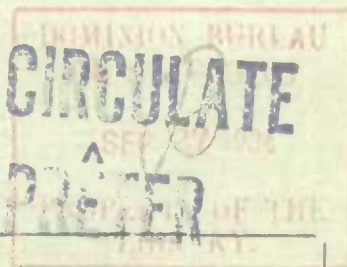


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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
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.

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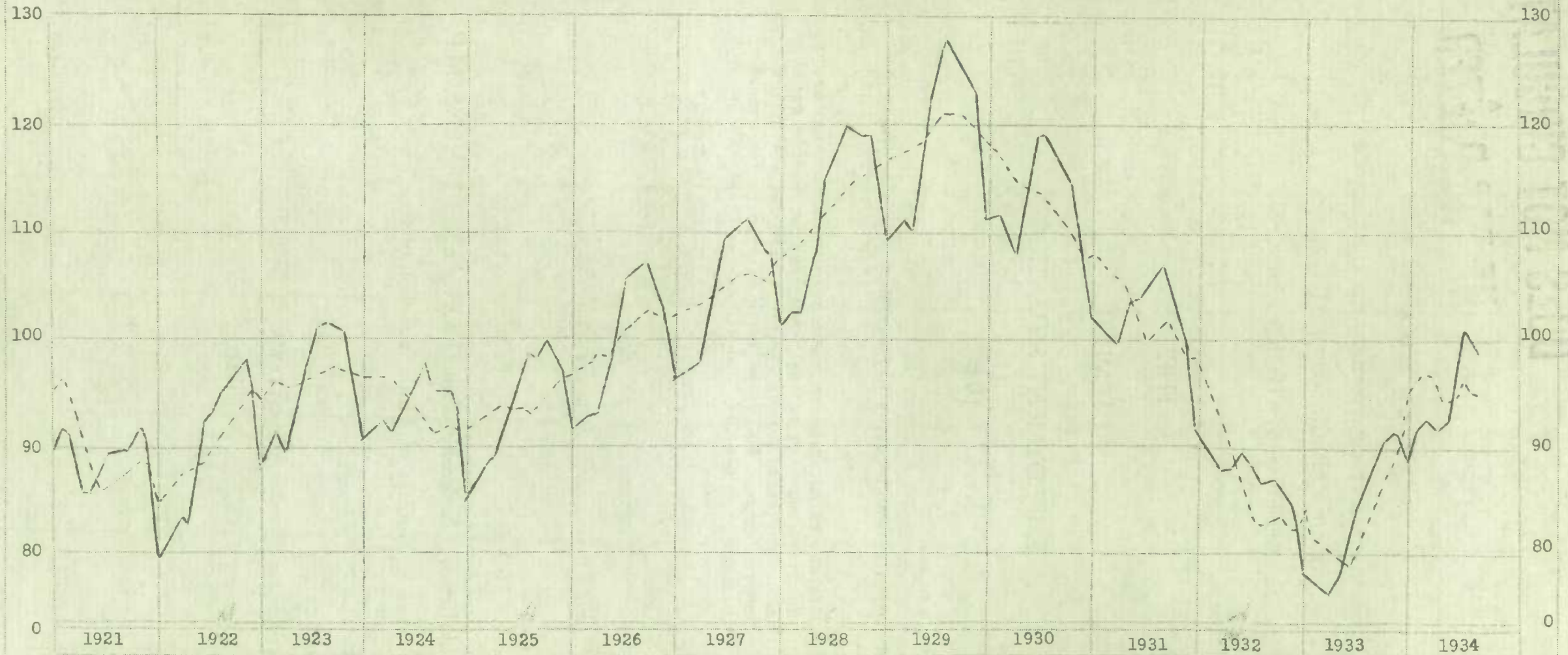
Published by Authority of the HON. H.H. STEVENS, M.P.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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.

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

Issued Sept. 26, 1934.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

The firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a further contraction in their payrolls at the beginning of September; the experience of the last thirteen years shows on the average, a slight recession between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, but the decline at the latest date was rather greater than the average for the years since 1920. That this was so, was due to very pronounced declines in highway construction, which usually releases men at this season, partly on account of harvest activities; the losses this year, however, (involving over 15,300 workers), were greater than on Sept. 1 in any other year since 1920. Statements were received from 8,820 employers with an aggregate payroll of 922,339 persons, or 9,444 fewer than at the beginning of August. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 98.8, compared with 99.9 on Aug. 1, 1934, and with 88.5 on Sept. 1, 1933; the situation thus continued considerably better than a year ago, and also compared favourably with that indicated in the late summer of 1932, when the Sept. 1 index was 86.0. The following shows the Sept. 1 indexes in the fourteen years of the record:- 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows a minor gain in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1, 1934; this advance, though slight, is in favourable comparison with the small decline that in the thirteen preceding years has been the usual seasonal movement between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in textile and fruit and vegetable canning factories, while there were important losses in fish-canneries and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, communications, railway construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were the unusually large reductions in highway construction, already mentioned, and shipping also released men.

