CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1935

(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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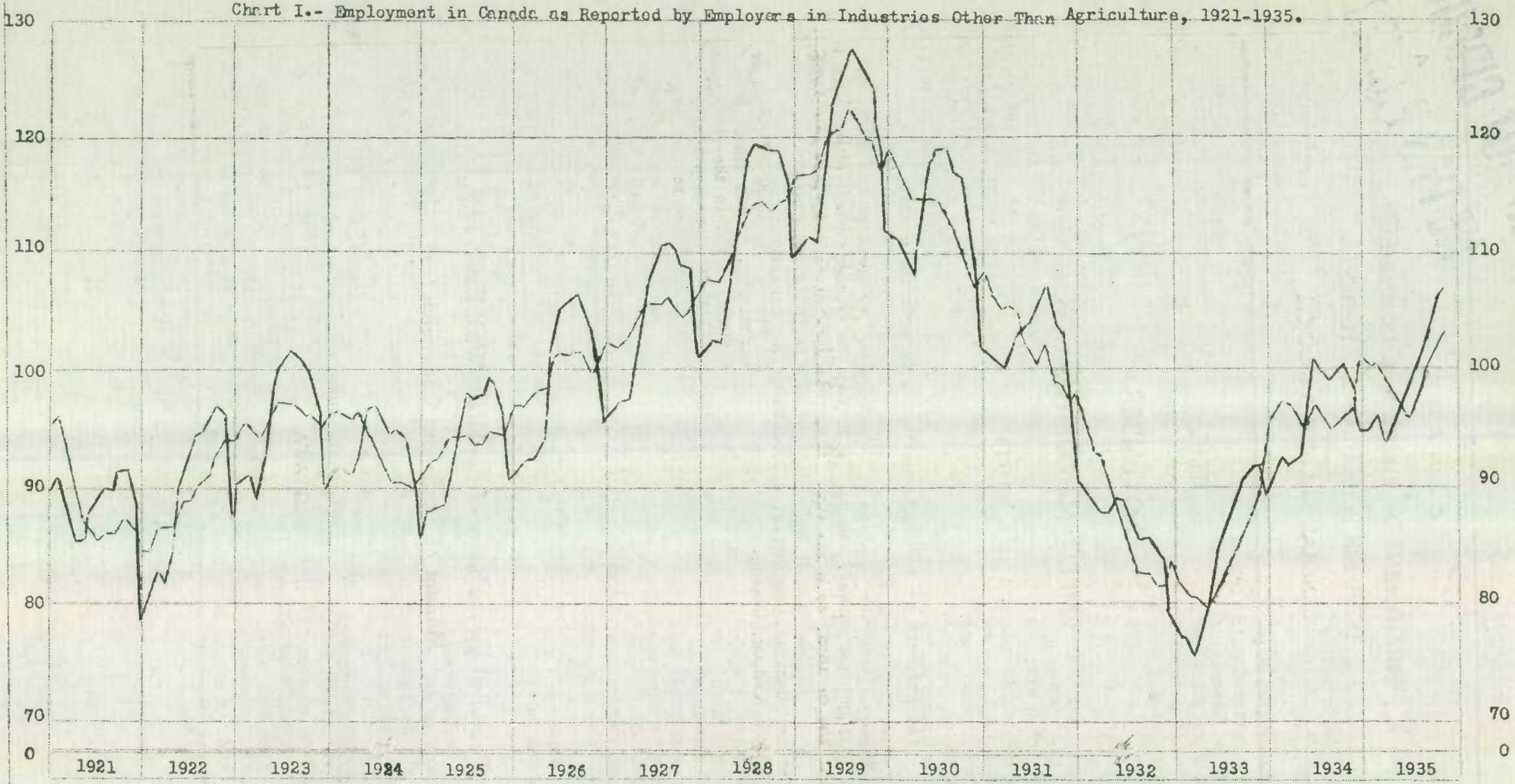
OTTAWA

1935

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



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 light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 27, 1935.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed a continuation of the generally upward tendency in evidence during the last six months, the improvement resulting in a higher level of employment at Nov. 1 than in any other month since Dec. 1, 1930. The 9,482 firms making returns reported payrolls aggregating 1,012,103, compared with 997,300 at Oct. 1, 1935. Reflecting this increase of 14,803 persons, the index rose from 106.1 in the preceding month to 107.7 at the first of November, as compared with 100.2 on Nov. 1, 1934. The advance at the date under review is decidedly larger than that recorded at Nov. 1 in any of the five previous years in which the indicated trend of employment has been favourable; in the remaining years for which statistics are available, industrial activity had declined at that date, in most cases substantially, so that the average change in the index from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1 is a reduction of about one point. As a consequence of this upward movement, the seasonally-adjusted index rose from 101.1 at Oct. 1, 1935, to 103.5 at the beginning of November. The chart opposite illustrates the increase in both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers.

In the fifteen years of the record, the unadjusted index at Nov. 1 has been as follows:- 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. (1926 average = 100).

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November, 1935, in logging; highway and building construction, mining, retail trade and manufacturing as a whole also afforded greater employment. Within the last-named group, (in which the general gain was contra-seasonal) there were especially pronounced increases in iron and steel, these also being contrary to the usual seasonal movement at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Textiles and some other industries were also more active, while the food and lumber divisions released large numbers of persons as the season's work drew to a close. Transportation, railway construction, communications and services showed contractions, as is customary in the autumn.

