The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 6						Rel.Weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	June 1
MANUFACTURING	96.8	98.5	99.5	101.1	102.7	103.4	54.2
Animal products - edible	110.0	103.5	107.2	109.7	115.9	127.2	2.6
Fur and products	94.5	81.3	81.3	88.6	91.4	97.2	.2
Leather and products	96.1	104.5	111.7	111.6	112.7	109.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	95.8	108.1	116.3	115.9	116.5	110.9	1.6
Lumber and products	63.3	65.9	65.9	67.6	73.2	81.1	4.4
Rough and dressed lumber	51.2	55.3	55.3	57.1	64.7	74.7	2.6
Furniture	79.8	78.7	77.6	77.1	76.6	80.4	.7
Other lumber products	83.0	88.9	89.7	93.2	97.6	102.2	1.1
Musical instruments	51.6	41.9	42.0	35.7	36.6	36.5	.1
Plant products - edible	97.6	96.4	96.7	97.1	102.2	107.4	3.2
Pulp and paper products	96.7	96.2	95.3	97.6	99.2	100.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	85.3	83.9	84.8	85.8	88.8	91.4	2.8
Paper products	110.5	112.8	114.5	117.6	119.1	117.8	1.0
Printing and publishing	106.9	106.8	105.3	106.2	106.0	106.7	2.5
Rubber products	92.0	94.0	95.5	96.1	96.0	96.5	1.3
Textile products	113.3	115.2	116.9	118.7	118.6	116.4	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	135.5	134.8	132.3	132.3	132.6	128.5	3.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	97.0	95.6	93.8	92.8	92.0	89.0	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	138.8	143.4	139.7	142.3	140.6	136.8	.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	540.6	529.1	519.0	519.8	527.9	513.2	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	123.3	120.4	123.0	124.7	123.8	121.2	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	93.9	100.8	105.9	108.9	108.8	106.8	3.3
Other textile products	89.6	92.3	94.8	98.2	99.0	102.0	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	139.2	135.6	136.4	128.0	120.8	110.6	1.6
Tobacco	137.0	135.7	138.8	124.2	108.3	92.7	1.0
Distilled and malt liquors	140.6	133.3	129.9	133.2	139.0	136.8	.6
Wood distillates and extracts	127.0	148.2	146.0	145.5	139.5	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	131.1	130.2	132.5	135.7	140.1	141.9	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	67.6	64.4	67.5	71.4	79.7	86.0	1.0
Electric light and power	111.5	110.7	111.5	112.5	113.6	113.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	120.4	115.4	115.9	116.0	117.3	123.3	1.4
Iron and steel products	84.9	89.8	90.6	93.2	94.1	90.9	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	108.0	113.9	110.6	113.8	115.2	104.3	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	93.4	95.5	98.0	99.5	100.9	102.7	1.2
Agricultural implements	62.2	65.5	65.5	66.5	67.4	65.5	.6
Land vehicles	83.9	90.3	91.3	94.8	94.9	90.8	5.7
Automobiles and parts	119.9	138.2	135.8	149.3	154.1	139.0	2.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.7	59.0	63.5	63.5	63.1	61.7	.2
Heating appliances	86.2	95.1	99.6	105.6	107.0	108.3	.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	82.9	83.6	81.8	81.3	84.1	86.2	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	92.1	92.7	98.6	98.7	100.6	95.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	83.2	85.6	85.9	88.2	89.9	88.8	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	122.1	123.2	127.1	131.5	126.8	130.1	2.2
