

71-001
72-002
C.1

STATISTICS STATISTIQUES
CANADA CANADA
MAY 27 1985
LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
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.

— ♦ ♦ ♦ —

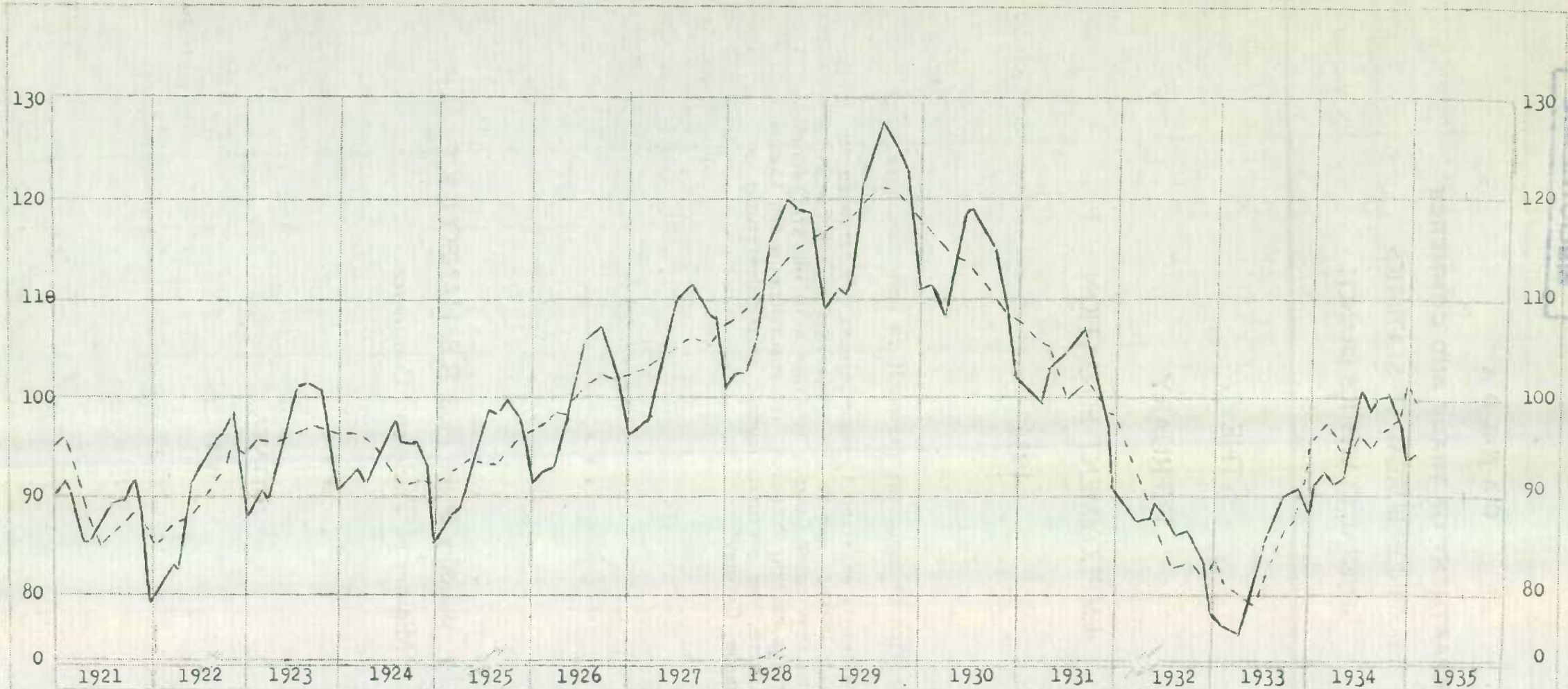
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.-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 broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

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

Issued Feb. 27, 1935.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION...

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

Employment on Feb. 1, 1935, showed some recovery from the seasonal contractions indicated at the beginning of January, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,992 firms whose payrolls aggregated 885,556 persons, compared with 883,525 in the preceding month. This increase of rather more than 2,000 workers since Jan. 1, was smaller than the average gain indicated on Feb. 1 in preceding years of the record, which commences with 1921, so that the index, after correction for seasonal influences, showed a decline of slightly over one point. It is significant, however, that the seasonal recession on Jan. 1 had been decidedly smaller than usual for that date, and a revival of less-than-normal-proportions on Feb. 1 might therefore be regarded as not out of the ordinary. The seasonally adjusted index, at 99.9 at the latest date, was higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1931, with the exception of Jan. 1, 1935, when it stood at 101.2. The crude index, (based on the 1926 average as 100), rose from 94.4 on Jan. 1 to 94.6 at the beginning of February, as compared with 91.4 at the same date in 1934. On Feb. 1 in the other years for which data are available, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1933, 77.0; 1932, 89.7; 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that the most pronounced recovery on the date under review was that of a seasonal character in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 13,749 workers, or 3.1 p.c. as compared with Jan. 1, 1935; this improvement, like the year-end loss which preceded it, was below the average indicated on the same date in the fourteen preceding years for which data are available. Within the group of factory employment, the iron and steel, textile, leather and non-ferrous metal divisions showed the largest gains. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, coal and metallic ore mining, steam railway transportation and railway construction and maintenance also recorded heightened activity; the increased employment in railway construction and maintenance was chiefly caused by snow-clearing operations following severe storms. Declines were indicated, on the whole, in the remaining groups; local transportation, services, communications, building and highway construction reported moderate reductions in personnel, while there were very large, seasonal losses in retail trade, succeeding the intense activity of the holiday season. The contraction in retail establishments on Feb. 1, like the gains which had been made in the preceding month, substantially exceeded the average for the years since 1920.

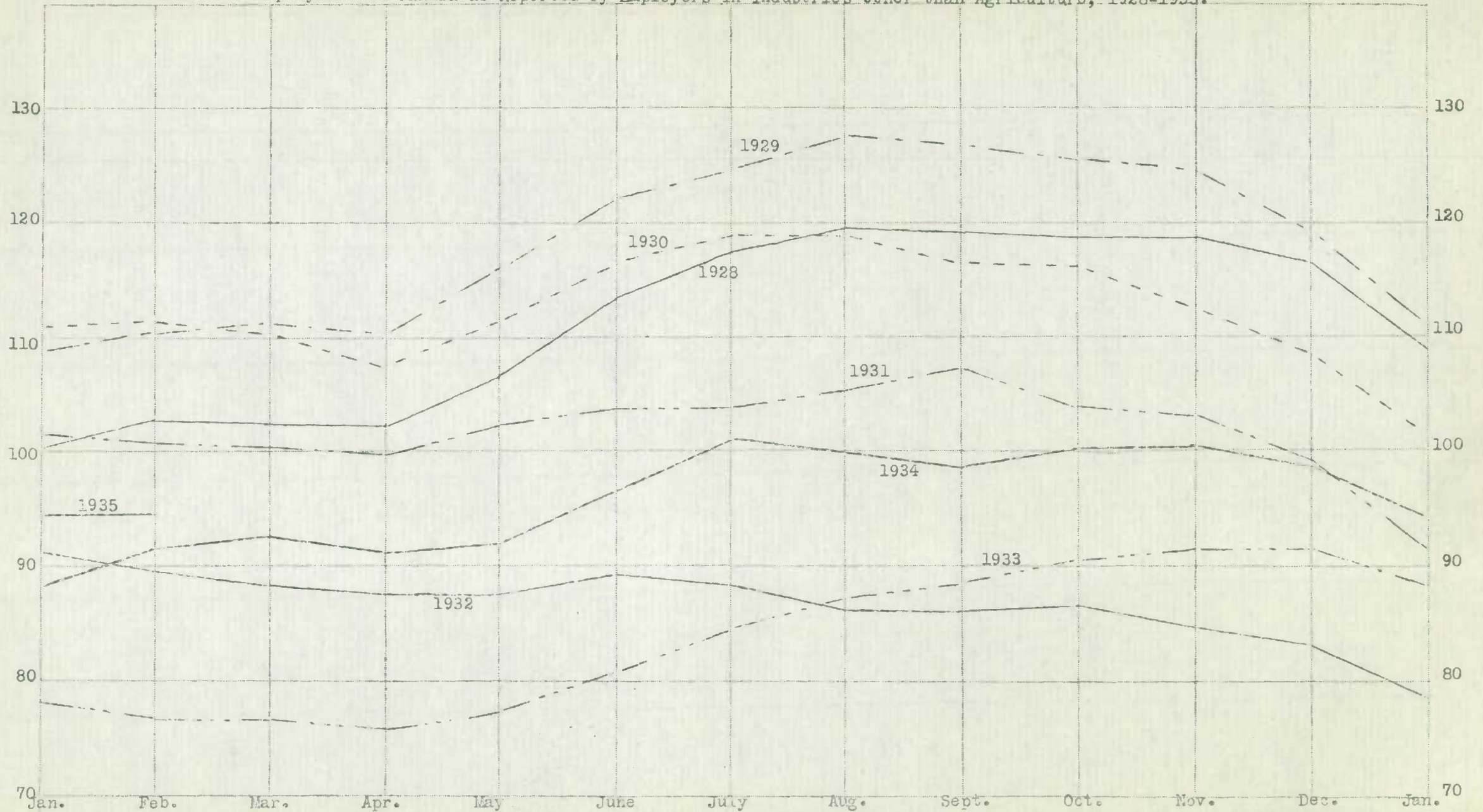
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Improvement was recorded in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The advance in Ontario was considerable. Employment was more active than at the beginning of February of last year in each of the economic areas, except the Maritimes, where the index was slightly lower.