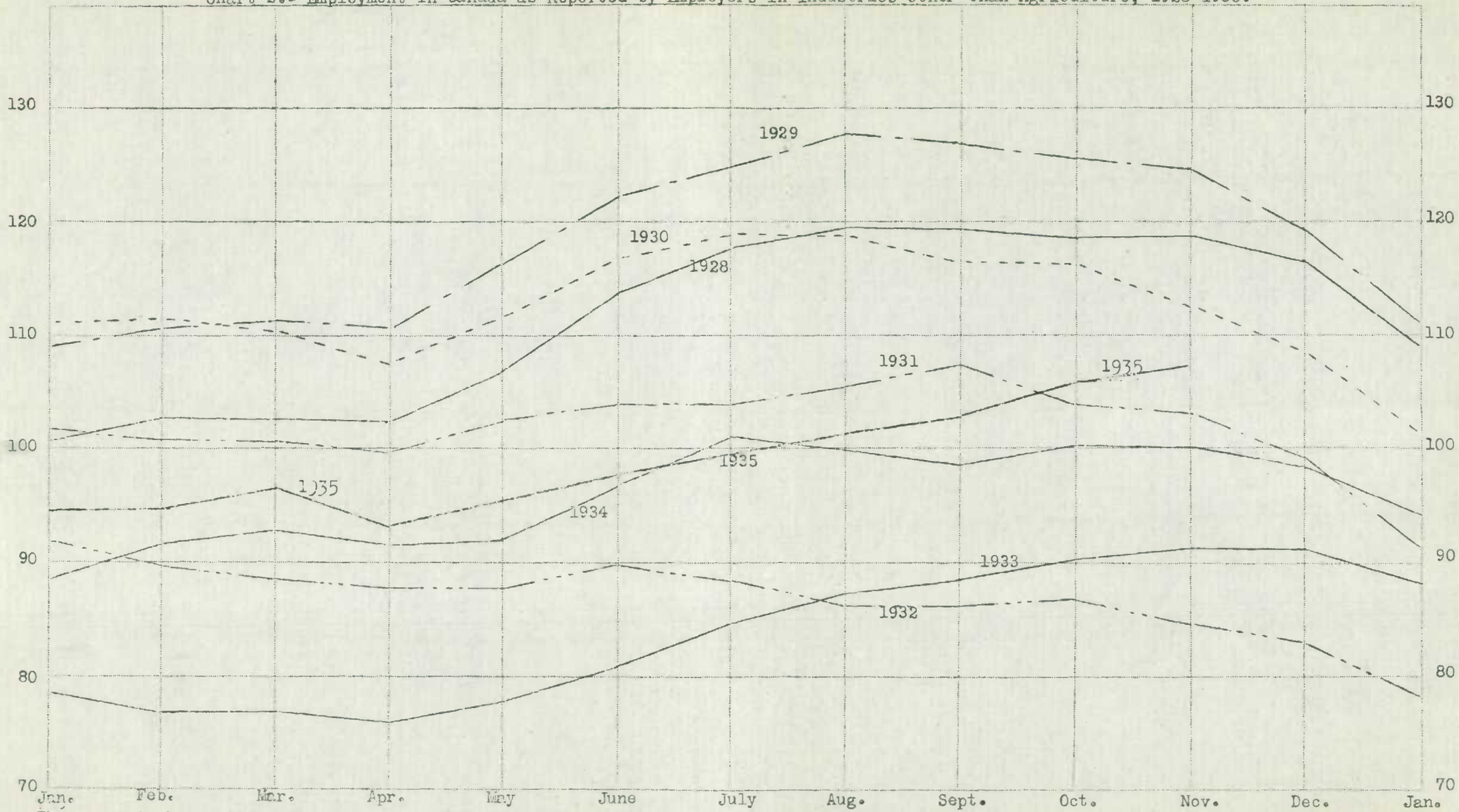
A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given at pages 3, 4 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while improvement was recorded in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment in all five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of November in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decline in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1935, following a season of considerable activity; most of the loss took place in highway construction, but manufacturing (mainly in lumber, pulp and paper and electric light and power works) and mining were also slacker. On the other hand, vegetable food and iron and steel factories, building construction, logging and trade showed improvement. Returns were received from 660 employers, with 79,290 workers on their payrolls, or 1,284 fewer than at the beginning of October. An increase had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1934, but the index was then over six points lower than at the latest date, when it was 111.1.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



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.

Quebec.- Firms in Quebec showed their seventh consecutive monthly increase; this took place chiefly in logging, which was decidedly more active, while there were also gains in manufacturing, building and retail trade. On the other hand, highway and railway construction and hotels and restaurants registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food and clay, glass and stone divisions showed contractions, in some cases of a seasonal character; pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel factories, however, recorded considerably heightened activity. The 2,244 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs by 5,393 persons, bringing them to 289,363 on Nov. 1. Employment was brisker than on the same date in 1934, when a gain, involving a similar number of workers had been indicated. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that employment is, on the average, in rather smaller volume on Nov. 1 than on Oct. 1; the increase of nearly two p.c. occurring at the beginning of November, 1935, is therefore of particular interest.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed further improvement, which compared favourably with the general decline indicated, on the average, at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. The tendency had been seasonally downward at the beginning of November of last year, and the index then was lower by over six points than on the date under review, when it was 110.0. There was a substantial advance at the latest date in logging; metallic ore mining, highway construction, retail trade and manufacturing as a whole also afforded employment to a considerably larger number of workers than at Oct. 1. Within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, textile, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus divisions were brisker, while leather, vegetable food, lumber, clay, glass and stone, mineral product, pulp and paper and electric light and power plants showed losses. A combined working force of 421,522 persons was reported by the 4,190 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 414,197 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1935, the seventh recorded in as many months; the gain at the latest date is especially interesting in that it is contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated at the beginning of November in the years since 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,381 firms having 136,640 employees, as against 129,798 on Oct. 1, 1935. Logging, coal-mining and highway construction afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, services, transportation and railway construction showed contractions. There was a small gain, on the whole, in manufacturing, occurring mainly in animal food plants. The general expansion in the Prairies considerably exceeds that also noted on Nov. 1, 1934, when the index was several points lower, standing at 96.5, as compared with 108.1 at the latest date.

