

C1

72 002

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS FAIRE
JUL 30 1934
PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1934

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

----- + + + -----

Published by Authority of the HON. H.H. STEVENS, M.P.

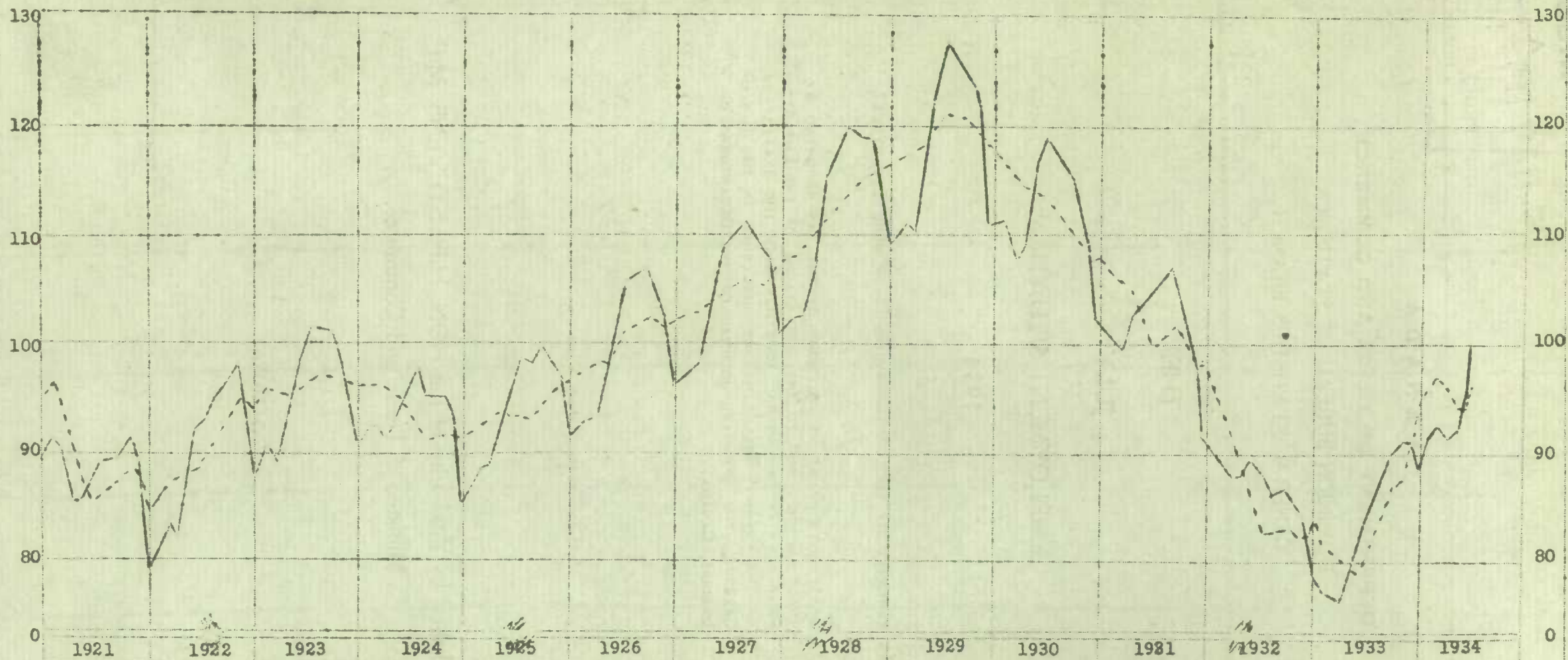
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1934

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



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

Issued July 28, 1934.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S.(Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Gudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, the increases in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 8,716 employers greatly exceeding those indicated by the firms making returns for any previous July in the thirteen years for which data are available. The establishments whose statistics were tabulated had 941,165 persons on their July 1 staffs, as compared with 899,751 on June 1, 1934; this pronounced increase of 41,414 employees during the month caused the index to rise by 4.4 points to 101.0 on the latest date, as compared with the average seasonal advance of about two points in the years 1921-1933. This upward trend is illustrated in the chart opposite, in which both the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves of employment show a decided rise on July 1. The unadjusted index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 96.6 on June 1, 1934, while on July 1 in the years since 1920, it was as follows:- 1934, 101.0; 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6. The employment index at the beginning of the present month was higher than at any other date in the two and two-thirds years since Nov. 1, 1931.

The favourable movement noted in the last three months for which statistics have been compiled has provided work for nearly 91,700 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. The improvement compares satisfactorily with the aggregate gains of approximately 79,000, 11,000 and 38,000 employees reported in the same three months of 1933, 1932 and 1931, respectively. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of intensified industrial activity, but the general increase in employment in the last three months has considerably exceeded the average in the years since 1920. It is noteworthy that the average payroll of the 8,716 firms reporting on July 1, 1934, stood at 108, compared with an average of 97 employed by the 8,460 establishments furnishing data for Jan. 1 of the present year, and with that of 96 indicated by the 8,125 employers co-operating for July 1, 1933.

Employment in manufacturing showed further improvement, contrary to the usual seasonal trend on July 1; most of the gain occurred in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, trade, transportation, logging and construction also indicated substantial advances. The greatest expansion was in highway construction, in which some 25,000 additional workers were reported, partly engaged in unemployment relief undertakings. Excluding such road workers, however, the general increase in the numbers on the reported payrolls exceeded the average gain noted in the years since 1920. A more detailed analysis of the data by industries is given on pages 3 and 4 of this report.