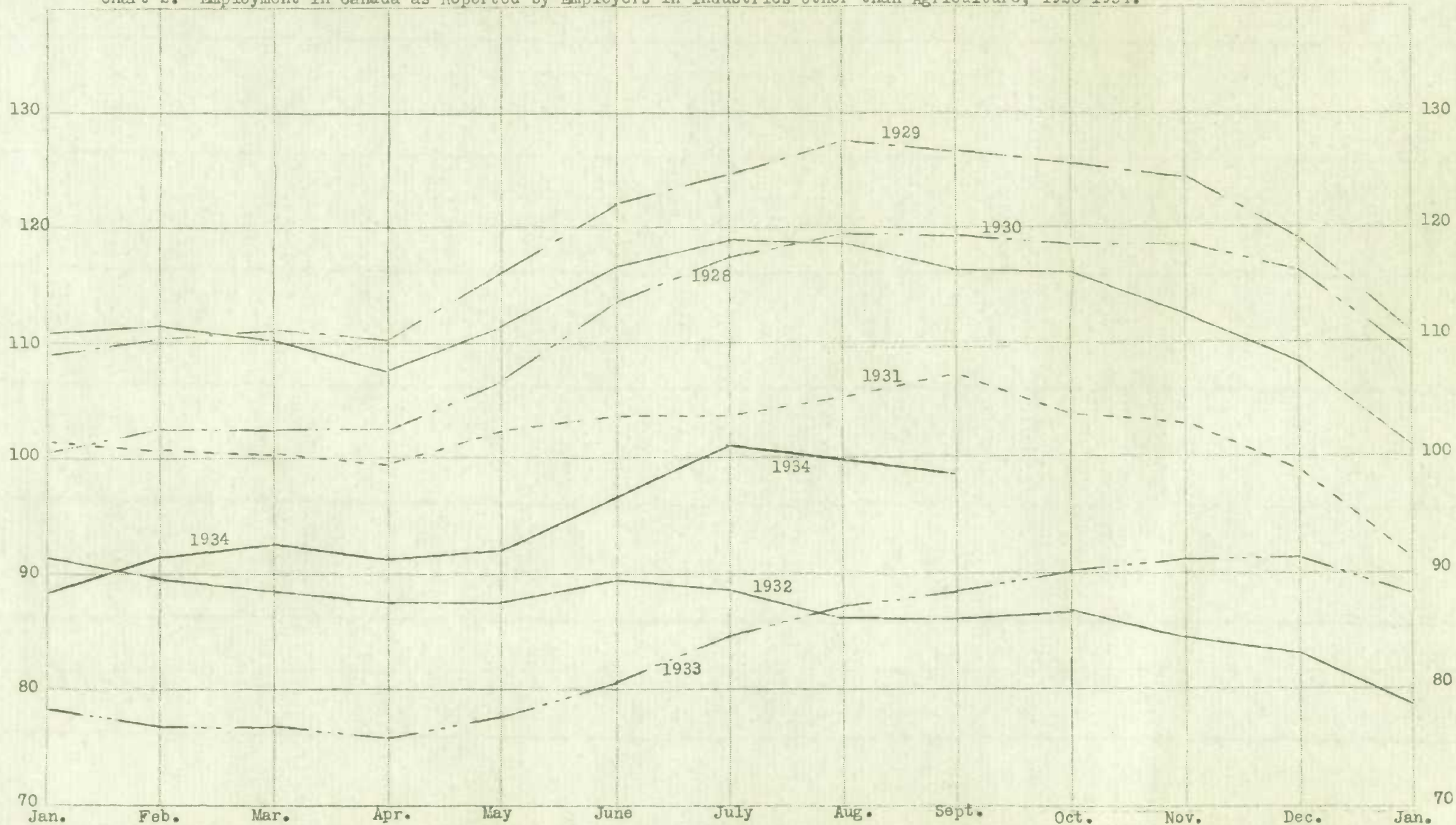
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec showed moderate gains; there was no general change in the Prairie Provinces, while in Ontario and British Columbia the movement was unfavourable.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment at the beginning of September showed its fifth successive increase in as many months. The advance is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain on the date under review took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, although general building and railway construction and maintenance were also more active. Slight improvement was also indicated in mining, communications and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in fish-preserving, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories. Statistics were received from 619 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 72,121 workers on Sept. 1, 1934, compared with 71,797 in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year; the index then was over ten points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 101.8.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, building and railway construction and services; within the first-named, the textile, iron and steel, musical instrument, rubber and leather groups showed improvement, while lumber, food and pulp and paper factories released employees. The working force of the 2,100 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 260,708 persons, as against 259,109 on Aug. 1. A larger advance had been registered at the beginning of September, 1933, but employment then was generally in smaller volume. The gains on Sept. 1 this year and last are contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated, on the average, on that date in the years since 1920.

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.- In this province, 3,897 firms reported further curtailment in personnel, reducing their staffs from 403,075 at the first of August, to 392,960 on Sept. 1; improvement had been noted on the same date last year, when the index, at 88.1, was considerably lower than at the latest date, viz., 103.3. Manufacturing recorded no general change. There were large increases in the vegetable food division, and smaller gains in textile, chemical, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electric current, electrical apparatus and some other groups, but these were nearly offset by a substantial seasonal decline in iron and steel, and smaller losses in pulp and paper, lumber and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, railway construction and services reported heightened activity, but transportation was rather slacker, and highway construction work released a large number of men.

Prairie Provinces.- Very little general change was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September, as compared with Aug. 1; the index was over two points higher than on Sept. 1, 1933, when a small increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,301 employers of 116,751 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Mining, communications, transportation and trade afforded heightened employment; manufacturing reported a minor increase, declines in meat-packing plants and dairies being more than offset by general but comparatively small gains in other classes of factory employment. On the other hand, construction, particularly on highways, showed considerable curtailment. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed a reduction on Sept. 1, the first recorded since the opening of the year. An increase had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index, at 89.2, was seven points lower than at the latest date. Manufacturing was slacker, largely owing to losses of a seasonal nature in fish-canning. On the other hand, fruit and vegetable canneries were decidedly more active. Mining, transportation, railway construction and trade also showed improvement, but highway construction and maintenance released a large number of workers. The personnel of the 903 firms furnishing data declined from 81,026 persons on Aug. 1, to 79,805 at the beginning of September.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves in this chart are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