British Columbia.- A further decrease in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,007 employers furnishing returns aggregated 85,288, compared with 88,761 in the preceding month. The reduction took place largely in manufacturing, there being important seasonal losses in food factories, together with contractions in lumber and non-ferrous metal plants. Transportation and highway and railway construction also showed declines. On the other hand, building was rather more active. Employment generally was much brisker than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the shrinkage recorded had been on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 94.1, as compared with 101.8 at the latest date.

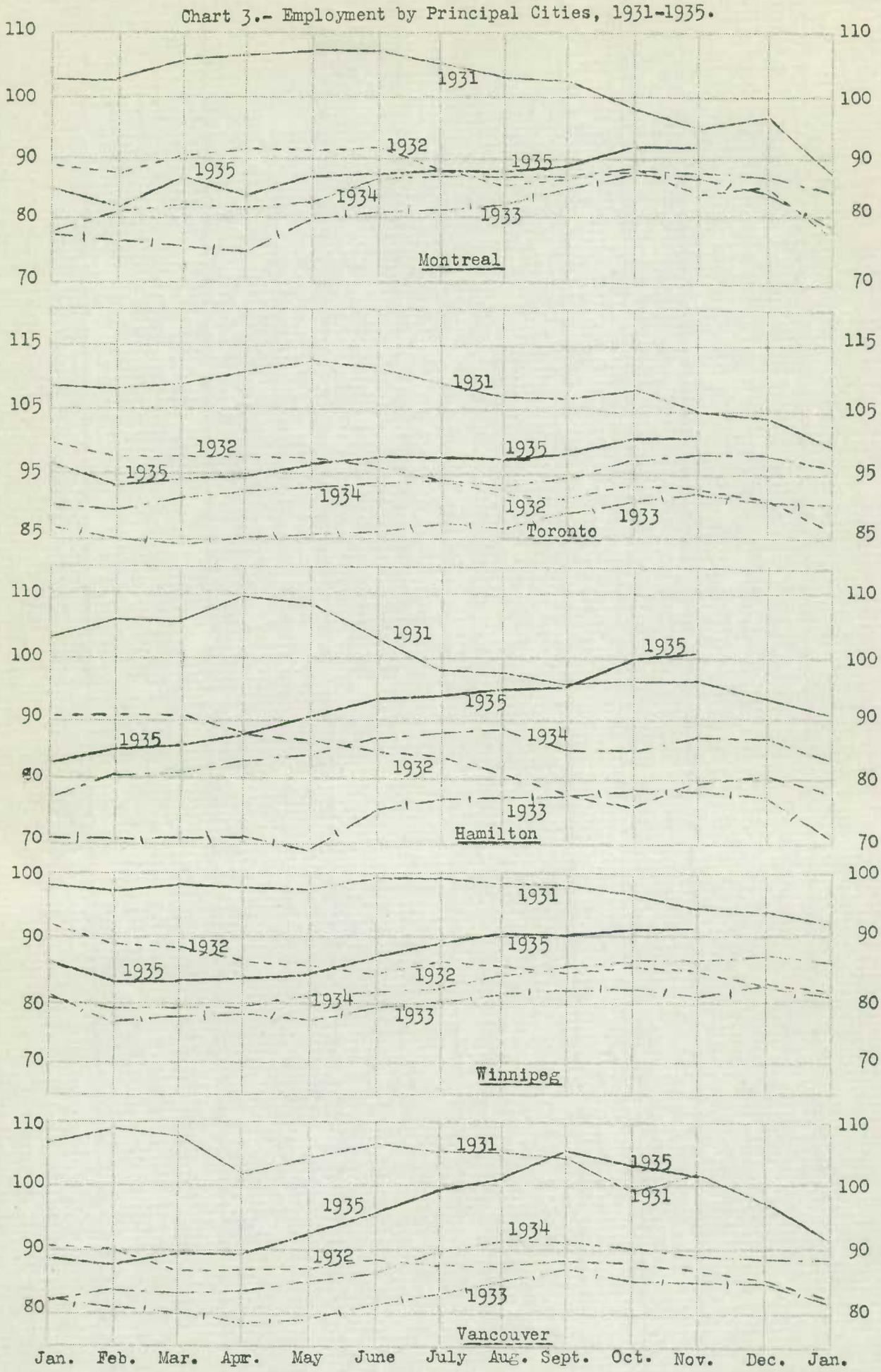
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Quebec City, Ottawa and Vancouver there were reductions. The general situation in all these centres was better than that indicated by the firms reporting at the beginning of November, 1934.

Montreal.- Further improvement occurred in Montreal on Nov. 1, when 459 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,303 co-operating firms, who employed 137,380. Manufactures showed heightened activity, and there were gains in construction and retail trade. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile and leather factories, but vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants reported advances. A rather smaller increase had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then over four points lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



Quebec City.- Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 164 employers of 13,176 persons, compared with 13,350 on Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while transportation and trade recorded moderate improvement; within the manufacturing group, the largest decrease occurred in leather and building material plants. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than at the beginning of November, 1934, when the indicated losses had been on a rather smaller scale.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,409 firms in Toronto, who had 124,246 persons in their employ, or 849 more than in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing (notably in textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel plants), and in retail trade. On the other hand, transportation and construction were quieter. A similar gain, on the whole, had been registered at Nov. 1 a year ago, but the index then was between four and five points lower.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper division; transportation and road construction were also rather slacker, while building reported greater activity. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 177 employers furnishing data reported 13,103 workers, as against 13,626 on Oct. 1. Employment was in better volume than on the same date in 1934, when the trend had also been downward.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on Nov. 1, when the 274 co-operating firms employed 32,501 persons, or 467 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, while clay, glass and stone products employed fewer persons; other industries, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing, showed little general change. A somewhat larger gain had been reported at the beginning of November of last year; the index then was some fifteen points lower.