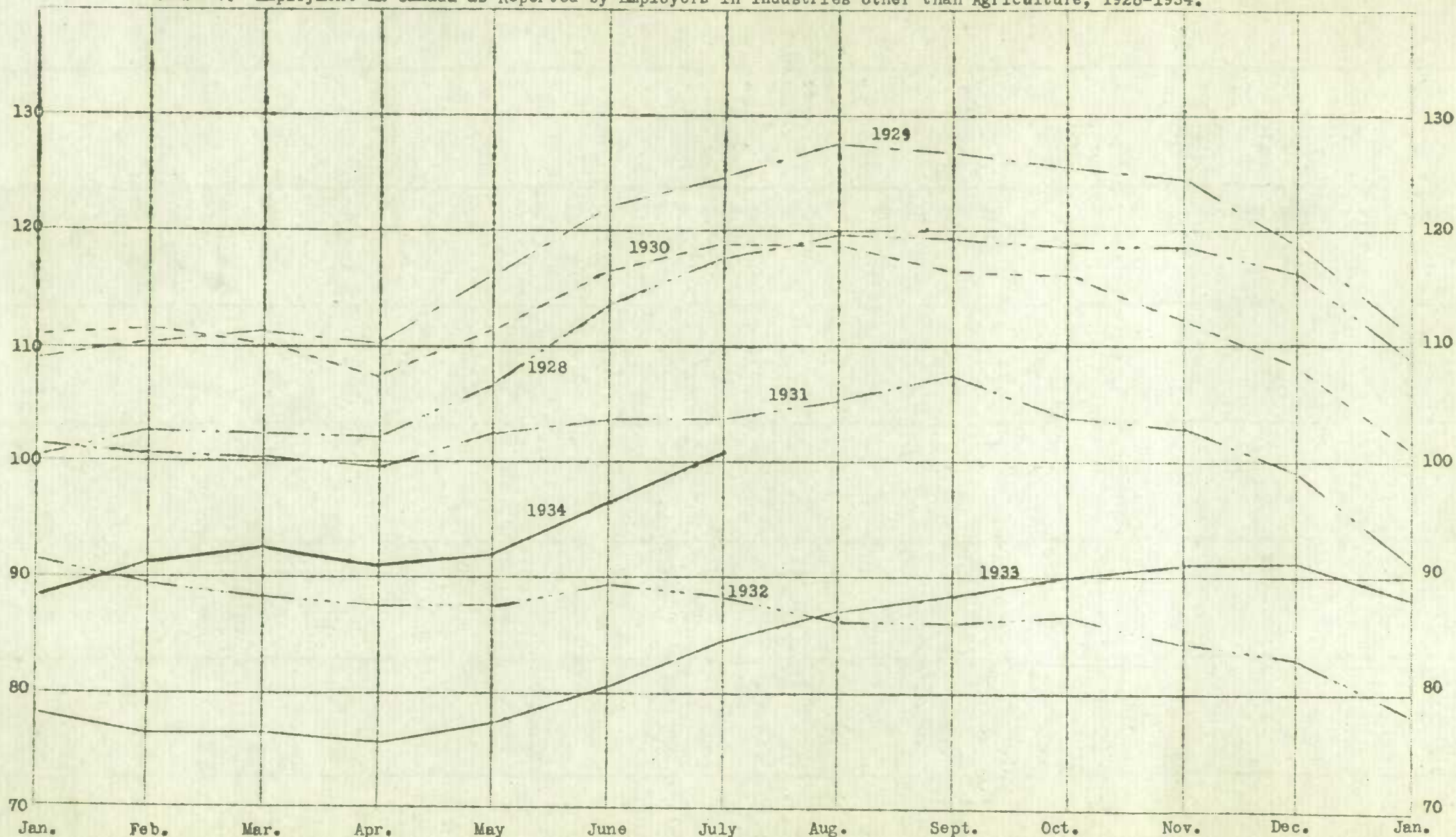
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was markedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. The situation generally was better than on the same date of last year or of 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 628 firms employing 71,056 workers, as against 69,580 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 100.4, or 10.5 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1933, but was smaller than the gain then shown over the preceding month. Construction, particularly railway and highway construction, recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, when there were also gains in lumber and pulp and paper mills, and in logging, coal-mining, shipping, services and trade. On the other hand, fish-canning, chomical and iron and steel plants were slacker.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed pronounced improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and tobacco and beverage factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, services, trade, logging and construction all reported considerably heightened activity. The general gain during the month was smaller than that reported on July 1 in 1933, but greater than on that date in any other year of the record, being between two and three times larger than the average indicated in the last thirteen years. The forces of the 2,077 co-operating employers aggregated 256,742 persons, compared with 247,880 on June 1, or an addition of 8,862. The index on the latest date was higher than in any other month since the end of 1931.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on 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.

Ontario.- There was a further important increase in activity in Ontario, where the 3,827 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 416,996 employees, or 20,862 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has frequently advanced on July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average increase reported being under 3,000 workers; the gain noted on the date under review, therefore, was greater than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record. It was, in fact, only once exceeded in any of the months for which data are available, viz., by that noted on May 1, 1929; the percentage gains indicated on June 1, 1922 and 1923, however, were also larger. The improvement on July 1, 1934, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electric current and mineral product factories, logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction showing large gains. The increases in construction were particularly noteworthy, occurring mainly in the highway division. On the contrary, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker; the losses in these groups were large, resulting in a decline in manufacturing as a whole. The general index of employment, at 109.9, was higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction, notably on the highways, but services, transportation, communications and manufacturing also reported gains; those in the last-named were confined mainly to the food and lumber groups. Activity in coal-mining, however, was seasonally reduced and logging was also slacker. In addition to the general improvement reported in industrial employment, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,287 employers with an aggregate staff of 118,059 workers on July 1, as against 112,163 in their last report. This gain of 5,896 workers was over twice as large as that registered on the same date of last year, and also exceeded the average increase on July 1 in the last thirteen years. The index, at 94.1 on the date under review, compared favourably with that of 85.0 on July 1, 1933.

British Columbia.- Continued and larger advances were made in British Columbia; the increase, which is the sixth consecutive gain recorded this year, brought the index to 94.1, the highest since Nov. 1, 1931. A total working force of 78,312 persons was employed on the date under review by the 897 firms whose data were received and who had 73,994 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1934, and communications, trade and transportation also reported considerable improvement, while the tendency was downward in coal-mining and construction.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity; the tendency was unfavourable in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while no general change was reported in Ottawa.

