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

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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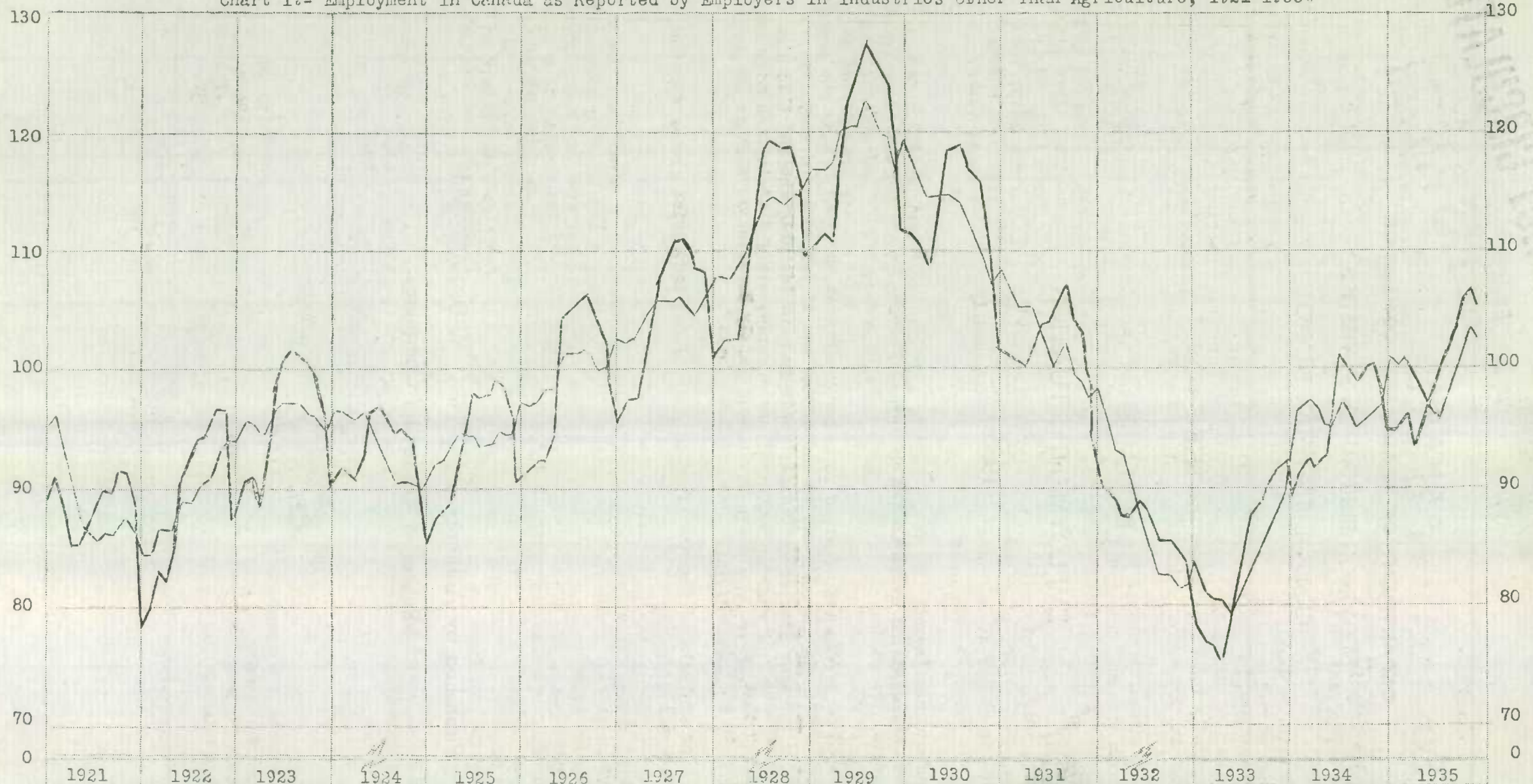
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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.

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

Issued Dec. 27, 1935.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Following a period of marked expansion, industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a seasonal contraction, which was the first general decline indicated since Apr. 1. The reduction at the latest date rather exceeded the average loss between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the years 1921 to 1934, but the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in any month of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also better than in the autumn and early winter of 1931.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated data from 9,462 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,013,721 at the beginning of November, to 985,155 on Dec. 1, 1935. The unadjusted index, (1926=100) then stood at 104.6, compared with 107.7 at Nov. 1, 1935, and 98.9 at the same date in 1934. In preceding years since 1920, the Dec. 1 index has been as follows:-- 1933, 91.8; 1932, 83.2; 1931, 99.1; 1930, 108.5; 1929, 119.1; 1928, 116.7; 1927, 108.1; 1926, 102.3; 1925, 96.5; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 96.9; 1922, 96.3 and 1921, 88.3. As a result of the more than normal curtailment in staffs at the latest date, the seasonally adjusted index number declined from 103.5 at Nov. 1, to 102.4 at Dec. 1.

Manufacturing (notably of food, lumber, iron and steel and textile products), mining, communications, transportation as a whole, construction and services showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1935. The losses in manufacturing and construction exceeded the average declines indicated in those industries at the same period of the last fourteen years, but those in transportation were decidedly below the average. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported improvement. The gain in retail establishments was considerably greater than the average seasonal advance noted in the years since 1920, while that in bush work was rather smaller than usual at this time of year, partly because the weather has been unfavourable in many districts for that kind of work.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industrial groups appears on pages 3, 4 and 5.