Windsor.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a further pronounced increase; 171 employers reported 15,633 persons on their payrolls, compared with 14,468 at the beginning of October. The improvement took place largely in the automobile and related industries. A marked decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much lower level.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed another moderate gain, according to 460 firms employing 39,175 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 39,005 in their last report. Manufacturing reported slight advances, while transportation and trade released help. Little general change had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1934; employment was then in lesser volume.

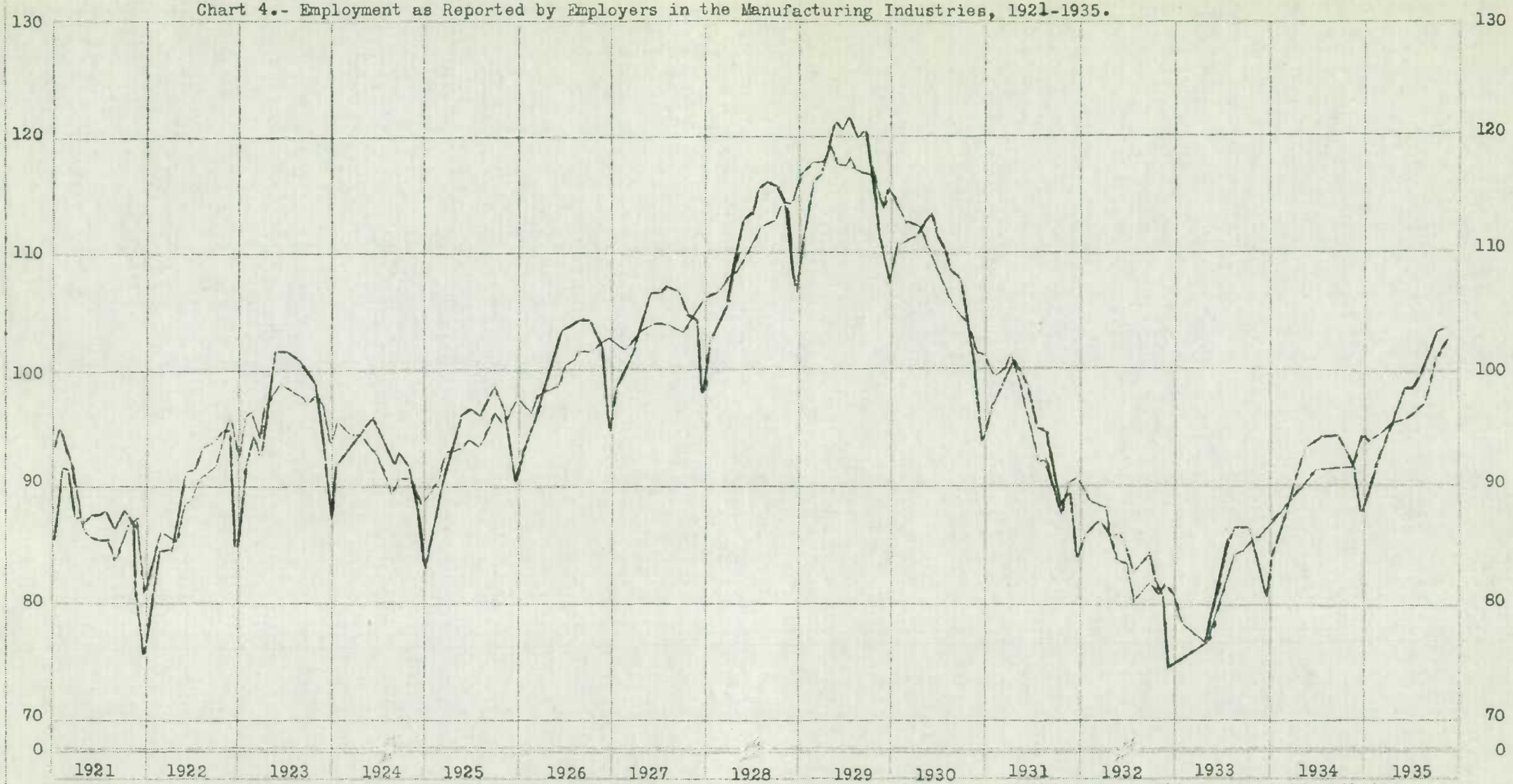
Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 422 employers had 32,238 persons on their staffs, or 720 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed declines, those in the first-named occurring mainly in food and lumber factories. Employment generally was more active than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a continuation of the uninterruptedly upward trend indicated since the opening of the year; the gains, though slight, were particularly interesting because with only one exception, the movement in factory employment has been unfavourable at the beginning of November in the years since 1920. Reflecting this contra-seasonal improvement, the crude index rose from 103.3 on Oct. 1, to 103.5 on Nov. 1, while after correction for seasonal variation, the index stood at 102.5, or nearly two points higher than the adjusted figure for the preceding month. Both crude and seasonally-corrected indexes were higher on Nov. 1, 1935, than in any other month since November, 1930.

Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



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 light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in the years since 1920:- 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1; 1927, 104.9; 1926, 102.7; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.3; 1923, 98.7; 1922, 94.9 and 1921, 87.8.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1935 shows, as already mentioned, uninterrupted improvement of a general character from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. During this period, the unadjusted index advanced from 87.4 at the former to 103.5 at the latter date, or by 18.4 p.c. The index on the date under review (103.5) was 10.7 points, or 11.5 p.c. higher than on Nov. 1, 1934, when the reported contraction had slightly exceeded the average decline in the experience of the years since 1920.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports for Nov. 1 from 5,585 manufacturers whose staffs aggregated 520,601, compared with 519,513 at the beginning of October. There were large increases in iron and steel, which were of especial interest because they were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of November in the last fourteen years. The textile, rubber, electrical appliance, chemical, beverage and non-ferrous metal industries also afforded greater employment than in the preceding month. On the other hand, the animal and vegetable food, lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufacturing industries released employees, the declines being in many cases of a seasonal nature.