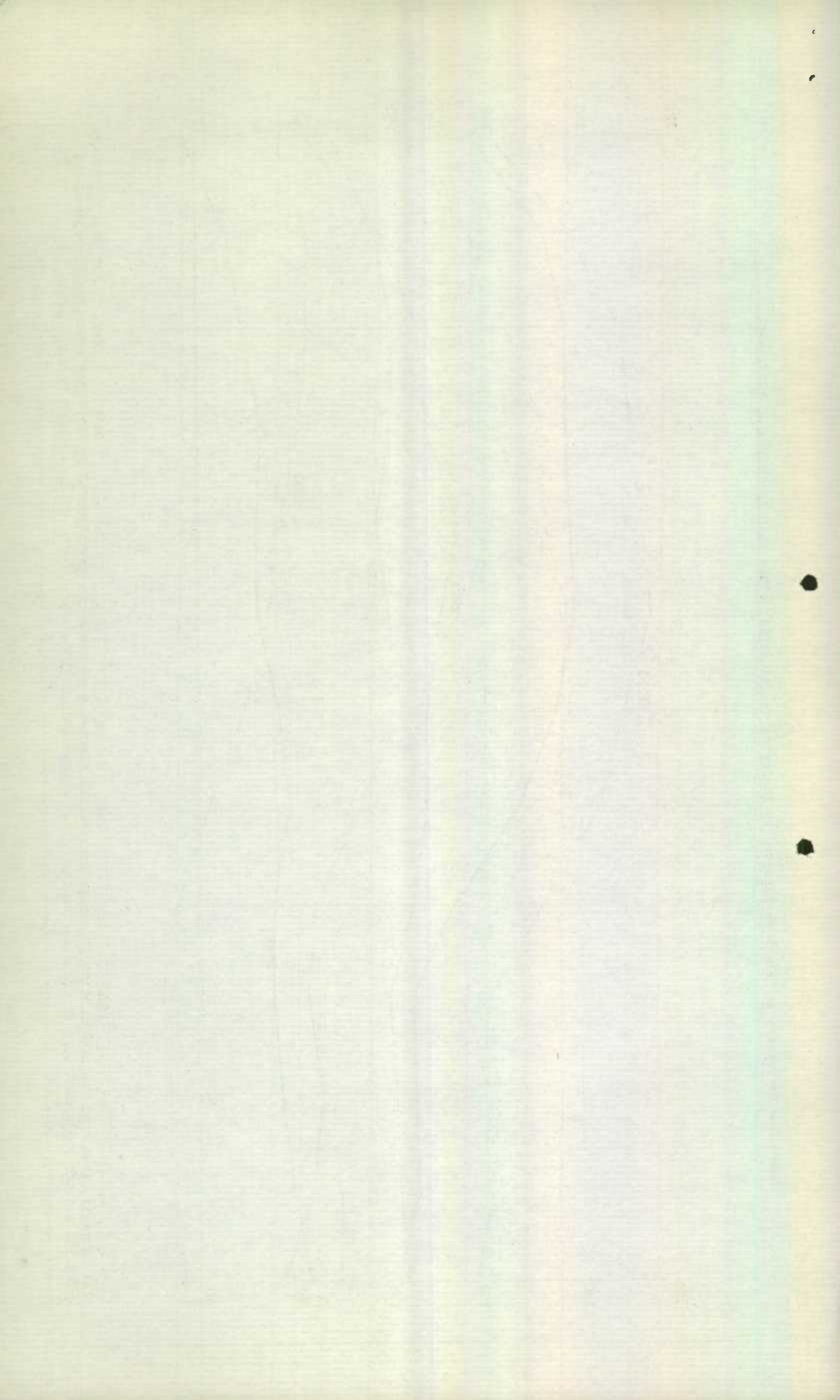
Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has very frequently been downward at the beginning of February in the fourteen preceding years of which employment data are available. On Feb. 1 of the present year, however, activity showed a moderate increase, 758 persons having been added to the reported payrolls; statistics were received from 628 firms, employing 71,236 workers, compared with 70,478 at the beginning of January. Manufacturing, logging, communications and retail trade reported curtailment, but substantial improvement took place in transportation and construction and maintenance, while coal-mining was also rather brisker. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, textile and electric current plants showed reduced activity, but iron and steel works reported largely increased staffs and there were smaller gains in leather and some other factories. The additions to payrolls in construction occurred in railway and highway work and were chiefly due to snow-clearing operations occasioned by severe storms. A greater increase had been recorded on Feb. 1 in 1934, when the level of employment was slightly higher; the index at the beginning of February, 1935, stood at 100.1, as compared with 101.3 on the same date of last year.

Quebec.- Contrary to the favourable movement recorded in Quebec on Feb. 1, 1934, there was a decrease on the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,142 co-operating employers aggregated 245,493, as against 250,469 on Jan. 1, 1935. There were

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.



large gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, lumber, textile and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. Logging also showed improvement. On the other hand, important curtailment in services, transportation, trade and construction reduced general employment in the province. The index on Feb. 1, 1934, stood at 89.5, as compared with that of 88.5 indicated at the same date of last year; a considerable advance had then been reported, which was due in part to extra staffs put on to clear the roads and railway tracks following heavy snow-falls; however, manufacturing had then also shown increases on a larger scale, while the seasonal declines in trade had involved the release of fewer workers than at the latest date.

Ontario.- Substantial improvement was shown in Ontario, where decided recovery was made in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal, lumber and leather factories; logging, mining and construction also recorded considerably greater employment. Trade, on the other hand, showed pronounced seasonal reductions, following the intense activity of the holiday season. Part of the gain in construction represented the absorption of additional men in the unemployment relief camps, but in general the numbers added to such staffs were decidedly smaller than at the first of February of last year. Data were received from 3,970 firms employing 382,083 persons on the date under review, as compared with 373,734 at the beginning of January. This increase of 8,349 workers, though smaller than that noted on Feb. 1, 1934, exceeded the average increase at midwinter in the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available. The index, at 100.2 at the latest date, compared favourably with that of 95.3 at the beginning of February last winter.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined on Feb. 1 in the fourteen years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable on the date under review, when the 1,329 co-operating employers reduced their staffs by 2,754 persons, to 112,234 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing, particularly of animal food products, communications, construction and trade showed lowered activity, but mining and logging reported improvement. The general loss was rather larger than the average decline indicated on Feb. 1, in the years, 1921-1934. The index, at 89.2 on the date under review, was 4.5 points higher than at the beginning of February of last year.

British Columbia.- There was a moderate increase in employment on Feb. 1; this took place mainly in construction, but manufacturing (notably in pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works), coal-mining and shipping also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, logging, trade and services were slacker. Though not particularly large, the additions to staffs exceeded the average increase reported in the last fourteen years. The working forces of the 923 reporting firms aggregated 74,510, a gain of 654 persons as compared with their payrolls in the preceding month. Greater improvement had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1934, but the index, at 84.1, was then several points lower than at the beginning of February in the present year, when it was 89.6.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, the tendency was favourable, the gains in the Border Cities being especially pronounced.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery, on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile and iron and steel groups, while tobacco and beverage factories were slacker. Transportation, trade and construction and maintenance also reported curtailment, to a considerable extent of a seasonal character. Data were received from 1,251 firms employing 121,642 workers, or 4,820 fewer than on Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced on Feb. 1 in the years since 1923 when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date, standing at 81.6, was fractionally higher than at the beginning of February in 1934.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 161 employers in Quebec City showed that they had enlarged their staffs from 11,640 in the preceding month to 11,761 persons on Feb. 1, the index rising from 88.9 on the former to 90.0 on the date under review. Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in leather-using plants, and transportation was also busier. Trade and services, on the other hand, were seasonally dull. The index was fractionally higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when a rather larger gain had been noted.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and transportation and construction also reported curtailment; on the other hand, manufacturing showed pronounced improvement, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 3,519 in the number employed by the 1,326 co-operating firms, who had 112,589 employees. This decline was decidedly larger than that indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, but the index of employment then was lower by over three points than on the date under review, when it stood at 95.0.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

Second block of faint, illegible text, continuing from the top section.

Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing from the top section.

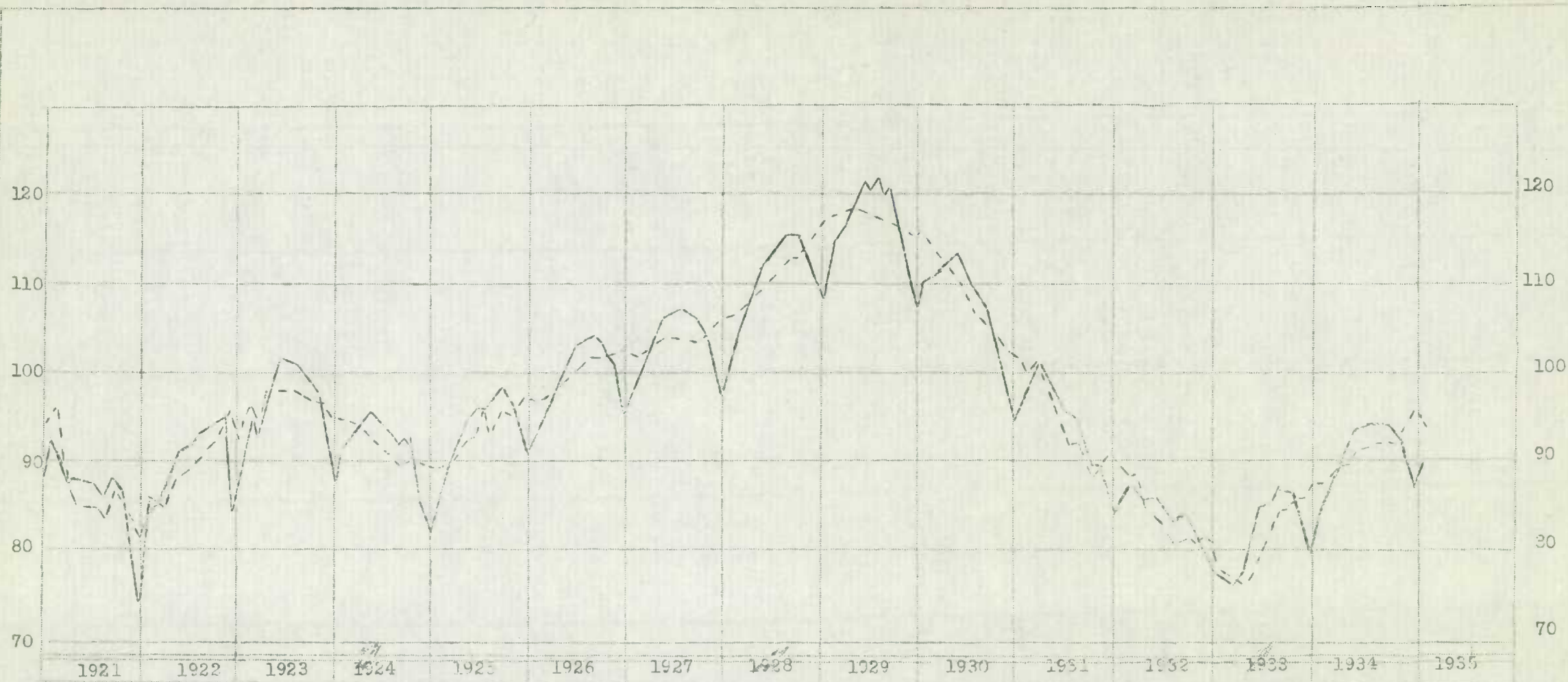
Fourth block of faint, illegible text, continuing from the top section.

Fifth block of faint, illegible text, continuing from the top section.

Large area of extremely faint, illegible text on the right side of the page, possibly bleed-through or very light printing.



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 broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Ottawa.-There were seasonal declines in retail trade and building, but manufacturing and road construction and maintenance were rather more active; the gains in the latter were largely due to snow-clearing operations. One hundred and sixty-nine employers in Ottawa had 12,615 workers, or 64 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the beginning of February, 1934, when a greater increase, on the whole, had been noted.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an important advance, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by iron and steel plants. There were, however, losses of a seasonal character in trade. Statistics were tabulated from 263 firms employing 27,029 persons, compared with 26,466 in the preceding month. The index, at 84.6, was nearly four points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago; more marked improvement had then occurred.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, while other industries in the Border Cities showed little general change. The 163 co-operating firms reported 14,752 workers, as against 11,973 on Jan. 1. The situation was decidedly better than at the same date in 1934, when the trend had also been upward, although the advance was on a smaller scale; the index then stood at 90.9, compared with 109.1 at the beginning of February in the present year.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a large contraction, mainly in retail trade, while manufacturing reported a slight falling-off, and there were also small losses in construction and communications. Returns were compiled from 439 firms with 35,213 employees, compared with 36,504 in the preceding month. Employment was rather brisker than on Feb. 1 of last year, when the curtailment indicated had been less extensive.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing on the whole reported moderately increased employment, particularly in the lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal groups, while iron and steel plants were slacker; transportation and trade also released employees. The 390 reporting firms employed 27,767 persons, as against 27,948 on Jan. 1. The index at 88.0, was some four points higher than at the same date in 1934, when a gain had been reported.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Considerable improvement was noted in factory employment on Feb. 1, 1935, when the 5,319 co-operating manufacturers reported 451,195 operatives, compared with 437,446 in the preceding month. This increase of 13,749 persons raised the index from 87.4 on Jan. 1 to 90.1 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, so the seasonally adjusted curve in Chart 3 has a slightly downward trend from Jan. 1, although, with that exception, it is higher than in any other month since July, 1931. Last month's review of employment pointed out that the experience of the manufacturing industries in the last fourteen years has shown on Feb. 1 a substantial measure of recovery from the regular year-end losses, approximating, on the average, 51 p.c. of the preceding decline. The January bulletin also remarked that the seasonal contractions on Jan. 1, 1935, (involving the release of 19,530 workers), were considerably below the average; while the revival on Feb. 1 was likewise less than the average, the number reinstated nevertheless constituted over 70 p.c. of those laid off in the preceding month. This compares favourably with the average proportion of re-employment during the years for which statistics are available, although it was decidedly smaller than the Feb. 1, 1934, percentage of recovery, which was nearly 95 p.c. of the contraction at the first of January in that year.

The Feb. 1, 1935, index of employment in manufacturing stood at 90.1, compared with 87.4 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in the last fourteen years it was as follows:- 1934, 84.2; 1933, 75.0; 1932, 85.9; 1931, 96.1; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 112.8; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 96.2; 1926, 93.0; 1925, 85.8; 1924, 91.9; 1923, 92.0; 1922, 79.0 and 1921, 91.8.

The most pronounced improvement on Feb. 1 over the preceding month occurred in iron and steel plants, in which more than 9,200 additional workers were reported by the firms furnishing data, this gain being larger than the average increase between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the years since 1920. There were also important gains in leather and textile factories, with smaller additions to staffs in the lumber, vegetable food, rubber, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, animal food, fur, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current and mineral product plants showed curtailment.

The record for past years shows on Mar. 1 a continuance of the upward movement indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of February.

Logging.- A moderate increase was recorded in logging, in which employment was brisker than in any other month since Feb. 1, 1930, except Dec. 1, 1934. The 317 co-operating firms employed a staff of 51,209 men on Feb. 1, 1935, as compared with 50,628 at the beginning of January. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were considerably more than offset by increases in the other economic areas.