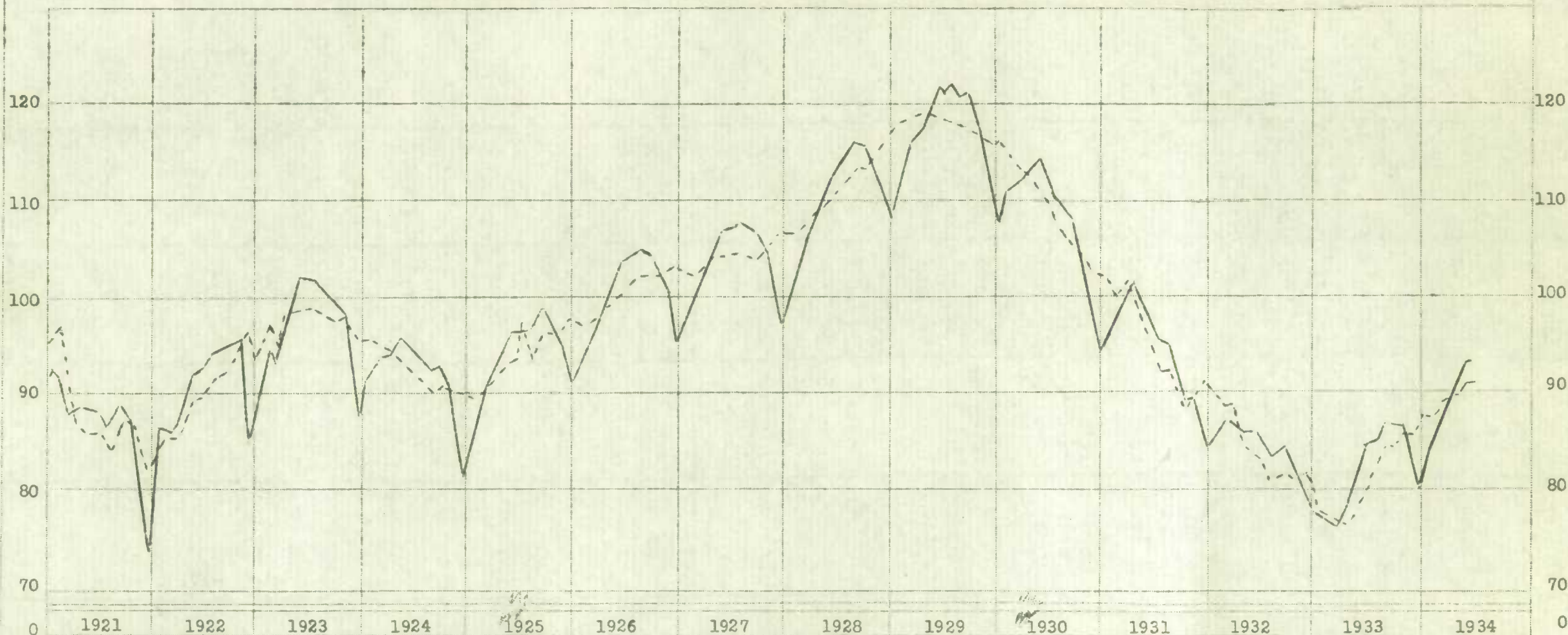
Montreal.- Employment in Montreal again advanced, there being gains in construction and trade, while manufacturing was rather slacker, mainly in textiles and iron and steel. A combined working force of 128,471 persons was indicated by the 1,207 co-operating employers, who had 127,678 workers on June 1. Larger increases had been noted on July 1, 1933, but the index then was lower, standing at 81.5 as compared with 86.7 at the latest date.

Quebec.- A reduction was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 162 firms with 12,483 employees, compared with 12,707 in the preceding month. Employment in services slightly increased, while manufacturing and trade were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1933, when an improvement had been shown.

Toronto.- There were further but smaller advances in employment in Toronto, where trade, construction and transportation showed improvement. On the other hand, manufacturing (chiefly of textile products) and services released employees. The 1,282 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 347 workers to 113,357 at the beginning of July. A larger gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the July 1, 1934, index, at 94.1, was 6.4 points higher than that for the same date in 1933.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 164 employers with 13,055 persons on their paylists, or the same number as in the preceding month. There were minor increases in manufacturing and trade, while construction showed curtailment. A small gain had

Chart 3.- Employment As Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



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.

been indicated on July 1, 1933, when the index was lower than on the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than on the same date of last year; 265 workers were added to the forces of 259 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 27,836 at the beginning of July, 1934. Manufacturing reported slight improvement, and trade and construction also showed moderate gains.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 826 persons in the staffs of the 153 reporting employers, who had 13,453 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1933, when improvement had occurred.

Winnipeg.- Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes on the whole. An aggregate working force of 35,089 employees was reported by the 418 co-operating firms; this was 354 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, but the index of employment was then rather lower.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 384 establishments employing 28,242 workers, as against 27,182 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in trade, transportation and manufacturing being most pronounced. A smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1933, when the index was lower.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed a further increase on July 1; although this was smaller than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year, it was important in that it reversed the slight decline which the experience of the last thirteen years shows is the average change between June and July. The 5,256 establishments reporting had 468,369 employees on the date under review, as compared with 465,009 on June 1. The index rose from 93.2 in the preceding month to 93.8 on July 1, 1934, while the seasonally corrected index also showed slight advance. An analysis of the data for July 1 shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, leather footwear, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants were slacker, the greatest losses being those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel groups.