Non-metallic mineral products	134.6	130.3	130.2	130.8	133.1	137.6	1.4
Miscellaneous	116.8	116.7	117.7	121.5	124.7	127.9	6.6
LOGGING	183.4	173.1	147.0	102.6	88.6	94.1	2.7
MINING	129.9	129.4	129.1	128.2	127.4	132.1	6.3
Coal	94.7	94.6	92.1	88.6	84.3	83.9	2.3
Metallic ores	226.6	228.7	234.9	237.5	243.9	252.6	3.2
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	99.4	93.9	89.8	92.0	93.1	109.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	79.3	77.2	77.7	77.7	78.4	80.0	2.2
Telegraphs	87.9	84.9	85.6	86.0	86.3	89.5	.5
Telephones	77.0	75.2	75.6	75.5	76.3	77.5	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	77.9	78.2	78.9	78.5	82.8	85.4	10.7
Street railways and cartage	111.9	113.5	113.5	113.2	114.8	115.8	2.7
Steam railways	71.7	71.6	72.7	72.2	72.3	74.5	6.2
Shipping and stevedoring	63.0	63.8	63.3	63.8	89.5	95.8	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	74.8	74.4	78.2	71.8	79.4	87.0	10.6
Building	56.0	53.6	52.1	52.2	55.6	52.0	2.2
Highway	119.4	109.0	112.6	111.9	124.0	129.8	5.0
Railway	52.4	63.4	72.9	54.8	62.1	82.7	3.4
SERVICES	118.0	116.4	117.5	118.5	120.4	123.0	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	114.6	112.5	113.6	111.2	111.8	114.7	1.5
Professional	122.7	126.9	129.8	130.6	130.0	129.3	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	122.5	120.3	120.9	127.6	132.3	135.3	1.1
TRADE	135.9	121.6	123.1	121.0	123.3	127.1	10.5
Retail	147.9	123.0	130.4	127.2	129.7	134.5	7.7
Wholesale	107.8	106.8	106.3	106.7	108.8	110.0	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.1	98.4	98.9	97.4	99.5	102.0	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937.(1926-100)- Continued. VII.

Note:-For the relative importance in 1936 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 6						Aver.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1- Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	104.7	104.9	105.9	109.0	107.7	107.0	103.4
Animal products - edible	134.4	142.5	136.9	129.0	132.8	128.4	123.5
Fur and products	97.1	94.0	89.2	87.3	87.6	95.5	90.4
Leather and products	106.0	108.2	112.2	112.4	109.0	106.0	108.3
Boots and shoes	106.3	110.8	114.6	114.3	107.6	103.2	110.0
Lumber and products	86.8	87.4	87.1	85.3	81.4	77.7	76.9
Rough and dressed lumber	81.3	83.8	82.0	79.2	72.5	67.2	68.7
Furniture	81.8	83.1	84.4	87.3	88.8	90.3	82.2
Other lumber products	103.2	102.2	104.9	102.9	103.7	100.8	98.5
Musical instruments	44.7	49.6	53.3	56.0	55.9	50.2	46.2
Plant products - edible	112.7	120.3	133.3	161.4	136.9	122.5	115.4
Pulp and paper products	102.4	104.3	103.6	104.7	105.8	105.5	101.1
Pulp and paper	95.0	98.3	96.3	97.6	98.3	96.7	91.8
Paper products	120.6	121.4	123.4	125.5	127.1	127.9	119.9
Printing and publishing	105.8	106.4	106.3	106.8	108.4	109.5	106.8
Rubber products	97.3	98.7	101.5	103.2	101.5	101.2	97.8
Textile products	115.9	113.7	118.8	122.0	121.5	120.8	117.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	131.1	129.1	133.5	132.7	132.7	136.2	132.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	94.5	91.1	93.9	93.7	94.7	97.8	93.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	135.4	140.5	145.3	146.6	145.3	150.0	141.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	507.8	496.8	514.4	516.2	512.0	517.2	517.8
Hosiery and knit goods	122.3	120.2	124.0	126.5	128.0	128.2	123.8
