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Department
Mr G. H. Murray
Ottawa
MAY 14 1935

CANADA

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

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THE
APRIL

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.

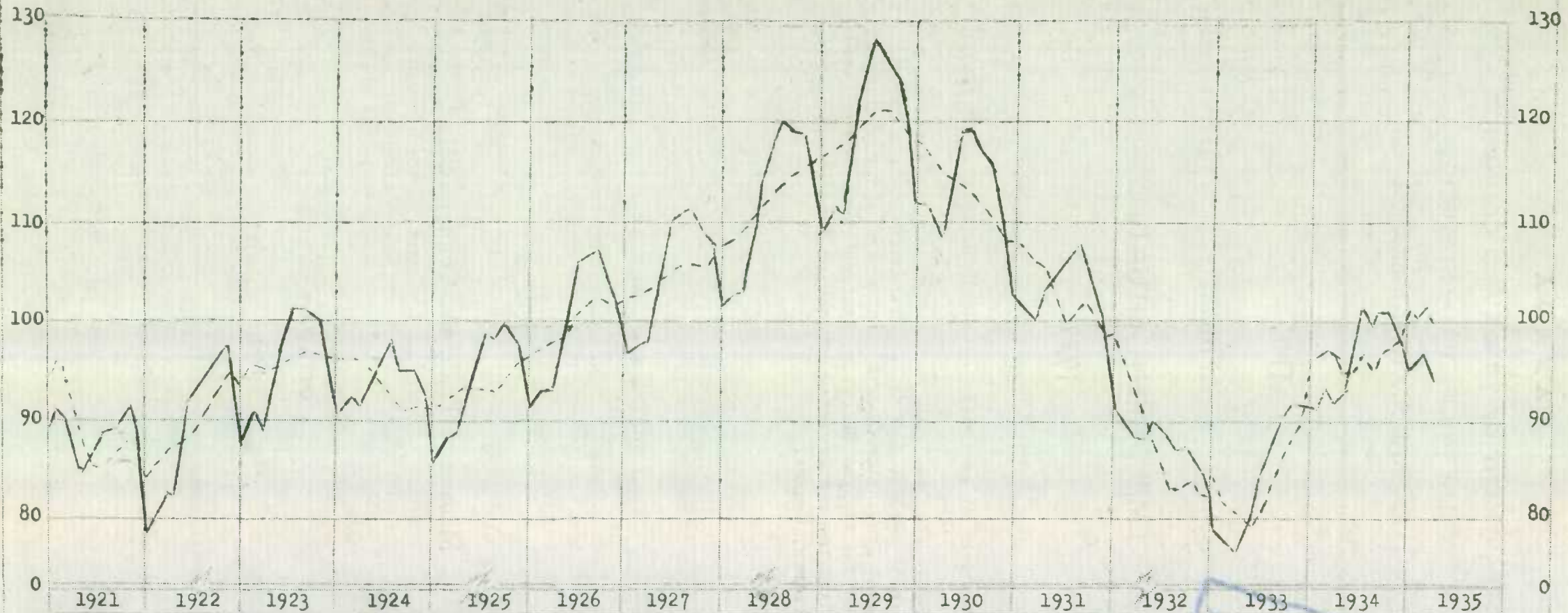
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OTTAWA

1935

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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
BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA
MAY 15 1935

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

Issued April 27, 1935.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal curtailment, according to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,066 establishments whose staffs aggregated 874,556 persons, compared with 902,138 on Mar. 1, 1935. Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity at the beginning of April has suffered a between-seasons' contraction in fourteen of the fifteen years since 1920. Ordinarily, this mainly results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging programme, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general loss at the beginning of April, 1935, exceeded the average decline on Apr. 1 in the years for which statistics are available, being, in fact, larger than in any other year of the record except 1921. Logging during the past winter was exceptionally active, entailing a correspondingly marked reaction when the camps closed for the season, while the resultant situation has this year been aggravated by the release of unusually large numbers of men from railway and highway construction and maintenance work. These factors are chiefly responsible for a decrease in the crude index (based on the 1926 average as 100) from 96.4 on Mar. 1 to 93.4 at the beginning of April, accompanied by a decline of over two points in the seasonally corrected index, as illustrated in the chart opposite. On Apr. 1 in preceding years of the record, the unadjusted index was as follows:- 1934, 91.3; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1. Despite the marked falling-off in employment on Apr. 1, 1935, the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last three years, and was also higher than in any of the years from 1921 to 1926.

There was an increase on Apr. 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel products. Metallic ore mining, building construction and trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps, as already mentioned, reported very large seasonal reductions following an unusually busy season in bush work, and there were important declines in highway and railway construction and maintenance; the persons released by the employers furnishing data in these industries numbered approximately 17,500 from logging and 17,200 from road and railway construction and maintenance. Curtailment of a seasonal nature also occurred in coal-mining, and transportation was rather slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was unfavourable in all five economic areas; the losses in Quebec and Ontario were particularly large, those in the Maritime Provinces were also considerable, while elsewhere only small reductions were noted.

Maritime Provinces.- There was on Apr. 1 a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces; the 626 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 70,241 persons on Mar. 1 to 68,184 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a pronounced seasonal falling-off, and activity declined in shipping, railway operation, highway construction and iron and steel plants. In some cases, these decreases were also seasonal in character. On the other hand, food factories, railway construction and retail trade showed improvement. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of April, 1934, when substantially larger reductions had been indicated; the index stood at 95.8 on the latest date, while on Apr. 1 of last year, it was 95.1.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, shipping and building afforded more employment in Quebec; within the manufacturing group, textile, leather, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories recorded considerably greater activity, while there were smaller gains in tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and other plants. On the other hand, logging reported very large seasonal contractions; there were pronounced losses in the construction departments of the railways as track-clearing workers were released, and highway construction and maintenance and transportation were also slacker. Statements were received from 2,170 firms, with 235,855 employees, as against 250,650 on Mar. 1. The index, at 85.9 on Apr. 1, 1935, was fractionally higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale. The trend on this date has almost invariably been retrogressive, but the losses at the beginning of April, 1935, were only once exceeded in the years since 1920, viz., by those in 1921. As on