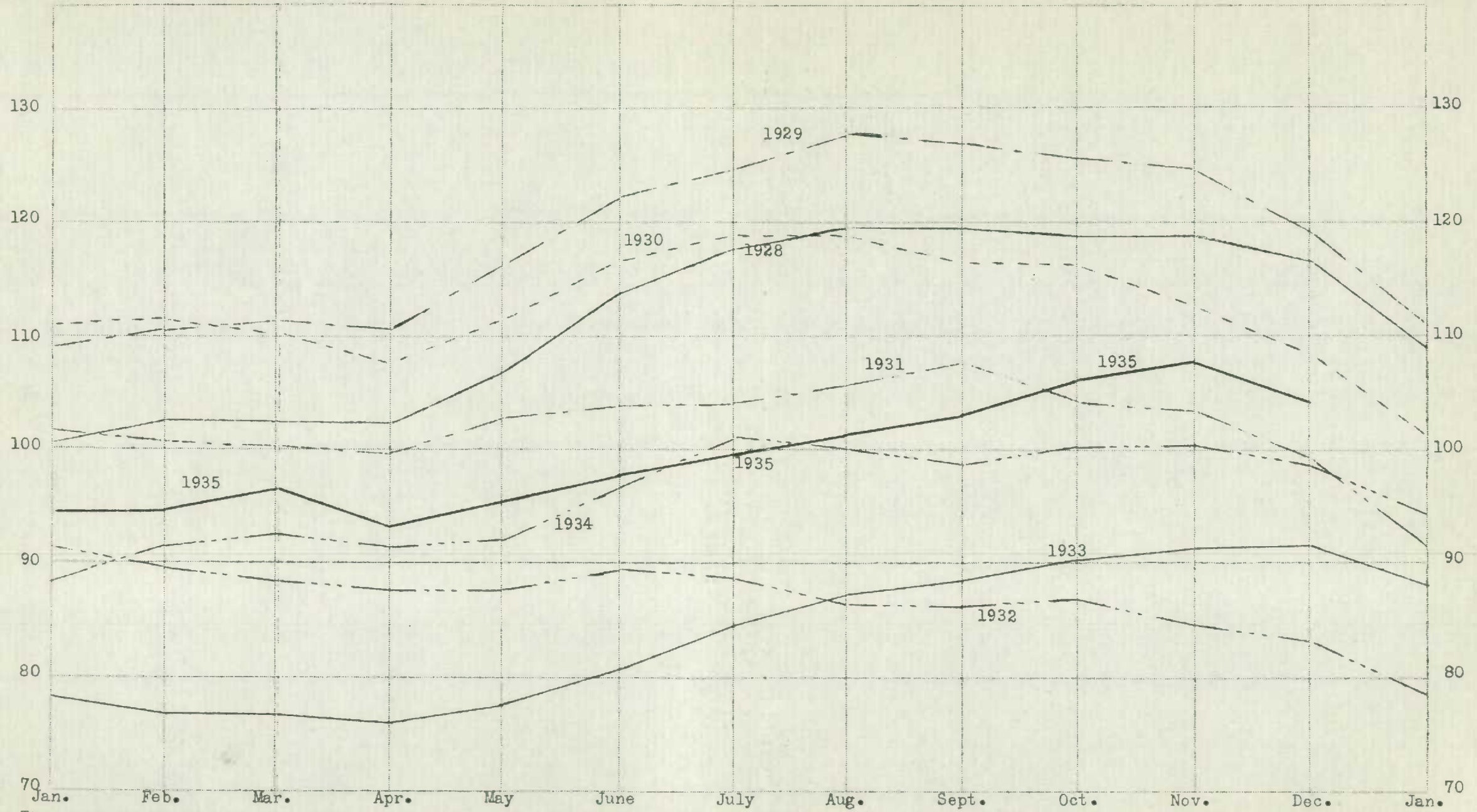
A brief review of general conditions at the end of the year shows that the index of 104.6 at Dec. 1 was 10.8 p.c. higher than at the opening of 1935; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last fourteen years has been between seven and eight p.c., the improvement effected during the year now drawing to a close has considerably exceeded the normal. An outstanding feature of the 1935 situation has been the pronounced and general revival in manufacturing, although most of the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment showed decided betterment as compared with the last few years. Geographically, the recovery has also been widespread.

A review of employment during the year 1935, in considerable detail, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in the New Year.

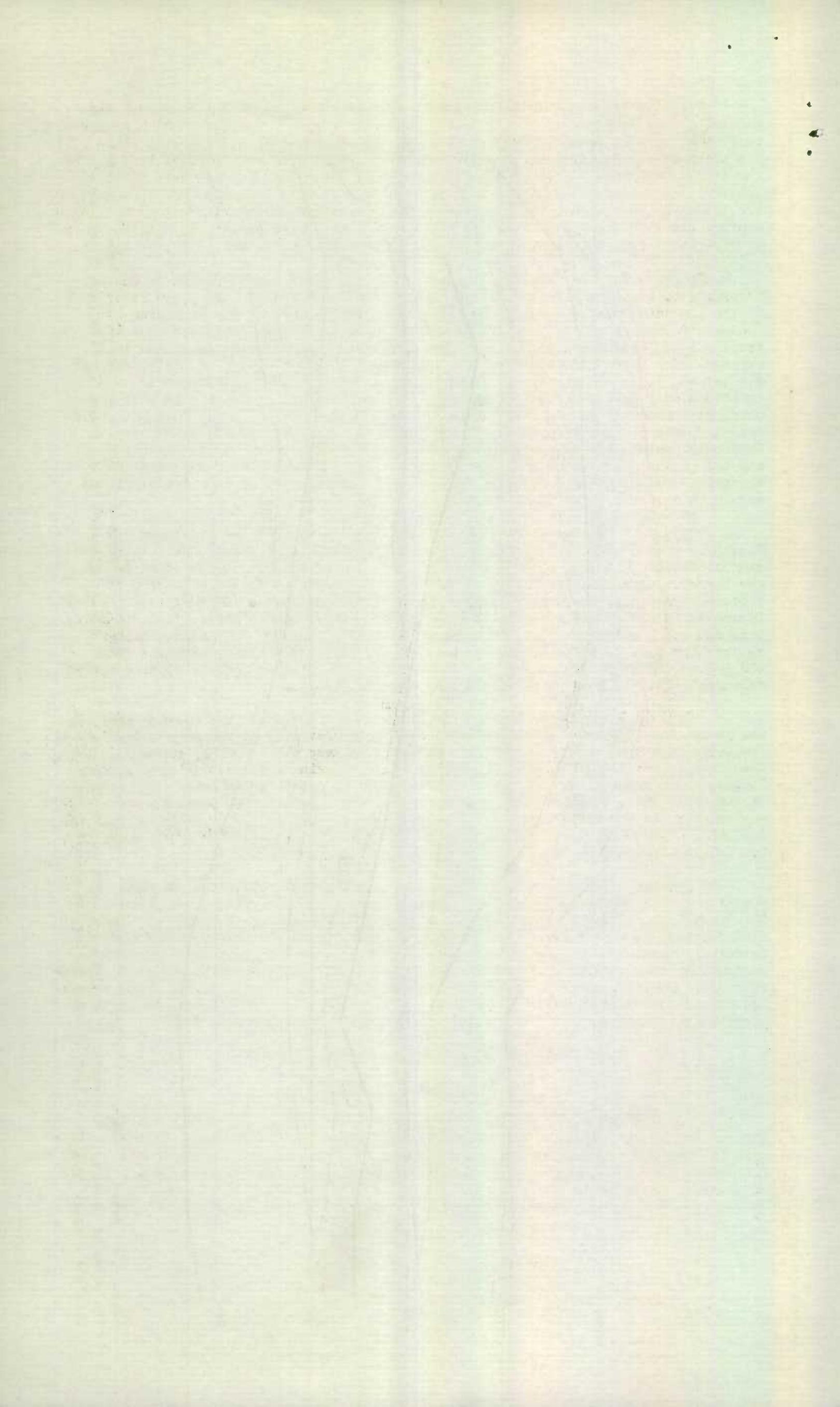
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas registered seasonally lowered activity at Dec. 1; firms in Ontario released the largest number of persons, but the losses in the Prairie Provinces were proportionately greater. Employment in each of these divisions was brisker than at the beginning of December in 1934, 1933 or 1932.

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.



Maritime Provinces.-- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has generally been downward at Dec. 1 in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available, but the losses this year exceeded the average declines reported since 1921. The index at the latest date, standing at 107.5, was higher than at Dec. 1 in any of the last three years. Most of the decrease on the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of food products, was also slacker, the losses being seasonal in character. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and retail trade were also seasonally active. Data were received from 654 firms employing 76,711 persons, as against 79,193 on Nov. 1.

