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THE
MARCH
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

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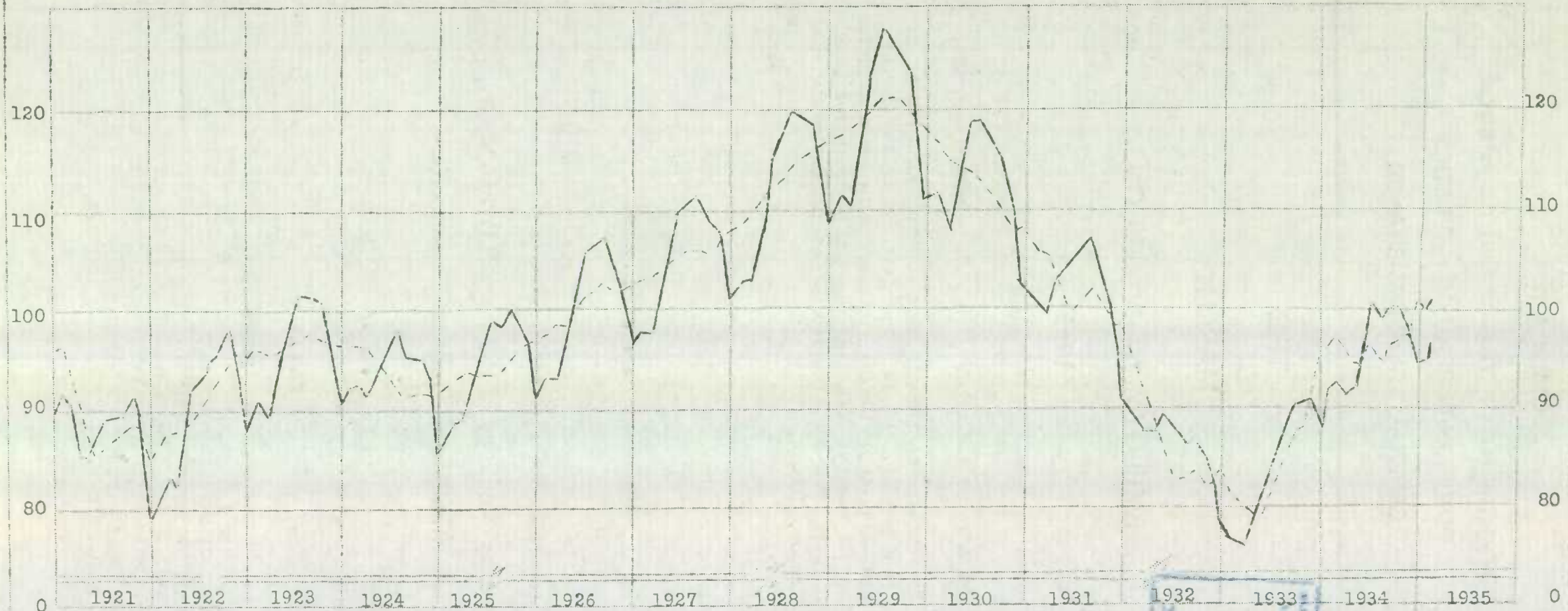
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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.

STATISTICS
CANADA
1935 JAN 1

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

Issued March 26, 1935.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
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Reports on employment tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a further improvement in the industrial situation at the beginning of March; 9,062 leading employers throughout Canada enlarged their payrolls from 885,961 on Feb. 1, to 902,301 on Mar. 1, or by 16,340 persons. The experience of the last fourteen years shows that the average change in employment between Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 is a small increase, gains in eight of the years since 1920 rather more than offsetting losses in the remaining six; the advance on the date under review was considerably above the average, also exceeding that noted on Mar. 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1922. In consequence of this more-than-average gain, there was an increase in the seasonally corrected index that raised it to a higher level than in any other month since the late summer of 1931; this favourable movement is illustrated in the chart on the opposite page. The unadjusted index, (based on the 1926 average as 100) rose from 94.6 on Feb. 1, 1934, to 96.4 at the beginning of March. On the same date in the preceding fourteen years, the index was as follows:- 1934, 92.7; 1933, 76.9; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

The greatest gains at the beginning of March occurred in manufacturing, in which 12,903 additional persons were employed by the co-operating employers. The increases in textiles and iron and steel were most noteworthy, those in the former being the largest recorded on Mar. 1 in any of the years for which statistics have been compiled, while the gains in iron and steel considerably exceeded the average. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were advances in metallic-ore mining, wholesale trade, shipping and stevedoring and highway and railway construction; the gains in the highway group, (amounting to nearly 8,200 persons), were partly due to an increase in the numbers at the unemployment relief camps, while snow-clearing operations were also a factor in adding to the employment on the streets and roads. On the other hand, logging reported considerable declines, owing to the completion of the season's operations in many camps. Coal-mining and railway operation also released employees, but the losses were on a moderate scale.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while activity in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces was seasonally curtailed. Firms in Ontario reported the greatest improvement.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where the 626 reporting employers reduced their staffs from 71,256 persons on Feb. 1, to 70,280 at the beginning of March. Considerable gains were registered in manufacturing and coal-mining, those in the former occurring mainly in lumber, textile and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter and there were decreases in railway and highway construction. Employment on Mar. 1, 1934, had shown a decided advance; the index then was between four and five points higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 98.6.

Quebec.- Employment at the beginning of March showed a considerable increase, greatly exceeding the small gain which the experience of the last fourteen years shows is customary on Mar. 1. Substantial improvement occurred in manufacturing and construction, while advances were also made in trade, mining, services and transportation. Within the group of factory employment, leather, textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel plants were decidedly more active, but pulp and paper and clay, glass and stone works reported curtailment. Logging also recorded losses as the active season drew to a close. Statements were tabulated from 2,157 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 250,572 employees, as against 245,558 at the beginning of February. The index, at 91.3, was moderately higher than on Mar. 1, 1934, when it stood at 89.1.