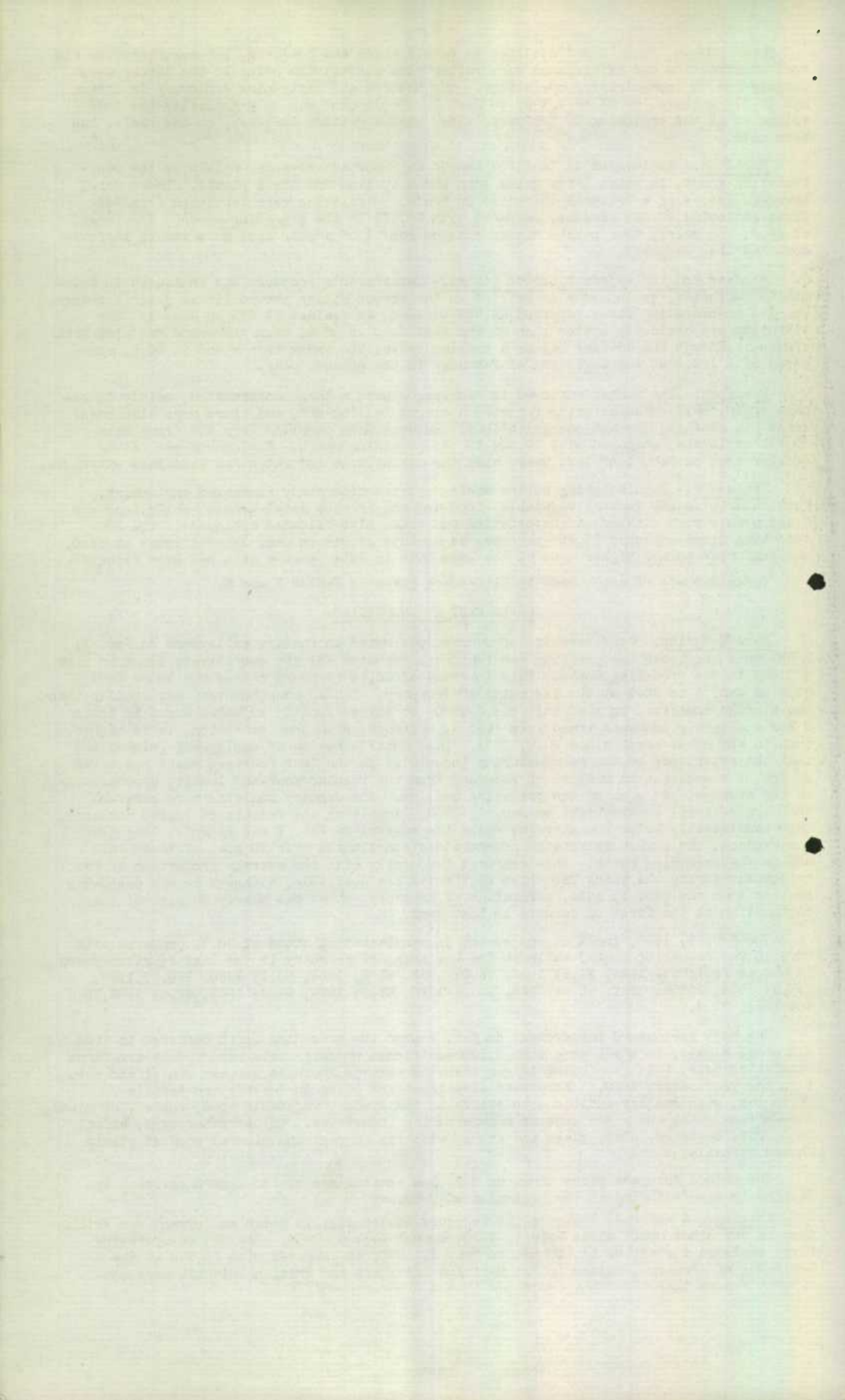
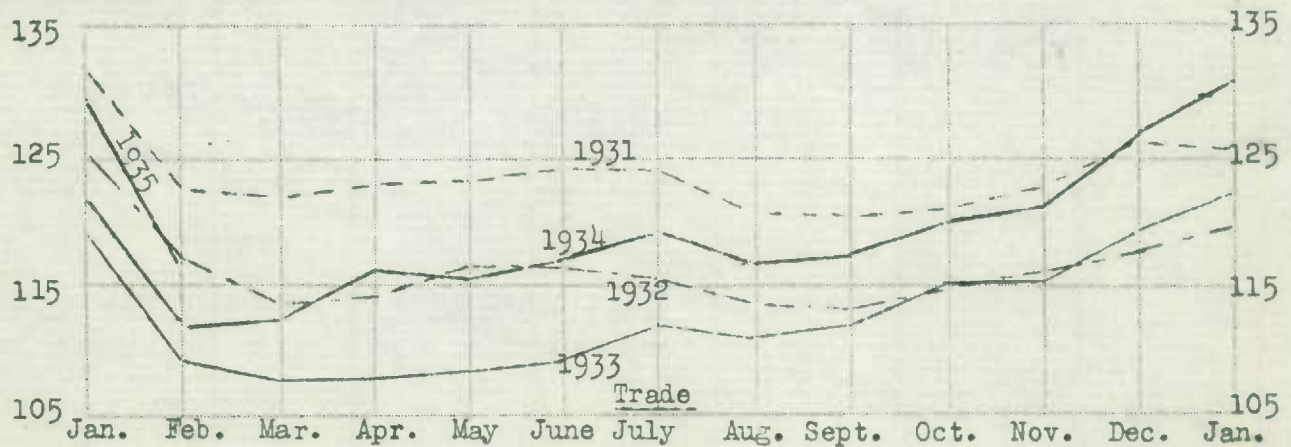
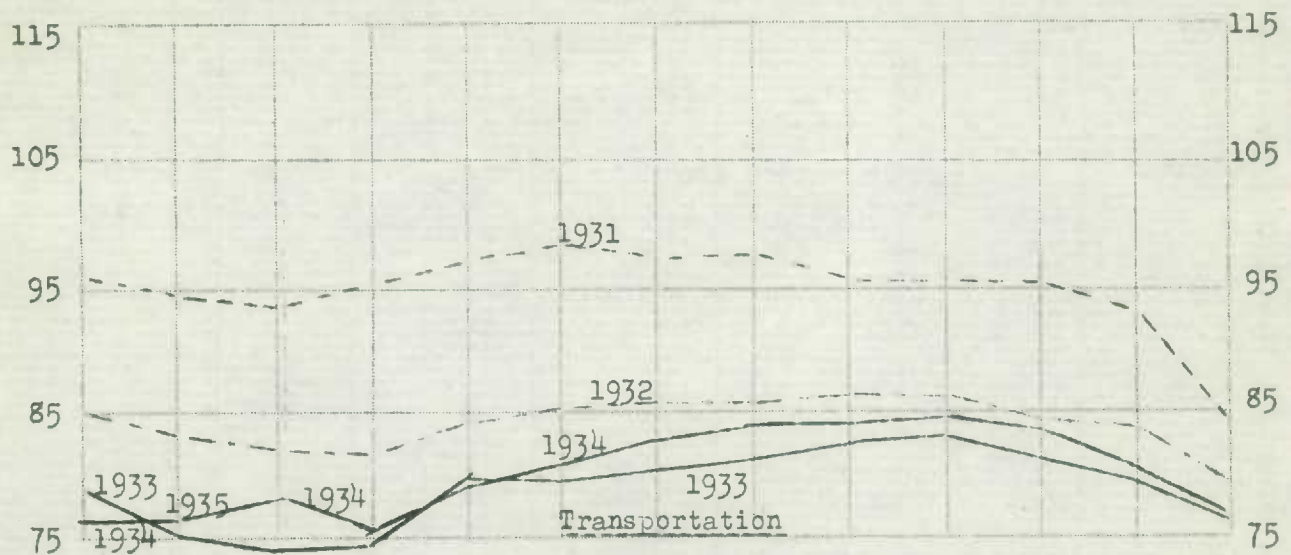
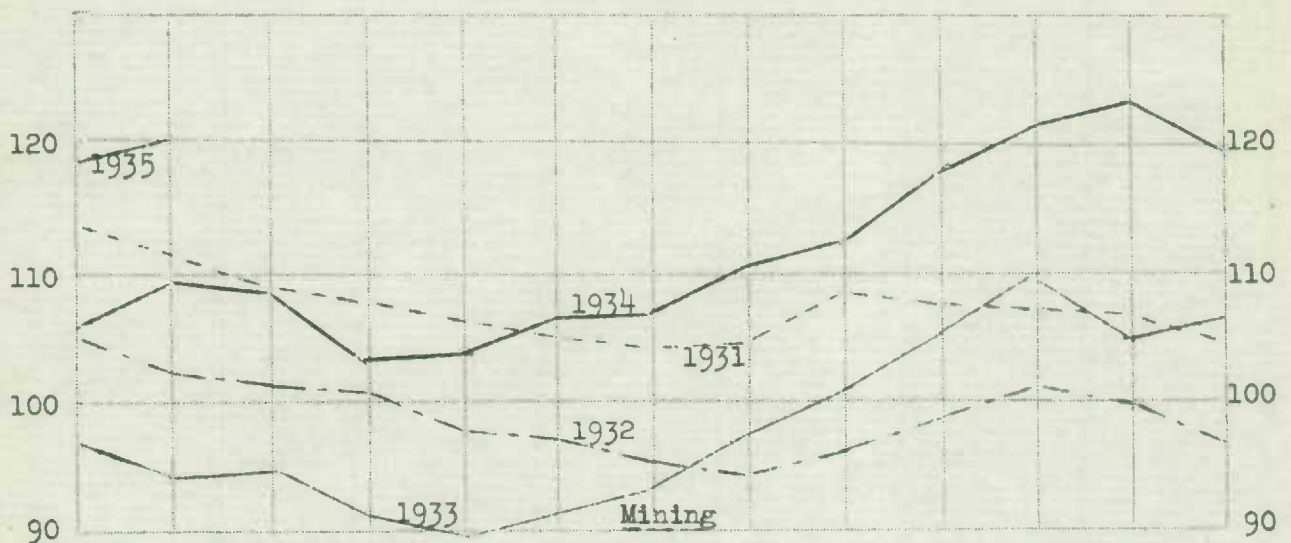
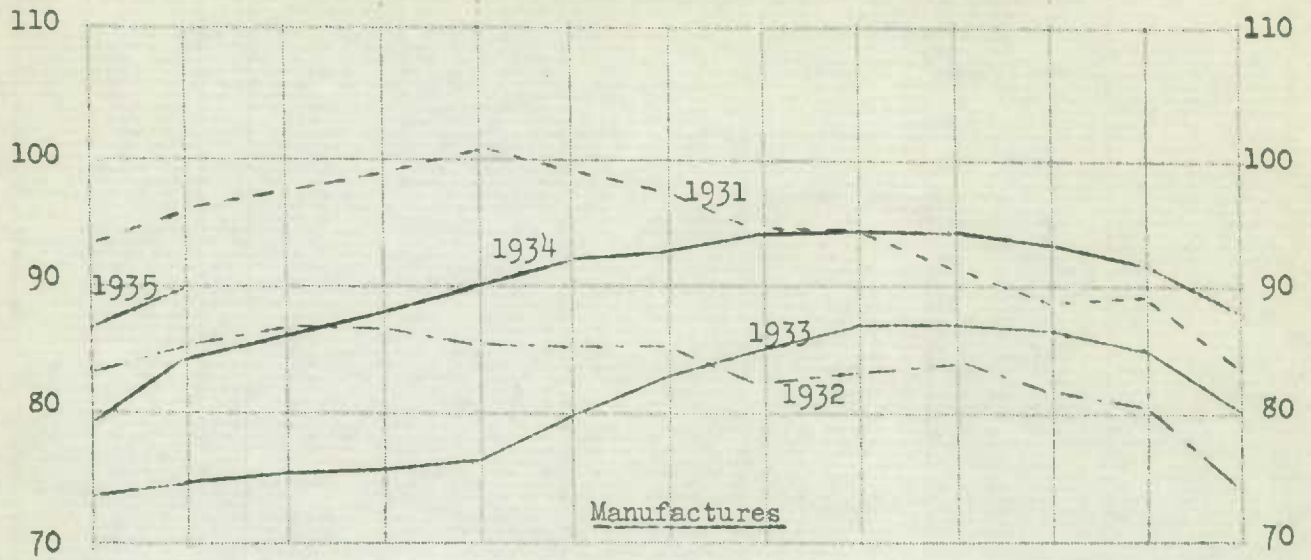
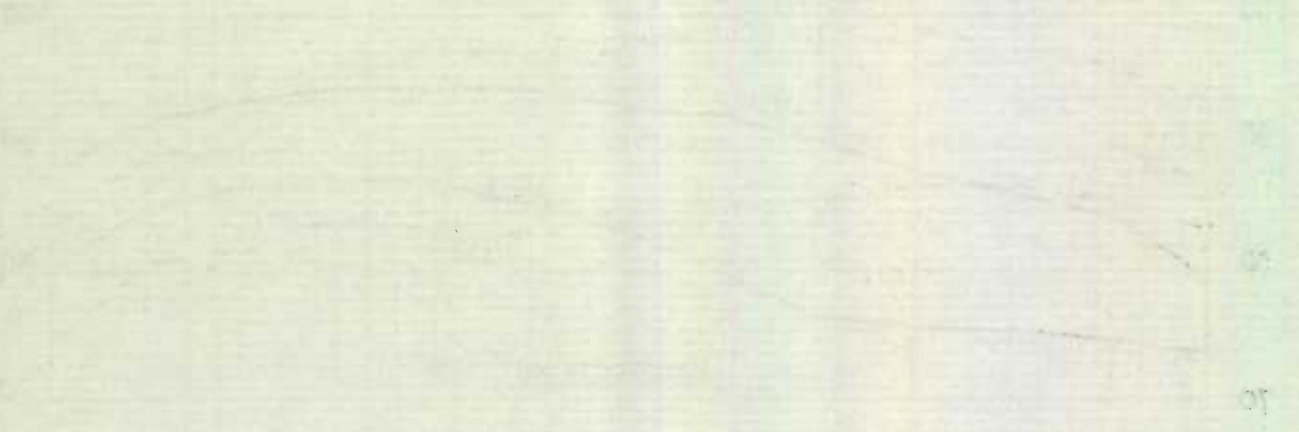


Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.





Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

Mining.- Contrary to the usual seasonal trend at mid-winter, there were important advances in employment in mining at the beginning of February, the extraction of metallic ores and coal showing decided improvement, while quarrying and the mining of other non-metallic minerals were seasonally slacker. Activity in the mining division was considerably greater than on Feb. 1 in any other year of the record except 1930, when the index stood at 123.0 as compared with 120.3 at the latest date. Statements for Feb. 1, 1935, were received from 325 operators with 54,987 employees, or 557 more than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 20,605 persons, compared with 20,795 in the preceding month. The number employed was rather larger than on the same date of last year, when the recorded losses had been much larger.

Transportation.- Practically no general change in employment was indicated in transportation; steam railways afforded more employment, but street railways and cartage were slacker, and the number employed in shipping much the same as at Jan. 1. The result was a decline in the group as a whole, which was too small to be reflected in the general index number for transportation. The 395 co-operating employers had 90,007 workers, as compared with 90,049 in the preceding month. Employment in this report and at Jan. 1 was at the same level as at the beginning of January and February of last year. In the last fourteen years, there has been a marked decline, on the average, at the beginning of February.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while railway construction and maintenance showed an advance, which was mainly due to snow-clearing operations. There was a decrease of 1,064 in the number reported by the 979 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 101,885 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. A large gain had been indicated on the same date in 1934, when the increase chiefly resulted from snow-removal and unemployment relief work. The latest index stood at 87.2, compared with 98.0 on Feb. 1 a year ago.

Services.- Employment in services as a whole showed a decrease, which occurred mainly in the hotel group; 440 establishments reported 24,067 employees, or 691 fewer than on Jan. 1. The index, at 111.9, was about three points higher than on Feb. 1 of last year, when a smaller decline had been noted in this division.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed a slight decline; on the whole, 10,869 persons were let out from the forces of the 1,132 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 91,601 on the date under review. This reduction was on a larger scale than that reported on the same date of 1934 and other years of the record, representing reaction from increases that were also decidedly larger than usual. The index, at 116.6 on Feb. 1, 1935, was five points higher than on the same date a year ago, when it had stood at 111.6.

Table 4 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while the curves of employment in a few of the larger industrial groups are depicted in Chart 4; it will be noted that the curve for transportation as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 of the present year is the same as it was in the same period of 1934. The figures on which these curves are plotted are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in December, showed some improvement as compared with November, 1934, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,690,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 16.1 on Dec. 17, 1934, as compared with 16.4 on Nov. 26, 1934, and 17.5 on Dec. 18, 1933. Recent press reports state that there was a total of 2,325,000 persons out of work on Jan. 28, 1935; this was 240,000 more than a month before, but some 64,000 fewer than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

There was an increase of 1.7 p.c. in factory employment in the United States between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 25,288 employers having 3,605,568 persons on their payrolls. Forty-four of the 90 manufacturing groups included in the survey showed increased activity. The preliminary index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1923-1925 as 100, stood at 78.1 in December, 1934, as compared with 74.4 in December, 1933. Reductions as compared with the preceding month were indicated in the food, tobacco, stone, clay and glass, wearing apparel, lumber and some other industries, while in the textile, leather, rubber, iron and steel and their products, machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal and leather groups there were increases. In the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was shown in anthracite and metalliferous mining and retail trade.

New York.- During January, there was a seasonal decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 0.8 p.c. as compared with December, 1934. This decline was somewhat smaller than that usually indicated between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15. There were reductions in stone, clay and glass, wood, food and tobacco and some other factories, while improvement was shown in the shoe, textile, clothing and millinery and metals and machinery groups. Employment was in greater volume than in January, 1934.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 80.6 in December, 1934, as compared with 79.5 in November, 1934, and 76.5 in December, 1933. The food, leather, printing and publishing, chemical, construction and some other industries reported declines as compared with the preceding month, while improvement was noted in the metal, rubber, textile and some other industries.

Faint, illegible text at the top left of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

Main body of faint, illegible text on the right side of the page, appearing to be a list or series of entries.