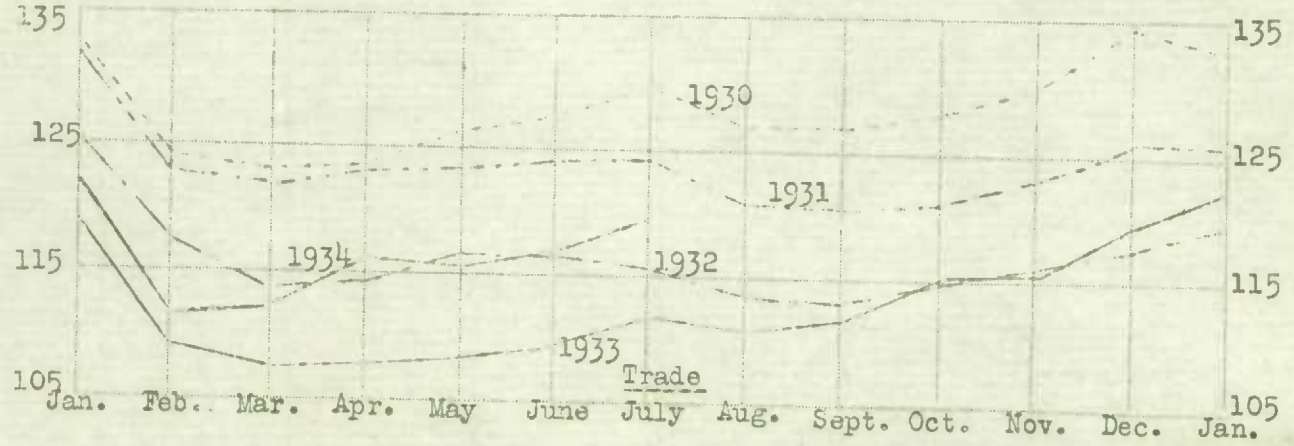
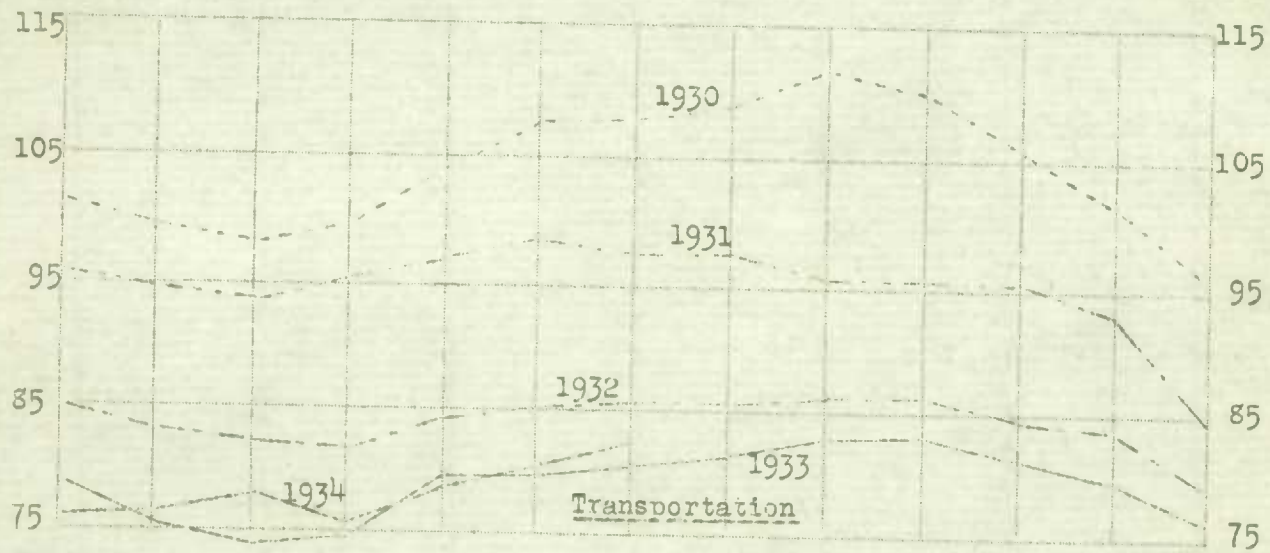
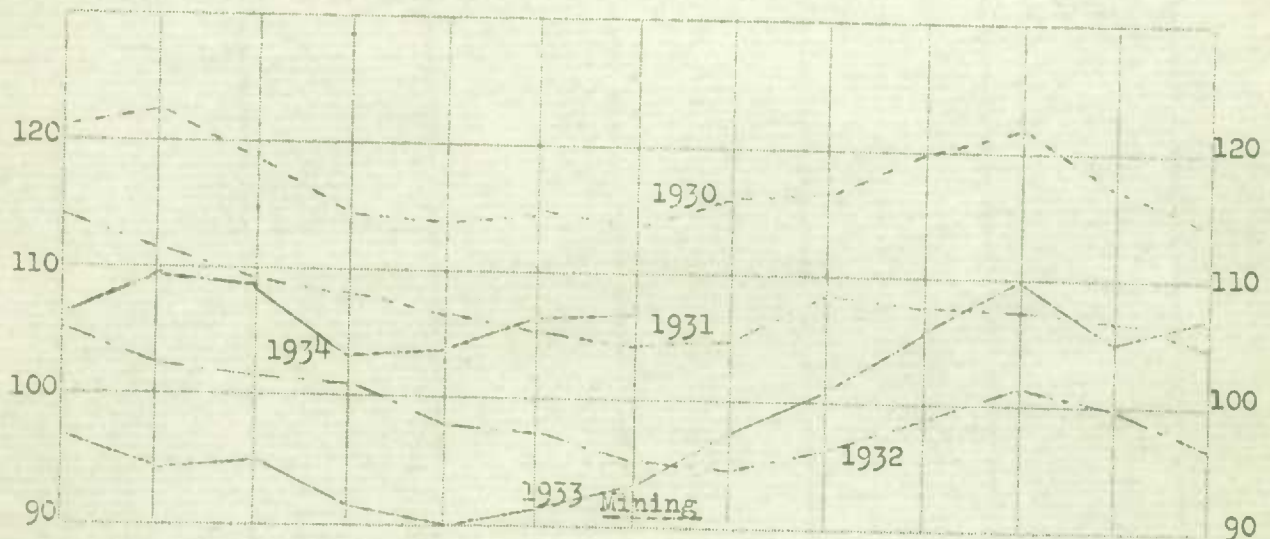
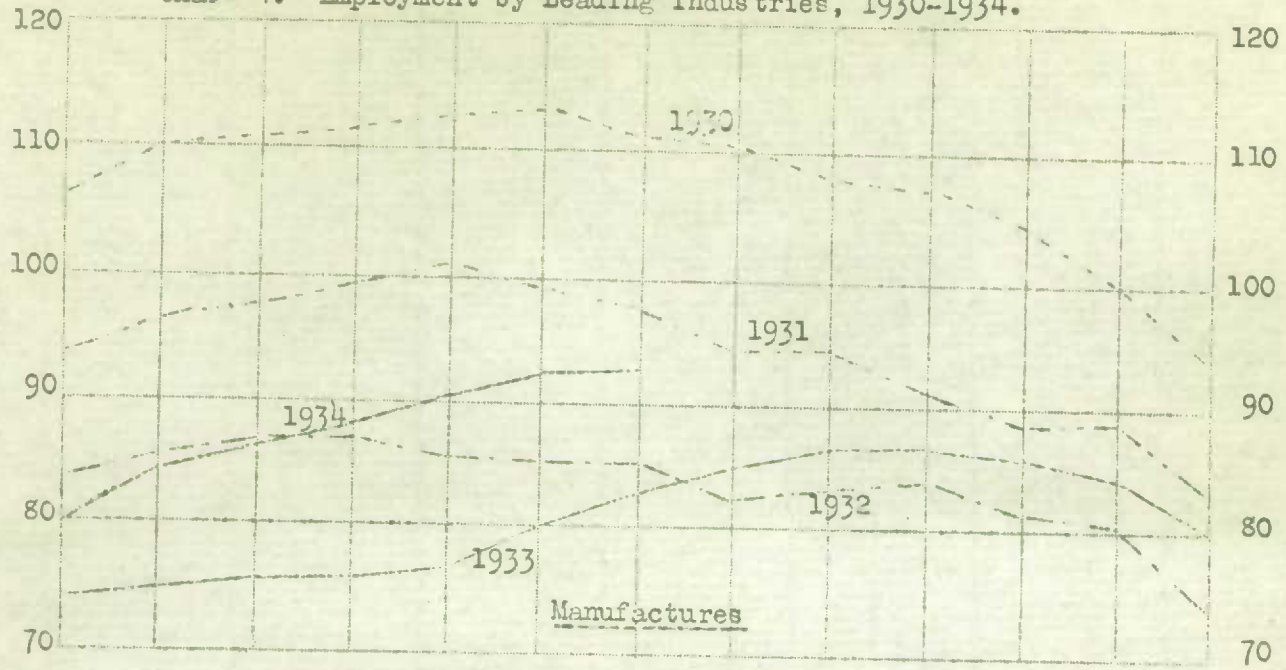
The general increase in factory employment on the date under review was the sixth successive gain since January, 1934; in this period of expansion, over 69,500 workers have been re-instated, while the index has advanced by 13.8 points. The recovery in the same six months of last year provided work for some 42,600 persons, and the index rose from 74.4 on Jan. 1 to 83.0 at the beginning of July, or by 8.6 points. The July 1, 1934, index was some 13 p.c. higher than on the same date last year. The average number of operatives per establishment, standing at 89 on July 1, 1934, compares favourably with the average of 78 indicated on Jan. 1, 1934, 83 on July 1, 1933, and 75 on Jan. 1, 1933, when the manufacturing index was at its lowest point in the depression.