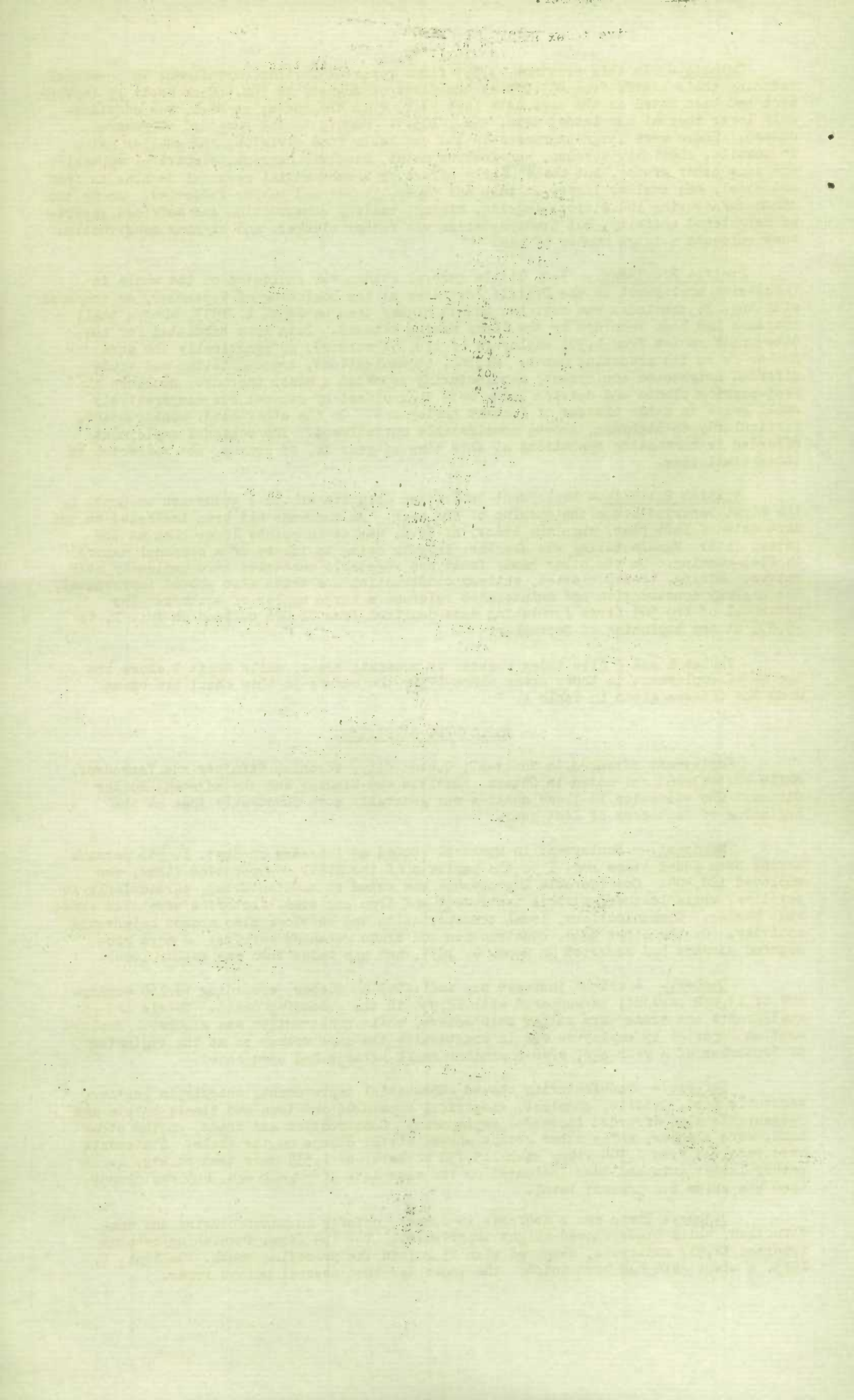
Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. The situation in these centres was generally more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

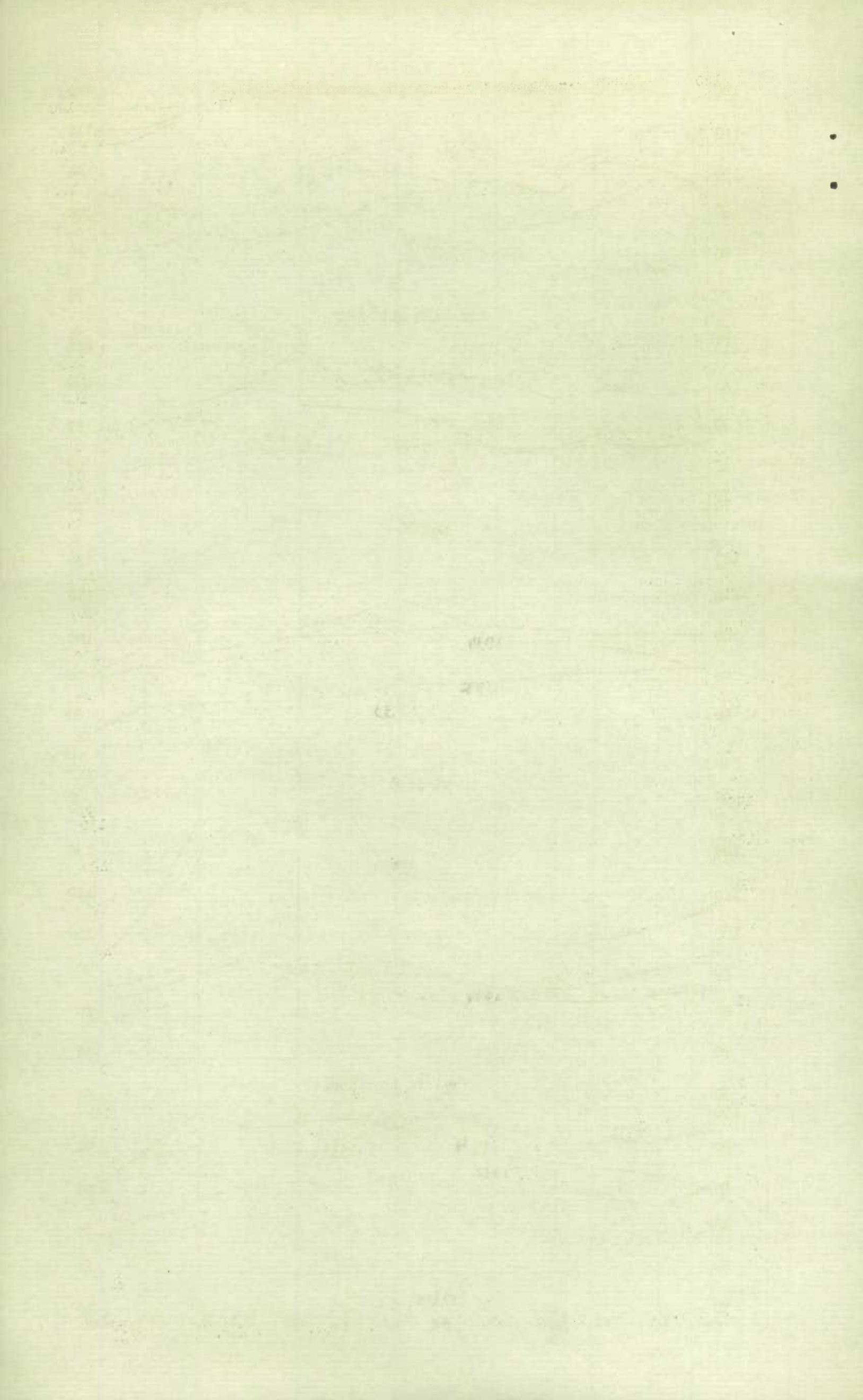
Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed an increase on Sept. 1, 546 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,221 co-operating firms, who employed 128,505. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, while leather, musical instrument and iron and steel factories were also somewhat busier. Communications, local transportation and services also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, construction and trade released workers. A more pronounced advance had occurred on Sept. 1, 1933, but the index then was rather lower.