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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
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

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

100.0 8.1 27.7 43.1 12.7 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
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1935.
 13.7 1.3 12.7 1.4 3.1 1.7 4.0 3.1

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

-7-

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	115.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	95.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
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	130.8
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	118.9	116.6

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

100.0	50.9	5.8	6.2	2.3	10.2	11.5	2.7	10.4
-------	------	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------

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.

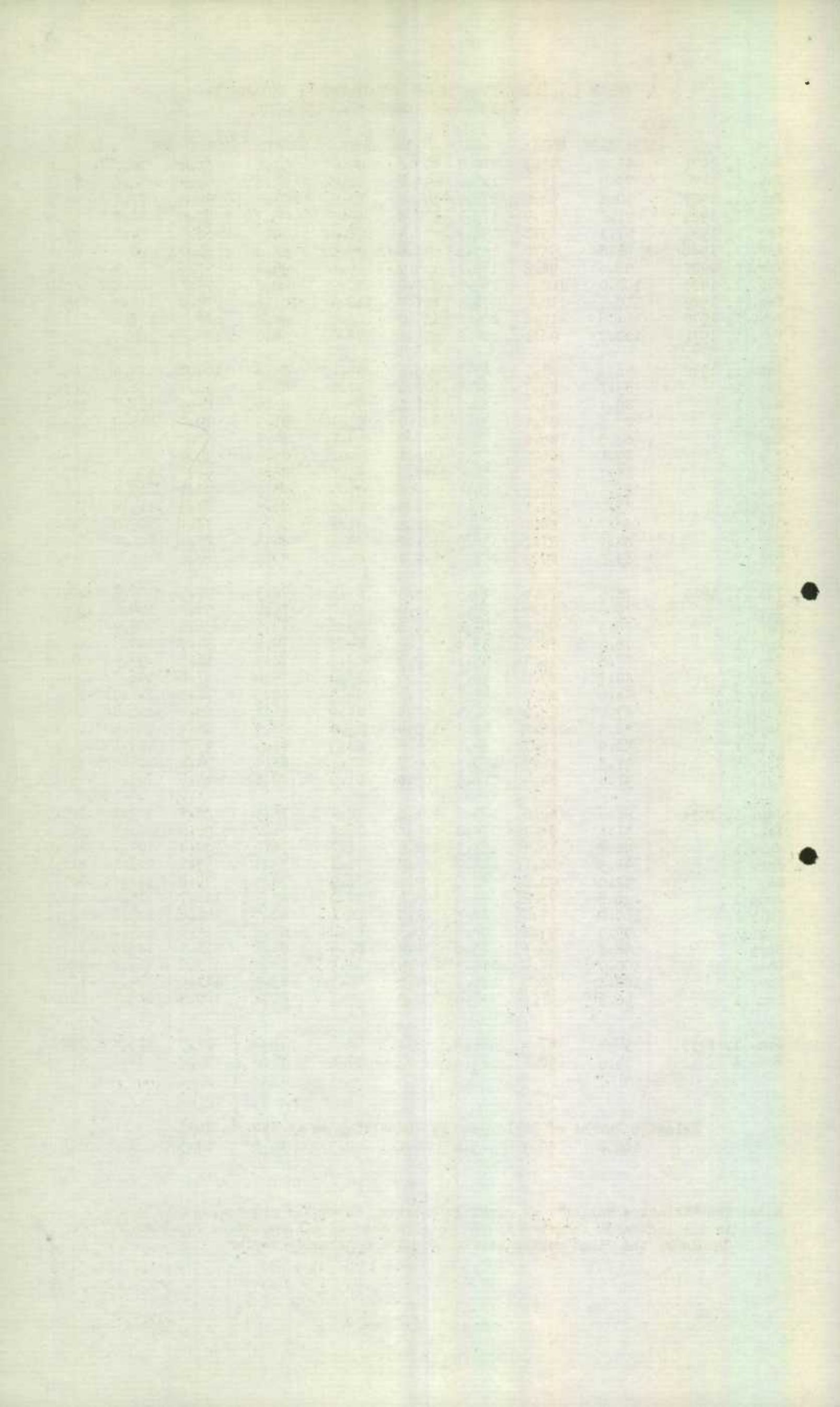


TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	50.9	90.1	87.4	84.2	75.0	85.9	96.1	110.2
Animal products - edible	2.2	102.9	105.1	95.3	88.1	92.1	94.2	101.5
Fur and products	.2	78.4	83.0	74.1	65.8	76.9	86.5	73.8
Leather and products	2.3	98.7	86.8	89.2	82.2	86.2	77.7	93.0
Boots and shoes	1.6	103.0	84.7	92.9	88.9	93.1	79.6	94.7
Lumber and products	3.4	58.4	57.1	57.0	44.4	57.8	70.6	86.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	45.9	45.0	45.5	31.2	41.8	52.8	70.5
Furniture	.7	71.3	69.9	73.0	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0
Other lumber products	1.0	86.9	84.4	80.4	69.3	80.4	96.8	109.0
Musical instruments	.1	31.1	26.1	32.5	22.3	59.7	51.0	72.0
Plant products - edible	3.0	94.0	92.4	89.1	89.8	91.1	95.9	101.6
Pulp and paper products	6.3	92.4	92.3	87.1	83.3	88.8	97.4	109.6
Pulp and paper	2.7	79.5	81.0	74.3	67.7	73.4	85.0	102.4
Paper products	.9	105.6	100.7	98.2	94.5	93.4	96.6	109.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	104.8	104.4	100.4	100.4	107.9	114.4	119.1
Rubber products	1.3	90.7	89.8	86.6	72.3	90.9	104.3	128.9
Textile products	10.1	105.0	102.5	102.4	89.2	96.3	99.7	103.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	121.0	121.2	119.4	99.3	103.8	102.2	98.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	82.2	86.9	84.5	69.4	79.4	83.7	86.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	128.1	118.8	131.2	108.7	107.8	97.4	98.7
Silk and silk goods	1.1	502.4	493.8	455.2	375.0	344.5	316.5	251.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	111.1	109.9	113.9	102.4	106.1	104.9	110.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	92.8	87.0	85.4	77.9	88.8	98.3	106.0
Other textile products	1.0	85.5	82.2	84.2	72.0	80.6	87.6	102.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	122.4	127.7	119.2	114.5	119.2	117.2	130.1
Tobacco	1.1	123.1	121.4	116.5	116.6	120.9	104.3	123.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.5	137.4	122.6	110.6	115.5	137.2	141.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	130.8	126.0	142.2	112.5	97.9	120.8	198.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	121.7	118.9	113.2	103.6	110.3	114.2	120.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	59.7	60.9	55.4	48.6	76.7	91.6	110.0
Electric current	1.5	106.2	110.0	103.6	106.7	115.7	121.1	126.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	104.5	105.0	97.6	90.2	124.9	143.2	161.1
Iron and steel products	11.6	77.9	71.1	68.2	58.2	73.4	93.0	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	91.1	81.2	81.9	46.4	67.4	102.5	129.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	82.6	83.1	69.5	62.3	81.8	105.0	129.0
Agricultural implements	.5	52.5	45.9	41.8	30.3	29.7	43.9	92.1
Land vehicles	5.6	82.1	72.7	72.5	66.9	77.9	94.1	109.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	126.6	92.9	87.3	64.4	70.3	87.9	125.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	55.7	47.1	47.0	52.5	68.0	97.8	135.6
Heating appliances	.4	81.0	73.9	68.3	51.7	68.9	79.0	104.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	58.8	58.3	51.5	44.5	84.9	132.4	174.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	79.6	76.0	68.8	52.9	77.0	89.9	111.4
Other iron and steel products	1.6	74.1	70.2	66.9	57.0	75.3	89.1	108.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	111.5	106.4	97.5	76.8	93.7	115.7	133.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	125.6	132.3	127.1	116.0	115.0	121.5	145.1
Miscellaneous	.5	115.2	113.4	102.5	92.4	104.0	104.3	105.8
LOGGING	5.8	183.4	181.3	174.0	67.3	68.5	102.2	209.8
MINING	6.2	120.3	119.1	109.4	94.0	102.4	111.6	123.0
Coal	2.9	94.7	93.4	96.6	85.8	97.8	104.1	114.4
Metallic ores	2.7	204.4	200.8	160.3	132.8	133.9	136.0	148.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	75.7	78.7	71.2	57.3	65.4	98.7	111.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	77.8	78.6	76.8	85.7	97.3	106.6	120.7
Telegraphs	.5	86.7	88.1	82.2	82.3	97.5	102.8	116.8
Telephones	1.8	75.5	76.2	75.5	86.6	97.3	107.5	121.8
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	75.0	83.4	94.0	98.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	108.1	109.9	108.8	112.4	110.9	118.6	122.8
Steam railways	6.3	70.1	69.6	69.9	68.5	79.7	91.5	97.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	63.2	63.4	62.9	58.6	67.8	75.4	70.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	87.2	87.9	98.0	56.2	90.4	104.5	88.0
Building	2.0	43.3	45.4	34.7	28.7	59.1	91.0	114.9
Highway	6.7	161.4	165.4	201.1	92.8	160.0	149.8	55.9
Railway	2.8	62.6	59.3	67.6	51.0	60.2	80.9	75.5
SERVICES	2.7	111.9	115.2	108.7	104.2	112.1	122.2	125.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	109.7	115.3	105.9	97.7	105.4	121.4	125.9
Professional	.3	127.1	121.5	122.9	125.1	128.4	128.7	120.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	111.7	113.7	109.8	108.9	117.3	121.5	125.6
TRADE	10.4	116.6	130.6	111.6	109.4	117.2	123.1	124.6
Retail	7.6	122.7	142.5	117.2	114.9	123.7	128.7	129.7
Wholesale	2.8	102.2	102.7	99.2	96.5	102.5	110.8	113.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.6	94.4	91.4	77.0	89.7	100.7	111.6

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.