Quebec.-- For the first time since May 1, there was a contraction in Quebec, according to statements from 2,239 employers of 286,467 persons, or 3,510 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment has shown a falling-off at the beginning of December in twelve of the preceding fourteen years for which statistics have been prepared; the seasonal shrinkage at the latest date, however, was less than the average. The index declined from 105.0 on Nov. 1 to 103.8 on Dec. 1, 1935, when it was between seven and eight p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1934. Manufacturing and construction reported marked curtailment; within the first named, the largest losses, which were seasonal in character, were in the textile, lumber, food, pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were decidedly busier, and moderate improvement occurred in rubber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded greatly increased employment of a seasonal nature, while transportation and communications were also busier.

Ontario.-- Employment in Ontario showed a decrease at the beginning of December, when manufacturing and construction reported large losses, and mining and communications were also slacker than in the preceding month. On the other hand, considerable expansion was indicated in trade and logging. Within the group of factory employment, there were pronounced gains in the tobacco industry, and smaller increases in rubber and non-ferrous metal plants, while lumber mills, food, textile, iron and steel and some other plants were seasonally slacker. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1935, (4,180 in number) had 410,441 employees, compared with 422,383 at the beginning of November. The index, at 107.0 at Dec. 1, 1935, compared favourably with that of 101.7 at the same date in 1934.

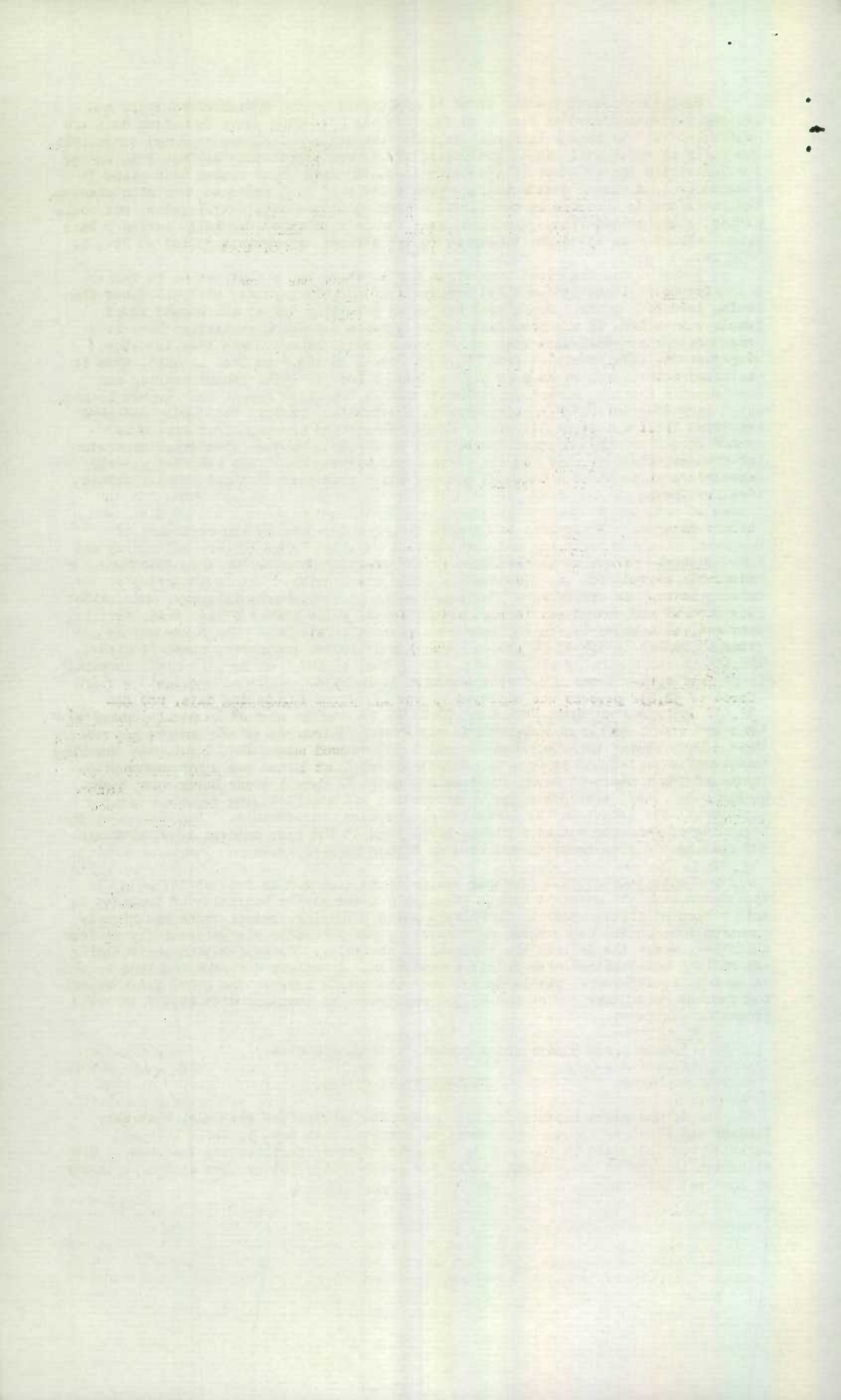
Prairie Provinces.-- Seasonal declines on a scale above the average noted in the years since 1920 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review; the 1,382 reporting employers had let out 8,533 workers since Nov. 1, thereby reducing their staffs to 128,138 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, logging and building construction increased the numbers at work, the seasonal gains in retail trade being very large. On the other hand, transportation, construction and manufacturing reported reduced employment; the losses in the first two groups were considerable. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than at the same date in 1934, although the falling-off then reported had been on a much smaller scale.

British Columbia.-- Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of fifteen years. There were gains in mining, retail trade and highway construction; on the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. Transportation and building and railway construction also released employees. A smaller decrease had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1934, when the index was over six points lower. The 1,007 firms reporting for the date under review had 83,398 employees, as compared with 85,497 in their preceding statement.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Windsor and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. The situation in each of these eight cities was considerably better than at Dec. 1 in any of the last three years.



Montreal.- There was a further slight increase in the employment afforded by the 1,298 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 195 persons to 138,249 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole showed rather more employment, mainly in tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, while textile factories were seasonally inactive; construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The large gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in shipping and stevedoring. A general loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index of employment was over five points lower than that of 91.9 at the latest date.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined moderately, 179 workers being laid off by the 166 employers whose returns were received, and who had 13,143 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, but services and construction were also slacker, while retail trade and transportation showed improvement. The general recession indicated at the same date in 1934 had been on a larger scale, and the index was then between six and seven points lower.

Toronto.- Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,406 firms who employed 123,162 persons, as compared with 124,250 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, while services and transportation also reported greater activity. Manufacturing, however, was dull, the textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and food groups reporting reductions in their working forces. Smaller losses on the whole had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was nearly four points lower than that of 100.8 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing reported considerable curtailment (mainly in the pulp and paper group), and transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, construction and trade afforded more employment. One hundred and seventy-seven employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,385 workers, as against 13,463 in their last report. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of December, 1934, when a larger decline had been indicated.

Hamilton.- A small decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,232 persons was employed by the 277 firms furnishing data, who had 32,537 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. In the non-manufacturing divisions, construction also showed some curtailment, but trading establishments reported larger staffs. The index, at 100.4, was over fourteen points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when a minor decline had been noted.