Quebec.- A slight increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 160 employers of 13,082 persons, as compared with 12,994 in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and trade were rather more active, while construction was slacker. Employment as reported by employers was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a similar small advance had been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in leather, vegetable food, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel; hotels and restaurants also afforded increased employment. Construction and trade, on the other hand, were slacker, while other groups showed little change on the whole. Statements were received from 1,304 firms with 113,732 workers, or 1,539 more than on Aug. 1. A rather larger gain had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a decrease in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while trade showed slight improvement. The 164 firms furnishing returns reported 12,917 employees, compared with 13,207 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1933, a minor gain had been noted; the index was then several points lower.





Hamilton.- Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, especially in the food, textile and iron and steel divisions, and construction also reported a recession in Hamilton; 257 employers recorded 27,010 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 28,017 on Aug. 1. Employment had shown little general change at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a lower level.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- A considerable reduction was registered in the Border Cities, where the 154 co-operating firms reported 12,221 workers, as against 13,539 in the preceding month. Vegetable food and iron and steel plants, (chiefly automobile works), showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was also a slightly downward tendency. A smaller loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was many points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg continued to improve; manufacturing as a group showed little change, but communications, transportation and trade were brisker. An aggregate working force of 36,267 persons was reported by the 424 establishments making returns for Sept. 1, which had employed 35,728 workers in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been recorded on the same date in 1933, and the index then was a few points lower.

Vancouver.- There was an advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 381 firms employing 28,829 workers, as against 28,756 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather smaller payrolls, the largest losses being in the lumber industry, while trade indicated improvement, and other groups showed minor gains. Employment was in slightly greater volume than on the same date of a year ago, when a larger increase had been noted.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Continuing the favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further small advance on Sept. 1, the 5,296 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 470,823 on Aug. 1 to 471,243 on the date under review. This increase, though slight, is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a fractional reduction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The crude index, (standing at 94.3 on Sept. 1, 1934, as compared with 94.2 in the preceding month and 86.8 on the same date in 1933), showed an increase of half a point after correction for seasonal variation. The edible animal, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel groups reported contractions which were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, textile, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electrical apparatus, electric current and non-ferrous metal factories indicated considerable improvement. The largest gains in manufacturing were in Quebec.

Since Jan. 1, there has, on the whole, been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in the re-instatement of nearly 71,800 persons in the plants of the approximately 5,180 manufacturers furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; this is an average increase of about 14 persons in the staff of each of these employers, and signifies an appreciable increase in consumers' purchasing power. Improvement was also indicated during the same period of 1933, the numbers then added to the reported payrolls aggregating over 61,400, an increase, on the average, of some 12 operatives in each of the establishments whose statistics were tabulated.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a moderate gain at the beginning of September, according to the 263 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 23,618, compared with 23,255 in their last return. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was larger than on the same date in any other year of the record; an active season in bush operations has been forecast for the winter of 1934-35.

Mining.- The mining of coal and metallic ores showed heightened activity, while employment in the non-metallic mineral division also gained slightly; there was an increase of 1,017 persons in the mining group as a whole, the 291 operators furnishing data having 51,397 employees on Sept. 1. Rather larger advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was twelve points lower.

Communications.- Further improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 21,854 workers, as compared with 21,471 in the preceding month. Activity was slightly less than in the early autumn of 1933; the gain then indicated was decidedly smaller.