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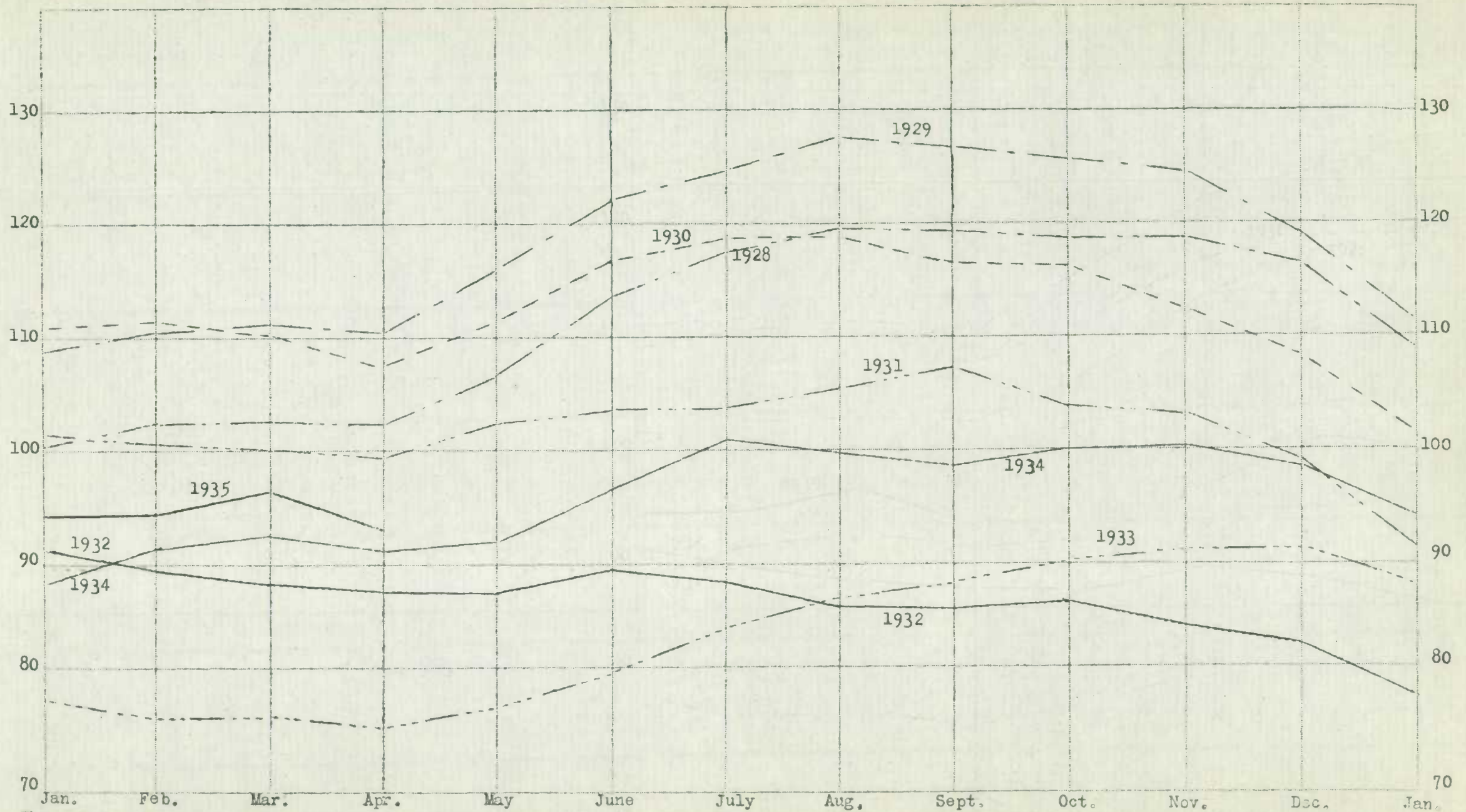
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



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.

the same date of last year, the exceptionally large decline at the latest date mainly reflects seasonal reaction from the intense activity in bush operations which characterized the past winter, together with the release of men temporarily employed on highway and railway construction and maintenance work following heavy snow-falls; some 10,600 workers were displaced from logging camps, while those laid off from highway and railway construction and maintenance numbered nearly 6,700.

Ontario.- Employment showed curtailment in Ontario, where 4,007 employers had reduced their forces by 10,260 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 384,396 on Apr. 1. An increase had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1934, but employment then was at a rather lower level, the index standing at 98.7, compared with 100.7 on Apr. 1 of the present year. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been contractions in eleven of the fourteen previous years; the decrease on the date under review, however, was greater than in any of these eleven years, with the exception of 1930, when the contraction involved practically the same number of workers.

Manufacturing showed further recovery at the first of April, notably in textile and iron and steel products, while improvement also took place in the leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, building construction and trade reported increased activity. Logging, however, released large numbers of workers owing to the completion of seasonal operations, and highway and railway construction were also slacker, the losses on the roads and highways being especially pronounced.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined on Apr. 1; the reduction, however, was much smaller than the average indicated at that date in the last fourteen years, being, in fact, less than in any other of the twelve years in which curtailment was reported; in 1928 and 1929, the tendency had been upward. The index, at 86.9 on the date under review, was 3.6 points higher than on Apr. 1, 1934. Most of the falling-off at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal-mining and logging. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and trade reported improvement. The working forces of the 1,329 co-operating employers aggregated 109,593 persons, compared with 109,984 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.- Very little general change was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 934 firms with 76,528 employees, or 79 fewer than in the preceding month. An increase had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, but employment was then in smaller volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), and in logging, railway construction and trade, while highway construction and coal-mining companies released help.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg, while losses were indicated in Quebec City, Montreal and Vancouver, and there was no general change in Ottawa.

Montreal.- A contraction in industrial activity occurred in Montreal, according to 1,276 employers who reported 125,177 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 128,778 on Mar. 1. A smaller decline had been noted on the same date of last year, but employment then was in slightly less volume. Manufacturing showed improvement on Apr. 1, 1935, over the preceding month, textiles, leather and iron and steel reporting considerable increases in this comparison. On the other hand, there were decided losses in work on the streets and roads, owing to the release of snow-clearing staffs, and transportation was also quieter.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and construction registered moderate gains in Quebec City, while transportation and services were slacker; the result was a decrease of 75 in the working forces of the 162 firms making returns, who had 12,241 employees on Apr. 1. General improvement had been noted at the beginning of April in 1934, when the index, at 95.4, was two points higher than on the latest date.