Garments and personal furnishings	104.4	101.6	110.1	115.0	113.5	109.0	106.6
Other textile products	95.7	94.2	94.3	103.1	101.3	97.7	96.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	111.6	118.3	113.4	112.4	114.1	134.8	122.9
Tobacco	93.6	100.9	95.4	91.9	91.9	119.5	110.8
Distilled and malt liquors	137.9	143.8	139.2	141.8	147.3	157.2	140.0
Wood distillates and extracts	129.6	131.6	128.4	145.3	138.6	158.1	139.7
Chemicals and allied products	139.5	138.3	139.3	141.0	144.2	143.7	138.1
Clay, glass and stone products	87.9	88.4	88.9	87.5	84.0	82.3	79.6
Electric light and power	118.3	122.3	124.1	123.2	121.1	117.5	116.7
Electrical apparatus	128.4	120.8	124.4	126.3	126.3	125.0	121.6
Iron and steel products	89.3	85.5	83.1	87.2	89.8	92.1	89.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	104.6	107.3	107.4	113.7	117.8	120.9	111.5
Machinery(other than vehicles)	105.6	106.9	106.5	109.0	109.4	110.4	103.2
Agricultural implements	63.1	51.6	45.5	45.3	44.9	51.8	57.9
Land vehicles	86.4	78.8	74.2	79.7	83.7	87.1	86.3
Automobiles and parts	124.2	99.5	92.0	111.5	127.4	140.5	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64.1	67.4	56.6	65.8	63.7	61.0	61.4
Heating appliances	108.2	112.8	105.8	121.3	126.8	121.6	108.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	87.5	90.1	91.9	90.7	89.5	85.6	86.3
Foundry and machine shop products	92.2	93.2	96.7	94.8	102.1	104.7	96.8
Other iron and steel products	90.3	89.8	93.2	94.1	94.1	95.3	89.9
Non-ferrous metal products	135.1	137.3	139.3	142.7	141.1	140.4	133.1
Non-metallic mineral products	142.2	143.6	143.7	145.9	143.3	142.5	138.2
Miscellaneous	132.3	133.1	133.0	134.9	133.6	133.5	127.1
LOGGING	93.4	85.0	82.7	141.7	206.9	265.7	138.7
MINING	134.1	137.9	140.2	147.9	151.8	150.3	136.5
Coal	83.6	85.4	85.7	92.7	95.5	96.2	89.8
Metallic ores	258.0	265.6	272.7	281.3	286.7	283.7	256.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	115.1	119.0	120.5	128.5	133.9	126.7	110.1
COMMUNICATIONS	82.4	84.1	86.0	84.6	83.1	81.7	81.0
Telegraphs	94.7	97.0	99.6	97.1	94.9	92.0	91.3
Telephones	79.1	80.7	82.5	81.3	80.0	79.0	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	87.1	88.7	89.4	88.3	87.1	86.5	84.1
Street railways and cartage	117.5	120.0	121.2	122.7	120.7	119.8	117.1
Steam railways	76.0	77.8	79.0	77.9	75.8	75.1	74.7
Shipping and stevedoring	98.7	98.1	96.1	91.6	94.8	95.2	84.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	97.4	102.9	109.0	103.9	99.6	80.1	88.2
Building	51.3	57.4	60.1	61.4	61.0	51.5	55.4
Highway	147.7	152.1	161.9	159.5	165.1	133.5	135.5
Railway	97.5	103.6	109.6	95.0	77.9	59.4	77.6
SERVICES	131.7	135.8	137.5	127.4	124.9	122.4	124.5
Hotels and restaurants	128.7	137.1	139.6	121.5	119.1	115.7	120.9
Professional	131.4	132.0	130.7	134.1	127.5	123.9	129.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	136.7	134.5	135.6	135.4	133.8	132.9	130.7
TRADE	127.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	132.0	136.0	127.5
Retail	134.4	132.2	132.3	136.1	139.5	145.3	134.8
Wholesale	111.0	112.9	112.9	114.8	115.0	114.9	110.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	104.6	105.6	107.1	110.1	111.0	110.1	103.7

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937(1926=100)-Continued.

VIII.