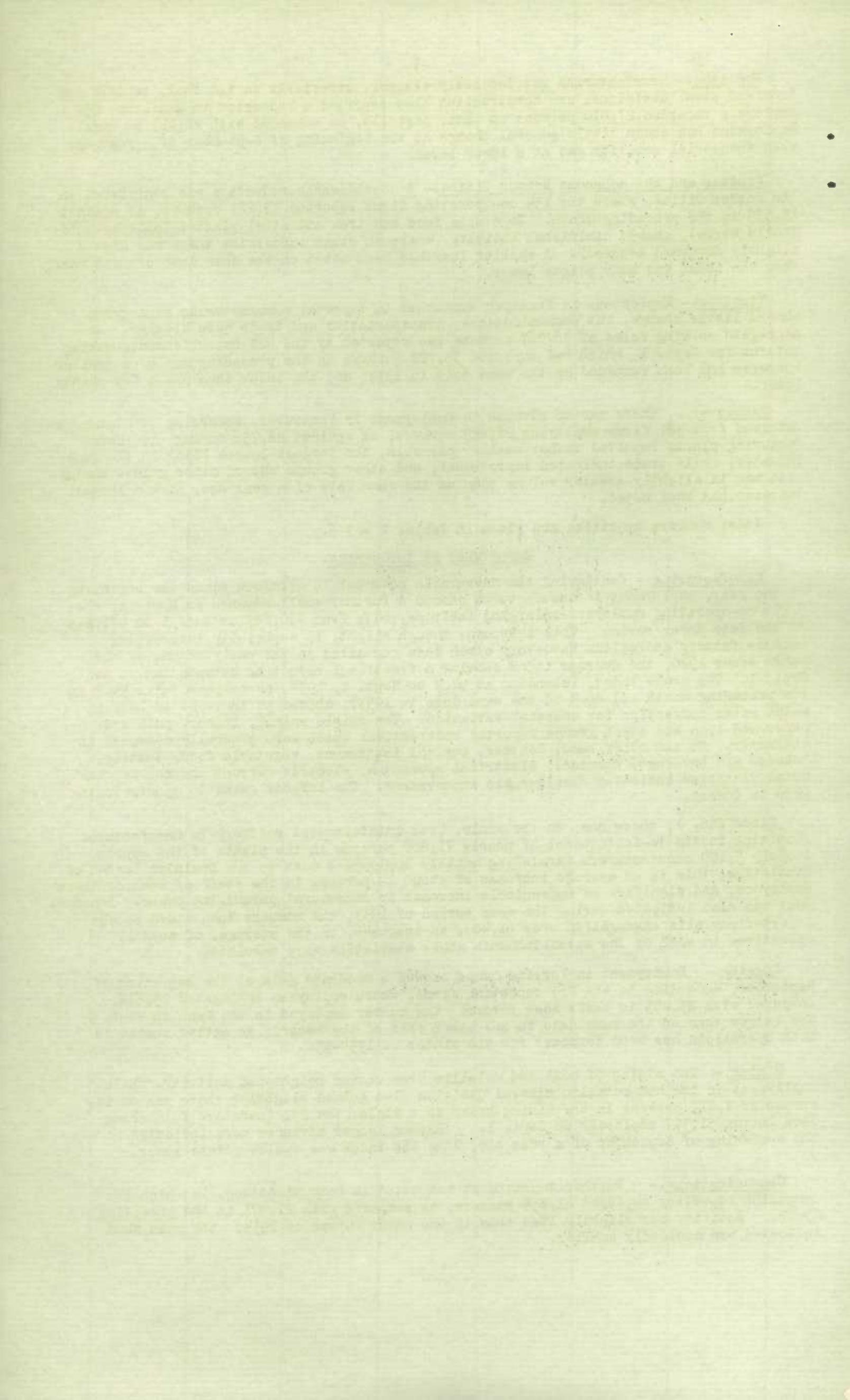
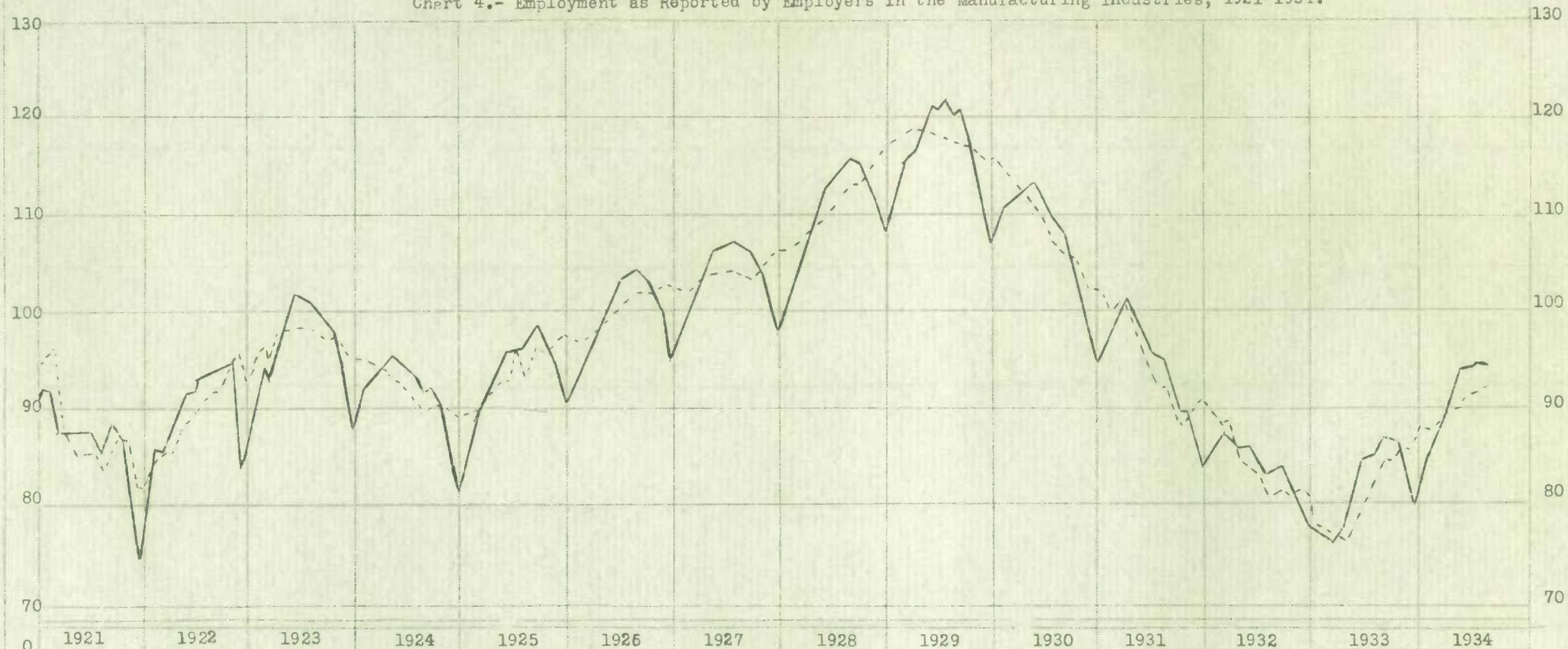


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



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.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry showed no general change, increases in local and steam railway operation offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 98,670 persons was registered by the 386 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, practically the same number as on Aug. 1. The index was about a point higher than on the same date of last year, when an advance had been indicated in the transportation division.

Construction and Maintenance.- Practically no change occurred on the whole in general building; the railway construction group showed considerable improvement, but work on the highways was curtailed to a very marked extent, particularly in Ontario. The payrolls of the 1,012 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 138,271 employees, or 12,572 fewer than in the preceding month. The index, at 118.1 at the latest date, was nearly eleven points lower than on Aug. 1, 1934, but was approximately thirty points higher than on Sept. 1 of last year, when little change had been indicated in the construction division as a whole.

Services.- Employment in the service group continued to expand, mainly in hotels and restaurants; 424 employers had 26,555 persons on their payrolls, as against 26,039 on Aug. 1. A similar gain had been indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then lower.

Trade.- There was a small advance in retail and wholesale trade, this slightly exceeding the seasonal increase indicated, on the average, between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. It was, however, rather less than the gain noted on the same date in 1933, when the index, at 111.8, was lower than at the beginning of September in the present year, (117.1). Returns were received from 1,063 trading establishments employing 90,731 persons, compared with 90,210 on Aug. 1, 1934.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, in most of the principal industries there were only slight changes in the general level of employment during July, but the numbers recorded as unemployed on July 23 were somewhat higher than a month earlier. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.8 on July 23, 1934, as compared with 16.5 on June 25, 1934, and 19.5 on July 24, 1933. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 2,136,578 persons were out of work in August, 1934, an increase of 10,318 over July, but 274,559 fewer than in August, 1933. This monthly increase in unemployment was more than wholly accounted for by the abnormally high total of boys and girls now leaving school and registering as unemployed. The total number of insured persons in employment stood at approximately 10,170,000 on Aug. 20, an increase of 34,000 over July, 1934, and of 376,000 as compared with August of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased by 1.0 p.c. in August, 1934, as compared with July, according to reports made by a large number of employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms, who reported 3,749,639 persons on their August payrolls, represent 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, the sample covering more than 50 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners in all manufacturing industries. The preliminary index, (average 1923-1925) stood at 79.4, compared with 78.6 in July, 1934, and 76.4 in August, 1933.