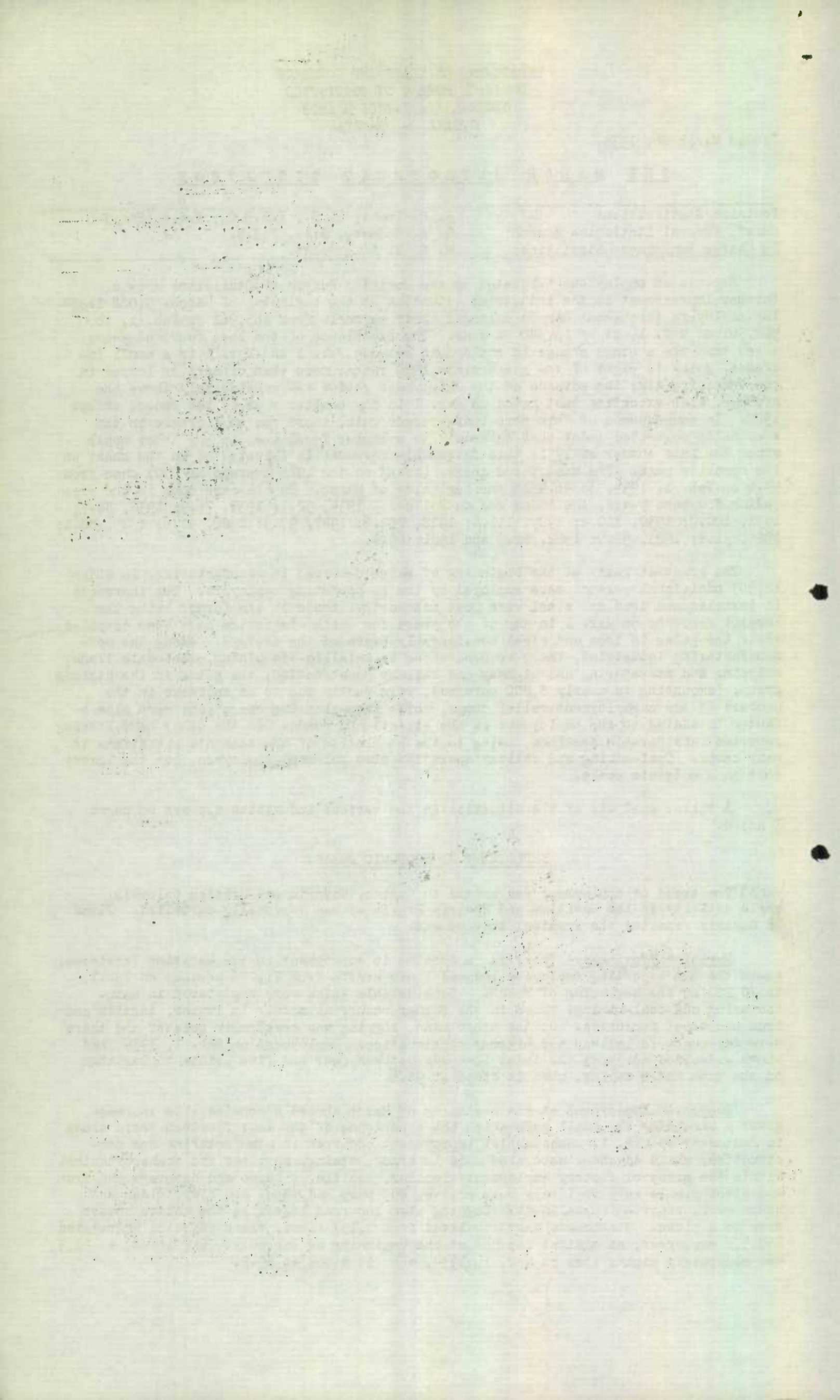
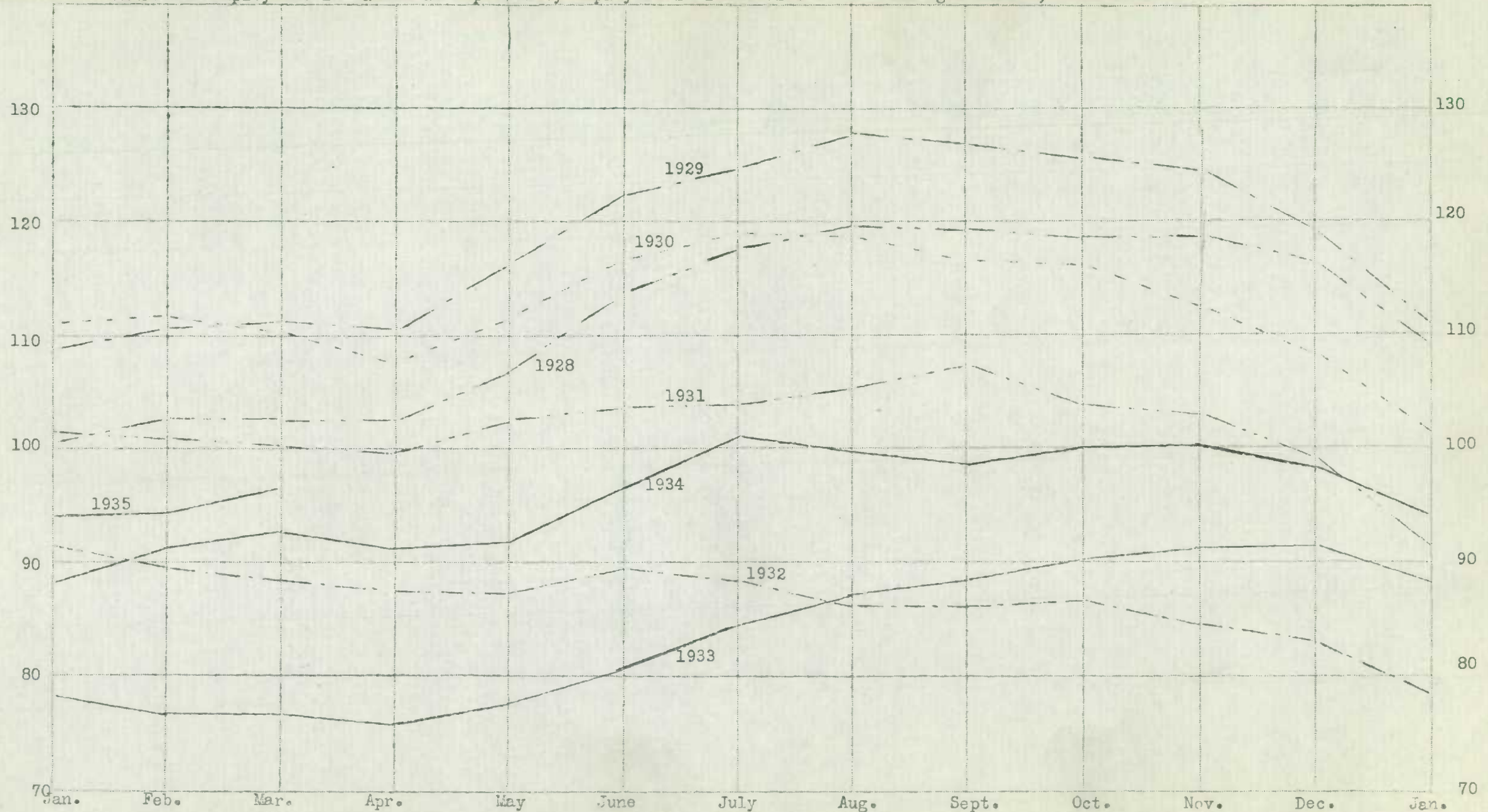


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1928 as 100.

Ontario.-- Further and greater expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 4,010 co-operating establishments added 12,589 persons to their forces, bringing them to 394,882 on Mar. 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which data are available has not been invariably upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a moderate increase. The gain at the beginning of March, 1935, was considerably greater than that indicated on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record; it substantially exceeded the increase noted on the same date in 1934, when the index, at 97.8, was nearly six points lower. In fact, the Mar. 1, 1935, index, at 103.5, was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1930.

Much of the advance at the beginning of March was in factory employment, manufacturers adding nearly 8,150 workers to their staffs. The iron and steel group showed the greatest recovery, but leather, lumber, rubber, textile, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product works were also decidedly more active. Among the non-manufacturing classes, highway construction also recorded substantial improvement. The increase in this group took place chiefly in unemployment relief projects and camps; some 5,500 additional workers were reported in the highway construction group. On the other hand, logging showed a slight slowing-up as the season's operations neared completion, and shipping, building and railway construction and services also released employees.

Prairie Provinces.-- As is customary in the late winter, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; this involved a larger number of workers than the reduction recorded on the same date in 1934, being also rather greater than the average loss indicated in the last fourteen years. The index number, at 87.2, compared favourably with that of 83.8 on Mar. 1, 1934. Statistics for the date under review were tabulated from 1,331 firms with 109,938 employees, compared with 112,360 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry, there were decreases in vegetable food and pulp and paper factories, resulting in a decline in the group as a whole. Coal-mining, railway operation and highway and railway construction were also slacker, while the extraction of metallic ores and building construction employed a larger number of workers.

British Columbia.-- The manufacture of lumber products showed substantial improvement, and logging, railway transportation and highway construction also afforded more employment. On the other hand, coal-mining, shipping and stevedoring and railway construction and maintenance experienced curtailment. The working forces of the 937 co-operating employers aggregated 76,629 persons, as compared with 74,494 in the preceding month. The index, at 91.9, was higher than on Mar. 1, 1934, when it had stood at 85.6; a much smaller gain had then been recorded. The advance on the date under review was substantially greater than the average increase indicated on Mar. 1 in the years 1921-1934.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in each of the eight cities for which separate statistics are tabulated, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showing an upward movement. The gains in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto were most pronounced. In each of these cities, the index of employment was higher than on Mar. 1 of last year or of 1933.

Montreal.-- Large additions to staffs were reported in Montreal; there were gains in manufacturing, (chiefly in leather, textile and tobacco and iron and steel factories), and in trade, services, transportation and construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,268 firms employing 128,783 workers, as compared with 121,769 in the preceding month. The tendency at the beginning of March in 1934 had also been upward, but the gains were decidedly smaller, and the index then was lower by nearly four points than on the date under review, when it stood at 86.3. With only one exception, the increase on Mar. 1, 1935, was greater than on the same date in any of the last thirteen years for which statistics have been segregated for Montreal.

Quebec.-- Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, and construction and services were also brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only slight changes. The working forces of the 165 co-operating employers totalled 12,326 persons, compared with 11,790 on Feb. 1, 1935. The index was fractionally higher than on the same date in 1934, when a rather smaller gain had been indicated.