Logging.- Statements were received from 306 firms employing 44,448 men, or 11,893 more than in the preceding month. This advance was only three times exceeded in the fourteen preceding Novembers for which data are available; one of these larger gains had taken place on Nov. 1, 1934, and the index then, standing at 171.9, was higher than at the latest date, when it was 158.4. The volume of employment in bush operations was greater than in the early winter of any other year of the record, except 1934 and 1929. There were increases on the date under review in four of the five economic areas, only British Columbia showing a falling-off from Oct. 1.

Mining.- There was a substantial gain in metallic ores and in coal-mining, but other non-metallic mineral mines were rather slacker. The forces of the 355 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 60,817 persons, compared with 59,441 on Oct. 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1934, but the index was then over eleven points lower. With only one exception, the movement on Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available; the advance this November, however, considerably exceeded the average.

Communications.- Telephones showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at this time of year, while telegraphs afforded slightly more employment. The companies and branches reporting had 21,548 workers in their employ, or 190 fewer than on Oct. 1. The index of employment was fractionally higher than at Nov. 1, 1934.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 2,245 persons in the staffs of the 413 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 100,071 employees. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and steam railway operation showed curtailment. A smaller falling-off had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower than that of 84.5 on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal character were indicated in railway construction, but building and highway construction showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,100 employers who reported 140,901 workers, compared with 138,019 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been indicated on Nov. 1 in every other year for which statistics have been compiled, with the exception of 1931, when the inauguration of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction. The index of 119.9 at the beginning of November, 1935, was higher than on the same date in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while the tendency in other branches of the service group was also downward, according to 460 firms employing 25,297 persons, or 715 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 117.1, was 2.2 points above that of Nov. 1, 1934, when a smaller loss had been indicated.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 714 workers being added to the forces of the 1,178 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 98,420. The advance occurred in the retail division, wholesale houses showing reduced activity. The index of employment in this division at the beginning of November, at 124.6, was over three points higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when much larger gains had been reported. The advance this year was less than the average indicated in the years since 1920, the unseasonably mild weather prevailing in certain sections of the country at the beginning of November retarding activity in trade. Further pronounced improvement may be expected, of course, during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change, on the whole, in the state of employment between Aug. 26 and Sept. 23, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.1 on Sept. 23, 1935, as compared with 15.0 on Aug. 26, 1935, and 16.1 on Sept. 24, 1934. The latest press reports state that 1,916,390 workers were unemployed in Great Britain at Oct. 21,1935, as compared with 1,958,610 at Sept. 25, and with 2,119,635 at Oct. 22, 1934. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment on Oct. 21 was approximately 10,492,000; this was an increase of 14,000 over the total in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that approximately 350,000 workers were returned to employment during September in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly surveys of employment. The major portion of this gain was in manufacturing and retail trade, but there were also substantial increases in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, private building construction and wholesale trade. The increase in factory employment brought the preliminary index for September (83.6) to the highest level recorded since November, 1930; in August, 1935, the index in manufacturing was 81.8, and in September, 1934, it stood at 75.9. The average for the years 1923-1925 is taken as 100 in computing these indexes.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. There were advances in wood, printing and paper goods and metal and machinery plants, while fur, shoe, rubber and food and tobacco factories released employees; little general change occurred in the textile, clothing and millinery industries. The preliminary, general index, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 77.4 in October, 1935, when it was 7.5 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.- The Department of Labor and Industries for the State of Massachusetts reports that there was an increase of 2.6 p.c. in the employment afforded by 1,548 representative manufacturers in October as compared with September; their payrolls aggregated 252,340, or 6,406 more than in the preceding month. Boot and shoe plants were slacker, but improvement was indicated in the cotton,woollen, dyeing and finishing textile, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies and some other divisions.

Wisconsin.- Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15, factory employment declined slightly, but was in decidedly greater volume than in September, 1934, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index (monthly average 1925-27=100) stood at 89.5 in September, as compared with 90.4 in August, 1935, and 80.9 in September, 1934.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, the index of employment for all reporting industries, based on 1925-27 average as 100, was 75.8 at Oct. 15, 1935, compared with 73.9 in October, 1934.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
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
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept.1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1935.						
	100.0	7.8	28.6	41.7	13.5	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns 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
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
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	68.7	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	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept.1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept.1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	101.7	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1935.	13.6	1.3	12.3	1.3	3.2	1.5	3.9	3.2