There were advances in August in 52 of the 90 industries covered in the survey; the textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, lumber, food, tobacco, paper and printing, chemical and petroleum refining groups showed general improvement, while the iron and steel and their products, vehicle, stone, clay and glass and rubber industries were quieter.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, anthracite mining, dyeing and cleaning and some others showed curtailment, while metalliferous mining, building, crude petroleum producing and other industries reported improvement.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by 0.7 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor, bringing the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 70.2, or 6.8 p.c. higher than in August, 1933.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.7 in July, as compared with 84.1 in June, 1934, and 75.9 in July, 1933.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
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	96.6
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
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2

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

100.0 7.8 28.3 42.6 12.7 3.6

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
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	--	97.6	--	--	--	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	--	99.0	114.5	97.1	--	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	--	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
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
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8

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

13.9 1.4 12.3 1.4 2.9 1.3 3.9 3.1

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
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	136.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	102.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
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	125.1
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
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1934.
 100.0 51.1 2.6 5.6 2.3 10.7 15.0 2.9 9.8

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).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
MANUFACTURING	51.1	94.3	94.2	86.8	83.1	94.7	108.2	119.8
Animal products - edible	2.5	125.9	132.6	127.4	112.7	109.3	120.9	121.0
Fur and products	.2	81.9	83.6	101.5	79.6	92.3	98.7	104.3
Leather and products	2.2	99.9	99.3	100.2	91.4	91.3	86.6	96.4
Boots and shoes	1.5	105.2	105.3	108.2	99.4	100.7	89.6	99.5
Lumber and products	4.2	74.2	74.9	66.5	59.4	77.5	98.9	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	68.9	69.9	58.9	50.4	67.5	95.7	122.0
Furniture	.7	72.3	70.1	70.5	67.3	95.7	100.8	121.7
Other lumber products	1.0	92.2	94.5	87.0	81.0	93.7	106.9	115.6
Musical instruments	.1	48.0	41.9	29.6	50.1	61.9	66.3	99.4
Plant products - edible	3.9	125.3	115.6	115.2	109.2	124.1	134.3	123.4
Pulp and paper products	6.2	94.4	95.8	89.5	88.5	94.3	109.2	113.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.4	89.1	79.3	76.1	82.8	105.7	110.9
Paper products	.9	105.2	104.6	102.3	98.3	99.1	108.3	115.3
Printing and publishing	2.5	101.4	101.5	98.7	101.7	107.9	114.3	115.3
Rubber products	1.3	94.3	94.1	84.2	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6
Textile products	9.9	108.1	106.0	101.5	93.9	93.3	96.9	104.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	122.6	123.3	115.2	102.6	95.9	92.9	100.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	90.3	90.8	82.8	75.2	76.9	79.6	91.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	119.3	120.8	126.0	103.9	96.9	80.1	94.6
Silk and silk goods	1.0	469.7	478.3	397.9	366.9	283.5	214.5	158.1
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	114.0	114.8	113.9	104.7	100.1	103.2	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	96.1	90.8	89.0	87.4	92.4	101.0	105.7
Other textile products	1.0	91.7	86.8	81.3	70.9	76.9	87.7	100.9
Plant products(n.e.s.)	1.6	114.0	111.2	109.3	112.6	118.7	125.2	120.0
Tobacco	.9	103.7	101.2	105.5	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	128.4	124.3	113.2	121.1	133.8	150.9	146.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	122.1	116.1	96.4	84.6	86.8	123.8	160.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	121.1	117.6	111.3	106.9	112.0	116.3	120.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	75.8	76.6	64.6	69.9	107.9	133.4	139.9
Electric current	1.6	116.6	113.9	112.1	117.6	133.0	134.0	136.8
Electrical apparatus	1.3	105.1	103.7	91.8	101.3	133.1	157.9	154.7
Iron and steel products	10.2	71.2	73.7	62.8	62.1	79.7	99.3	122.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	85.7	88.3	68.7	60.8	81.9	102.0	133.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	82.2	81.0	66.3	71.4	92.3	113.4	131.9
Agricultural implements	.3	37.0	39.4	29.6	22.4	25.7	47.9	108.3
Land vehicles	4.5	69.4	74.0	65.0	64.8	77.0	97.9	114.6
Automobiles and parts	1.5	79.4	99.2	68.8	57.3	57.6	99.9	129.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	48.3	47.5	42.7	66.4	100.8	101.4	142.1
Heating appliances	.4	93.5	89.2	81.4	78.5	103.2	111.1	130.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	65.0	65.5	55.3	53.9	109.3	149.6	181.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	74.5	80.1	63.0	61.5	79.2	96.0	128.3
Other iron and steel products	1.6	77.0	76.8	67.5	65.4	85.2	98.7	114.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.9	110.2	91.6	80.6	107.5	130.7	133.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	138.7	137.6	127.5	122.2	132.2	140.2	148.8
Miscellaneous	.5	114.2	114.8	99.3	96.4	106.5	110.4	118.4
LOGGING	2.6	85.6	84.5	48.3	26.0	30.5	54.3	83.6
MINING	5.6	112.4	110.3	100.4	96.5	105.6	116.6	123.8
Coal	2.5	83.1	81.4	80.7	87.6	91.3	101.6	105.9
Metallic ores	2.4	189.1	185.3	156.5	130.0	142.1	141.0	147.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	95.2	94.4	80.7	72.6	98.9	134.0	153.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	82.5	81.2	83.8	92.9	105.8	120.9	128.8
Telegraphs	.5	93.2	91.2	87.7	96.0	108.6	130.4	140.3
Telephones	1.8	79.7	78.6	82.7	92.2	105.1	118.6	125.7
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	83.6	83.6	82.5	86.5	97.8	110.2	117.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.3	112.3	114.4	118.4	121.6	128.7	134.3
Steam railways	6.4	74.3	74.2	72.0	77.3	90.9	105.1	112.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	87.1	90.6	91.9	90.2	100.9	112.2	121.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.0	118.1	129.0	88.4	84.4	176.8	169.2	181.3
Building	2.5	56.3	56.6	45.9	52.8	117.5	155.4	174.8
Highway	9.0	224.7	266.2	155.6	133.4	337.0	299.9	293.5
Railway	3.5	81.9	75.1	69.7	73.3	98.3	122.3	137.7
SERVICES	2.9	125.5	123.0	113.8	119.4	134.8	143.4	146.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.8	131.5	127.0	113.2	120.1	140.5	154.1	158.3
Professional	.2	120.8	117.7	123.3	128.9	123.7	124.9	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	116.5	117.7	112.4	116.0	129.6	131.6	133.2
TRADE	9.8	117.1	116.5	111.8	113.1	120.5	127.3	127.8
Retail	7.2	123.3	122.5	117.1	117.3	125.7	129.9	130.1
Wholesale	9.8	102.7	102.5	99.6	103.1	108.9	121.3	122.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	98.8	99.9	88.5	86.0	107.1	116.6	126.8