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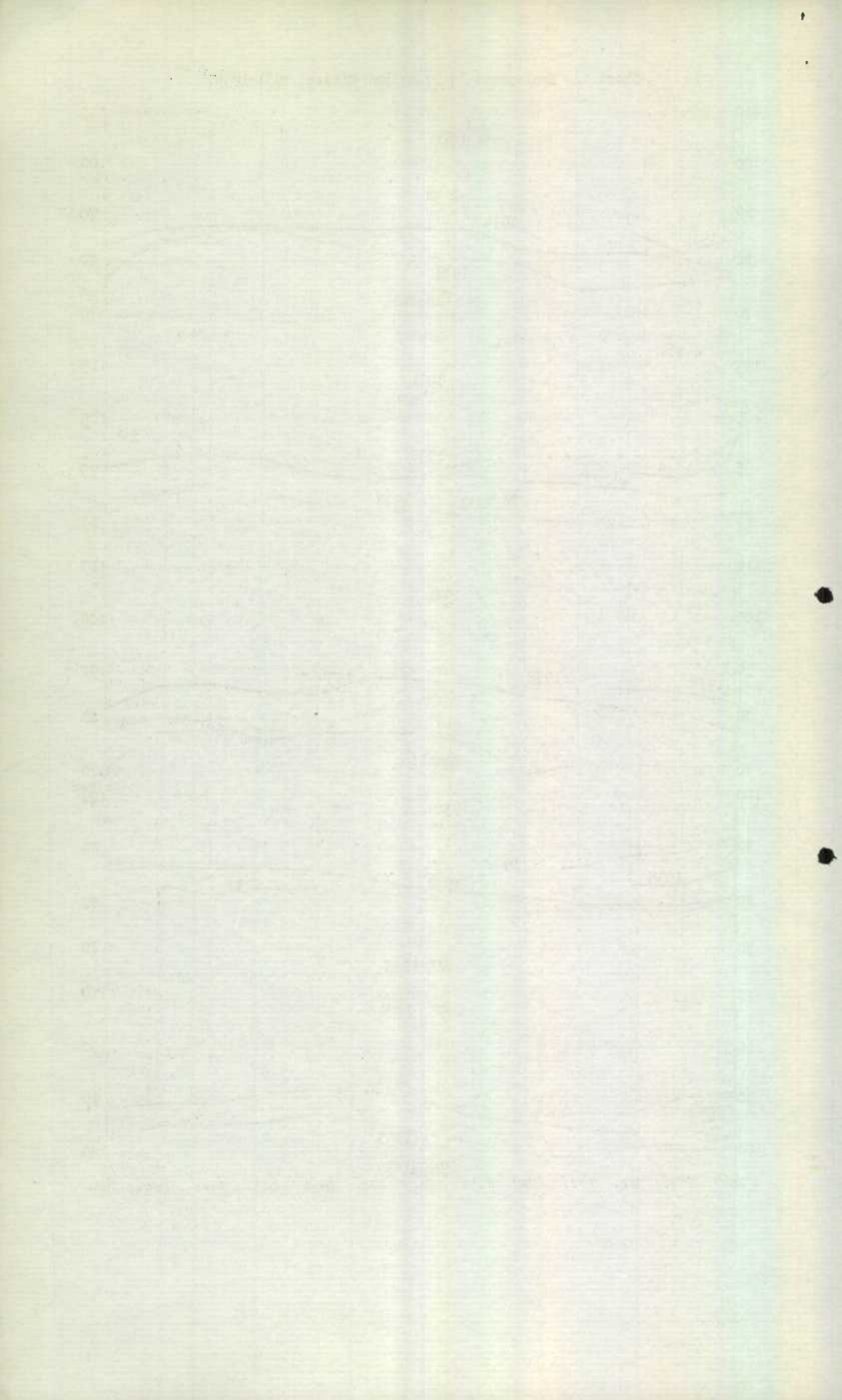
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Toronto.- Activity increased in the textile, leather, iron and steel and mineral product groups, but there was a decline in food, printing and paper and electrical apparatus establishments; among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation showed moderate improvement, while the other divisions reported curtailment on a small scale. Returns were received from 1,335 firms, employing 113,754 workers at the beginning of March, as compared with 112,628 on Feb. 1. The index, standing at 94.0, was higher than on Mar. 1, 1934, when a rather larger gain had occurred.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed little general change; manufacturing and a few other groups were rather more active, while construction released some workers. The 173 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,724 on the date under review, as compared with 12,632 on Feb. 1. The index was a few points higher than at the beginning of March, 1934, when a decrease had been noted.

Hamilton.- A further gain, on the whole, occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, while other industries showed only small changes. An aggregate payroll of 27,439 persons was reported by the 267 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 27,070 in their last report. A slight improvement had been recorded on the same date of last year, when the level of employment was lower.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- A large increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, within which a marked advance took place in the automobile and related industries. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 164 employers with 17,192 workers, or 2,442 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of March, 1934, when smaller gains had been recorded; the increase at the latest date is the largest shown on Mar. 1 in the years for which statistics are available, while the index, at 127.0, is higher than in any other month since the summer of 1930.

Winnipeg.- Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 439 firms reported 35,504 employees, as against 35,215 in the preceding month. There was an increase in trade, transportation and construction, while the fluctuations in the remaining divisions were slight. Employment was in greater volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when little general change had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded improvement in Vancouver, and construction was also more active. On the other hand, transportation showed curtailment. On the whole, there was an increase of 679 persons in the payrolls of the 392 co-operating firms, who had 28,437 employees. A minor advance had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was several points lower.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

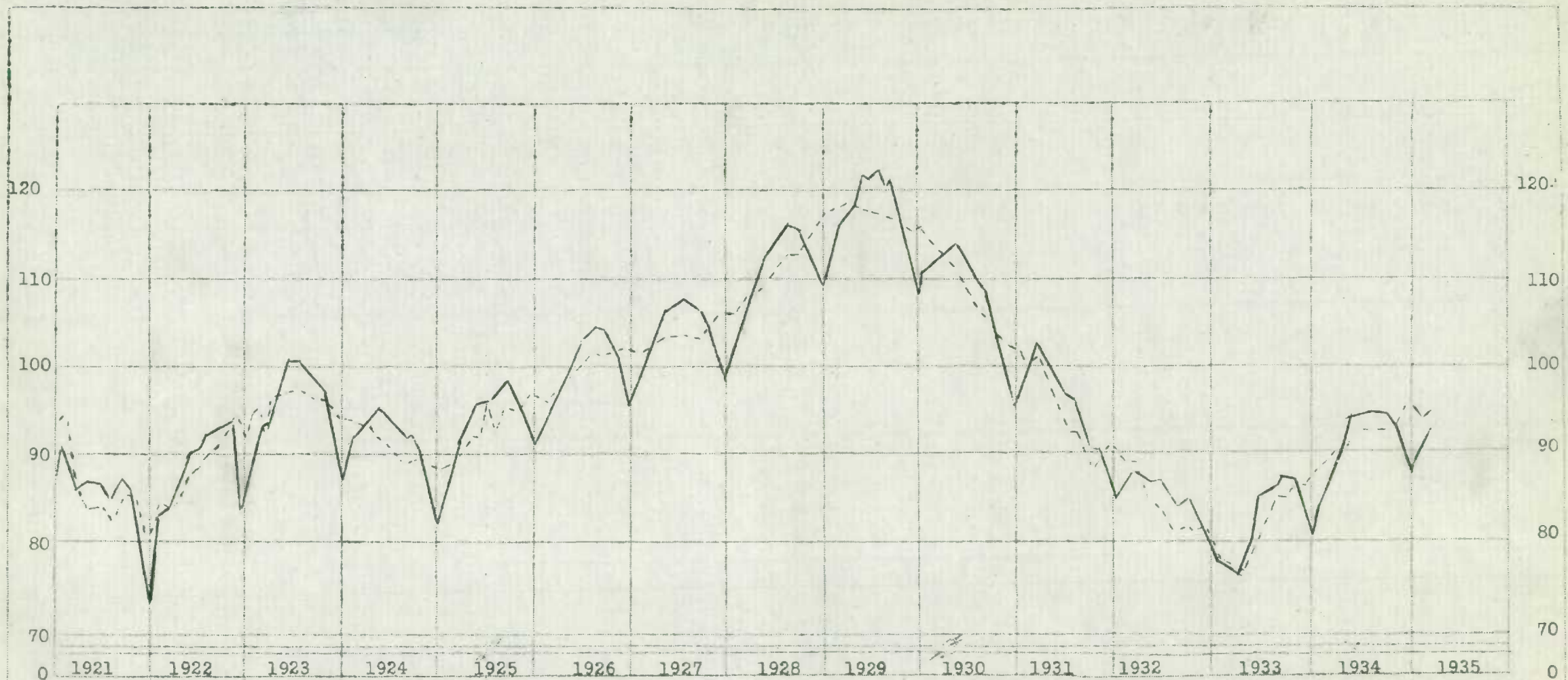
Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued favourable, according to statistics furnished by 5,355 manufacturers employing 464,265 operatives, as compared with 451,362 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile and iron and steel plants, but the leather, lumber, rubber and non-ferrous metal industries also showed important gains. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco and clay, glass and stone factories were slacker. The general improvement in manufacturing was rather greater than that noted on Mar. 1, 1934, or, in fact, than in eleven of the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available, as considerably exceeding the average increase reported at the beginning of March in the years since 1920. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 90.1 on Feb. 1, 1935, to 92.7 on the date under review, as compared with 86.5 on Mar. 1, 1934, and 75.8 on the same date in 1933. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index also showed an increase, which raised it to a level higher than in any month of 1932, 1933 or 1934. Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations in employment in manufacturing since 1921.