Logging.- There was an increase in employment in logging, 3,232 persons being added to the staffs of the 264 reporting firms, who employed 23,857 on July 1. This advance was greater than that noted at the same date in 1933, and compared favourably with the reduction usually indicated at the beginning of July in the preceding twelve years. The index was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record, except 1923.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 275 mine operators with 48,914 employees, as compared with 48,452 in their last report. Seasonal losses occurred in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 107.0, was considerably higher than at the beginning of July, 1933; the increase over the preceding month had then, however, been on a rather larger scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being a moderate gain in street and electric railway operation and cartage, and considerable expansion in steam railway operation and shipping; 383 employers reported a combined working force of 97,466 persons, as against 94,879 on June 1. Employment was in greater volume than on July 1, 1933, when there had been a smaller increase over the preceding month.

Char. 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,072 persons on their payrolls, compared with 20,529 on June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A smaller gain had been recorded on July 1, 1933; employment in this division, however, was then at a higher level.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was brisker than in any other month since November, 1931. Data were received from 1,004 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 164,467 employees, or 28,260 more than at the beginning of June, 1934. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in railway and building construction work.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 417 employers with 25,319 persons on their staffs, as compared with 24,357 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused the increase, which was on a smaller scale than that noted on July 1, 1933. The index then, however, was lower.

Trade.- Wholesale houses reported slightly greater activity and retail stores showed a substantial gain in personnel. The additions to staffs in the group as a whole considerably exceeded the average gain recorded on July 1 in the last thirteen years. Statements were tabulated from 1,033 firms having 91,701 employees, as against 89,693 at the beginning of June, 1934. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer, when improvement had also been indicated by trading establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 illustrates the course of employment in manufacturing since 1921, and Chart 4 shows the movement in several of the leading industries since 1930.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on May 14, 1934, showed a further improvement, which extended to most of the principal industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.3 on May 14, 1934, as compared with 16.7 on April 23, 1934, and 20.4 on May 22, 1933. Recent press reports state that on June 25, 1934, the unemployed in Great Britain numbered 2,092,586 or 2,205 more than on May 14, but 345,522 less than in June of last year. The insured workers in employment totalled 10,163,000 on June 25 - 24,000 fewer than on May 14, but 419,000 more than the year before, and 832,000 more than in June, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States decreased 1.7 p.c. in June, as compared with May, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,339 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in June 3,695,800 employees. This is a sample of more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 81.0, compared with 82.4 in May, 1934, and with 66.9 in June, 1933. During June, 1934, there were important gains in the food, tobacco, iron and steel and their products, railway repair shops and some other divisions, but the tendency was unfavourable in machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile, clothing, leather and other industries. There was improvement in 11 of the 15 non-manufacturing industries surveyed; the most pronounced gains occurred in quarrying and non-metallic mining, while there was a considerable decrease in anthracite mining.

New York. According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 1.2 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-27=100), stood at 71.2, or 19.7 p.c. higher than in June, 1933.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment continued to gain in June; the manufacturing industries increased by 0.9 p.c. as compared with May, while the non-manufacturing groups showed an advance of 0.4 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 72.7 in June, 1934, compared with 60.5 in June, 1933.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 84.1 in May, compared with 79.6 in April, 1934, and 63.3 in May, 1933.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1934.

100.0 7.6 27.3 44.3 12.5 8.3

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.4	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1934.

13.6	1.3	12.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	3.7	2.9
------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1934.

100.0 49.7 2.6 5.2 2.2 10.4 17.5 2.7 9.7

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

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1934.