Windsor.- There was a further advance in Windsor, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 172 employers with 16,058 workers, compared with 15,602 in the preceding month. A smaller gain had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1934, but the index was then many points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment improved substantially in Winnipeg, according to data received from 461 firms employing 40,299 persons, as compared with 39,172 on Nov. 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing; there was a decline in transportation and road construction, while trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character. The general index, at 94.1, was seven points higher than on the same date of last year, when a smaller increase in employment had been noted.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 424 employers of 32,117 workers, as compared with 32,469 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and metal products, was rather slacker, and construction also afforded less employment, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. No general change had been reported at the beginning of December, 1934; the index then was over eleven points lower than that of 100.3 reported at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,579 of which employed 510,365 operatives, compared with 521,318 on Nov. 1. This decline of 2.1 p.c. was just about equal to the normal seasonal loss indicated in the experience of the fourteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for the seasonal movement,

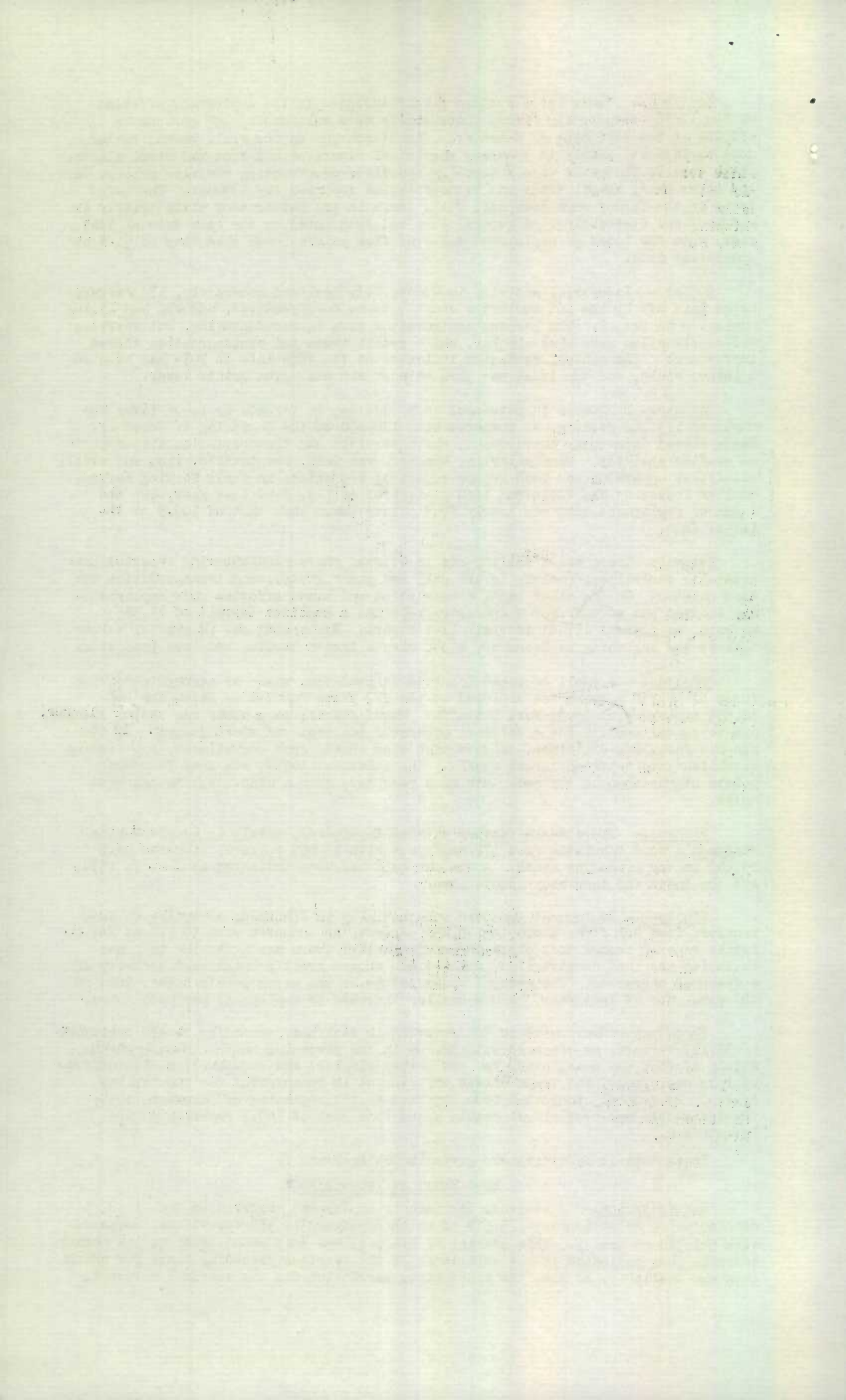
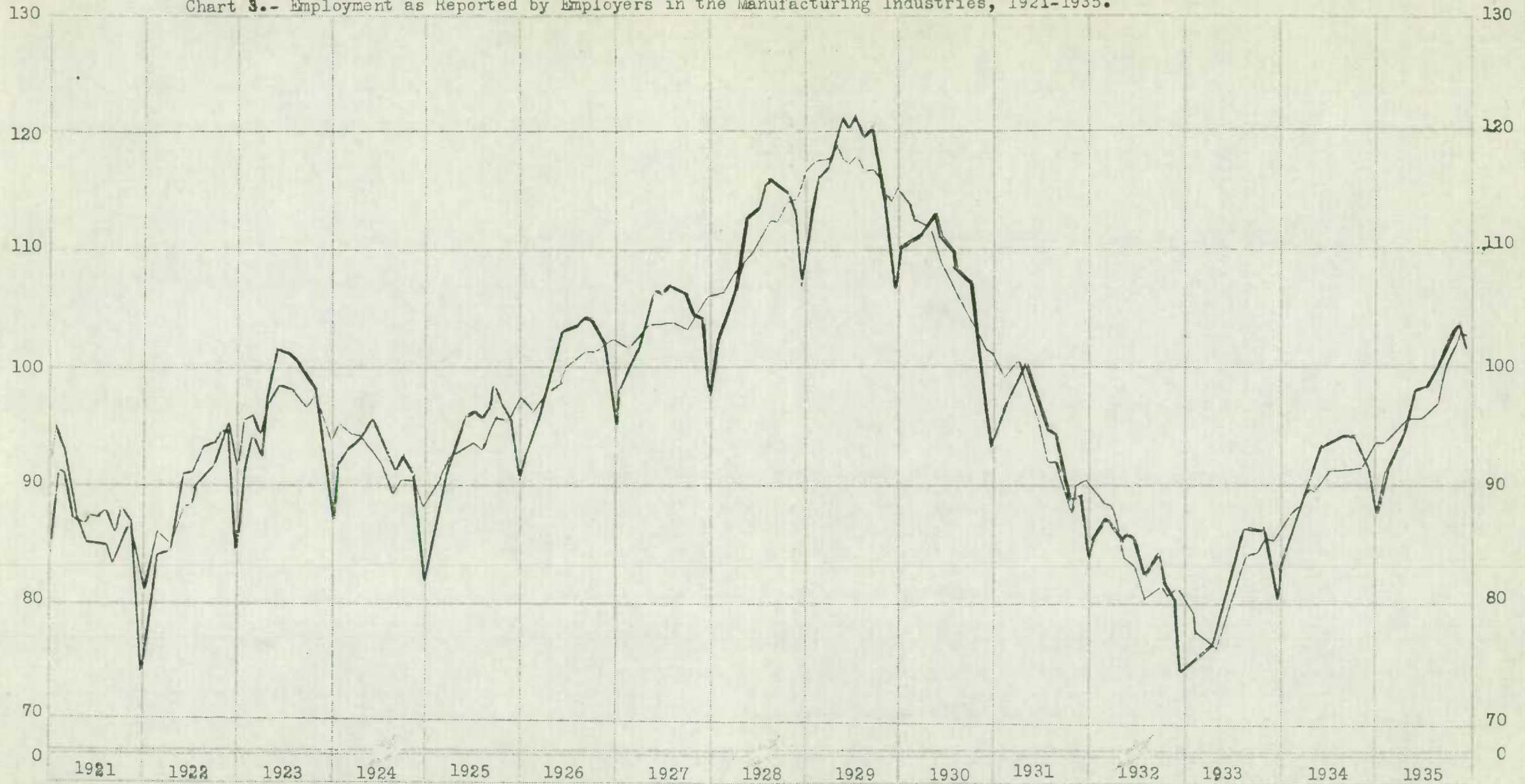


Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



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.

showed very little change from the preceding month, standing at 102.4 at the beginning of December, as compared with the seasonally adjusted index of 102.5 at Nov. 1. Tobacco and rubber works reported heightened activity, the gain in the former being considerable. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. A smaller decline, on the whole, had been indicated at Dec. 1, 1934, but the index then was some ten points lower.

The improvement in manufacturing has been a noteworthy feature of the situation during 1935. The Dec. 1 index of 101.4, was fourteen points or sixteen p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1935; this was an increase during the year that very considerably exceeded the average advance indicated between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1935, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until Nov. 1, the longest period of continuous expansion noted in this record of fifteen years. Curtailment was indicated in the last month of 1935, in conformity with the trend almost invariably in evidence at the beginning of December in the years for which data are available; as has already been stated, the shrinkage involved a proportion of the aggregate payroll just about equal to the average. The gains over the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

Logging.-- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 317 companies with 51,543 persons in their employ, or 7,092 more than in the preceding month. This increase was rather smaller than the average gain recorded between Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 in the years since 1920, probably as a result of the unsuitable weather for bush operation which has recently prevailed in various parts of the country. However, the index was higher than at Dec. 1 in other years of the record, except 1934 and 1929. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in logging camps on the date under review, that in Quebec and Ontario being most noteworthy.

Mining.-- Coal-mining was seasonally brisker, but the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed a decline which resulted in lowered employment in the group as a whole. The general reduction was somewhat larger than the average indicated at Dec. 1 in the last fourteen years. Returns were compiled from 348 mine operations whose forces were reduced from 60,695 workers on Nov. 1, to 60,134 on the date under review. A general increase had been registered at Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was over eight points lower; at the latest date it was 131.1.

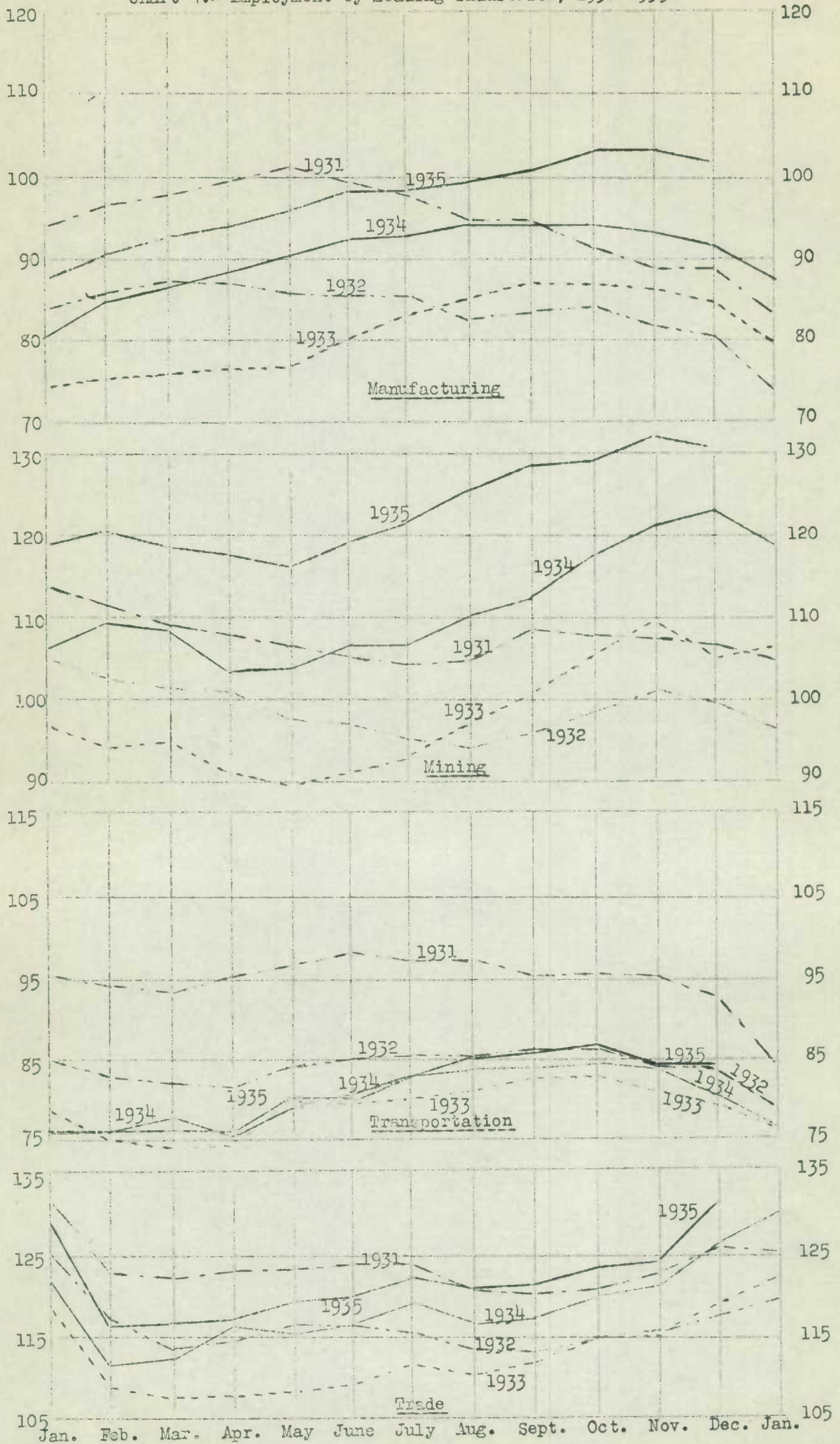
Communications.-- A further decrease in personnel was noted on telegraphs and telephones, from which 104 persons were released by the companies and branches reporting. They had 21,428 employees on the date under review. The index was slightly higher than in the early winter of 1934, when a larger reduction had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.-- Transportation was quieter, according to returns from 418 employers of 100,254 persons, compared with 100,963 in the preceding month. Steam railway and local transportation reported contractions in employment, but shipping showed moderate improvement. General curtailment on a much larger scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1934, when the index of employment was nearly four points lower. The decline at the latest date was considerably below the average indicated at the beginning of December in the years, 1921-1934.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Seasonal reductions that were only twice exceeded in the last fourteen years were registered in construction, losses being recorded in the building, railway and highway divisions. The forces of the 1,083 contractors furnishing data aggregated 112,597 employees, as compared with 140,921 on Nov. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at Dec. 1, 1934, when the contraction had been less extensive.