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
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
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	111.3	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	112.3
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept.1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept.1	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1935.	100.0	51.5	4.4	6.0	2.1	9.9	13.9	2.5	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)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1935	Oct.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	51.5	103.5	103.3	92.8	86.5	81.7	88.8	104.6
Animal products - edible	2.3	120.5	124.6	111.9	104.8	98.2	101.0	107.9
Fur and products	.2	100.4	103.2	91.1	91.7	87.0	84.5	105.8
Leather and products	2.1	106.3	110.1	96.0	96.1	89.3	89.0	82.1
Boots and shoes	1.4	107.2	114.0	95.1	101.0	94.5	95.6	82.5
Lumber and products	4.0	76.2	79.9	67.9	61.5	54.7	66.5	84.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	66.5	72.5	56.9	49.7	40.9	51.7	72.0
Furniture	.7	86.6	82.0	78.9	76.3	75.8	98.0	111.7
Other lumber products	1.1	97.8	101.1	93.7	86.8	80.4	86.8	101.9
Musical instruments	.1	51.8	50.1	55.2	44.3	48.0	66.7	83.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	126.5	136.2	114.4	116.2	111.7	109.4	118.7
Pulp and paper products	5.9	98.6	98.5	95.3	89.0	88.0	94.0	106.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	88.6	89.1	85.7	77.4	73.8	83.1	99.4
Paper products	.9	117.8	115.9	107.8	101.7	101.4	99.4	107.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.1	105.0	103.9	100.0	102.3	106.7	114.5
Rubber products	1.2	96.3	92.3	91.7	87.0	82.0	95.9	105.8
Textile products	10.0	118.9	116.9	110.0	105.4	99.2	94.6	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	134.8	131.7	122.3	116.2	106.2	94.9	99.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.3	90.7	88.5	81.6	78.0	74.1	85.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	145.8	141.2	121.8	130.0	112.5	99.1	90.3
Silk and silk goods	1.0	534.8	529.8	476.6	425.5	366.0	273.8	249.2
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	127.2	123.5	118.5	122.5	115.2	106.6	111.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	105.8	105.6	100.3	92.9	91.8	92.8	104.2
Other textile products	1.0	97.7	97.2	89.7	83.4	75.9	80.8	87.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	122.3	120.8	110.9	117.4	109.6	114.6	127.1
Tobacco	.9	106.2	107.2	101.3	113.4	103.0	102.9	116.8
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	144.6	138.4	124.6	124.1	118.9	132.3	143.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	145.5	139.0	125.5	122.7	117.7	98.3	144.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	134.8	132.0	125.1	113.4	108.1	112.8	118.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	80.1	84.5	73.8	62.1	61.1	96.8	122.9
Electric light and power	1.5	117.6	119.6	116.2	109.1	111.6	129.8	130.6
Electrical apparatus	1.4	131.2	128.4	111.6	95.1	108.0	132.6	155.6
Iron and steel products	11.6	88.7	84.7	71.3	63.0	57.6	68.8	97.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	116.7	112.0	89.2	72.4	61.2	67.6	100.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	95.8	94.9	82.9	67.4	62.4	84.3	114.1
Agricultural implements	.5	55.9	53.0	39.6	30.2	21.9	22.9	36.0
Land vehicles	5.1	85.4	79.0	67.9	63.0	55.3	61.6	98.3
Automobiles and parts	1.8	131.5	110.8	71.2	60.0	47.5	51.2	89.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.9	68.0	45.3	44.8	64.3	71.2	109.7
Heating appliances	.5	113.1	112.1	100.1	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	86.8	83.9	63.9	51.9	52.6	93.4	142.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	97.4	97.1	72.5	64.8	66.5	76.3	100.4
Other iron and steel products	1.6	88.5	86.4	78.6	69.9	67.9	86.8	98.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	126.8	125.8	111.7	93.8	82.9	98.7	130.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	139.8	142.7	134.3	127.8	119.0	123.2	135.6
Miscellaneous	.5	124.6	130.2	120.9	103.7	101.0	105.8	113.2
LOGGING	4.4	158.4	115.8	171.9	110.3	37.9	63.7	90.9
MINING	6.0	132.5	129.5	121.2	109.7	101.2	107.9	121.9
Coal	2.5	92.9	89.0	93.8	94.2	93.9	98.9	110.5
Metallic ores	2.8	234.4	230.3	204.1	159.4	134.9	137.1	148.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	110.6	113.1	85.6	84.9	70.7	92.2	120.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	81.4	82.1	80.7	81.1	89.6	102.4	119.9
Telegraphs	.5	94.8	93.6	91.1	85.4	89.5	104.3	130.7
Telephones	1.6	77.8	79.0	77.9	80.0	89.6	102.0	117.2
TRANSPORTATION	9.9	84.5	86.4	83.9	81.4	84.5	95.4	106.0
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.4	118.7	112.7	111.9	119.1	120.6	126.0
Steam railways	5.8	74.2	75.8	75.1	71.3	74.5	89.6	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	89.8	94.0	88.3	90.5	87.8	92.0	110.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.9	119.9	117.4	111.0	94.6	77.9	165.4	148.8
Building	2.8	70.4	67.2	60.6	45.0	42.4	106.4	145.3
Highway	8.3	226.3	213.3	214.0	184.9	134.9	334.0	242.3
Railway	2.8	71.5	79.3	66.7	62.1	63.6	77.7	109.2
SERVICES	2.5	117.1	120.5	114.9	107.9	106.5	117.5	126.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	113.3	117.3	112.4	104.5	98.7	113.8	126.2
Professional	.2	123.0	123.5	122.0	115.1	126.5	123.9	121.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	122.2	125.1	117.6	111.5	113.2	121.3	129.8
TRADE	9.7	124.6	123.8	121.3	115.6	115.4	122.8	129.2
Retail	7.1	130.2	128.9	128.0	121.1	121.2	129.1	133.5
Wholesale	2.6	111.6	112.2	105.4	102.7	102.5	108.6	119.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.7	106.1	100.2	91.3	84.7	103.0	112.9