100.0 49.7 2.6 5.2 2.2 10.4 17.5 2.7 9.7

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

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

-8-

I n d u s t r i e s	1/ Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
MANUFACTURING	49.7	93.8	93.2	83.0	85.4	97.2	111.3	120.3
Animal products - edible	2.6	132.7	115.8	130.2	114.7	112.6	119.9	122.3
Fur and products	.2	89.4	86.5	95.8	84.6	98.9	94.6	104.0
Leather and products	2.0	95.4	99.9	94.0	86.5	89.4	86.0	92.8
Boots and shoes	1.4	99.7	105.9	101.5	93.6	97.6	87.7	95.2
Lumber and products	4.1	74.7	71.1	63.7	64.8	83.7	105.4	122.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	68.1	61.9	55.2	54.7	74.5	103.1	122.6
Furniture	.6	72.5	73.1	69.1	71.2	96.1	105.2	123.4
Other lumber products	1.1	97.1	98.2	85.7	91.0	102.3	112.3	122.3
Musical instruments	.1	33.0	30.4	22.0	29.4	58.9	62.9	99.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	107.0	98.3	97.2	100.5	106.8	114.5	112.3
Pulp and paper products	6.1	95.8	93.6	86.4	87.9	97.5	110.4	113.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	88.9	84.5	74.5	73.7	87.4	107.3	110.5
Paper products	.9	105.2	105.7	98.5	96.7	99.3	106.6	113.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	101.9	101.7	98.5	104.0	110.3	115.9	116.1
Rubber products	1.3	95.0	96.3	79.8	86.2	97.0	120.4	143.4
Textile products	9.7	107.5	109.8	95.6	96.2	96.4	99.2	105.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	122.0	125.6	103.9	103.6	97.6	97.2	104.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	90.2	91.0	75.4	79.3	81.5	82.1	96.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	114.7	125.8	108.5	99.4	92.5	88.5	98.4
Silk and silk goods	1.0	481.7	491.8	377.5	363.1	317.5	276.6	217.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	118.2	118.4	108.5	107.7	105.4	104.4	113.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	93.3	94.2	86.4	89.1	94.6	100.3	103.5
Other textile products	1.0	90.2	96.7	77.9	77.6	83.8	93.9	104.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	109.5	107.0	106.6	112.0	116.2	125.8	125.6
Tobacco	.8	99.7	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.2	114.3	111.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	123.3	116.6	112.6	118.5	136.0	143.4	147.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.2	121.4	91.3	82.7	105.9	118.9	183.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	121.0	123.5	111.3	109.9	115.9	116.5	118.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	75.6	73.5	57.0	78.2	112.9	137.1	137.8
Electric current	1.5	109.5	107.9	110.0	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	103.1	103.5	85.5	109.0	133.3	156.1	142.7
Iron and steel products	10.3	74.2	77.1	62.4	68.2	85.8	109.5	126.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	85.7	92.2	65.1	61.7	88.3	116.2	136.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	80.5	78.9	63.9	77.6	98.5	122.6	132.1
Agricultural implements	.4	42.5	47.0	38.9	28.1	39.9	70.2	127.8
Land vehicles	4.8	75.1	78.8	66.6	72.7	85.2	107.2	119.9
Automobiles and parts	1.6	105.4	117.7	73.8	87.8	75.3	119.4	145.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	51.9	61.0	37.7	62.4	81.9	116.4	142.7
Heating appliances	.4	85.8	88.1	68.2	72.6	96.4	105.0	133.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	63.5	63.8	50.1	63.8	111.6	156.2	178.4
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	84.7	79.7	63.3	69.9	85.8	111.2	127.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	76.9	79.1	64.7	72.5	90.3	107.2	117.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.4	111.0	87.0	78.2	114.2	127.6	134.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	137.3	134.5	125.4	123.6	127.7	149.1	141.7
Miscellaneous	.5	116.0	112.5	98.7	99.8	107.2	110.7	113.4
LOGGING	2.6	86.3	75.0	49.5	34.2	38.5	82.1	80.1
MINING	5.2	107.0	106.2	93.1	95.0	104.1	113.8	119.5
Coal	2.3	78.7	79.7	76.6	83.2	90.5	96.8	102.9
Metallic ores	2.2	179.7	175.2	142.0	132.2	141.4	142.2	140.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	93.7	91.3	73.2	76.1	92.5	132.5	148.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	80.1	78.0	84.0	93.1	104.8	119.7	123.8
Telegraphs	.5	89.3	85.5	83.6	95.3	107.6	121.1	130.5
Telephones	1.7	77.7	76.1	84.1	92.7	104.1	119.3	122.0
TRANSPORTATION	10.4	82.6	80.3	80.5	85.9	97.7	108.0	117.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	112.0	110.4	113.4	114.0	122.1	123.2	128.7
Steam railways	6.2	73.1	71.4	69.8	77.7	91.8	104.1	113.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	89.5	83.6	89.9	90.4	96.1	108.2	126.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	17.5	140.6	116.7	78.2	93.3	137.1	170.1	164.5
Building	2.2	52.2	47.8	39.0	59.1	117.3	150.9	148.8
Highway	12.2	310.0	242.8	129.2	149.7	201.8	319.7	213.3
Railway	3.1	73.0	69.5	71.1	77.3	101.9	120.6	160.4
SERVICES	2.7	119.7	115.4	111.5	119.9	130.8	142.7	145.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	121.3	113.1	109.3	118.2	133.7	150.8	154.8
Professional	.2	117.7	119.0	113.1	130.7	125.8	128.9	126.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	117.5	118.2	114.5	119.5	128.0	133.6	135.1
TRADE	9.7	119.1	116.5	111.8	115.4	124.0	129.5	127.7
Retail	7.2	126.5	123.0	118.1	121.8	130.7	133.5	132.8
Wholesale	2.5	102.0	101.4	97.2	100.8	109.1	120.3	116.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.0	96.6	84.5	88.7	103.8	118.9	124.7

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

the ...

its ...

in ...

at ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.5	99.9	101.2	84.4	83.7	92.3	109.9	114.8
Lumber products	5.6	96.5	87.0	64.3	64.6	73.1	112.7	122.5
Pulp and paper	5.7	156.1	149.9	133.7	127.7	138.3	164.6	118.6
Textile products	4.6	89.0	88.0	76.2	77.0	70.2	86.3	93.9
Iron and steel	10.4	91.4	95.0	74.2	65.5	86.9	103.0	122.2
Other manufactures	10.2	96.9	105.5	93.4	102.7	103.7	108.3	111.2
Logging	4.1	139.7	123.7	52.5	41.9	11.7	125.2	84.9
Mining	20.2	96.6	95.4	91.0	97.1	108.2	111.6	113.2
Communications	2.6	85.4	81.8	82.2	94.7	114.2	128.3	118.4
Transportation	10.1	61.8	60.2	76.9	80.1	80.8	88.0	99.2
Construction	17.6	138.8	131.1	120.3	153.3	210.2	382.1	164.4
Services	1.9	176.0	153.6	159.9	196.4	232.8	200.8	187.2
Trade	7.0	113.6	111.0	103.0	108.0	123.5	122.8	119.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	100.4	98.4	89.9	96.4	109.4	141.1	117.9
Quebec								
Manufacturing	59.7	95.3	94.4	84.9	87.8	100.9	112.7	116.6
Lumber products	3.8	93.3	80.8	79.0	74.8	98.2	110.0	127.0
Pulp and paper	8.2	92.4	87.9	81.3	82.3	90.3	106.1	112.1
Textile products	17.2	113.6	116.0	97.9	98.8	98.5	102.1	104.1
Iron and steel	8.8	67.9	68.5	60.3	67.9	93.6	114.6	121.7
Other manufactures	21.7	100.5	100.1	93.2	96.8	111.9	122.1	121.4
Logging	4.0	128.0	100.5	60.6	52.2	51.2	106.2	90.5
Mining	2.3	136.0	131.9	101.2	93.7	95.8	139.6	151.6
Communications	1.9	72.3	71.1	79.7	90.6	99.3	115.0	124.1
Transportation	10.9	85.8	86.2	78.9	86.2	98.5	108.7	118.9
Construction	10.7	71.4	60.1	63.4	69.3	117.6	136.9	131.1
Services	2.5	103.8	98.8	100.6	106.8	110.2	114.1	113.9
Trade	8.0	129.7	128.1	123.4	128.8	132.7	139.4	133.5
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	94.1	90.9	83.0	86.6	103.2	116.8	119.4
Ontario								
Manufacturing	53.8	92.8	93.6	81.1	84.5	95.4	109.8	123.5
Lumber products	3.6	69.6	67.5	60.2	66.2	88.6	109.0	128.2
Pulp and paper	6.0	94.5	94.4	85.8	88.4	97.6	109.2	114.6
Textile products	9.8	102.9	106.0	95.1	95.3	97.0	97.8	108.0
Iron and steel	12.9	76.5	81.1	60.8	67.3	81.0	107.7	132.7
Other manufactures	21.5	107.3	105.0	95.7	97.5	108.1	117.8	124.3
Logging	1.2	58.4	51.1	46.9	18.9	28.2	57.1	50.1
Mining	3.6	153.9	150.5	127.8	123.8	139.6	142.1	141.2
Communications	2.0	76.2	75.7	81.6	90.7	101.0	116.6	124.7
Transportation	6.9	81.3	78.1	77.5	86.1	99.8	111.0	118.7
Construction	20.8	243.3	190.1	82.2	99.3	137.0	169.2	178.1
Services	2.6	141.7	141.9	129.7	132.4	146.0	161.8	162.0
Trade	9.1	128.0	123.6	118.2	120.7	130.9	132.1	130.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	109.9	104.4	85.0	89.2	102.7	116.9	127.2
Prairie Provinces								
Manufacturing	28.4	89.6	89.5	85.7	90.5	100.9	117.8	125.9
Lumber products	2.1	89.8	87.1	84.4	79.3	93.7	134.2	160.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	82.4	83.9	85.4	88.5	100.9	112.9	110.9
Textile products	2.1	114.3	114.2	99.9	97.8	96.0	92.5	118.6
Iron and steel	9.6	70.5	71.0	69.1	75.2	91.0	108.5	116.8
Other manufactures	12.0	111.8	110.6	104.8	112.0	115.9	131.9	136.3
Logging	.5	43.2	52.3	16.3	13.7	14.2	33.6	41.8
Mining	6.1	83.0	84.9	80.5	80.4	86.6	92.3	104.9
Communications	2.8	87.3	82.6	88.9	96.9	109.0	123.9	125.4
Transportation	19.7	86.0	83.6	83.6	85.2	98.6	110.3	124.8
Construction	21.5	110.0	90.0	75.1	88.9	141.0	144.0	198.8
Services	3.6	106.0	95.5	103.7	117.9	133.7	159.4	175.2
Trade	17.4	102.3	101.5	100.0	103.6	111.1	122.9	123.9
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	94.1	89.5	85.0	90.5	108.9	120.4	136.7
British Columbia								
Manufacturing	40.2	93.8	82.4	83.6	75.9	91.5	109.6	113.0
Lumber products	9.7	58.3	61.0	52.2	51.5	65.1	87.2	102.9
Pulp and paper	5.4	97.6	95.6	89.9	90.6	107.1	106.7	105.5
Textile products	1.1	102.7	97.1	81.3	100.5	99.8	113.2	105.0
Iron and steel	3.2	65.3	66.5	58.3	65.1	86.0	116.9	111.3
Other manufactures	20.8	141.4	106.0	125.6	100.1	117.8	134.7	129.6
Logging	6.1	67.1	66.4	45.9	34.6	49.8	82.3	111.5
Mining	8.1	79.6	80.9	63.8	72.0	76.1	92.9	103.0
Communications	3.5	99.8	94.3	98.3	103.2	121.2	131.4	121.7
Transportation	13.0	90.3	83.3	90.7	92.2	103.9	111.4	112.1
Construction	16.0	115.6	122.4	89.4	119.6	141.7	161.1	160.5
Services	3.5	98.4	95.7	85.1	98.2	107.5	121.2	119.6
Trade	9.6	109.0	106.1	97.2	103.4	114.1	119.7	121.2
B.C. & All Industries	100.0	94.1	89.1	81.8	83.7	97.9	113.5	118.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

1914-15
Province of Ontario

Department of Education
Toronto

Report on the
Progress of the
Schools in the
Province of Ontario
for the year 1914-15

By the
Commissioner of Education
John W. Wilson

Published by
the Government Printer
Toronto, 1915

Price
\$1.00

1914-15
Province of Ontario
Department of Education
Toronto
Report on the
Progress of the
Schools in the
Province of Ontario
for the year 1914-15
By the
Commissioner of Education
John W. Wilson
Published by
the Government Printer
Toronto, 1915
Price
\$1.00