[Faint, illegible text throughout the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side]



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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1935	Jan.1 1935	Feb.1 1934	Feb.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	31.7	86.6	87.7	81.8	63.9	74.6	87.6	99.7
	Lumber products	3.6	61.3	60.0	56.6	27.4	51.0	52.6	72.1
	Pulp and paper	4.8	132.6	141.8	140.5	116.2	118.9	136.8	125.0
	Textile products	3.8	73.8	78.8	82.2	70.3	71.9	76.4	85.0
	Iron and steel	10.6	93.3	85.9	82.7	58.6	71.5	100.2	120.9
	Other manufactures	8.9	83.6	90.4	73.9	67.7	76.6	80.4	88.9
	Logging	7.6	255.8	298.8	312.1	81.1	120.6	121.8	214.9
	Mining	21.0	100.6	100.2	107.7	81.4	101.1	106.8	111.1
	Communications	2.3	78.7	82.4	74.2	84.0	102.9	138.5	127.6
	Transportation	15.8	97.1	91.5	97.9	95.4	107.5	116.7	125.8
	Construction	13.0	103.0	83.9	104.9	63.8	149.3	162.2	103.1
	Services	1.6	146.8	146.5	138.0	132.3	165.6	164.0	130.0
	Trade	7.0	107.3	117.9	102.8	97.9	108.1	118.7	113.6
	Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	100.1	99.0	101.3	76.5	99.9	110.6	112.1
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	59.6	90.7	88.8	85.7	78.3	89.2	99.4	109.9
	Lumber products	2.8	65.4	61.6	61.4	54.0	65.3	77.9	85.2
	Pulp and paper	7.9	84.3	85.3	79.0	74.7	80.7	87.9	101.8
	Textile products	17.5	110.5	107.0	105.9	89.6	97.3	103.4	101.8
	Iron and steel	9.3	68.8	65.3	64.3	58.6	76.2	100.2	116.0
	Other manufactures	22.1	97.4	96.6	91.8	88.2	99.5	105.5	119.7
	Logging	10.5	317.0	308.0	287.1	147.5	113.4	138.2	261.6
	Mining	2.2	121.1	123.7	110.8	85.7	83.7	103.8	143.0
	Communications	1.9	69.8	70.0	71.2	82.1	93.9	102.1	114.5
	Transportation	9.0	67.7	70.3	71.1	65.9	74.3	85.0	80.7
	Construction	6.2	39.7	53.0	57.8	34.3	57.6	84.9	74.8
	Services	2.4	94.0	98.4	95.0	94.3	98.7	108.3	110.2
	Trade	8.2	122.7	138.1	125.4	124.8	128.6	132.6	125.2
	Quebec -All Industries	100.0	89.5	91.3	88.5	75.7	85.9	98.8	108.2
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	58.1	91.6	87.3	84.5	74.8	85.8	95.4	112.3
	Lumber products	3.1	54.7	53.0	53.2	46.8	63.6	77.5	89.3
	Pulp and paper	6.6	94.4	93.1	88.4	85.9	90.3	97.9	114.2
	Textile products	10.6	102.7	100.0	101.4	91.0	97.6	98.8	106.5
	Iron and steel	15.2	82.2	72.5	68.0	54.8	69.3	87.8	116.5
	Other manufactures	22.6	103.1	100.8	97.0	87.8	97.5	104.2	116.9
	Logging	3.8	157.7	145.2	145.3	34.7	50.7	107.5	262.4
	Mining	4.4	171.2	168.6	139.6	118.2	122.0	131.5	141.4
	Communications	2.1	73.8	73.8	74.2	84.0	96.2	101.5	124.9
	Transportation	6.4	67.9	68.1	67.5	67.9	79.1	89.5	98.3
	Construction	12.5	134.1	127.8	152.9	78.5	125.4	123.2	110.7
	Services	2.8	139.7	142.9	134.3	126.4	132.9	144.6	146.5
	Trade	9.9	125.3	144.4	117.4	114.0	121.6	126.2	125.4
	Ontario -All Industries	100.0	100.2	98.0	95.3	78.9	92.7	101.7	117.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	29.8	+89.2	89.5	85.4	82.0	92.7	101.5	114.2
	Lumber products	1.8	-69.7	70.1	70.8	64.7	62.5	80.9	117.2
	Pulp and paper	3.0	+89.5	88.0	86.9	87.8	100.2	107.5	110.0
	Textile products	2.0	+103.7	107.7	97.9	81.2	96.1	89.2	104.2
	Iron and steel	10.2	+71.9	70.9	71.4	72.4	86.2	96.7	107.0
	Other manufactures	12.8	+112.7	114.4	103.6	95.9	105.0	112.4	126.1
	Logging	2.7	+201.6	176.6	99.2	37.2	53.8	109.4	201.7
	Mining	9.5	+122.5	121.0	109.4	114.5	114.5	123.9	131.3
	Communications	3.0	+87.2	90.9	82.7	90.2	99.1	107.2	114.5
	Transportation	20.3	+84.4	83.9	81.2	83.0	85.2	98.6	107.5
	Construction	13.1	+63.6	67.8	67.0	48.0	74.6	79.4	72.8
	Services	3.2	+91.1	92.4	87.8	86.3	97.2	108.6	117.7
	Trade	18.4	+101.9	111.6	96.7	97.1	106.4	115.7	127.3
	Prairies-All Industries	100.0	+89.2	91.2	84.7	80.4	91.3	101.0	109.8
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	35.6	79.6	78.8	75.3	61.8	71.3	85.9	100.2
	Lumber products	9.7	55.6	56.6	57.1	33.4	42.8	56.4	79.9
	Pulp and paper	5.9	101.1	98.1	90.6	89.5	94.7	113.2	111.8
	Textile products	1.1	100.0	95.7	87.9	84.6	101.4	108.1	114.4
	Iron and steel	3.4	68.4	63.5	64.0	55.6	73.3	97.5	117.0
	Other manufactures	15.5	100.4	100.2	93.3	84.3	92.5	104.4	113.3
	Logging	3.7	38.5	50.0	54.7	18.4	26.4	46.0	79.9
	Mining	9.8	91.4	88.7	74.6	70.0	78.2	88.5	104.8
	Communications	3.7	99.2	99.1	94.4	96.1	103.7	113.6	126.3
	Transportation	13.0	85.9	84.4	84.2	84.0	95.9	100.8	101.1
	Construction	20.1	137.3	126.0	120.0	72.3	79.9	126.7	84.8
	Services	3.5	93.5	98.8	89.8	81.8	93.9	104.8	111.4
	Trade	10.6	113.2	116.9	104.7	98.5	110.9	114.9	118.3
	B.C.- All Industries	100.0	89.6	88.8	84.1	68.0	77.5	93.8	99.9

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.