Services.-- A further decrease was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 456 establishments with 25,092 persons on their payrolls, or 221 fewer than at the beginning of November. A slight gain had been shown on Dec. 1, 1934, but the index was then rather below its level at the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December; the gains indicated were considerably larger than the average increase at that date in the years since 1920, being, in fact, only once exceeded in these fifteen years, viz., by those reported at Dec. 1, 1927. The index was higher than at the same date a year ago, or, indeed, than in any other month since Jan. 1, 1931. The 1,177 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 103,742 persons in their employ, or 5,214 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice at Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

There was a further improvement in employment on Oct. 21 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.6 on Oct. 21, 1935, as compared with the revised percentages of 15.0 at Sept. 23, 1935, and 16.3 at Oct. 22, 1934.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reports for October tabulated by the United States Department of Labor show a continuation of the substantial gains in employment which were reported in September, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries contributing to the improvement. Estimates computed from reports furnished by firms employing more than one-half of the total factory wage-earners in the country indicated additional jobs for nearly 150,000 workers in manufacturing between September and October. Retail trade establishments showed a seasonal expansion; employment in anthracite mines also increased sharply, and smaller gains occurred in metalliferous mining, power and light, electric railroad operation, wholesale trade, hotels and brokerage and insurance companies. The preliminary index in manufacturing for October, 1935, was 85.3, (the highest since October, 1930), as compared with 78.4 in October, 1934; the base, or 100 p.c., used in calculating these indexes is the average for the years 1923-25.

New York.- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment decreased one p.c. between the middle of October and the middle of November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 77.0 in November; this was 8.6 p.c. higher than in November, 1934. There were seasonal reductions in clothing factories, shoe factories, fruit and vegetable canneries and in some beverage plants. On the other hand, November was the fourth consecutive month in which some of the metal industries increased their forces.

Massachusetts.- Reports received by the Massachusetts Department of Labour and Industries from 1,548 representative manufacturing establishments showed a decrease of 531 persons or 0.2 p.c. in their staffs in November as compared with October. They employed 252,923 workers. The largest losses occurred in boot and shoe factories, while cotton and woollen mills and some other groups showed improvement.

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	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
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8
Sept. 1	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1935.

100.0 7.8 29.1 41.6 13.0 8.5

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
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	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	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0 ^{1/}	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1935.

14.0 1.3 12.5 1.4 3.3 1.6 4.1 3.3

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

1/ Revised index.

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

	<u>Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	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	112.3
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
Dec. 1	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1935.

100.0 51.8 5.2 6.1 2.2 10.2 11.4 2.6 10.5

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	Dec.1 1935	Nov.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	51.8	101.4	103.5	91.3	84.4	80.3	89.6	100.6
Animal products - edible	2.2	115.4	120.5	108.9	101.0	95.0	99.0	102.9
Fur and products	.2	101.5	100.4	89.0	88.7	81.0	82.5	101.2
Leather and products	2.1	103.8	106.3	94.3	86.8	86.7	84.6	81.5
Boots and shoes	1.4	102.6	107.2	92.3	87.7	90.8	87.8	81.8
Lumber and products	3.7	69.8	76.2	64.5	59.0	50.6	62.3	74.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	57.2	66.5	52.5	46.0	36.2	45.9	58.5
Furniture	.7	85.4	86.6	78.1	79.1	73.9	97.6	110.0
Other lumber products	1.1	96.2	97.8	90.7	76.5	76.2	84.9	96.9
Musical instruments	.2	51.8	51.8	52.3	44.4	43.9	74.4	81.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	114.7	126.5	103.7	103.1	102.9	107.7	111.6
Pulp and paper products	6.1	98.7	98.6	94.7	88.1	86.1	94.2	102.7
Pulp and paper	2.7	87.4	88.6	83.4	74.1	70.2	81.1	92.7
Paper products	.9	118.1	117.8	109.4	103.7	99.3	100.2	104.9
Printing and publishing	2.5	106.9	105.1	104.5	101.4	102.9	109.9	115.2
Rubber products	1.3	98.3	96.3	92.3	89.2	86.1	95.3	108.5
Textile products	10.2	117.0	118.9	107.1	103.5	96.3	94.3	98.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	136.9	134.8	121.2	116.6	105.4	99.4	100.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	97.8	93.3	86.3	82.3	76.9	79.6	84.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	142.4	145.8	123.9	130.7	112.9	103.2	93.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	538.7	534.8	476.7	427.3	367.2	324.4	303.6
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	127.6	127.2	117.6	120.2	115.1	108.5	111.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	99.4	105.8	94.2	88.8	85.0	87.0	94.7
Other textile products	1.0	94.5	97.7	87.7	81.9	73.5	78.1	85.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	143.8	122.3	128.3	118.7	121.7	119.4	123.9
Tobacco	1.2	144.1	106.2	122.7	119.9	125.4	113.8	113.4
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.0	144.6	137.1	115.9	115.6	127.3	139.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	140.0	145.5	127.2	128.0	105.2	102.9	137.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	135.5	134.8	122.4	114.8	106.9	114.1	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	75.8	80.1	68.9	57.7	53.9	88.8	111.4
Electric light and power	1.5	116.2	117.6	113.1	104.9	110.6	126.6	131.9
Electrical apparatus	1.4	124.5	131.2	111.3	96.3	101.5	132.4	149.7
Iron and steel products	11.6	86.8	88.7	71.4	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	115.7	116.7	92.3	74.3	63.7	73.3	97.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	93.6	95.8	83.3	68.3	67.7	89.6	109.8
Agricultural implements	.5	52.5	55.9	39.1	30.6	24.2	27.3	33.4
Land vehicles	5.1	83.7	85.4	67.8	63.3	62.1	76.5	94.3
Automobiles and parts	1.7	120.0	131.5	69.8	61.3	50.9	62.8	90.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	59.5	62.9	52.2	43.2	54.5	64.5	109.1
Heating appliances	.5	105.3	113.1	92.8	84.7	72.0	86.9	114.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.5	89.5	86.8	61.5	51.3	46.2	85.2	131.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	94.8	97.4	77.1	64.7	62.8	74.1	96.5
Other iron and steel products	1.8	87.2	88.5	77.4	68.8	65.3	83.2	92.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	125.8	126.8	110.4	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	137.5	139.8	132.2	125.9	118.2	120.8	133.9
Miscellaneous	.6	125.0	124.6	119.2	103.6	98.4	98.2	107.6
LOGGING	5.2	183.5	158.4	198.6	166.5	56.2	73.1	106.5
MINING	6.1	131.1	132.5	122.9	105.5	99.9	107.5	117.8
Coal	2.6	93.7	92.9	95.5	88.2	93.4	99.3	109.4
Metallic ores	2.8	230.3	234.4	206.1	159.7	134.0	134.9	138.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	104.8	110.6	87.2	80.1	65.3	92.1	114.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	81.0	81.4	79.8	81.0	89.3	100.5	115.3
Telegraphs	.5	91.7	94.8	88.6	84.5	84.6	100.8	116.0
Telephones	1.7	78.1	77.8	77.5	80.1	90.5	100.4	115.2
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	84.0	84.5	80.1	79.8	83.9	93.5	102.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	115.2	117.4	110.2	111.0	116.6	117.0	122.0
Steam railways	5.9	73.1	74.2	71.0	69.9	72.9	86.7	97.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	93.7	89.8	84.2	87.3	94.2	96.9	102.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.4	95.9	119.9	100.3	94.6	67.6	128.8	127.3
Building	2.8	67.3	70.4	55.2	42.5	37.4	86.8	123.3
Highway	6.4	171.0	226.3	198.9	194.6	115.4	244.2	197.9
Railway	2.2	55.3	71.5	54.7	55.4	56.3	68.7	91.5
SERVICES	2.6	116.3	117.1	115.2	108.8	103.7	116.1	123.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	112.0	113.3	113.9	106.2	94.8	112.0	123.6
Professional	.3	122.4	123.0	121.5	121.5	125.3	123.6	122.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	122.0	122.2	115.6	109.9	111.8	119.5	124.9
TRADE	10.5	131.1	124.6	126.0	119.1	117.8	125.6	134.8
Retail	7.8	140.0	130.2	135.6	126.5	124.8	133.7	143.4
Wholesale	2.7	110.5	111.6	103.7	102.1	101.3	107.5	115.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.6	107.7	98.9	91.8	83.2	99.1	108.5