1914

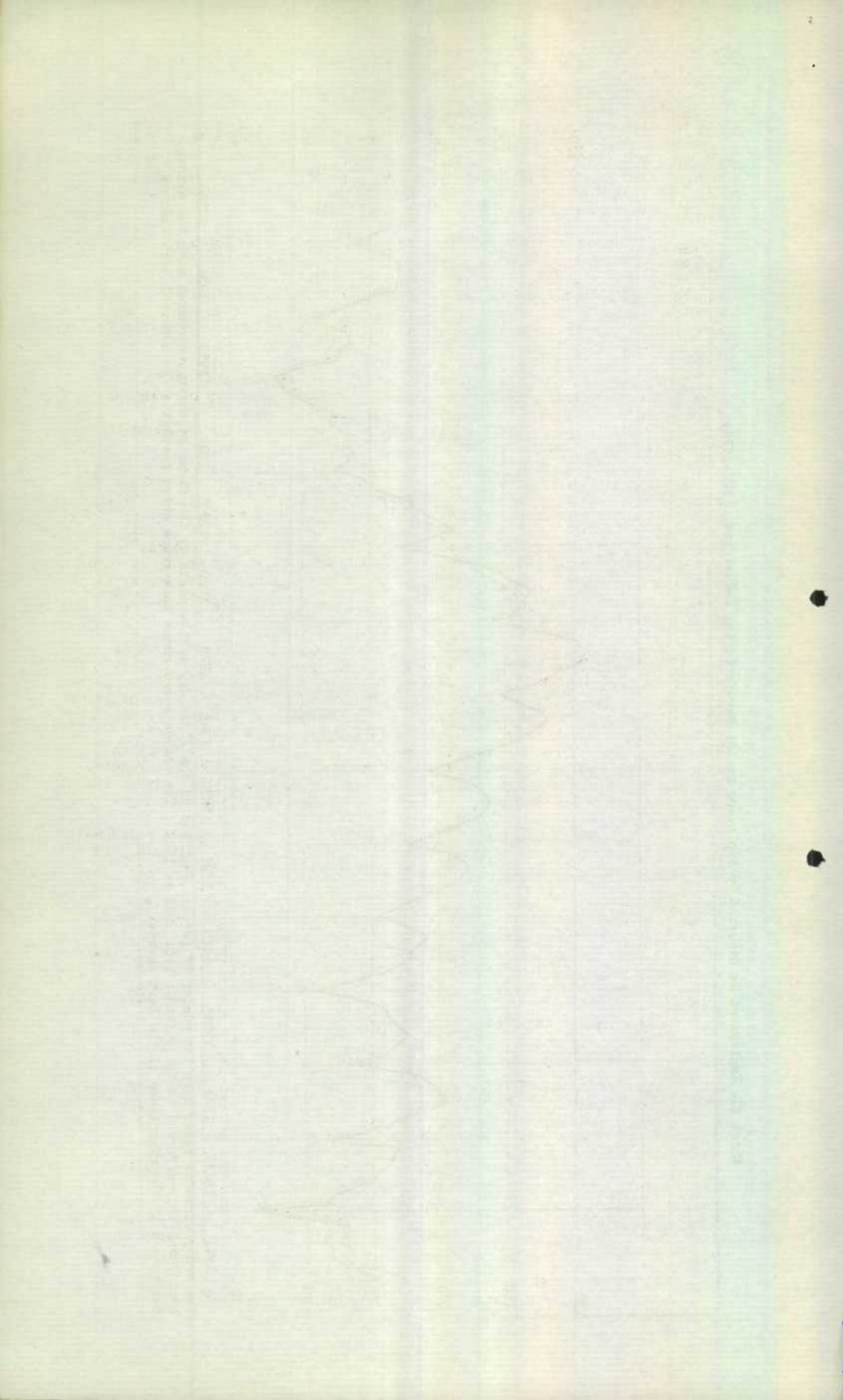
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1914

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



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



Logging.-- As is customary in the late winter, there were marked contractions in employment in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were nearing completion; 320 firms had 46,696 workers in their employ, or 4,472 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much smaller number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was many points lower, standing at 153.3, compared with 166.9 on the date under review.

Mining.-- Statements were compiled from 324 operators employing 54,265 persons, as against 54,974 on Feb. 1. Coal-mines reported seasonally curtailed employment, while improvement took place in other non-metallic minerals and in metallic ore mines. A smaller decrease on the whole, had been registered in this group on the same date in 1934, but employment was then in lesser volume; the index at 118.8 at the latest date, was nearly ten points higher than on Mar. 1, 1934.

Communications.-- A further small falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was very slightly more active than at the beginning of March, 1934. Returns were received from 85 companies and branches having 20,524 employees, compared with 20,605 in the preceding month.

Transportation.-- Employment in transportation on Mar. 1 in the years since 1920 has usually shown a decline; on the date under review, however, there was an improvement in the group as a whole, there being an insignificant increase in street railways and cartage, and a considerable gain in shipping and stevedoring, while steam railways released some workers from their operating staffs. The working forces of the 393 co-operating employers were enlarged from 89,987 persons on Feb. 1, to 90,289 on Mar. 1. The index, at 76.5 at the latest date, was slightly lower than at the same date of 1934, when a much larger advance had been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Employment in this industry improved, 110,287 persons being employed on Mar. 1 by the 995 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 staffs aggregated 102,029. Highway construction showed considerably greater activity, there being an additional 8,150 men reported in this class of work; the increase occurred partly in the numbers on the strength of the unemployment relief camps, while street-clearing operations absorbed many more men. Railway construction also reported moderately heightened activity, but building showed no general change. The construction index, standing at 94.2 on Mar. 1, was between six and seven points lower than at the beginning of March in 1934.

Services.-- There was a slight decrease in the service group, in which 445 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 24,059 workers. A small gain had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1934, but the index was then rather lower.

Trade.-- Retail trade reported no general change, while wholesale establishments were brisker, the improvement being contra-seasonal. On the whole, there was a small increase of 154 in the personnel of the 1,145 firms furnishing data, who had 91,916 workers, compared with 91,742 on Feb. 1. A larger advance had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 112.5, or 4.2 points below its level at the latest date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on January 28, 1935, showed a decline, mainly seasonal, as compared with Dec. 17, 1934, but was more active than in January of last year. A considerable part of the reduction since Dec. 17 occurred in the industries which normally experience a set-back in January. Among the approximately 12,690,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.7 at Jan. 28, 1935, as compared with 16.1 at Dec. 17, 1934, and 18.6 at Jan. 22, 1934. Recent press despatches state that the number of registered unemployed on Feb. 25, 1935, was 2,285,463, as compared with 2,325,373 on Jan. 28, 1935, and with 2,317,909 on Feb. 19, 1934. The estimated number of insured persons in

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employment on Feb. 25, 1935, was 10,081,000, as compared with 10,053,000 on Jan. 28, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to data tabulated by the United States Department of Labor, there was a gain of 3.2 p.c. in factory employment in February as compared with January, the improvement, though seasonal in character, being greater than in February of any of the preceding sixteen years, with the exception of 1934. The preliminary index, based on the average for the years 1923-25 as 100, rose from 78.7 in January to 81.2 in February, 1935, as compared with 77.7 in February, 1934. Reports were received from 23,659 establishments employing 3,737,389 workers in the month under review. Large advances in February as compared with the preceding month were reported in iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metals, lumber, stone, clay and glass, textile, clothing, leather, rubber and some other factories, while the tendency was unfavourable in the food and kindred products division.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed seasonal gains of more than the usual proportions between the middle of January and the middle of February, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from 1,554 manufacturing plants, employing approximately 336,615 persons in February. The advance in employment was general, with ten of the eleven major industrial groups showing gains. The largest increases were in the metals and machinery, fur, leather and rubber goods, textiles and clothing and millinery groups. The increase over January in all industries taken together was 3.1 p.c.; the index stood at 72.7, or 4.4 p.c. higher than in February of last year. The base used in calculating this index is the average for the three years, 1925-27, as 100.