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	Nov.1 1935	Oct.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	33.2	100.2	102.0	97.0	88.4	78.5	80.6	95.0
	Lumber products	3.4	64.1	84.5	72.3	65.3	36.9	45.8	60.5
	Pulp and paper	4.7	143.0	147.9	144.0	156.8	133.2	132.1	153.7
	Textile products	4.0	87.6	86.9	88.8	82.0	75.6	74.2	75.0
	Iron and steel	11.4	110.8	107.2	94.5	82.6	76.0	75.1	98.2
	Other manufactures	9.7	100.3	97.8	100.7	86.6	85.9	90.5	100.1
	Logging	5.0	191.9	167.3	245.9	154.9	62.2	180.5	18.2
	Mining	19.9	106.0	106.9	101.5	97.2	92.4	105.3	110.7
	Communications	2.4	88.2	90.6	87.6	83.1	90.5	116.6	150.1
	Transportation	8.9	61.3	61.5	63.3	65.6	58.9	75.0	83.9
	Construction	21.9	190.9	204.6	151.7	93.2	129.6	279.0	194.8
	Services	1.5	154.3	164.4	154.1	133.5	142.3	165.9	159.1
	Trade	7.2	123.5	119.9	110.0	104.9	106.3	115.3	123.5
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	111.1	112.9	104.9	90.2	86.8	116.6	110.1
Quebec	Manufacturing	57.9	103.2	103.1	94.4	88.1	84.0	91.3	106.8
	Lumber products	3.1	84.6	88.1	75.7	67.0	66.2	78.4	91.9
	Pulp and paper	7.6	95.1	94.1	89.6	80.6	81.5	87.3	97.9
	Textile products	17.1	126.1	124.3	114.3	103.0	99.2	95.5	103.7
	Iron and steel	8.8	76.8	74.3	69.1	61.6	51.8	68.0	100.7
	Other manufactures	21.3	109.5	112.0	101.2	97.2	97.0	106.4	119.4
	Logging	7.3	254.5	170.5	324.7	175.9	62.2	93.4	149.0
	Mining	2.6	166.0	163.4	128.0	118.9	98.2	110.3	133.5
	Communications	1.6	70.2	71.3	72.7	75.7	85.1	96.8	112.8
	Transportation	9.8	87.1	89.0	88.4	85.4	89.9	96.6	104.7
	Construction	11.3	85.1	87.6	61.3	81.5	59.6	100.3	120.9
	Services	2.1	101.0	105.8	99.9	98.8	99.9	105.4	111.7
	Trade	7.4	130.5	129.2	127.8	130.0	126.2	132.6	138.7
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	105.0	103.1	98.0	92.2	83.6	96.2	111.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.8	105.3	103.9	92.0	86.1	81.0	89.3	103.6
	Lumber products	3.7	71.2	73.1	63.7	59.5	58.3	73.7	92.7
	Pulp and paper	6.2	97.4	98.0	95.6	89.9	89.4	94.7	107.1
	Textile products	10.6	114.5	112.1	107.6	105.0	100.9	94.7	101.8
	Iron and steel	16.0	95.2	89.2	69.8	60.2	54.0	67.8	93.1
	Other manufactures	24.3	121.0	122.3	109.8	104.6	97.7	107.5	115.3
	Logging	2.9	134.9	91.2	119.0	95.3	17.9	43.4	90.0
	Mining	4.8	203.4	200.1	174.1	141.7	120.6	130.2	140.8
	Communications	2.0	77.7	77.2	76.0	77.3	87.5	97.4	111.1
	Transportation	6.8	80.1	81.6	79.3	76.8	80.9	93.5	106.1
	Construction	10.5	123.0	123.5	160.8	100.7	78.5	137.1	157.4
	Services	2.6	142.2	144.5	141.7	128.7	124.3	136.1	151.5
	Trade	9.6	132.9	131.9	130.2	120.6	120.1	129.4	129.9
Ontario	-All Industries	100.0	110.0	108.1	103.6	91.4	84.2	98.1	111.6
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	27.2	98.9	98.6	91.7	86.4	88.2	88.4	109.8
	Lumber products	1.6	80.2	85.8	71.5	72.1	61.5	62.2	99.0
	Pulp and paper	2.5	90.7	89.6	86.1	85.9	88.8	95.0	108.1
	Textile products	2.0	122.9	122.0	117.3	111.2	110.4	106.4	108.4
	Iron and steel	8.9	76.4	76.8	72.0	69.0	74.6	70.7	99.8
	Other manufactures	12.2	129.2	127.0	118.1	108.3	107.3	112.0	125.5
	Logging	.8	72.4	30.1	78.3	31.0	11.0	7.1	23.9
	Mining	7.7	120.7	108.4	121.4	124.8	123.2	114.0	143.0
	Communications	2.7	94.7	95.9	93.6	90.2	97.3	109.9	133.1
	Transportation	18.7	94.3	96.6	91.2	86.7	91.1	104.4	115.1
	Construction	23.9	140.4	115.2	94.5	104.6	78.3	253.9	167.6
	Services	2.8	97.3	101.4	91.3	88.6	90.5	102.8	114.4
	Trade	16.2	108.4	108.5	107.1	102.3	105.3	109.9	123.7
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	108.1	102.7	96.5	94.6	91.6	128.2	125.8
British Columbia	Manufacturing	39.1	99.2	106.0	89.1	79.5	70.7	79.5	103.8
	Lumber products	12.3	80.6	82.1	66.7	56.9	43.3	51.3	70.2
	Pulp and paper	5.4	104.3	103.1	103.0	91.1	85.8	101.5	113.0
	Textile products	1.1	112.1	114.7	94.6	92.5	88.0	106.4	112.2
	Iron and steel	3.2	73.7	74.3	64.8	59.8	63.3	73.8	123.7
	Other manufactures	17.1	125.4	143.7	116.5	106.3	97.8	103.8	132.8
	Logging	7.2	85.5	87.7	62.5	57.6	33.7	31.1	56.1
	Mining	8.4	88.8	89.0	88.6	72.8	71.9	87.7	92.5
	Communications	3.2	99.6	101.9	95.5	95.1	97.0	115.6	130.7
	Transportation	12.1	91.3	94.9	89.5	88.3	90.1	98.7	110.8
	Construction	16.6	128.7	133.6	124.1	101.0	96.4	204.6	131.6
	Services	3.3	100.1	100.3	95.3	91.3	85.9	102.4	107.8
	Trade	10.1	122.2	123.1	116.2	106.3	105.5	116.0	124.9
B.C.	-All Industries	100.0	101.8	106.0	94.1	84.0	77.8	98.9	105.4