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	Dec.1 1935	Nov.1 1935	Dec.1 1934	Dec.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930
<u>Maritime</u> -	Manufacturing	33.9	99.4	100.2	95.9	83.6	76.4	81.8	92.5
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.3	61.1	64.1	72.5	56.0	35.2	47.6	57.8
	Pulp and paper	5.1	150.1	143.0	141.7	145.0	130.4	129.8	138.0
	Textile products	4.2	88.8	87.6	87.5	81.7	73.2	75.9	75.4
	Iron and steel	11.7	109.9	110.8	96.0	78.8	73.3	80.4	96.4
	Other manufactures	9.6	96.7	100.3	96.8	83.2	84.1	88.1	100.0
	Logging	6.6	241.0	191.9	316.9	358.3	80.3	207.7	144.9
	Mining	20.7	106.7	106.0	104.0	88.3	94.4	103.4	110.6
	Communications	2.4	88.1	88.2	86.2	81.7	86.6	115.1	146.7
	Transportation	9.7	64.1	61.3	74.0	59.8	63.7	73.0	83.9
	Construction	17.4	147.1	190.9	133.4	100.2	97.7	244.1	163.7
	Services	1.5	148.2	154.3	150.4	134.3	139.3	163.4	158.3
	Trade	7.8	128.9	123.5	116.4	116.4	111.0	118.0	130.0
<u>Maritimes</u> -	All Industries	100.0	107.5	111.1	106.9	93.4	83.8	112.7	109.5
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	57.8	102.0	103.2	92.9	85.6	83.5	92.2	103.0
	Lumber products	2.6	69.5	84.6	66.9	63.5	59.0	71.7	82.2
	Pulp and paper	7.5	92.7	95.1	87.9	79.5	80.0	84.2	94.9
	Textile products	17.1	124.6	126.1	110.9	104.4	95.8	95.5	99.8
	Iron and steel	8.9	77.2	76.8	69.0	61.4	59.4	78.7	97.2
	Other manufactures	21.7	110.8	109.5	101.4	93.6	95.5	105.0	116.5
	Logging	8.2	281.5	254.5	369.7	266.0	106.8	106.0	149.2
	Mining	2.5	163.6	166.0	129.1	119.4	92.1	109.1	128.5
	Communications	1.7	72.8	70.2	72.3	76.9	84.0	96.1	110.2
	Transportation	10.4	89.0	87.1	79.8	87.0	91.4	98.9	102.5
	Construction	9.4	70.6	85.1	52.8	71.2	46.0	80.3	97.2
	Services	2.1	99.1	101.0	98.3	97.3	94.5	105.0	110.1
	Trade	7.9	137.5	130.5	133.1	133.7	132.1	136.6	145.1
<u>Quebec</u> -	All Industries	100.0	103.8	105.0	96.4	92.4	82.9	94.7	106.7
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	61.0	102.8	105.3	90.7	84.6	80.3	89.5	100.0
	Lumber products	3.5	65.9	71.2	59.8	56.5	55.5	69.4	80.8
	Pulp and paper	6.4	98.1	97.4	95.7	89.9	88.2	97.3	103.2
	Textile products	10.9	112.4	114.5	105.5	104.8	98.6	93.8	99.8
	Iron and steel	15.8	91.6	95.2	69.8	60.7	56.4	70.6	91.1
	Other manufactures	24.4	118.7	121.0	107.8	100.7	85.8	106.3	112.0
	Logging	3.8	172.6	134.9	142.0	130.6	28.7	52.6	106.6
	Mining	4.7	197.0	203.4	175.4	138.9	119.8	129.4	131.9
	Communications	2.0	76.0	77.7	74.7	75.8	86.1	96.2	107.3
	Transportation	7.0	80.0	80.1	75.2	74.1	78.2	90.7	102.9
	Construction	8.4	96.1	123.0	145.6	122.3	81.3	145.6	137.1
	Services	2.8	143.6	142.2	143.9	132.0	122.9	134.4	146.0
	Trade	10.3	138.1	132.9	133.3	124.3	122.8	134.3	139.0
<u>Ontario</u> -	All Industries	100.0	107.0	110.0	101.7	93.3	84.1	99.3	108.2
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	28.9	98.2	98.9	92.1	86.3	83.9	95.9	107.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.7	77.0	80.2	73.8	74.4	64.0	64.3	85.6
	Pulp and paper	2.8	94.0	90.7	87.2	85.9	88.7	101.5	109.1
	Textile products	1.9	113.9	122.9	108.6	105.9	103.9	109.6	101.2
	Iron and steel	9.7	77.4	76.4	73.3	69.3	71.0	87.1	99.4
	Other manufactures	12.8	127.1	129.2	118.4	107.0	99.9	110.5	121.9
	Logging	1.0	87.1	72.4	118.2	49.2	23.7	4.8	35.0
	Mining	8.1	119.2	120.7	122.6	119.0	118.9	116.5	137.1
	Communications	2.8	93.0	94.7	92.9	94.0	104.6	104.7	124.8
	Transportation	19.0	89.5	94.3	87.5	84.4	88.9	99.5	108.1
	Construction	18.5	102.1	140.4	79.6	76.7	61.3	129.2	143.3
	Services	3.0	96.3	97.3	92.2	90.6	88.4	100.2	109.4
	Trade	18.7	117.8	108.4	111.1	105.1	105.5	110.3	123.8
<u>Prairies</u> -	All Industries	100.0	101.3	108.1	94.3	89.3	86.7	106.0	118.6
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	37.6	93.2	99.2	83.7	75.9	64.4	77.2	93.2
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	12.1	77.6	80.6	65.9	57.4	37.2	46.9	62.3
	Pulp and paper	5.6	107.8	104.3	101.6	90.7	77.1	101.6	114.5
	Textile products	1.2	115.3	112.1	87.5	89.5	89.1	103.2	106.8
	Iron and steel	3.3	73.0	73.7	62.8	58.8	60.3	71.7	111.5
	Other manufactures	15.4	110.2	125.4	103.3	96.0	90.1	103.1	114.8
	Logging	7.4	86.5	85.5	59.1	63.9	32.6	33.8	58.8
	Mining	8.7	90.5	88.8	90.3	73.9	69.6	78.0	88.8
	Communications	3.3	98.2	99.6	95.1	93.0	96.1	111.5	122.9
	Transportation	12.3	88.9	91.3	85.7	87.4	88.6	93.2	107.3
	Construction	16.8	127.9	128.7	135.7	119.8	89.7	153.0	125.3
	Services	3.3	97.6	100.1	94.6	89.5	84.9	98.8	109.6
	Trade	10.6	125.3	122.2	117.2	106.0	106.2	114.3	126.8
<u>B.C.</u> -	All Industries	100.0	99.3	101.8	92.9	85.4	73.8	90.5	100.0