Massachusetts.- Reports from 1,561 representative manufacturing establishments tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries showed a seasonal increase of 2.3 p.c. in the number of wage-earners employed in February, 1935, as compared with the same period in January. The outstanding gains were in the boot and shoe industry, but there was also considerable improvement in textile, clothing, bread and other bakery, rubber and other industries. On the other hand, confectionery, woollen and worsted factories and some other classes showed curtailment.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received returns from 4,471 manufacturers and other employers, who showed an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the employment they afforded in February, as compared with January, 1935. The manufacturing industries recorded improvement that exceeded the average, but the non-manufacturing group, on the whole, reported a decline of 0.8 p.c. The largest gains occurred in stone, clay-glass, metals-machinery-conveyances, wood, fur, clothing and textile factories.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 1.8 p.c. higher in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 81.3, compared with 80.6 in December, 1933, and 75.7 in January, 1934. The metal and printing and publishing, and food industries showed improvement over the preceding month, while wood, rubber, paper and some other groups were slacker.

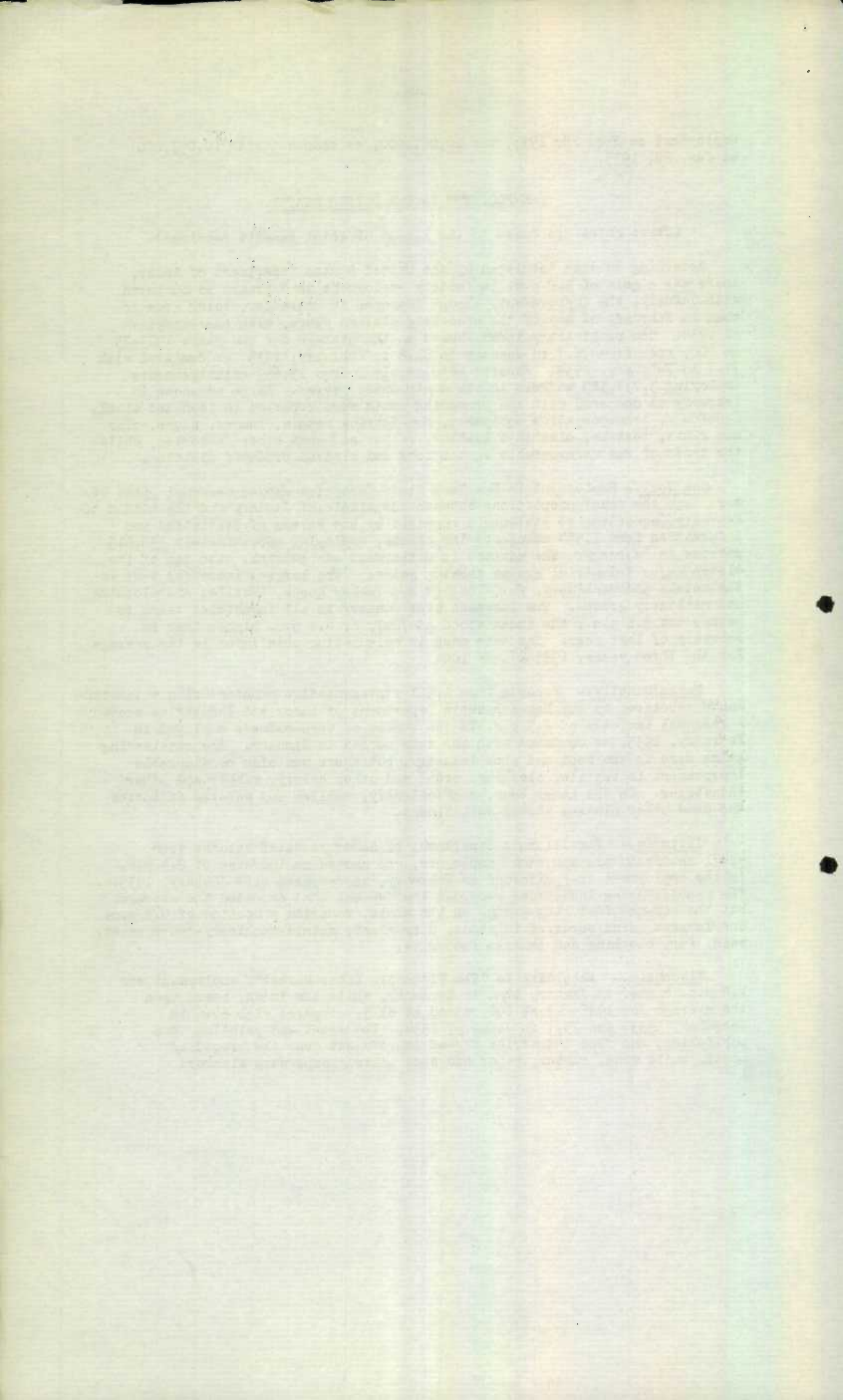


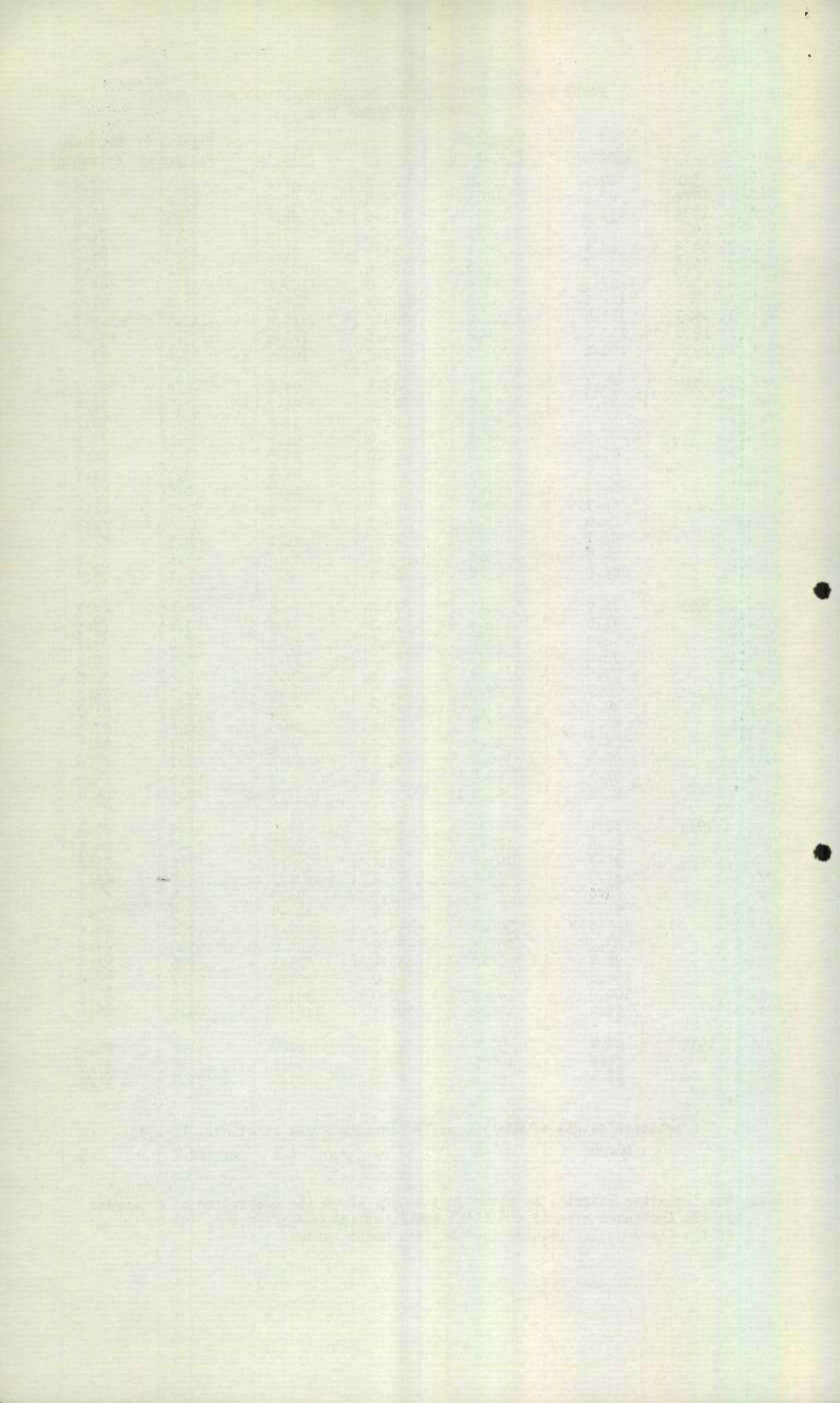
TABLE I. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.3	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.3	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	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	73.3	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	93.7	83.3	86.4
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	91.9	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

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

100.0	7.8	27.8	45.7	12.2	8.5
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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.