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.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	34.9	97.1	99.1	86.8	77.3	83.5	104.1	116.5
Lumber products	5.5	97.1	97.5	69.6	47.0	59.8	101.3	128.8
Pulp and paper	5.1	142.2	151.3	151.3	119.2	138.6	169.1	117.5
Textile products	4.4	85.7	83.6	79.7	76.1	65.0	73.8	85.9
Iron and steel	10.2	91.0	95.8	80.5	73.2	83.8	97.8	133.8
Other manufactures	9.7	93.6	93.2	84.3	84.8	86.2	104.4	104.8
Logging	2.9	102.0	124.8	49.2	34.8	22.3	40.9	52.6
Mining	20.4	99.0	98.5	91.6	97.7	106.2	113.5	112.0
Communications	2.7	90.0	87.8	86.0	94.9	118.2	140.9	127.3
Transportation	9.9	61.8	61.3	64.1	64.3	85.0	87.7	97.9
Construction	20.2	162.0	147.8	140.3	124.0	179.2	254.6	245.2
Services	2.1	196.8	193.8	182.0	203.2	232.6	215.6	200.9
Trade	6.9	109.8	111.9	101.9	106.7	114.8	119.6	117.8
All Industries	100.0	101.8	101.3	91.5	87.8	102.7	122.5	127.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.7	96.7	96.0	88.3	86.8	97.4	109.2	116.2
Lumber products	3.6	90.2	91.7	75.8	74.9	88.0	106.4	125.3
Pulp and paper	8.1	92.1	92.9	84.5	84.5	83.7	105.2	111.7
Textile products	17.2	115.3	112.4	104.1	96.3	95.8	99.7	103.3
Iron and steel	8.8	69.1	68.2	61.2	64.5	88.3	103.0	118.6
Other manufactures	22.0	103.2	103.3	97.4	96.6	111.4	121.7	123.2
Logging	4.5	146.0	129.1	60.3	35.1	39.4	84.5	84.3
Mining	2.3	133.0	134.9	115.7	92.9	111.7	136.9	154.5
Communications	1.9	73.7	72.5	77.9	87.6	99.3	113.4	124.0
Transportation	10.7	85.1	85.4	85.5	88.5	98.5	109.5	114.4
Construction	10.8	73.6	75.0	69.2	67.4	180.4	134.4	147.1
Services	2.5	108.6	105.5	100.7	106.2	114.1	115.5	120.4
Trade	7.6	124.3	126.8	126.1	126.0	130.2	134.3	133.2
All Industries	100.0	95.4	94.9	87.0	85.3	109.8	113.6	120.5
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	56.9	92.4	92.4	84.8	80.7	94.0	105.9	121.6
Lumber products	3.8	68.1	69.0	63.3	61.0	84.3	101.4	122.6
Pulp and paper	6.3	92.3	93.9	88.3	89.3	96.9	107.8	115.2
Textile products	10.3	103.0	101.6	101.0	92.7	93.2	95.5	106.8
Iron and steel	12.6	70.2	74.7	60.1	56.7	73.5	95.7	124.7
Other manufactures	23.9	112.6	108.5	102.6	97.8	113.7	120.2	127.3
Logging	1.3	58.6	55.6	39.8	16.3	21.5	33.9	67.8
Mining	4.0	161.7	159.5	139.1	117.5	137.7	144.0	148.5
Communications	2.1	76.8	76.9	79.3	90.5	99.9	115.2	131.6
Transportation	7.4	81.0	82.6	79.8	84.0	98.1	112.0	119.6
Construction	16.0	175.8	205.7	88.7	89.1	131.6	171.7	180.6
Services	2.9	147.7	144.7	128.2	132.9	150.3	160.0	160.0
Trade	9.4	123.3	123.1	115.6	116.3	125.5	128.0	128.8
All Industries	100.0	103.3	106.0	88.1	85.1	100.7	113.6	126.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	28.9	90.2	90.0	86.9	89.3	97.8	115.2	126.2
Lumber products	2.1	89.0	88.3	80.5	72.4	82.3	120.0	149.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	82.9	82.0	81.8	86.5	98.8	106.6	108.0
Textile products	2.1	113.0	110.5	103.6	101.4	99.1	110.0	121.0
Iron and steel	9.8	71.8	71.4	69.8	75.2	86.7	103.7	116.0
Other manufactures	12.2	111.9	112.9	108.5	109.9	115.0	132.6	140.6
Logging	.3	26.2	33.3	11.3	15.2	5.5	15.7	26.0
Mining	6.9	92.8	84.9	94.2	93.8	90.8	101.9	119.2
Communications	3.2	96.9	91.0	93.2	101.5	114.4	132.7	131.3
Transportation	20.7	89.4	87.7	86.7	92.9	98.3	116.3	126.7
Construction	18.2	92.0	100.7	93.8	82.3	257.7	186.7	220.1
Services	3.7	109.8	109.2	107.0	117.0	135.8	161.2	169.6
Trade	18.1	104.7	101.6	100.7	103.1	109.6	124.7	126.5
All Industries	100.0	92.9	93.0	90.7	91.6	130.0	129.8	143.3
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	41.5	99.2	99.6	93.8	80.1	91.9	115.9	119.0
Lumber products	10.0	61.0	61.5	60.1	45.2	62.2	83.5	105.3
Pulp and paper	5.5	101.2	100.6	92.8	87.9	103.1	105.3	109.0
Textile products	1.0	97.1	103.3	95.4	94.5	100.5	106.5	122.9
Iron and steel	3.0	64.9	66.2	60.5	63.9	82.3	118.3	112.5
Other manufactures	22.0	152.8	152.8	142.9	122.2	125.1	158.7	141.8
Logging	5.1	57.9	68.3	52.0	27.3	38.9	54.6	118.6
Mining	8.6	86.7	85.6	67.9	73.2	77.8	94.2	105.6
Communications	3.5	101.4	100.3	100.6	101.8	124.4	129.8	128.4
Transportation	13.5	95.5	94.3	92.1	95.2	106.7	116.2	116.8
Construction	14.3	104.8	112.6	101.1	100.9	130.1	162.2	149.8
Services	3.5	103.1	101.4	93.7	94.9	112.2	120.5	125.8
Trade	10.0	114.4	111.1	101.2	104.6	114.7	121.0	121.5
All Industries	100.0	96.2	97.6	89.2	82.8	96.6	114.6	121.5