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Montreal</u> - All Manufacturing	63.8	87.3	87.8	80.3	85.3	100.3	113.9	115.0
Plant products - edible	4.5	104.9	106.9	99.9	100.3	111.8	110.1	107.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	101.3	99.1	95.6	104.8	106.9	113.5	111.9
Textiles	14.4	93.1	96.1	83.0	86.9	87.3	92.9	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	107.3	102.9	105.7	111.3	111.7	124.3	118.9
Iron and steel	12.9	65.5	66.6	59.6	66.6	89.6	119.6	126.9
Other manufactures	21.5	91.0	90.8	83.4	87.2	109.3	120.9	119.7
Communications	2.9	64.4	63.4	73.4	82.1	88.4	100.4	120.5
Transportation	10.6	93.4	93.1	90.7	99.8	105.8	112.0	134.6
Construction	6.2	51.0	46.0	49.4	68.7	114.9	118.6	146.0
Trade	12.9	122.5	121.0	118.9	123.7	131.2	138.9	130.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.7	86.3	81.5	88.6	105.1	116.0	120.3
<u>Quebec</u> - All Manufacturing	60.0	95.0	98.1	96.1	104.2	120.0	119.2	122.6
Leather products	20.0	99.8	104.2	111.0	110.5	122.3	99.8	106.1
Other manufactures	40.0	92.7	95.3	89.2	101.2	118.7	128.4	130.9
Transportation	12.7	97.9	98.9	99.6	110.5	129.3	130.8	126.5
Construction	9.1	100.3	100.4	99.6	80.2	134.6	196.4	171.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.1	97.9	99.4	104.8	122.2	130.1	128.8
<u>Toronto</u> - All Manufacturing	61.5	89.9	90.2	82.7	88.4	100.3	109.2	116.9
Plant products - edible	5.7	105.1	103.0	102.4	102.2	110.2	120.7	122.7
Printing and publishing	9.1	108.1	109.5	102.4	107.0	112.6	118.5	121.6
Textiles	11.7	84.5	87.8	83.7	84.1	95.1	102.3	104.4
Iron and steel	9.1	69.3	67.8	56.0	68.4	84.8	107.4	132.0
Other manufactures	25.9	93.9	93.7	85.1	91.5	103.1	107.8	113.7
Communications	3.2	68.4	68.8	74.7	83.0	91.2	99.4	115.6
Transportation	6.4	92.3	90.6	92.8	100.7	132.3	139.0	142.7
Construction	2.9	57.9	55.9	48.3	81.9	125.8	179.1	172.8
Trade	21.7	120.9	119.4	113.5	117.1	129.1	127.2	126.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.1	93.9	87.7	94.6	109.0	117.8	123.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Manufacturing	47.3	91.1	90.1	80.9	86.7	105.8	119.7	122.5
Lumber products	6.8	75.8	70.2	77.0	50.0	69.1	126.2	130.1
Pulp and paper	16.5	89.4	87.6	65.9	82.7	101.3	104.6	109.3
Other manufactures	24.0	97.9	99.3	93.6	103.3	129.9	129.9	130.6
Construction	14.1	136.5	143.7	107.6	125.3	191.5	232.4	222.3
Trade	15.4	115.1	111.4	107.1	109.7	112.7	118.8	112.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	102.4	102.4	91.5	99.3	121.0	129.4	128.4
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Manufacturing	79.9	84.8	84.5	75.0	77.9	89.6	109.5	130.8
Textiles	20.1	87.9	87.7	78.4	79.1	87.0	88.4	102.2
Electrical apparatus	9.5	86.3	87.5	71.5	98.3	110.7	121.3	131.4
Iron and steel	25.6	70.6	70.2	62.3	56.2	71.8	111.6	151.1
Other manufactures	24.7	102.5	101.6	92.6	100.5	108.9	121.4	127.3
Construction	3.4	60.2	56.1	44.6	116.2	185.7	200.1	236.8
Trade	8.7	119.7	115.6	99.2	107.1	116.2	131.7	128.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.5	86.7	77.2	84.4	98.4	115.0	133.9
<u>Windsor</u> - All Manufacturing	82.8	105.6	114.5	82.1	92.4	92.7	129.5	150.9
Iron and steel	61.7	100.0	113.7	74.9	87.1	85.6	128.3	152.5
Other manufactures	21.1	126.1	117.5	111.5	114.6	121.3	134.6	144.8
Construction	2.1	32.6	20.2	21.8	14.7	58.9	163.6	215.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	100.6	107.1	80.5	89.6	94.2	134.9	156.0
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Manufacturing	49.1	86.9	87.4	84.3	88.7	103.0	121.1	125.6
Animal products - edible	6.2	120.4	115.0	110.6	114.0	106.6	112.9	114.1
Plant products - edible	4.1	105.1	104.4	102.1	106.5	100.4	108.7	109.2
Printing and publishing	5.4	88.8	91.0	94.5	97.7	104.5	119.2	118.7
Textiles	5.9	120.4	120.0	102.0	98.2	97.7	104.0	115.0
Other manufactures	27.5	75.4	76.7	74.9	81.4	103.8	132.8	138.5
Transportation	10.8	76.7	73.3	74.8	78.1	83.6	90.9	109.6
Construction	2.8	36.0	25.7	20.3	56.0	92.7	69.1	64.0
Trade	29.4	87.8	88.5	87.8	92.9	100.0	108.6	112.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.7	81.9	80.3	87.0	99.9	109.6	114.0
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Manufacturing	37.8	88.8	86.5	80.8	82.7	96.9	104.0	107.0
Lumber products	7.1	53.7	53.5	52.2	46.8	57.3	64.1	92.7
Other manufactures	30.7	104.8	101.9	94.1	98.5	116.9	124.3	114.5
Communications	8.3	99.8	93.9	97.3	101.0	113.7	131.0	118.3
Transportation	19.7	98.2	90.1	96.0	98.9	106.5	110.4	111.3
Construction	4.8	35.7	36.1	41.0	60.1	114.5	86.4	111.8
Services	6.7	97.4	96.0	82.1	89.6	100.6	115.5	115.3
Trade	22.6	112.6	109.5	99.4	105.5	117.0	122.7	123.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	83.8	86.3	83.4	88.7	106.0	110.2	112.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515228