Note: -The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	1937						Rel. Weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	102.4	105.3	107.6	110.8	113.8	117.9	55.1
Animal products - edible	121.5	118.5	117.8	119.9	125.6	137.8	2.4
Fur and products	82.6	79.4	81.2	92.5	97.9	102.5	.2
Leather and products	97.8	108.6	114.2	117.3	117.8	117.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	96.8	111.2	118.2	120.9	120.1	120.2	1.5
Lumber and products	70.7	71.3	71.6	77.0	83.5	95.2	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	59.8	60.0	59.3	63.8	72.8	88.8	2.8
Furniture	81.8	85.3	86.0	88.3	88.3	89.2	.7
Other lumber products	96.1	95.5	98.7	109.6	113.2	120.1	1.2
Musical instruments	34.7	44.6	44.4	44.8	45.9	55.2	.1
Plant products - edible	101.4	101.2	100.4	101.8	103.7	112.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products	101.9	102.5	103.9	105.6	107.4	111.7	6.3
Pulp and paper	92.4	92.7	95.1	95.4	98.7	107.1	3.0
Paper products	120.7	123.0	127.4	133.1	133.0	133.0	1.0
Printing and publishing	107.8	108.5	107.3	109.6	110.1	110.5	2.3
Rubber products	95.8	97.5	101.1	102.1	104.6	108.9	1.3
Textile products	114.6	120.8	124.5	127.3	128.8	128.6	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	134.9	138.7	139.3	140.9	142.7	143.5	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	98.7	101.2	100.5	101.0	102.8	105.1	1.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	144.6	144.8	147.5	151.1	150.5	149.6	.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	508.0	537.4	545.5	547.4	548.9	541.4	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	118.5	121.7	124.1	125.7	128.6	127.4	1.9
Garments and personal furnishings	100.4	108.8	115.7	120.3	120.4	120.3	3.3
Other textile products	89.7	101.0	107.1	110.3	112.3	110.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	139.3	139.4	134.6	124.8	122.9	121.9	1.5
Tobacco	127.0	129.5	123.7	105.4	101.7	99.4	.8
Distilled and malt liquors	158.0	153.9	150.2	153.7	154.3	154.3	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	148.9	159.5	145.5	149.6	157.3	161.9	.1
Chemicals and allied products	141.7	140.9	145.5	149.2	154.6	155.7	1.2
Clay, glass and stone products	75.5	73.8	76.7	82.1	89.7	99.6	1.0
Electric light and power	113.5	112.2	112.3	111.3	114.3	119.4	1.4
Electrical apparatus	122.3	125.0	127.9	133.7	138.7	143.8	1.8
Iron and steel products	92.3	97.2	101.4	106.6	109.4	111.5	13.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	121.0	124.6	126.1	137.8	141.0	144.1	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.3	114.9	117.1	123.7	128.3	129.5	1.2
Agricultural implements	59.3	62.2	67.5	72.0	74.1	75.3	.6
Land vehicles	88.4	94.9	98.5	101.8	103.4	104.4	5.8
Automobiles and parts	149.0	157.1	161.8	166.8	164.9	165.4	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.3	58.2	63.8	72.8	79.2	83.5	.3
Heating appliances	100.7	106.3	116.5	121.7	127.1	130.0	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	88.1	93.1	102.8	114.6	119.0	130.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	104.8	111.9	118.2	121.3	123.4	.6
Other iron and steel products	94.6	97.4	100.6	105.2	109.1	111.1	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	142.6	143.4	143.8	148.9	151.9	157.1	2.3