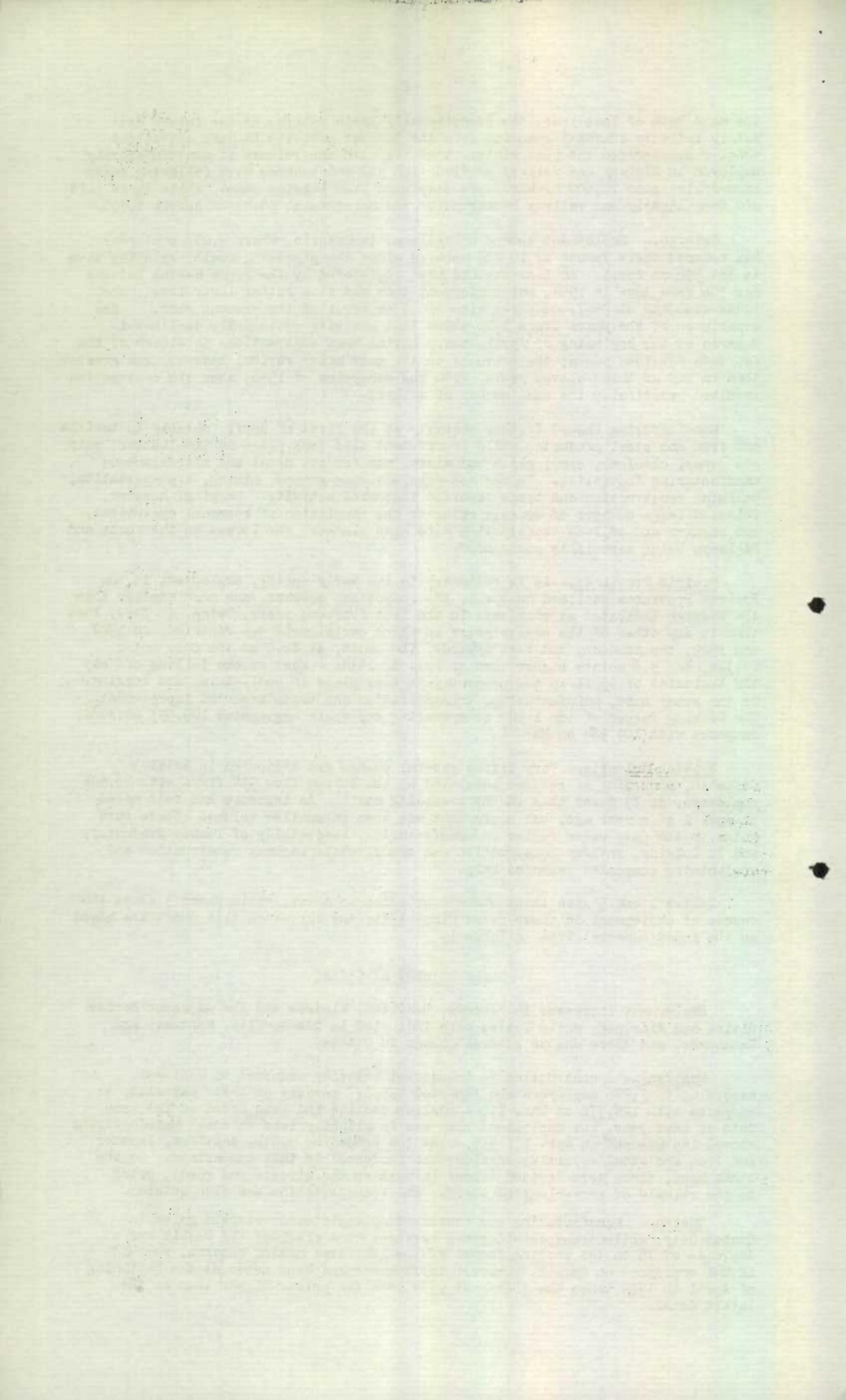
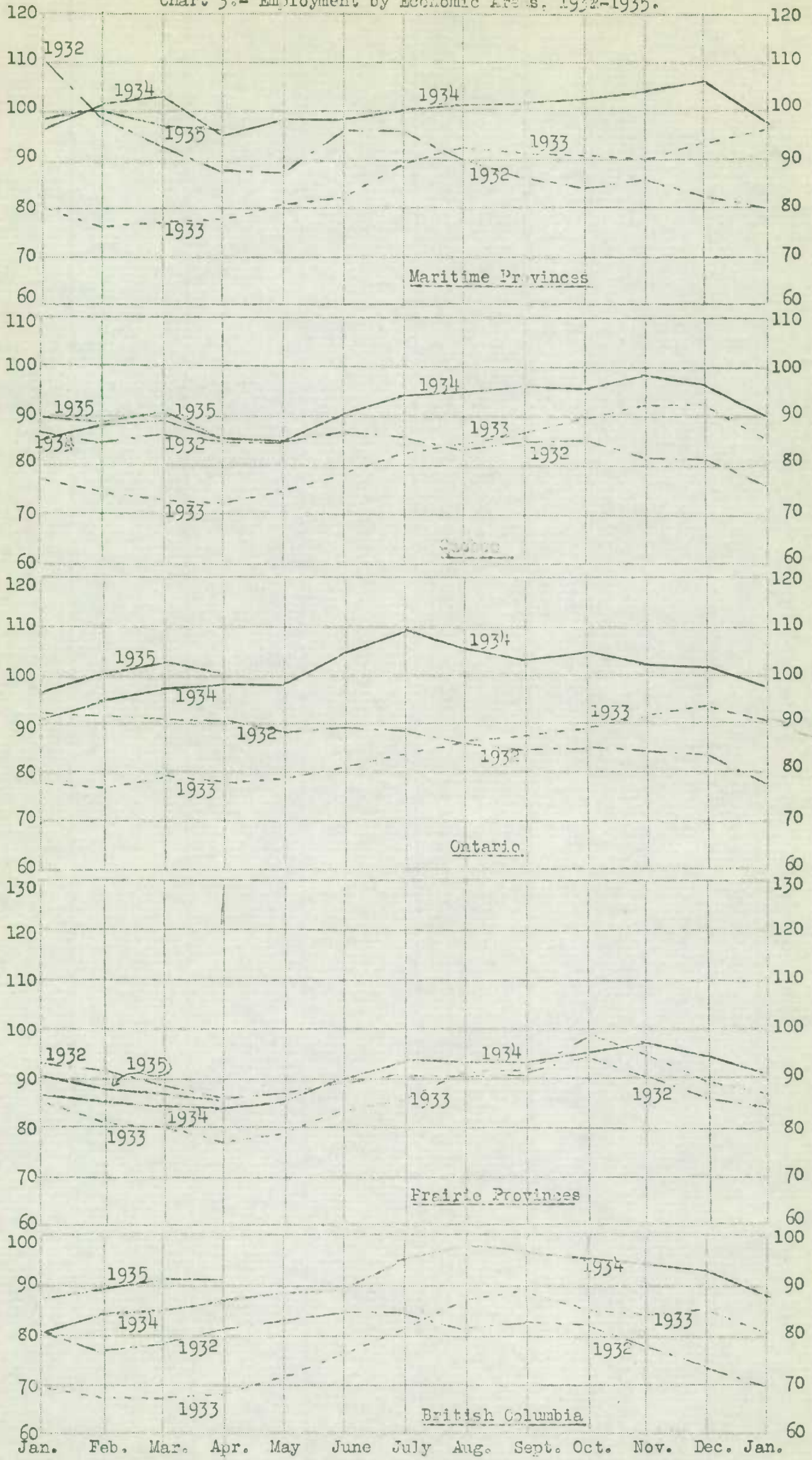


Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1935.



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Toronto.-- Toronto employers reported a further substantial increase, mainly due to a betterment in manufacturing and building construction; within the former group, the textile and iron and steel divisions reported the greatest gains. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads, in hotels and restaurants and in trade was rather quieter. The working forces of the 1,347 co-operating firms totalled 115,143 persons, compared with 113,976 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been indicated; the index then stood at 92.7, or just over two points lower than on Apr. 1 of the present year.

Ottawa.-- Very little general change occurred in Ottawa, moderate gains in manufacturing being nearly offset by small losses in transportation and some other divisions; an aggregate payroll of 12,720 workers was reported by the 168 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,704 in their last report. The index, at 99.3, was slightly higher than in the early spring of 1934, when an advance had been recorded.

Hamilton.-- Manufacturing and construction afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change. Returns were compiled from 269 firms employing 28,026 persons, or 592 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was higher than on the same date in the last three years.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.-- There was a further increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1. Data were received from 162 firms employing 17,948 workers, as against 17,187 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported an important share of the additions made to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while those in other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was decidedly greater than in any other month in the years since 1930; the improvement noted on the same date of 1934 had been on a smaller scale.

Winnipeg.-- Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, where the payrolls of the 439 employers furnishing statistics aggregated 35,640 workers, as compared with 35,487 in the preceding month. Construction and manufacturing were brisker, while transportation reported moderate curtailment, and the fluctuations in the other divisions were slight. On Apr. 1, 1934, a decline had been noted and the index then was lower, standing at 79.7, compared with 83.5 on the date under review.

Vancouver.-- A decrease in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 397 firms with 28,404 employees, as compared with 28,583 in the preceding month. The loss was principally in construction, while other industries showed little general change. An increase had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment generally was then at a rather lower level; the index, at 89.7 on the latest date, was 4.9 points higher than on Apr. 1, 1934.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Further moderate improvement was recorded in manufacturing; the most pronounced gains occurred in iron and steel and textiles, in both of which they were above the average for the last fourteen years. Non-ferrous metal, leather, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone and some other groups also reported increased activity. On the other hand, small declines were indicated in vegetable food, rubber and tobacco and beverage plants, that in tobacco factories being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 5,394 manufacturers, employing 470,475 operatives, as compared with 464,238 in the preceding month. The general increase was considerably greater than the average for the years since 1920, and brought the seasonally corrected index to a level higher than in any month in the last three years. The unadjusted index rose from 92.7 on Mar. 1 to 93.9 at the beginning of April, while on Apr. 1 in previous years of the record it was as follows:-- 1934, 88.1; 1933, 76.0; 1932, 87.3; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 111.3; 1929, 116.5; 1928, 106.6; 1927, 101.5; 1926, 96.6; 1925, 91.2; 1924, 93.6; 1923, 92.6; 1922, 84.4 and 1921, 87.3.