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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.7	106.4	105.2	101.7	105.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	103.9	93.3	85.5	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	77.2	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

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

14.3	1.4	12.6	1.4	3.0	1.9	3.9	3.2
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

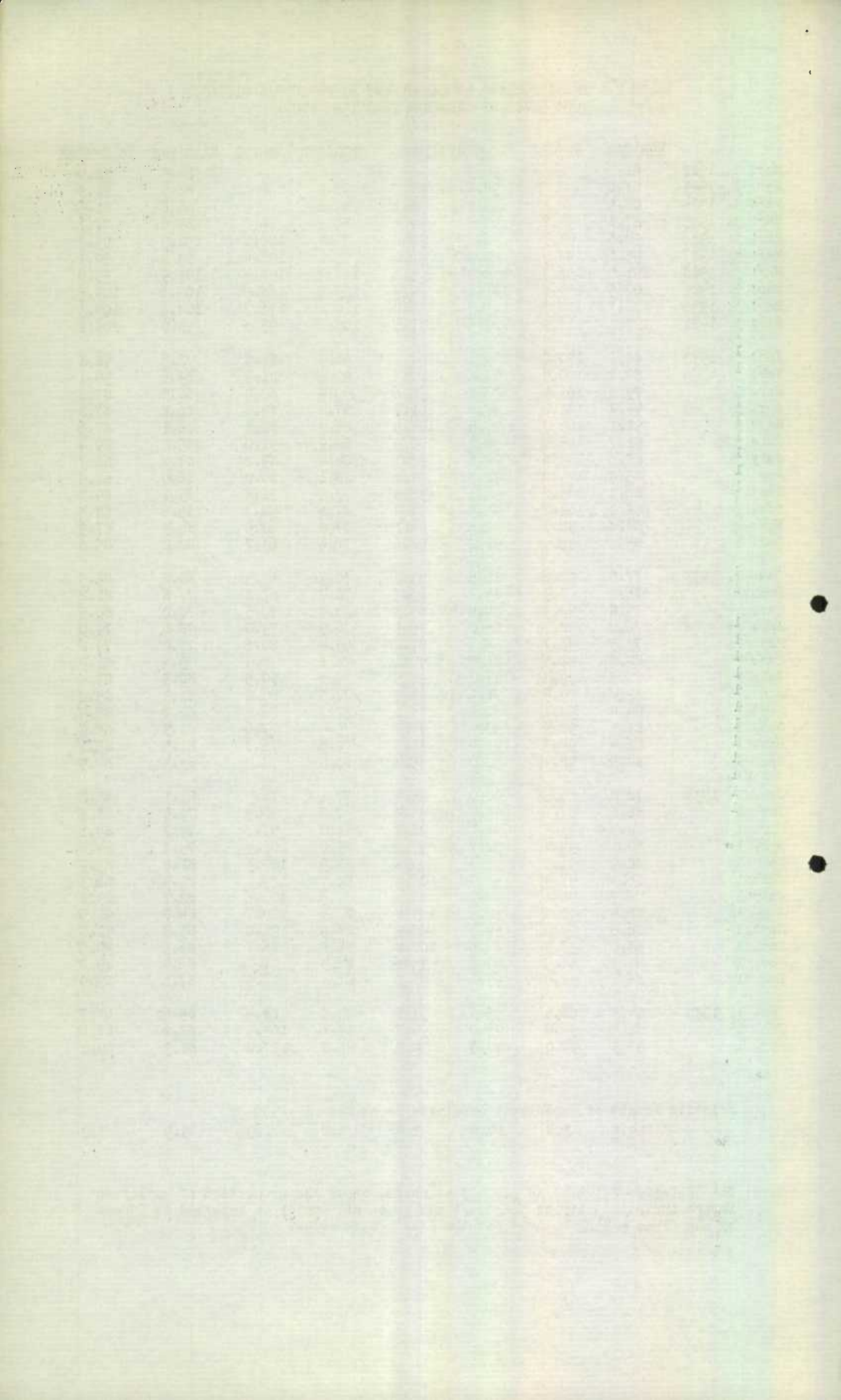


TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
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	130.6
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

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

100.0	51.4	5.2	6.0	2.3	10.0	12.2	2.7	10.2
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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.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1935	Feb.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930
MANUFACTURING	51.4	92.7	90.1	86.5	75.8	87.0	97.6	110.9
Animal products - edible	2.1	101.7	102.9	96.0	83.3	91.6	95.0	100.6
Fur and products	.1	75.4	78.4	71.8	65.0	79.8	89.1	80.2
Leather and products	2.3	104.0	98.7	97.0	84.0	89.5	89.9	93.0
Boots and shoes	1.6	108.4	103.0	105.1	91.1	97.2	97.2	94.9
Lumber and products	3.7	63.3	58.4	59.5	44.5	58.2	70.5	90.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	51.2	45.9	48.0	31.4	42.2	51.8	76.5
Furniture	.7	72.1	71.3	72.9	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7
Other lumber products	1.1	93.4	86.9	85.1	69.6	86.1	99.3	112.5
Musical instruments	.1	33.0	31.1	33.2	20.5	48.7	49.1	68.7
Plant products - edible	2.9	90.9	94.0	88.0	87.3	93.2	97.6	100.9
Pulp and paper products	6.1	91.1	92.4	83.2	83.9	87.2	95.4	103.3
Pulp and paper	2.6	78.4	79.5	75.6	68.3	71.4	82.7	103.9
Paper products	.9	106.4	105.6	100.4	96.9	95.6	99.1	106.9
Printing and publishing	2.6	102.6	104.8	100.8	100.3	105.2	111.1	116.1
Rubber products	1.3	94.1	90.7	91.0	76.7	91.1	102.8	127.5
Textile products	10.4	110.1	105.0	106.9	91.1	100.2	102.5	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	125.7	121.0	122.8	97.8	108.6	103.2	99.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	86.8	82.2	88.1	66.6	82.1	83.3	89.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	133.9	128.1	132.2	107.3	114.9	101.2	99.7
Silk and silk goods	1.1	509.3	502.4	460.1	376.5	367.7	322.8	250.3
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	114.9	111.1	116.1	103.1	109.6	106.6	110.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	97.7	92.8	91.7	84.2	92.6	106.1	111.5
Other textile products	1.1	93.8	85.5	90.6	73.7	83.2	89.0	104.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	120.2	122.4	120.2	117.4	120.9	114.6	121.5
Tobacco	1.0	118.5	123.1	119.9	124.2	121.1	105.4	111.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.9	120.5	120.5	106.8	120.0	127.7	137.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	129.6	130.8	141.4	108.6	113.5	122.4	171.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	123.2	121.7	116.1	104.7	109.6	118.9	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	55.5	59.7	55.5	48.2	76.0	95.4	104.8
Electric current	1.5	105.8	106.2	104.7	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8
Electrical apparatus	1.3	105.2	104.5	97.5	88.1	123.1	136.2	157.8
Iron and steel products	12.1	82.9	77.9	70.5	59.3	74.9	96.0	117.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	91.8	91.1	83.1	39.6	67.0	106.8	130.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	85.5	82.6	71.1	63.3	81.8	99.8	129.4
Agricultural implements	.5	56.0	52.5	44.1	33.1	32.4	45.8	84.3
Land vehicles	5.9	88.4	82.1	74.6	68.8	80.7	97.0	113.3
Automobiles and parts	2.4	152.0	126.6	96.2	69.3	74.8	94.4	137.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.1	55.7	45.4	57.5	65.8	98.5	140.8
Heating appliances	.4	88.5	81.0	82.1	58.6	73.2	87.0	108.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	63.0	58.8	50.6	45.0	83.2	146.7	173.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	88.4	79.6	70.7	56.1	74.2	97.3	112.7
Other iron and steel products	1.6	77.3	74.1	70.2	57.9	76.8	91.0	112.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	114.2	111.5	99.7	77.4	95.9	116.7	134.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	126.7	125.6	128.3	114.1	116.2	122.6	142.4
Miscellaneous	.5	114.2	115.2	102.8	91.9	100.4	105.7	110.7
LOGGING	5.2	166.9	183.4	153.3	57.1	60.6	82.7	178.3
MINING	6.0	118.8	120.3	108.9	94.6	101.1	109.5	119.8
Coal	2.7	91.5	94.7	94.4	86.6	94.4	99.5	106.7
Metallic ores	2.7	204.6	204.4	163.7	134.2	134.0	138.4	151.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	77.0	75.7	71.0	55.4	69.7	98.1	116.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	77.5	77.8	76.7	85.6	95.2	103.9	118.7
Telegraphs	.5	85.6	85.7	81.9	81.9	95.8	102.0	110.5
Telephones	1.8	75.4	75.5	75.3	86.5	95.1	104.3	120.8
TRANSPORTATION	10.0	76.5	76.2	78.0	74.1	81.9	93.2	97.7
Street railways and cartage	2.6	108.2	108.1	109.5	112.1	110.0	118.6	115.6
Steam railways	6.2	69.8	70.1	70.8	67.6	77.8	90.9	97.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	66.1	63.2	70.8	57.3	68.0	73.0	76.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.2	94.2	87.2	100.8	56.5	83.3	101.1	83.7
Building	1.9	43.3	43.3	36.8	25.3	55.0	90.3	109.2
Highway	7.5	183.4	161.4	202.1	97.0	138.6	138.1	52.0
Railway	2.8	63.0	62.6	72.3	51.8	62.5	81.0	72.7
SERVICES	2.7	111.7	111.9	109.3	102.9	114.7	121.8	125.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	108.9	109.7	107.3	95.4	110.2	120.5	125.1
Professional	.3	123.3	127.1	120.9	127.1	130.2	125.9	119.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	113.6	111.7	109.6	108.3	117.4	122.6	126.8
TRADE	10.2	116.7	116.6	112.5	107.3	113.6	122.0	123.0
Retail	7.5	122.5	122.7	118.7	112.2	119.6	128.1	127.8
Wholesale	2.7	103.1	102.8	98.2	95.0	100.0	108.5	112.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	96.4	94.6	92.7	76.9	88.7	100.2	110.2

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.