Non-metallic mineral products	139.2	139.3	139.3	140.9	146.2	153.0	1.4
Miscellaneous	123.2	126.0	124.2	129.7	133.7	138.8	.6
LOGGING	242.1	244.4	193.3	132.5	86.7	109.1	2.9
MINING	145.6	147.6	145.8	146.0	147.4	151.9	6.4
Coal	97.1	95.3	93.8	87.8	84.1	83.4	2.1
Metallic ores	270.5	283.9	280.6	290.7	296.5	308.4	3.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	114.8	111.2	111.2	118.3	131.5	143.5	.9
COMMUNICATIONS	80.7	79.8	80.8	81.4	82.9	85.6	2.1
Telegraphs	89.5	88.8	90.3	90.0	93.9	98.5	.5
Telephones	78.3	77.5	78.3	79.1	79.9	82.1	1.6
TRANSPORTATION	81.4	80.7	79.6	79.5	85.1	86.7	9.5
Street railways and cartage	116.4	115.7	115.6	116.4	117.4	118.1	2.4
Steam railways	73.1	73.1	72.5	72.6	74.9	76.3	5.6
Shipping and stevedoring	74.5	70.7	65.7	64.1	89.7	93.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	61.2	57.2	52.8	53.7	71.4	105.2	11.5
Building	39.6	33.8	32.7	36.3	45.2	58.7	2.2
Highway	93.4	83.4	67.9	69.3	106.3	180.3	6.3
Railway	53.2	56.5	59.3	56.8	65.2	81.7	3.0
SERVICES	124.8	119.1	118.9	122.7	125.2	129.0	2.6
Hotels and restaurants	119.8	110.4	110.6	114.2	116.1	121.2	1.4
Professional	121.6	128.4	126.7	130.7	128.0	128.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	131.3	130.5	134.6	139.6	142.1	1.0
TRADE	136.9	128.4	126.1	127.5	128.4	131.5	9.9
Retail	148.1	136.2	132.6	134.4	135.3	138.6	7.2
Wholesale	111.2	110.5	111.2	111.9	113.1	115.4	2.9
WHOLESALE	103.8	104.1	102.8	103.0	106.3	114.3	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1935-1937. (1926=100)-Concluded. IX.

Note:-For the relative importance in 1937 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 7						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	119.0	118.1	121.2	121.7	119.0	116.3	114.4
Animal products - edible	142.3	144.7	152.6	143.7	138.2	136.8	133.3
Fur and products	105.1	99.8	98.3	98.2	99.5	93.4	94.2
Leather and products	113.6	116.7	119.5	117.0	109.2	102.8	112.7
Boots and shoes	115.4	119.6	122.5	118.8	109.1	101.3	114.5
Lumber and products	99.4	98.6	98.8	96.2	89.0	79.9	85.9
Rough and dressed lumber	94.8	93.5	93.0	88.9	77.4	63.8	76.3
Furniture	89.3	90.9	93.6	94.5	93.5	92.0	89.4
Other lumber products	121.9	120.7	121.2	120.5	121.4	120.3	113.3
Musical instruments	56.4	57.8	58.9	55.5	56.8	52.2	50.6
Plant products - edible	119.4	127.3	152.7	161.1	138.0	122.3	120.1
Pulp and paper products	113.7	113.8	115.3	115.3	113.9	111.8	109.7
Pulp and paper	110.5	111.7	113.2	112.3	109.0	103.8	103.5
Paper products	135.4	133.5	137.0	138.6	139.0	138.8	132.7
Printing and publishing	110.3	109.9	110.7	111.0	111.7	113.0	110.0
Rubber products	109.2	109.1	110.9	113.9	115.1	111.6	106.6
Textile products	126.0	123.6	127.3	129.9	128.9	126.6	125.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	140.3	139.9	141.6	141.6	140.9	143.2	140.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	105.4	104.6	102.9	103.0	104.1	105.5	102.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	141.7	141.9	148.2	148.4	144.9	150.2	146.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	523.1	530.6	545.7	544.7	530.4	535.2	536.5
Hosiery and knit goods	127.6	126.6	126.8	129.1	129.2	128.7	126.2