Logging.-- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 315 of which reduced their payrolls from 46,690 men on Mar. 1, to 29,196 on the date under review; while this decline has been exceeded in the spring of some other years of the record, it was nevertheless very large, being substantially above the average for the years since 1920. The contraction represents reaction from an exceptionally active logging season. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported on the

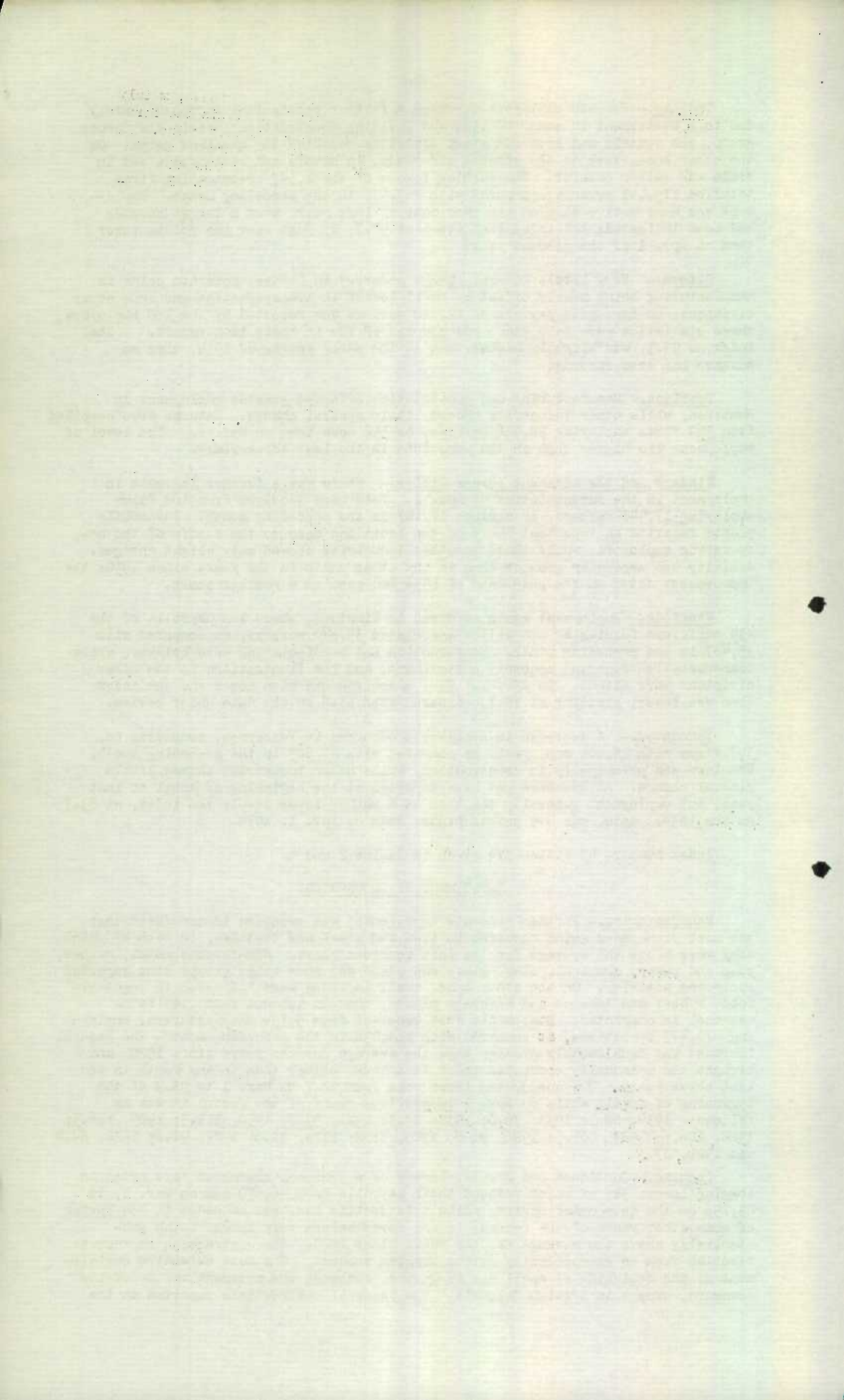
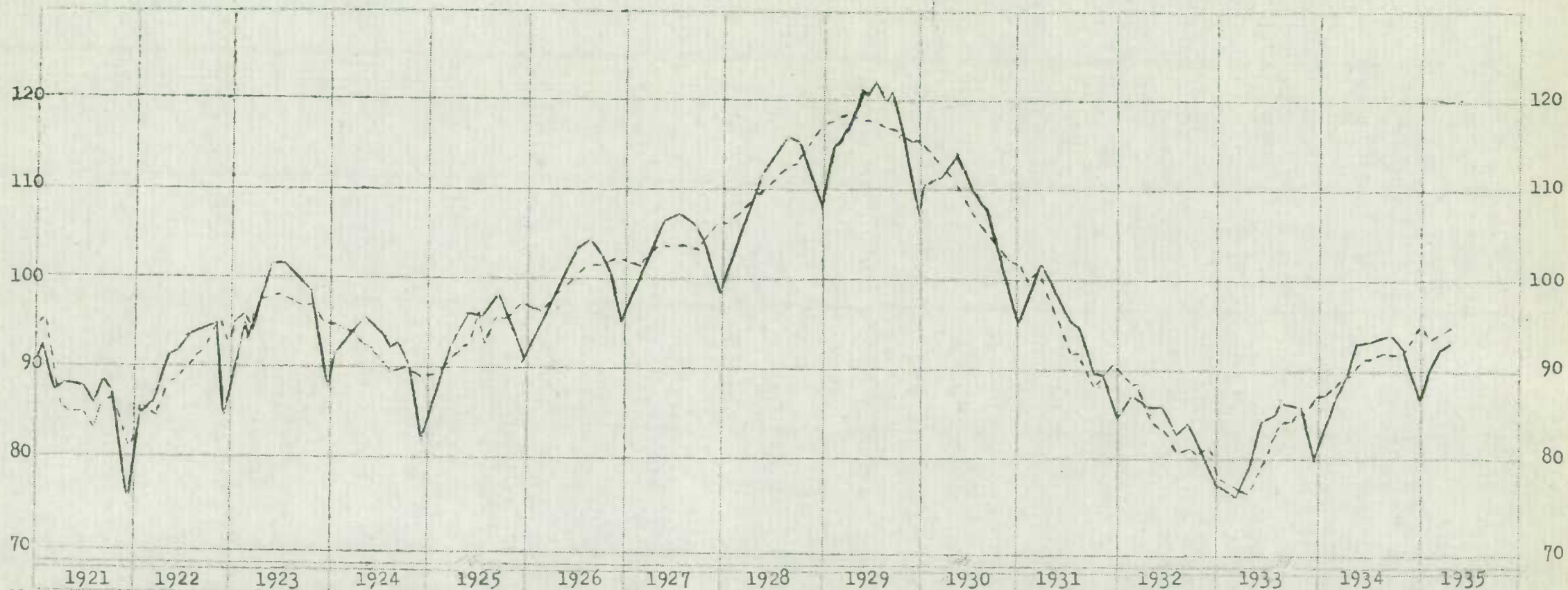
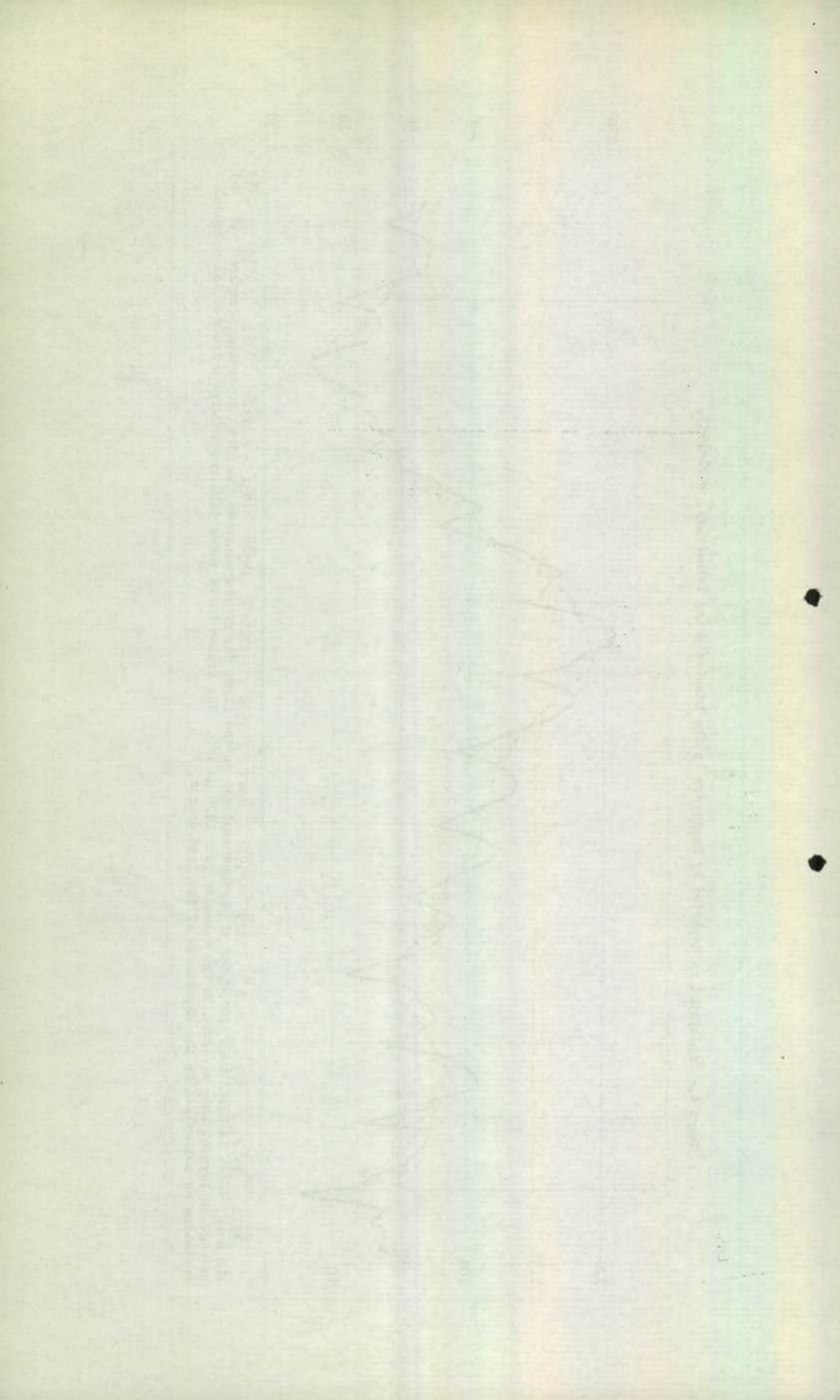