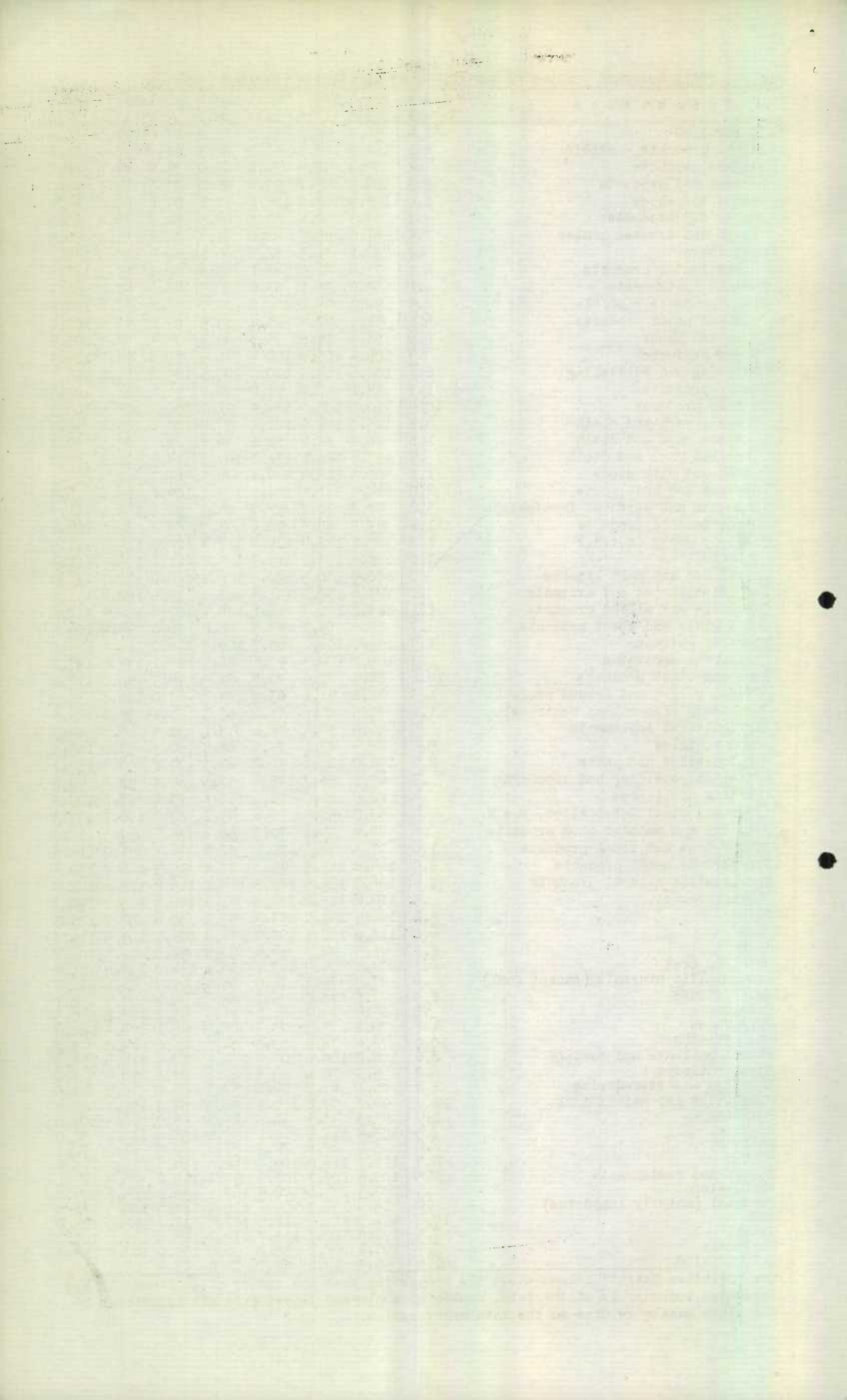


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1935	Feb.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	33.2	89.3	86.6	81.6	65.2	76.0	86.3	101.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.2	70.5	61.3	60.4	31.8	53.3	50.6	73.3
	Pulp and paper	5.0	134.0	132.6	131.0	120.8	117.6	127.5	124.6
	Textile products	4.3	83.6	73.8	82.8	69.5	79.6	70.6	87.9
	Iron and steel	11.3	97.8	93.3	84.3	60.0	70.8	102.0	123.4
	Other manufactures	8.4	77.8	83.6	72.3	67.2	77.3	81.6	89.3
	Logging	5.5	185.3	256.8	242.1	56.0	84.5	113.0	133.1
	Mining	21.8	103.3	100.6	109.2	88.4	101.3	105.0	110.4
	Communications	2.4	78.1	78.7	73.7	85.2	99.2	115.0	115.7
	Transportation	16.1	97.9	97.1	108.7	91.2	106.0	113.9	132.6
	Construction	12.2	95.0	103.0	116.7	61.6	102.4	131.6	95.2
	Services	1.7	148.0	146.8	144.5	135.8	154.1	156.7	133.9
	Trade	7.1	107.1	107.3	105.2	96.7	105.8	116.8	114.8
	Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	98.6	100.1	103.2	76.8	93.1	104.5	110.2
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	59.9	93.0	90.7	88.6	78.8	90.7	102.3	110.0
	Lumber products	2.8	66.8	65.4	64.5	52.5	65.7	78.8	83.7
	Pulp and paper	7.6	83.3	84.3	80.6	74.3	78.9	89.0	104.6
	Textile products	18.0	115.5	110.5	110.4	90.7	102.1	105.9	105.7
	Iron and steel	9.3	70.5	68.8	64.7	60.1	77.5	102.6	116.8
	Other manufactures	22.2	99.6	97.4	95.7	88.5	100.3	110.0	119.1
	Logging	8.4	258.6	317.0	232.4	119.6	87.9	105.5	221.1
	Mining	2.1	123.5	121.1	108.0	87.8	87.0	105.3	145.0
	Communications	1.9	70.1	69.8	70.4	81.3	92.9	101.0	110.8
	Transportation	9.2	70.7	67.7	72.8	65.4	73.3	85.3	81.5
	Construction	8.0	52.3	39.7	58.9	29.6	62.4	86.4	66.7
	Services	2.4	96.6	94.0	94.7	91.0	98.8	105.1	105.3
	Trade	8.1	123.3	122.7	125.7	120.0	125.7	132.3	125.2
	Quebec-All Industries	100.0	91.3	89.5	89.1	74.1	86.5	99.7	106.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	58.4	95.1	91.6	87.4	75.9	86.8	96.8	112.1
	Lumber products	3.3	59.2	54.7	54.8	46.6	63.3	78.6	91.1
	Pulp and paper	6.3	93.0	94.4	90.3	87.0	89.3	95.2	111.1
	Textile products	10.7	107.5	102.7	106.2	93.5	100.2	102.4	108.3
	Iron and steel	16.2	90.4	82.2	72.3	56.2	71.2	91.9	118.4
	Other manufactures	21.9	103.1	103.1	98.7	88.3	99.2	105.7	114.4
	Logging	3.6	156.9	157.7	138.4	32.8	49.8	76.8	212.0
	Mining	4.3	171.4	171.2	142.2	117.0	122.5	134.0	144.0
	Communications	2.0	73.8	73.8	73.9	84.8	93.6	100.6	127.4
	Transportation	6.1	67.7	67.9	68.0	67.9	77.2	89.5	97.8
	Construction	13.3	147.8	134.1	158.9	83.2	112.5	118.8	106.2
	Services	2.7	137.6	139.7	135.4	125.6	139.0	146.3	149.8
	Trade	9.6	125.2	125.3	118.8	112.9	118.0	125.4	126.3
	Ontario-All Industries	100.0	103.5	100.2	97.8	79.8	91.8	101.6	115.6
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	30.1	+88.1	89.2	84.6	82.0	93.3	101.3	114.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.9	-72.3	69.7	74.9	66.0	71.1	83.5	120.0
	Pulp and paper	2.9	+84.8	89.5	84.1	87.8	94.7	100.5	109.1
	Textile products	2.1	+108.2	103.7	103.5	93.4	100.3	100.1	106.4
	Iron and steel	10.5	+72.3	71.9	69.5	71.7	87.4	97.7	109.5
	Other manufactures	12.7	+109.0	112.7	102.7	94.8	103.9	110.3	122.4
	Logging	2.7	+195.4	201.6	127.8	42.5	65.7	111.5	174.0
	Mining	8.7	+110.8	122.5	103.3	106.6	107.0	114.5	113.7
	Communications	3.0	+86.0	87.2	82.4	88.1	97.1	105.1	108.9
	Transportation	20.2	+82.3	84.4	81.5	81.9	84.2	95.6	100.5
	Construction	13.1	-62.2	63.6	63.5	51.8	64.5	75.7	71.7
	Services	3.3	+89.6	91.1	86.1	86.9	97.6	109.4	116.4
	Trade	18.9	+102.1	101.9	97.0	95.6	102.1	113.4	120.2
	Prairies-All Industries	100.0	+87.2	89.2	83.8	80.0	88.2	98.6	105.3
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	35.7	81.9	79.6	76.5	62.2	72.0	84.8	105.0
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	10.7	62.9	55.6	59.7	33.8	42.5	53.7	93.3
	Pulp and paper	5.7	100.5	101.1	93.0	90.3	92.5	107.5	107.4
	Textile products	1.1	103.5	100.0	92.5	88.2	104.6	103.3	123.3
	Iron and steel	3.1	64.4	68.4	63.1	55.8	76.0	94.4	117.7
	Other manufactures	15.1	100.4	100.4	92.7	84.1	94.5	107.7	112.9
	Logging	6.0	64.7	38.5	59.0	19.2	34.1	49.6	98.2
	Mining	9.2	88.7	91.4	73.8	69.2	76.1	85.7	102.3
	Communications	3.6	98.1	99.2	92.9	95.5	102.4	114.4	125.4
	Transportation	12.5	84.8	85.9	85.1	83.5	93.2	101.1	103.9
	Construction	19.2	134.1	137.3	124.2	71.4	88.4	128.7	89.7
	Services	3.4	94.3	93.5	92.0	81.2	96.0	104.8	113.8
	Trade	10.4	113.4	113.2	105.0	96.7	106.9	113.8	117.9
	B.C.-All Industries	100.0	91.9	89.6	85.6	67.7	78.7	93.8	104.2