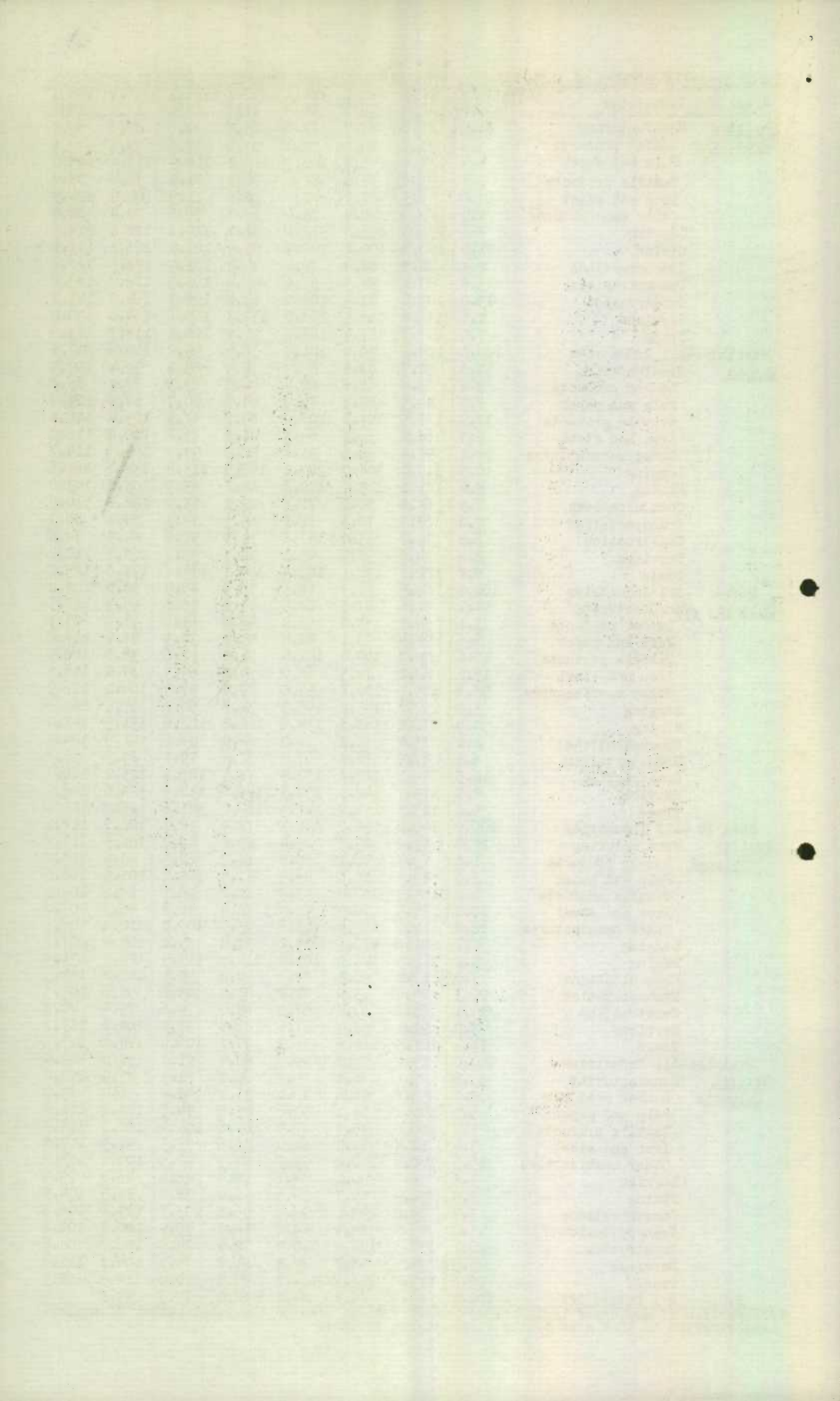


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	66.3	85.6	83.2	80.7	76.2	88.8	101.3	113.7
Plant products - edible	4.4	98.4	98.3	93.2	99.5	95.9	103.3	108.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	100.1	100.2	97.1	97.4	102.3	110.0	114.8
Textiles	14.9	91.3	84.3	86.1	73.2	86.2	93.4	94.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	112.4	124.7	110.4	122.7	119.6	109.9	124.2
Iron and steel	13.6	65.2	61.3	62.5	55.5	74.3	98.6	120.2
Other manufactures	21.9	87.5	85.1	79.9	76.5	91.4	103.7	119.1
Communications	3.0	62.7	63.1	64.8	75.4	83.8	92.1	112.0
Transportation	8.9	74.0	85.3	82.6	65.7	72.6	75.4	68.0
Construction	4.9	37.8	58.7	52.5	48.1	64.5	107.1	95.3
Trade	13.2	114.7	129.7	119.5	119.7	123.9	134.3	125.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	81.6	84.8	81.1	76.1	87.4	102.8	109.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.0	90.4	86.2	90.0	89.9	104.5	110.5	114.9
Leather products	20.1	94.7	84.4	98.0	99.2	111.5	102.3	106.4
Other manufactures	40.9	88.4	87.0	86.3	85.5	101.3	114.2	118.9
Transportation	13.0	91.7	84.8	100.1	95.3	94.5	110.3	101.6
Construction	7.9	84.0	87.4	79.2	66.5	76.5	202.2	122.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	90.0	88.9	89.6	88.9	100.9	120.7	112.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	62.0	89.7	87.8	84.7	79.1	91.7	100.0	112.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	104.3	102.1	95.7	100.4	101.3	110.1	122.6
Printing and publishing	9.7	112.6	109.1	105.2	103.2	110.4	116.7	126.1
Textiles	11.8	84.7	82.5	82.0	79.5	90.5	97.5	108.1
Iron and steel	9.3	70.1	64.4	59.7	51.3	71.9	88.2	110.3
Other manufactures	25.5	91.6	92.2	89.2	80.3	94.1	98.8	108.0
Communications	3.1	66.6	67.1	68.6	77.9	87.2	92.8	109.4
Transportation	5.9	84.3	86.4	86.5	91.8	98.5	118.7	121.2
Construction	2.4	46.9	51.9	67.0	43.2	94.9	123.3	136.3
Trade	21.9	120.4	142.5	115.0	111.4	118.3	123.7	122.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	93.0	95.8	89.7	84.7	97.8	107.1	116.4
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	45.7	84.6	83.4	79.4	76.9	87.6	99.4	105.7
Lumber products	3.3	35.7	38.3	40.0	33.6	50.4	62.0	66.6
Pulp and paper	17.3	90.8	89.6	82.8	78.4	83.9	103.2	116.6
Other manufactures	25.1	97.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	104.4	112.3	112.0
Construction	16.4	149.2	144.8	170.0	71.2	166.1	155.9	131.6
Trade	16.0	115.3	118.8	108.1	104.3	114.8	116.9	110.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.2	97.5	98.4	85.7	104.5	113.4	115.4
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.6	82.9	80.6	79.4	66.9	81.7	95.5	120.2
Textiles	19.4	82.0	83.0	90.9	72.3	84.5	91.5	95.3
Electrical apparatus	9.7	85.4	88.9	75.6	83.3	106.6	118.3	135.1
Iron and steel	26.4	71.0	66.7	65.8	46.7	62.9	85.6	135.5
Other manufactures	25.1	100.3	95.3	90.6	85.2	96.1	103.7	114.3
Construction	2.8	47.4	44.4	51.1	51.7	164.3	257.4	215.7
Trade	8.8	115.2	122.6	98.5	95.8	106.3	115.9	126.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.6	83.0	80.7	70.4	90.2	106.1	122.8
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	83.9	116.7	91.0	95.7	65.1	71.6	94.4	127.7
Iron and steel	66.3	117.3	85.6	88.3	57.0	63.7	89.4	127.3
Other manufactures	17.6	114.5	111.1	122.9	97.3	104.1	114.0	129.1
Construction	2.0	34.0	20.6	15.7	25.4	151.5	76.8	117.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	109.1	88.4	90.9	67.2	81.4	96.9	128.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.9	88.2	88.4	84.3	80.3	92.3	99.7	114.3
Animal products - edible	5.9	116.3	119.3	109.8	95.4	106.9	99.8	113.9
Printing and publishing	6.1	99.7	97.1	97.3	98.9	105.5	114.6	119.2
Textiles	5.3	107.2	112.2	101.6	89.9	99.3	92.1	106.9
Iron and steel	18.2	69.3	68.9	68.6	67.5	84.9	93.7	128.6
Other manufactures	14.4	101.6	101.4	93.0	87.7	94.7	98.0	109.9
Transportation	10.0	70.9	69.3	72.2	74.2	70.7	87.8	95.1
Construction	1.8	23.5	25.8	24.6	25.8	60.1	43.0	26.9
Trade	30.1	89.8	98.2	85.3	83.9	97.9	106.8	117.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.6	85.6	79.5	77.8	89.6	96.8	106.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	36.1	83.4	82.9	80.5	72.7	81.0	94.7	104.4
Lumber products	7.1	52.1	49.8	51.8	37.7	43.9	57.7	80.6
Other manufactures	29.0	97.8	98.3	94.0	89.0	97.2	113.6	117.0
Communications	8.2	96.7	98.2	92.7	96.0	100.6	112.6	127.4
Transportation	19.8	96.5	95.9	92.4	96.3	100.6	106.9	107.5
Construction	5.0	36.8	38.1	41.4	49.1	66.2	139.2	70.0
Services	6.8	95.2	97.6	91.0	82.5	89.6	101.7	108.3
Trade	24.1	117.0	120.2	105.7	99.4	111.8	117.2	119.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	88.0	88.7	83.9	81.2	90.1	108.4	107.2

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515220