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



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.



same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, and the index then was fractionally higher than at Apr. 1, 1935, when it stood at 104.3; employment in the early spring of this year and last was higher than in the same period of other years since 1920, except 1923, when the Apr. 1 index was the same as on the date under review.

Mining.-- Coal-mining showed seasonal decreases, while activity increased in quarries and other non-metallic mines and in the extraction of metallic ores; 315 mine operators reported 53,731 employees, compared with 54,143 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date in any preceding year for which statistics are available, largely as a result of the prevalent activity in metallic ore mining. The curtailment on the date under review was decidedly below the average indicated in the years since 1920.

Communications.-- According to data received from 85 communication companies and branches, their staffs were practically unchanged in number from the preceding month, there being an increase of only 46 persons in the reported payrolls, which aggregated 20,570. The number employed in this division was slightly greater than in the spring of 1934.

Transportation.-- No general change was noted in employment in the street railway and cartage division; steam railway operation released help, while shipping was rather more active. The working forces of the 392 co-operating employers aggregated 90,079 persons, compared with 90,300 in the preceding month. The tendency on Apr. 1 in the last fourteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a moderate increase on that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1934, however, was also unfavourable, and the index then was fractionally lower.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Railway construction and maintenance showed pronounced curtailment due to the completion of snow-clearing operations, and highway construction also released large numbers of employees, while building was brisker, some 800 workers having been added since Mar. 1 to the staffs of firms in this division. Statistics for the group as a whole were tabulated from 979 contractors with 93,763 employees, or 16,405 fewer than in their last report. The index of employment was lower than on Apr. 1 in 1934, but higher than at the same date in 1933 or 1932. The decline at the latest date very substantially exceeded the average loss recorded in the years, 1921-1934.

Services.-- This group reported further curtailment, according to 444 firms with 24,012 employees, or 76 fewer than on Mar. 1. The trend had been slightly upward at the beginning of April, 1934, when the index was fractionally higher.

Trade.-- There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,142 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 92,730 workers on Apr. 1, as compared with 91,987 at the beginning of March. This increase was slightly below the average reported on Apr. 1 in the years since 1920, activity in this group probably having been affected by the late Easter and the unseasonable weather generally prevailing at the beginning of April. The advance indicated on the same date a year ago was decidedly larger; the fact that Easter last year fell on Apr. 1 no doubt considerably stimulated retail trade about that date. However, the index of employment then stood at 116.1, compared with 117.4 at the beginning of April, 1935.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed an improvement over the preceding month, and was better than in February, 1934, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.5 on Feb. 25, 1935, as compared with 17.7 on Jan. 28, 1935, and 18.1 on Feb. 19, 1934. Recent press reports state that 2,153,870 persons were out of work on Mar. 25, 1935, as compared with 2,285,463 on Feb. 25, 1935, and with 2,201,577 on Mar. 19, 1934. Preparations for the King's jubilee celebration resulted in the biggest monthly drop in British unemployment in three years, the Ministry of Labour announced. The number of insured persons estimated as in employment on Mar. 25, 1935, was 10,200,000, an increase of 119,000 as compared with a month earlier, and of 139,000 compared with March of last year.

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EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employment increased 1.5 p.c. from February to March, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; the gains compared favourably with those in March of preceding years, although they were smaller than in March of last year. The preliminary index of factory employment was 82.4, compared with 81.2 in February, 1935, and 80.8 in March, 1934; the average for the years 1923-25 is taken as 100 in computing these indexes. Reports were received in March from 24,600 establishments employing 3,827,579 workers, or more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in manufacturing in the United States. There were increases as compared with February, 1935, in the iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, textile, clothing, leather and chemical divisions.

New York.- There was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor; this gain exceeded the usual seasonal advance between the middle of February and the middle of March. The upward tendency was general, with all but a few of the manufacturing industries reporting improvement in employment over the preceding month. The largest numbers of re-employed workers were again noted in the metal and machinery, textile and clothing and millinery groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 74.0 in March, 1935; this was 2.5 p.c. higher than in March of last year.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,560 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 246,318 persons in March, an increase of 1.0 p.c. over the February total. Gains were reported in boot and shoe, clothing and some other industries, while there were declines in cotton, woollen and worsted and other factories.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, there was an increase of one p.c. in the number of persons employed by 4,442 establishments in that State in March as compared with February, while the index of employment (average 1925-27=100) stood at 73.2, as compared with 69.6 in March, 1934.

Wisconsin.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 3.6 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1935. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 84.0 in February, compared with 81.3 in the preceding month, and 77.2 in February of last year.