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1935	Feb.1 1935	Mar.1 1934	Mar.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.5	88.1	85.6	83.6	77.3	90.2	104.7	114.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	100.1	98.4	94.1	99.0	96.8	110.9	107.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	100.0	100.1	98.7	98.3	99.6	110.0	114.1
Textiles	15.1	96.8	91.3	91.0	77.7	91.2	99.4	98.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	118.3	112.4	116.3	122.7	120.8	102.7	117.1
Iron and steel	13.1	66.7	65.2	62.0	56.5	74.4	101.4	121.6
Other manufactures	21.0	88.8	87.5	84.3	76.1	92.6	108.4	119.6
Communications	2.9	62.8	62.7	63.9	75.1	83.0	91.6	110.7
Transportation	9.6	84.6	74.0	81.8	65.7	73.9	75.7	67.7
Construction	6.9	56.5	37.8	49.4	36.3	79.4	109.9	79.8
Trade	12.6	115.6	114.7	120.2	115.9	121.1	133.3	125.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.3	81.6	82.6	75.8	89.8	105.1	108.7
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.6	95.3	90.4	94.6	92.7	106.0	116.3	113.2
Leather products	21.7	107.2	94.7	107.1	104.4	119.6	120.8	100.5
Other manufactures	39.9	89.9	88.4	88.8	87.1	99.5	113.9	119.1
Transportation	12.6	92.6	91.7	104.7	99.2	99.9	113.4	102.5
Construction	8.2	89.9	84.0	82.9	82.0	68.2	201.4	107.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	94.0	90.0	93.2	92.3	101.9	123.3	110.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	62.5	91.3	89.7	86.7	79.7	92.4	101.1	111.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	100.0	104.3	99.3	96.5	104.5	113.0	121.7
Printing and publishing	9.3	109.7	112.6	104.5	103.1	107.3	111.2	120.0
Textiles	12.2	88.9	84.7	89.0	82.1	91.8	103.3	112.3
Iron and steel	10.0	76.3	70.1	60.8	53.9	72.4	89.6	106.5
Other manufactures	25.6	92.2	91.6	89.8	80.3	95.0	98.8	107.2
Communications	3.1	66.0	66.6	68.1	77.6	86.0	92.3	109.1
Transportation	5.9	85.7	84.3	86.4	90.8	97.5	118.7	122.5
Construction	2.2	45.3	46.9	67.6	37.3	99.4	119.4	129.7
Trade	21.6	120.0	120.4	116.2	109.8	114.7	122.4	123.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.0	93.0	91.1	84.4	97.8	107.5	115.9
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	46.2	86.5	84.6	80.5	76.7	86.1	99.2	105.7
Lumber products	3.7	41.0	35.7	40.5	34.0	46.0	60.0	66.5
Pulp and paper	17.4	91.5	90.8	84.5	78.9	85.5	106.0	113.5
Other manufactures	25.1	99.0	97.9	92.0	90.8	101.9	110.2	115.2
Construction	15.6	142.1	149.2	148.1	69.2	100.2	194.1	135.1
Trade	16.0	115.8	115.3	109.5	105.8	113.4	114.0	114.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.0	98.2	96.7	85.5	96.6	117.5	116.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	81.1	84.6	82.9	79.8	67.7	82.4	95.3	117.5
Textiles	19.8	85.2	82.0	88.6	71.3	85.3	87.6	95.0
Electrical apparatus	10.1	89.8	85.4	79.6	81.5	101.7	112.4	128.8
Iron and steel	26.1	71.2	71.0	66.4	48.1	62.3	89.3	133.3
Other manufactures	25.1	101.3	100.3	91.4	87.8	101.2	103.5	110.2
Construction	2.6	44.8	47.4	49.6	46.1	172.6	258.5	214.6
Trade	8.7	115.0	115.2	99.8	94.7	104.7	113.6	126.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	85.8	84.6	81.0	70.8	90.4	105.6	120.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	86.7	140.4	116.7	104.3	69.0	80.6	93.3	137.2
Iron and steel	71.5	147.3	117.3	99.5	60.5	73.4	88.0	137.8
Other manufactures	15.2	115.1	114.5	121.6	104.0	110.8	114.1	134.6
Construction	1.1	21.6	34.0	20.7	26.8	18.3	74.9	125.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	127.0	109.1	97.7	70.5	80.4	95.5	136.7
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	49.6	88.4	88.2	84.3	81.5	94.0	101.2	115.0
Animal products - edible	5.9	116.4	116.3	110.7	92.9	107.0	95.6	110.2
Printing and publishing	5.5	90.7	99.7	92.3	98.8	106.9	104.8	115.6
Textiles	5.5	111.8	107.2	107.9	94.3	102.1	103.4	105.0
Iron and steel	18.3	70.5	69.3	68.0	70.1	87.2	104.5	137.3
Other manufactures	14.4	102.1	101.6	93.7	87.0	94.8	99.0	111.6
Transportation	10.2	73.4	70.9	71.1	72.4	72.7	84.0	95.9
Construction	2.0	25.9	23.5	26.0	25.1	44.9	61.8	31.0
Trade	30.2	90.8	89.8	86.8	83.9	92.3	104.7	110.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	83.3	82.6	79.7	78.0	88.5	98.0	104.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	36.8	86.5	83.4	82.0	73.1	81.4	95.3	104.7
Lumber products	7.7	57.3	52.1	52.0	39.1	39.5	52.4	83.6
Other manufactures	29.1	100.0	97.8	95.8	88.7	99.9	116.9	115.8
Communications	8.1	97.6	96.7	91.6	95.2	101.0	112.2	127.3
Transportation	18.4	91.7	96.5	94.1	96.7	98.5	107.3	109.1
Construction	6.6	49.9	36.8	35.5	43.0	56.2	137.6	75.7
Services	6.6	94.5	95.2	92.4	80.8	90.8	100.1	109.9
Trade	23.5	117.5	117.0	105.7	98.8	107.9	115.6	120.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	90.0	88.0	84.1	80.5	87.8	108.2	108.3

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

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