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1935	Oct.1 1935	Nov.1 1934	Nov.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.1	94.1	93.7	88.1	83.4	79.9	88.8	108.7
Plant products - edible	4.8	117.2	112.7	113.2	109.8	113.0	112.1	122.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	104.3	102.9	100.8	98.2	102.3	104.0	114.1
Textiles	15.1	102.4	103.8	96.6	89.3	86.5	86.0	94.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	114.8	114.3	105.8	115.3	112.0	107.3	125.4
Iron and steel	13.5	73.2	70.3	65.7	59.8	45.8	54.9	98.4
Other manufactures	21.2	95.0	96.4	90.2	84.2	85.9	101.3	116.9
Communications	2.7	62.0	62.3	64.5	67.9	77.5	86.4	97.4
Transportation	10.3	97.1	102.7	96.4	93.3	99.9	109.7	116.6
Construction	5.7	50.4	45.2	50.2	71.9	68.3	96.9	119.0
Trade	12.7	124.6	124.2	119.6	122.4	121.5	128.7	138.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.7	91.5	87.3	86.4	84.8	95.4	112.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.5	97.0	99.2	92.6	93.2	96.9	114.4	120.6
Leather products	19.4	102.6	108.5	93.4	101.7	101.7	116.3	103.6
Other manufactures	39.1	94.4	95.0	89.9	89.3	94.6	113.4	128.9
Transportation	13.2	102.8	99.4	109.5	104.7	112.6	129.4	127.3
Construction	12.3	143.2	147.3	106.7	91.9	83.0	164.4	256.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.5	101.8	96.5	94.7	98.5	120.0	135.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.4	100.0	98.6	93.8	88.1	87.3	98.0	108.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	111.9	109.1	112.1	104.0	105.0	114.8	121.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	118.2	115.3	112.0	105.4	107.3	110.1	117.8
Textiles	11.9	93.1	91.3	91.3	90.5	90.7	92.1	106.1
Iron and steel	9.6	79.7	77.5	67.3	58.7	57.3	71.0	94.5
Other manufactures	27.0	105.2	105.1	98.6	92.3	90.3	104.3	109.4
Communications	2.8	65.8	65.5	66.9	70.3	80.7	88.7	96.7
Transportation	5.7	89.7	92.0	87.8	91.4	97.9	124.3	136.4
Construction	3.1	67.3	73.8	61.7	52.0	69.4	109.2	163.8
Trade	20.7	125.1	123.9	125.0	116.3	115.6	127.2	124.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	101.7	101.1	97.2	91.5	92.5	105.6	115.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.7	87.9	92.8	88.7	83.9	85.3	99.5	114.6
Lumber products	4.3	48.1	48.9	58.9	43.4	46.3	67.8	114.9
Pulp and paper	14.6	79.4	92.3	87.4	84.2	84.1	91.8	104.8
Other manufactures	26.8	108.8	109.2	100.6	98.5	100.7	119.8	123.1
Construction	16.6	154.4	158.3	134.5	120.9	88.4	201.9	203.2
Trade	16.1	120.5	120.7	112.9	108.8	110.2	119.5	122.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.7	105.6	98.6	95.5	94.1	118.6	124.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.7	100.7	99.4	84.3	77.2	73.9	85.8	96.3
Textiles	17.4	88.8	89.0	86.9	87.7	81.3	83.4	89.8
Electrical apparatus	11.3	119.7	116.9	87.8	76.2	93.0	112.6	112.1
Iron and steel	29.3	94.7	90.2	71.3	59.7	50.4	63.6	82.3
Other manufactures	23.7	112.1	114.7	99.8	93.9	94.8	109.0	116.2
Construction	2.9	59.3	57.0	44.5	52.1	65.2	217.5	170.1
Trade	8.0	126.4	124.5	118.1	100.6	102.9	112.6	124.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.4	100.1	86.3	79.5	77.8	96.3	102.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.8	121.9	110.5	75.9	77.8	58.7	61.8	110.7
Iron and steel	65.3	122.4	106.4	64.6	66.4	47.0	48.5	108.3
Other manufactures	17.5	120.1	125.4	117.4	125.1	106.4	114.5	120.8
Construction	3.0	53.3	57.6	16.8	12.1	18.5	45.2	148.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	115.4	106.8	76.1	76.7	62.5	67.7	116.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.0	96.0	95.1	90.2	85.7	87.0	95.9	113.4
Animal products - edible	6.1	132.0	124.6	123.8	114.8	111.0	104.5	110.6
Printing and publishing	5.3	95.3	94.4	93.4	92.9	98.8	93.7	113.6
Textiles	5.9	131.7	130.7	123.2	116.7	113.4	109.9	114.1
Iron and steel	17.7	75.3	75.4	70.2	67.1	71.2	69.1	109.4
Other manufactures	14.0	108.9	108.7	102.1	96.4	96.1	100.3	115.2
Transportation	9.9	76.6	77.9	73.8	71.0	73.8	87.5	97.1
Construction	4.7	65.6	63.6	42.5	24.1	30.2	54.9	92.7
Trade	28.1	93.1	93.8	93.1	90.0	94.2	97.9	107.8
Winnipeg- All Industries	100.0	91.4	91.1	86.4	81.5	84.3	93.5	108.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	102.0	104.6	85.5	82.2	81.8	90.4	105.1
Lumber products	9.1	76.6	79.7	51.8	49.1	46.3	56.5	65.5
Other manufactures	29.6	113.6	116.1	101.1	97.7	98.4	107.5	125.6
Communications	7.2	98.8	101.5	93.9	93.6	96.7	107.7	128.5
Transportation	17.3	97.4	102.7	96.6	94.1	98.9	103.1	105.6
Construction	8.3	70.8	73.3	38.5	44.3	62.0	110.3	94.3
Services	6.2	102.2	100.2	97.1	90.9	83.9	99.4	104.5
Trade	22.2	124.6	124.1	117.9	105.8	104.9	117.6	126.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.3	103.5	89.0	85.1	87.9	101.9	110.4

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.