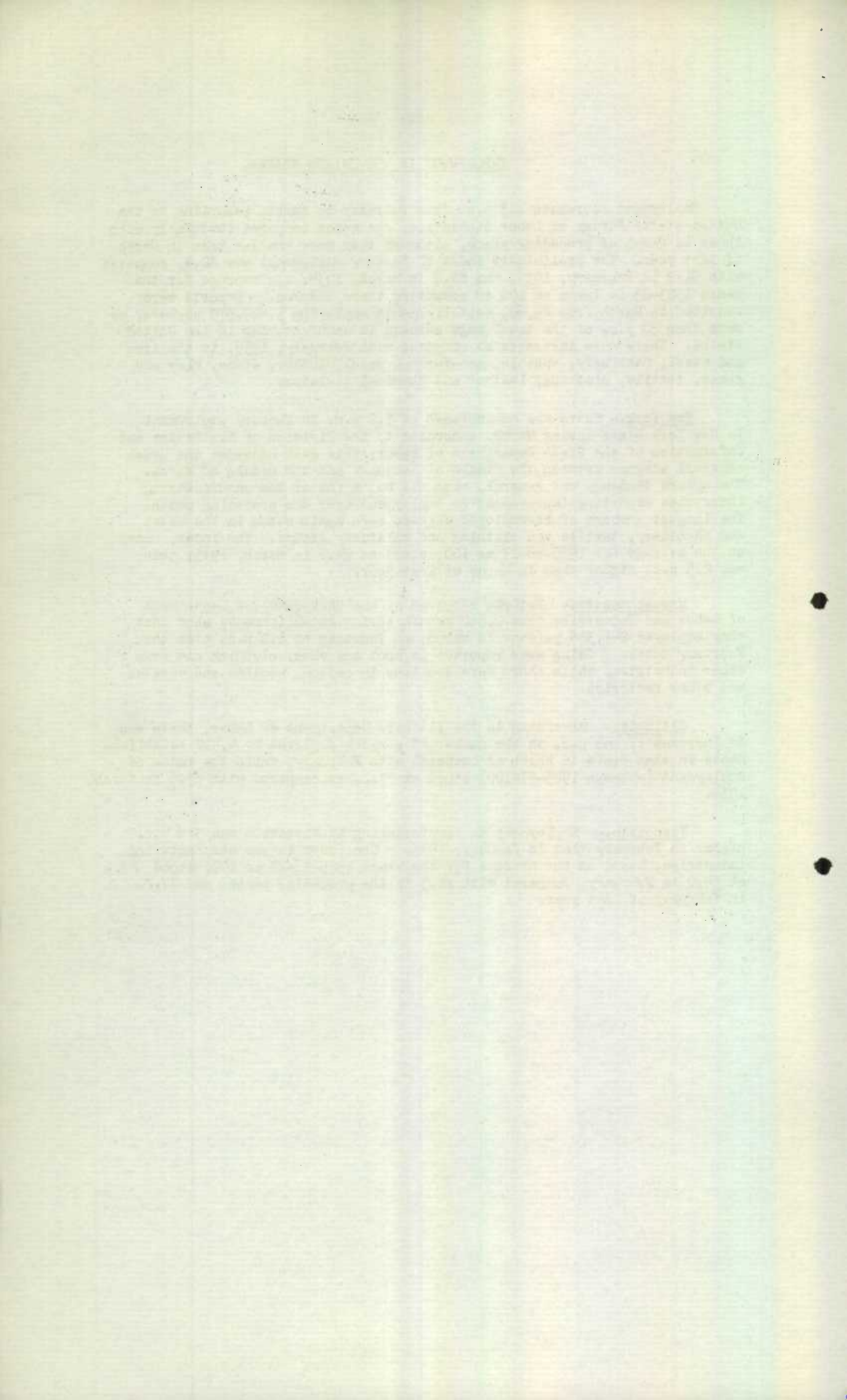


TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	83.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8

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

100.0 7.8 27.0 43.9 12.5 8.8

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
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7

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

Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
14.3	1.4	13.2	1.5	3.2	2.1	4.1	3.2

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

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.4	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	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	130.6
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1935.
 100.0 53.8 3.3 6.1 2.4 10.3 10.7 2.8 10.6

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	Apr. 1 1935	Mar. 1 1935	Apr. 1 1934	Apr. 1 1933	Apr. 1 1932	Apr. 1 1931	Apr. 1 1930
MANUFACTURING	53.8	93.9	92.7	88.1	76.0	87.3	99.7	111.3
Animal products - edible	2.2	102.5	101.7	95.4	90.4	92.7	95.4	100.1
Fur and products	.2	79.5	75.4	73.5	63.0	76.9	90.9	85.4
Leather and products	2.5	107.3	104.0	99.5	86.1	90.6	91.7	91.5
Boots and shoes	1.7	113.2	108.4	106.4	93.8	97.9	98.4	94.0
Lumber and products	3.8	63.0	63.3	60.3	45.0	58.8	73.6	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	49.8	51.2	48.5	31.8	43.0	54.8	76.7
Furniture	.7	72.6	72.1	72.9	61.7	81.2	105.5	114.7
Other lumber products	1.2	96.7	93.4	87.1	72.6	89.7	105.3	115.9
Musical instruments	.1	29.9	33.0	33.0	22.8	40.1	46.1	64.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	90.4	90.9	88.9	86.9	93.2	98.6	100.0
Pulp and paper products	6.4	92.7	91.1	88.3	82.0	88.6	96.1	108.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	80.8	78.4	75.9	66.2	74.4	83.5	102.8
Paper products	0.9	107.1	106.4	101.0	95.2	94.7	100.3	106.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	103.5	102.6	100.5	98.5	105.6	111.4	116.3
Rubber products	1.3	92.7	94.1	93.0	75.6	89.7	102.1	126.1
Textile products	10.9	111.9	110.1	109.3	91.6	101.0	104.0	107.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	123.6	125.7	122.9	96.5	109.2	103.0	102.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	84.3	86.8	88.5	65.8	81.4	83.0	87.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	.9	132.6	133.9	128.8	103.8	115.5	104.4	95.8
Silk and silk goods	1.1	504.9	509.3	465.4	375.3	378.1	265.5	274.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	118.4	114.9	118.2	102.4	110.9	108.6	110.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.4	102.4	97.7	95.9	86.8	93.5	106.8	112.6
Other textile products	1.2	96.7	93.8	94.5	74.5	83.2	92.6	102.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	118.9	120.2	116.4	114.5	116.8	115.6	118.3
Tobacco	1.1	114.5	118.5	114.2	118.4	115.2	106.7	104.1
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	122.9	120.9	119.2	108.1	118.6	128.7	140.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	120.2	129.6	136.4	99.5	93.1	101.4	170.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	128.0	123.2	118.1	106.6	112.7	119.8	120.7
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	59.9	55.5	57.6	48.5	75.8	96.9	109.7
Electric current	1.5	106.9	105.8	105.0	106.9	115.6	121.4	125.3
Electrical apparatus	1.3	106.0	105.2	97.8	83.1	119.9	136.3	158.6
Iron and steel products	12.7	84.3	82.9	72.4	60.3	75.6	100.3	119.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	88.4	91.8	88.8	44.2	71.3	113.3	127.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	87.4	83.5	73.3	61.8	82.9	99.8	128.8
Agricultural implements	.6	59.6	56.0	43.8	34.1	29.1	56.4	85.6
Land vehicles	6.2	89.4	88.4	77.0	69.8	81.7	101.7	118.0
Automobiles and parts	2.5	156.6	152.0	105.5	76.3	75.6	105.9	151.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	66.6	65.1	57.1	55.2	67.9	108.9	133.3
Heating appliances	.5	90.0	88.5	80.9	53.1	76.4	102.7	109.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	67.9	63.0	53.0	43.3	77.2	138.3	172.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	89.6	88.4	77.9	60.3	73.6	99.1	115.6
Other iron and steel products	1.7	80.9	77.3	72.4	53.8	77.6	93.3	111.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	116.2	114.2	103.5	77.3	92.8	119.7	128.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	126.8	126.7	126.9	112.4	116.3	120.9	139.3
Miscellaneous	.6	117.4	114.2	107.9	93.7	102.3	105.4	111.9
LOGGING	3.3	104.3	166.9	104.9	35.6	31.1	42.9	87.6
MINING	6.1	117.7	118.8	103.3	91.4	101.0	108.1	114.5
Coal	2.7	88.3	91.5	84.3	82.8	93.8	96.0	98.9
Metallic ores	2.8	207.2	204.6	165.4	131.3	135.1	138.8	145.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	78.4	77.0	71.2	54.7	70.3	102.0	122.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	77.7	77.5	76.8	84.5	93.9	103.3	117.1
Telegraphs	.6	85.4	35.6	83.4	80.7	94.4	100.3	109.1
Telephones	1.8	75.6	75.4	75.1	85.5	93.8	104.0	119.2
TRANSPORTATION	10.3	76.3	76.5	75.9	74.2	81.9	94.3	99.5
Street railways and cartage	2.7	108.3	103.2	107.4	111.8	110.9	118.4	118.8
Steam railways	6.3	69.4	69.8	70.6	67.5	77.6	91.2	96.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	66.7	66.1	60.0	59.0	67.5	79.8	88.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.7	80.2	94.2	95.8	54.7	79.9	96.8	86.4
Building	2.1	45.2	43.3	33.6	25.2	51.7	94.1	110.5
Highway	6.0	143.4	183.4	201.9	88.5	134.9	123.9	57.8
Railway	2.6	56.9	63.0	56.2	54.2	59.4	76.3	75.1
SERVICES	2.8	111.4	111.7	111.8	102.5	113.9	122.0	126.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	106.3	108.9	109.1	94.7	107.7	118.2	124.3
Professional	.3	126.7	123.3	121.7	126.4	127.9	125.2	127.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	116.4	113.6	113.9	108.5	119.4	127.4	128.9
TRADE	10.6	117.4	116.7	116.1	107.6	114.3	123.1	123.1
Retail	7.8	123.5	122.5	123.4	111.9	120.2	129.9	127.4
Wholesale	2.8	103.4	103.1	98.9	97.5	100.8	108.0	113.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	93.4	96.4	91.3	76.0	87.5	99.7	107.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