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1934	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.4	88.2	86.8	81.8	83.4	96.7	109.0
Plant products - edible	4.5	107.0	109.6	100.9	104.5	108.2	118.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	99.8	100.2	98.1	100.6	103.0	114.7
Textiles	15.1	97.7	91.1	87.0	84.1	86.2	90.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	105.1	106.2	107.0	110.2	112.0	120.1
Iron and steel	12.9	65.6	65.0	59.4	62.7	80.7	101.8
Other manufactures	21.5	91.2	90.8	84.6	86.6	106.7	119.8
Communications	3.1	65.9	64.6	70.3	79.4	88.4	93.1
Transportation	10.5	92.6	92.3	93.5	95.4	105.4	115.5
Construction	6.2	50.7	54.5	65.2	67.0	112.1	129.6
Trade	12.3	115.9	119.1	119.1	120.8	128.9	133.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.6	86.4	84.4	86.3	102.3	113.2
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.2	97.7	93.0	93.8	104.2	119.5	121.0
Leather products	20.2	106.2	104.0	114.4	118.2	124.7	102.9
Other manufactures	39.0	93.9	95.2	91.5	97.7	116.6	129.6
Transportation	13.0	100.4	101.7	102.9	110.0	131.4	135.8
Construction	8.8	102.6	107.7	97.9	101.9	136.9	249.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.9	99.4	99.7	105.8	123.2	132.5
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	62.3	91.3	89.0	85.3	86.1	99.5	106.2
Plant products - edible	5.9	108.2	105.2	104.5	100.6	115.8	119.4
Printing and publishing	9.2	108.4	108.3	102.6	106.5	112.8	116.9
Textiles	12.0	87.7	82.4	87.3	85.3	91.7	99.4
Iron and steel	8.8	66.8	65.9	57.9	61.6	79.8	93.9
Other manufactures	26.4	96.3	94.1	88.2	89.0	103.7	108.3
Communications	3.2	67.9	68.0	70.8	82.1	89.6	98.3
Transportation	6.4	92.2	93.0	93.2	100.1	129.0	139.0
Construction	2.9	58.1	61.4	50.1	73.1	116.7	179.2
Trade	20.8	116.2	116.7	110.1	112.1	122.1	122.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.3	92.9	88.4	91.6	106.6	114.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	46.5	88.5	90.7	82.5	85.1	110.6	114.7
Lumber products	6.2	67.6	70.0	40.4	42.7	108.2	111.6
Pulp and paper	15.6	83.6	87.1	82.3	80.6	95.5	105.6
Other manufactures	24.7	99.9	100.9	97.8	104.0	124.9	123.9
Construction	15.3	145.7	154.3	111.4	115.1	173.1	219.8
Trade	15.1	111.0	108.2	108.0	108.0	112.3	117.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.9	103.4	93.1	98.0	121.7	125.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	79.9	82.4	85.2	75.4	72.6	87.5	98.8
Textiles	19.6	83.3	86.5	82.3	72.2	85.3	83.0
Electrical apparatus	9.7	85.2	86.7	77.3	94.8	114.2	115.2
Iron and steel	24.8	66.1	69.4	57.3	48.5	68.2	91.3
Other manufactures	25.8	103.9	107.0	95.3	99.2	106.0	117.3
Construction	2.9	49.0	61.5	45.1	59.2	177.2	199.4
Trade	8.7	115.2	116.1	100.5	100.7	112.6	129.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.9	87.8	77.7	77.1	95.8	105.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	81.3	93.7	105.7	76.4	71.1	72.5	116.5
Iron and steel	58.1	85.3	95.6	65.8	61.0	60.5	114.0
Other manufactures	23.2	124.7	139.5	119.4	112.3	120.6	126.5
Construction	1.9	28.7	30.4	22.3	13.9	54.6	127.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	91.0	100.7	76.2	71.8	77.8	121.2
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	47.8	87.3	87.3	86.6	87.6	101.9	118.6
Animal products - edible	5.7	115.2	121.0	117.9	111.5	108.4	107.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	104.3	103.7	104.1	107.4	102.8	119.7
Printing and publishing	5.3	89.1	87.5	89.4	95.4	100.9	110.9
Textiles	5.7	119.1	115.3	110.2	103.9	103.4	114.3
Other manufactures	27.2	76.9	77.2	76.3	79.8	100.0	125.8
Transportation	10.5	77.0	76.0	75.4	78.5	90.7	108.7
Construction	3.7	48.8	49.0	27.7	41.1	80.5	90.5
Trade	29.6	90.9	87.8	88.4	90.8	97.5	106.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.2	84.0	82.2	85.1	98.2	110.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	36.9	89.1	90.4	85.8	83.6	94.5	114.8
Lumber products	6.5	49.3	52.6	50.1	46.1	55.6	72.3
Other manufactures	30.4	107.6	107.8	102.5	101.1	114.3	136.8
Communications	8.3	101.0	99.8	99.3	100.6	115.0	128.3
Transportation	20.0	101.3	101.1	99.8	102.2	106.6	110.0
Construction	5.0	38.8	38.3	38.9	55.7	107.2	88.7
Services	6.7	99.8	99.2	91.5	87.6	104.6	112.0
Trade	23.0	115.5	113.6	104.2	105.4	117.0	121.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	91.8	91.5	87.4	89.0	104.5	114.0

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

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