Garments and personal furnishings	118.3	113.6	120.0	124.9	123.3	116.9	116.9
Other textile products	103.1	98.9	106.9	110.8	108.6	102.0	105.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	122.9	124.7	127.3	124.4	125.2	150.4	129.8
Tobacco	100.2	102.1	105.0	101.3	100.3	141.5	111.4
Distilled and malt liquors	154.1	155.7	156.9	156.6	161.3	161.6	155.9
Wood distillates and extracts	146.0	149.2	152.8	166.0	153.7	162.9	154.4
Chemicals and allied products	154.6	151.9	157.0	159.4	159.9	157.4	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	101.5	102.1	102.9	99.9	94.4	92.9	90.9
Electric light and power	124.0	129.2	131.0	129.5	129.6	128.4	121.2
Electrical apparatus	149.2	151.8	157.2	157.0	158.6	152.9	143.2
Iron and steel products	111.1	105.7	104.8	107.0	109.3	108.7	105.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	142.8	144.9	143.7	145.0	144.3	139.2	138.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	133.2	134.3	134.5	134.6	134.9	133.3	127.4
Agricultural implements	76.6	73.9	72.6	72.5	80.2	74.4	71.7
Land vehicles	102.6	91.8	89.2	93.5	98.0	100.0	97.2
Automobiles and parts	160.3	125.1	108.7	129.8	151.9	159.1	150.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	82.2	75.8	74.4	70.9	68.2	79.9	72.3
Heating appliances	133.0	128.2	136.2	137.6	135.0	126.8	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	130.0	134.1	136.1	133.1	130.4	123.4	119.6
Foundry and machine shop products	123.4	116.2	121.0	118.6	120.6	120.0	116.9
Other iron and steel products	111.9	111.5	111.3	113.5	113.5	112.3	107.7
Non-ferrous metal products	161.3	160.6	166.8	162.7	159.7	158.3	154.8
Non-metallic mineral products	155.5	157.3	156.6	153.6	149.5	151.4	148.5
Miscellaneous	144.8	143.3	147.2	147.5	139.8	133.2	135.9
LOGGING	125.0	124.7	143.4	208.5	306.3	355.4	189.3
MINING	153.6	153.7	159.1	163.9	161.1	162.3	153.2
Coal	83.3	82.3	89.8	96.1	93.2	98.3	90.4
Metallic ores	312.9	316.0	319.6	323.4	320.4	316.7	303.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	146.3	146.1	146.9	147.6	145.4	140.2	133.6
COMMUNICATIONS	88.0	89.9	90.9	90.5	88.9	85.9	85.4
Telegraphs	99.9	102.0	106.2	105.6	101.9	95.6	96.8
Telephones	84.7	86.6	86.7	86.4	85.3	83.3	82.3
TRANSPORTATION	89.4	89.1	89.7	90.4	87.2	84.1	85.2
Street railways and cartage	120.1	120.4	119.5	120.8	116.8	113.5	117.6
Steam railways	78.1	77.7	79.2	78.8	77.4	75.0	75.7
Shipping and stevedoring	100.6	100.1	98.9	103.5	93.1	87.5	86.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	128.5	139.8	144.5	144.3	131.7	104.2	99.5
Building	69.6	76.9	81.6	86.3	85.3	75.4	60.1
Highway	232.7	266.2	278.1	280.3	250.8	182.5	174.3
Railway	89.9	84.5	82.4	74.8	66.2	59.4	69.2
SERVICES	137.5	141.7	146.6	135.4	131.0	130.6	130.2
Hotels and restaurants	134.6	143.2	148.7	131.1	125.0	126.1	125.1
Professional	129.2	126.5	129.4	131.2	130.4	128.6	128.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	144.3	142.8	147.4	143.6	141.1	138.7	139.1
TRADE	133.4	132.2	130.9	133.4	137.0	139.6	132.1
Retail	140.6	138.3	136.4	139.7	144.6	149.0	139.5
Wholesale	117.1	118.3	118.5	116.3	119.9	118.5	115.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	119.1	120.0	123.2	125.7	125.2	121.6	114.1

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