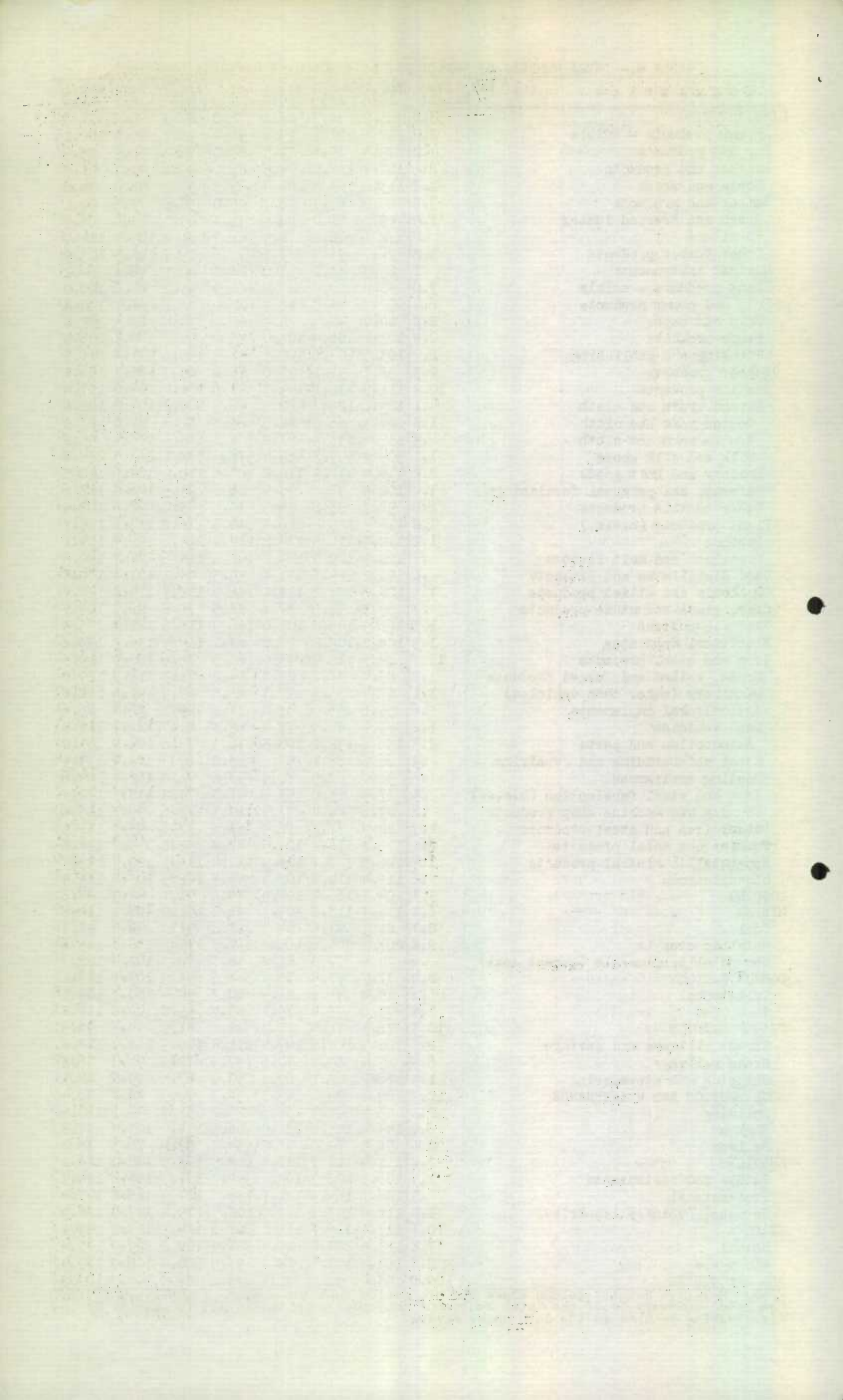


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1935	Mar.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930
<u>Maritime</u>	Manufacturing	34.0	88.7	89.3	84.9	68.7	76.9	91.5	100.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.1	67.6	70.5	60.0	33.0	46.9	57.3	58.9
	Pulp and paper	5.1	134.7	134.0	133.8	120.6	124.5	130.6	145.4
	Textile products	4.5	83.5	83.6	85.5	69.6	82.8	75.8	87.9
	Iron and steel	11.2	94.0	97.8	88.8	66.7	70.5	108.6	116.7
	Other manufactures	9.1	81.2	77.8	76.9	71.7	80.4	85.2	92.4
	Logging	3.0	96.3	185.3	159.4	39.5	24.1	31.4	34.7
	Mining	22.4	102.9	103.3	96.2	91.2	101.8	105.3	109.4
	Communications	2.4	78.2	78.1	78.2	83.6	92.7	113.8	112.3
	Transportation	16.2	95.7	97.9	95.1	89.1	103.4	119.7	141.6
	Construction	12.8	96.6	95.0	101.2	67.1	79.9	107.9	93.0
	Services	1.7	150.7	148.0	143.6	130.2	146.0	170.1	133.4
	Trade	7.5	109.6	107.1	108.2	95.8	107.8	119.1	114.9
	-All Industries	100.0	95.8	98.6	95.1	78.3	88.3	102.3	107.8
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	64.6	94.3	93.0	90.5	79.1	90.3	102.8	111.7
	Lumber products	3.0	67.3	66.8	66.5	51.6	64.7	81.3	83.7
	Pulp and paper	8.3	84.8	83.3	81.3	74.1	80.9	86.8	103.1
	Textile products	19.5	117.7	115.5	114.6	91.8	102.7	106.3	108.6
	Iron and steel	10.0	71.5	70.5	67.3	60.2	75.7	104.4	117.8
	Other manufactures	23.8	100.4	99.6	95.9	88.7	99.1	110.4	119.2
	Logging	4.4	127.2	258.6	132.9	58.7	33.5	42.8	103.5
	Mining	2.3	125.3	123.5	110.2	86.1	93.1	109.2	149.8
	Communications	2.0	70.0	70.1	70.1	80.2	92.9	101.6	110.3
	Transportation	9.6	69.6	70.7	70.2	66.8	74.4	85.7	83.1
	Construction	5.9	36.3	52.3	44.9	33.6	63.5	86.2	68.6
	Services	2.5	96.7	96.6	98.4	91.2	97.9	107.3	105.4
	Trade	8.7	123.4	123.3	126.9	119.6	126.0	135.4	125.1
	-All Industries	100.0	85.9	91.3	85.1	73.1	85.0	98.5	103.7
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	60.8	96.5	95.1	88.9	75.8	87.6	99.7	112.6
	Lumber products	3.3	58.1	59.2	55.9	47.0	63.7	79.3	93.8
	Pulp and paper	6.6	94.8	93.0	89.9	83.6	90.4	98.8	108.7
	Textile products	11.1	109.1	107.5	106.5	93.4	100.7	104.6	108.1
	Iron and steel	17.0	92.6	90.4	75.7	57.1	74.1	97.5	122.0
	Other manufactures	22.8	104.5	103.1	100.0	88.4	98.5	105.1	113.0
	Logging	2.5	104.5	156.9	102.0	17.7	18.2	33.3	75.1
	Mining	4.4	174.3	171.4	144.2	114.8	122.8	136.1	142.4
	Communications	2.1	73.6	73.8	74.7	84.0	92.3	100.6	123.6
	Transportation	6.4	68.5	67.7	68.8	68.1	77.4	91.0	98.4
	Construction	11.1	119.7	147.8	161.0	72.3	106.3	114.7	108.2
	Services	2.8	137.5	137.6	138.2	124.7	138.5	146.7	152.2
	Trade	9.9	125.5	125.2	123.3	113.2	120.2	127.2	126.2
	-All Industries	100.0	100.7	103.5	98.7	78.3	91.1	102.4	112.7
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	30.5	88.8	88.1	84.3	81.4	92.8	102.8	113.1
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.8	71.4	72.3	65.1	59.7	71.2	82.0	112.0
	Pulp and paper	3.0	87.6	84.8	83.9	84.5	91.4	102.5	110.2
	Textile products	2.2	108.8	108.2	109.7	93.8	104.5	100.5	107.9
	Iron and steel	10.8	73.7	72.3	70.3	72.7	86.1	100.5	110.9
	Other manufactures	12.7	108.5	109.0	102.1	93.6	104.5	110.8	117.9
	Logging	2.1	157.6	195.4	113.2	34.1	47.9	80.3	114.8
	Mining	8.4	105.8	110.8	94.4	90.9	102.2	103.2	95.9
	Communications	3.1	87.2	86.0	82.0	85.8	94.7	102.9	109.2
	Transportation	20.4	82.8	82.3	81.3	81.2	84.0	97.3	100.8