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	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	65.1	94.9	94.1	87.8	81.7	81.2	91.8	104.4
Plant products - edible	4.7	115.3	117.2	108.5	109.5	112.0	112.5	120.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	104.6	104.3	101.8	100.6	103.3	105.4	115.0
Textiles	14.4	98.5	102.4	90.7	83.5	79.7	82.1	89.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.7	136.2	114.8	122.5	113.2	122.3	113.6	118.3
Iron and steel	13.5	73.9	73.2	65.7	59.6	56.6	76.2	93.8
Other manufactures	21.0	94.9	95.0	89.9	82.9	83.3	98.9	112.4
Communications	2.7	62.8	62.0	64.2	68.4	76.9	85.5	95.2
Transportation	10.9	99.5	97.1	96.0	97.7	106.7	117.8	110.4
Construction	4.5	39.4	50.4	43.7	56.1	55.7	87.4	101.2
Trade	13.4	132.0	124.6	124.7	126.6	127.4	130.7	146.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.9	91.7	86.7	84.5	85.1	96.7	108.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	57.5	94.5	97.0	89.6	85.8	93.3	108.2	116.7
Leather products	18.9	99.8	102.6	88.5	76.7	91.6	109.0	101.4
Other manufactures	38.6	92.1	94.4	90.1	90.0	94.1	107.9	123.8
Transportation	15.0	108.1	102.8	96.6	140.2	109.0	111.4	105.8
Construction	11.5	135.5	143.2	96.4	86.9	86.0	103.8	234.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.0	100.5	92.4	92.9	95.9	108.7	128.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	62.5	97.9	100.0	92.5	87.0	85.2	96.3	105.0
Plant products - edible	5.5	110.3	111.9	110.9	102.3	105.0	114.8	117.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	117.8	118.2	112.2	106.4	105.7	114.6	116.7
Textiles	11.4	88.6	93.1	88.8	89.0	85.1	87.8	93.0
Iron and steel	9.4	77.4	79.7	66.9	57.4	57.5	70.4	90.2
Other manufactures	26.9	103.8	105.2	96.9	91.0	88.1	102.5	108.0
Communications	2.8	64.6	65.8	67.2	70.5	78.9	86.8	95.6
Transportation	5.9	91.5	89.7	88.8	88.8	96.4	120.2	134.7
Construction	2.7	57.4	67.3	62.9	61.8	62.6	108.4	138.3
Trade	21.6	129.1	125.1	127.6	120.6	118.8	131.5	134.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	100.8	101.7	97.1	92.0	91.2	104.8	113.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	45.2	88.7	92.3 ^{2/}	84.4	81.9	84.3	93.3	103.5
Lumber products	4.0	45.2	48.1	39.0	41.7	44.8	54.1	60.0
Pulp and paper	15.5	85.8	91.8 ^{2/}	88.6	85.0	84.0	92.9	103.9
Other manufactures	25.7	106.7	108.8	97.9	94.4	99.1	108.9	121.5
Construction	16.9	162.2	154.4	136.3	133.3	87.0	180.0	170.5
Trade	17.2	127.6	120.5	114.9	111.6	110.6	124.9	128.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.6	104.6 ^{2/}	96.0	95.4	92.6	112.7	116.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	81.2	99.2	100.7	84.0	76.8	72.8	83.9	95.2
Textiles	18.1	91.7	88.8	81.6	87.7	79.8	86.9	92.9
Electrical apparatus	10.3	107.6	119.7	92.6	78.0	93.4	109.7	109.5
Iron and steel	29.2	93.3	94.7	71.9	60.2	50.9	63.9	78.6
Other manufactures	23.6	110.9	112.1	100.6	91.0	90.0	99.8	115.3
Construction	2.8	56.1	59.3	38.4	60.5	57.4	196.9	203.0
Trade	8.5	129.3	126.4	125.1	101.2	106.0	115.8	130.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	100.4	101.4	86.1	80.0	76.6	94.0	104.6
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	83.2	126.2	121.9	75.5	80.0	61.0	68.1	109.9
Iron and steel	65.2	125.5	122.4	64.5	68.8	51.0	58.3	108.2
Other manufactures	18.0	129.0	120.1	115.8	115.6	101.9	108.8	116.8
Construction	2.5	45.5	53.3	41.9	17.3	20.3	40.5	115.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	118.7	115.4	77.9	78.2	63.7	72.3	113.6
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	47.5	95.9	96.0	89.9	85.6	81.5	95.5	107.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	132.6	132.0	128.2	116.7	98.7	110.6	108.2
Printing and publishing	5.4	101.2	95.3	95.3	94.6	99.9	104.5	115.6
Textiles	5.2	119.9	131.7	113.0	111.5	106.0	113.3	105.6
Iron and steel	17.5	76.2	75.3	69.9	67.2	64.0	82.7	103.3
Other manufactures	13.5	108.3	108.9	102.7	96.0	91.8	99.8	106.8
Transportation	9.1	72.0	76.6	72.9	70.4	74.4	86.4	92.2
Construction	4.5	65.2	65.6	31.4	25.9	25.2	54.3	68.9
Trade	30.6	104.6	93.1	98.9	94.3	93.2	97.6	109.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	94.1	91.4	87.1	83.3	82.2	93.2	104.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.6	101.1	102.0	84.5	79.8	76.2	88.0	97.7
Lumber products	9.2	76.5	76.6	52.9	48.0	37.1	51.6	58.7
Other manufactures	29.4	112.4	113.6	99.1	94.4	94.6	105.6	118.0
Communications	7.2	97.5	98.8	93.5	92.0	96.3	105.6	122.3
Transportation	18.0	98.3	97.4	94.7	94.0	99.6	98.8	105.6
Construction	6.9	59.0	70.8	39.4	45.7	59.2	99.9	96.1
Services	6.1	99.6	102.2	96.8	90.3	84.0	97.5	104.5
Trade	23.1	129.5	124.6	120.8	109.3	106.3	116.4	130.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	100.3	101.3	89.0	84.9	85.8	98.3	107.4

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. 2/ Revised indexes.

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