	Construction	13.1	62.1	62.2	61.9	50.1	58.5	75.0	71.8
	Services	3.2	88.6	89.6	88.1	86.8	97.5	105.7	118.3
	Trade	19.2	103.3	102.1	101.0	96.8	101.1	111.7	120.7
	-All Industries	100.0	86.9	87.2	83.3	78.3	86.1	97.7	103.2
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	36.3	83.0	81.9	77.9	62.5	72.6	87.0	107.1
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	11.0	64.7	62.9	61.8	37.0	47.0	61.2	97.5
	Pulp and paper	5.7	101.3	100.5	92.0	88.6	94.3	102.3	109.1
	Textile products	1.2	106.2	103.5	99.3	82.0	103.0	105.8	110.3
	Iron and steel	3.2	65.5	64.4	64.7	55.5	68.7	99.9	124.1
	Other manufactures	15.2	100.6	100.4	93.7	82.4	92.9	105.5	111.8
	Logging	6.5	69.4	64.7	58.6	30.9	43.2	50.9	93.6
	Mining	8.7	84.1	88.7	72.3	66.4	75.8	84.2	92.1
	Communications	3.6	99.3	98.1	92.8	95.8	103.5	111.3	127.6
	Transportation	12.5	84.6	84.8	82.9	83.9	92.9	97.8	106.5
	Construction	18.5	129.6	134.1	128.4	73.0	99.1	115.7	107.7
	Services	3.4	92.7	94.3	93.5	80.2	95.5	103.8	113.6
	Trade	10.5	114.9	113.4	108.1	96.3	106.6	115.6	117.1
	-All Industries	100.0	91.8	91.9	86.6	68.8	80.9	92.4	106.0

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr.1 1935	Mar.1 1935	Apr.1 1934	Apr.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	67.3	89.2	88.1	85.2	78.2	89.5	105.3	114.6
Plant products - edible	4.4	101.1	100.1	97.1	96.9	93.9	104.0	105.5
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	100.3	100.0	98.3	97.9	101.9	108.7	113.5
Textiles	15.9	98.9	96.8	94.4	79.9	91.6	99.9	100.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.5	119.6	118.3	112.4	122.5	120.0	107.9	115.2
Iron and steel	13.6	67.2	66.7	65.2	56.9	72.9	104.6	122.8
Other manufactures	21.9	89.9	88.8	84.9	62.9	91.8	108.0	119.4
Communications	3.0	62.7	62.8	63.5	74.6	85.2	92.0	109.1
Transportation	9.2	78.7	84.6	72.7	69.0	78.8	77.6	72.5
Construction	3.8	30.8	56.5	42.9	40.6	89.7	112.2	80.4
Trade	13.0	116.3	115.6	120.0	116.0	121.1	135.8	124.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	83.8	86.3	82.1	76.4	91.2	106.2	109.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.4	96.4	95.3	95.4	91.6	107.1	119.0	114.5
Leather products	22.0	108.3	107.2	108.0	104.7	118.5	120.8	101.0
Other manufactures	40.4	91.0	89.9	89.5	85.6	101.7	118.1	121.0
Transportation	11.1	81.6	92.6	96.3	97.6	95.7	109.7	109.5
Construction	8.8	95.6	89.9	90.4	97.3	70.0	174.3	112.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.4	94.0	95.4	92.7	102.0	122.2	111.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.2	93.2	91.3	88.0	80.7	92.5	103.1	112.3
Plant products - edible	5.3	99.7	100.0	99.6	97.8	105.1	117.8	119.2
Printing and publishing	9.3	110.5	109.7	104.7	101.9	108.5	113.1	119.1
Textiles	12.7	92.4	88.9	90.4	84.5	91.7	104.5	113.1
Iron and steel	10.2	78.7	76.3	65.0	54.2	71.7	91.7	115.1
Other manufactures	25.7	93.8	92.2	90.3	81.6	95.1	100.7	107.1
Communications	3.0	65.4	66.0	68.8	76.1	85.1	92.8	105.0
Transportation	5.9	85.7	85.7	86.8	91.1	98.9	121.0	125.4
Construction	2.2	43.9	45.3	68.1	37.7	89.0	123.8	129.7
Trade	21.2	119.2	120.0	119.4	109.9	117.4	124.7	122.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	94.8	94.0	92.7	85.0	97.8	109.5	116.5
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.9	87.7	86.5	80.1	75.4	87.4	101.8	106.6
Lumber products	3.9	42.3	41.0	43.0	33.7	47.5	59.8	67.3
Pulp and paper	17.7	93.2	91.5	81.6	76.9	86.8	105.5	108.7
Other manufactures	25.3	99.9	99.0	92.6	89.3	102.5	116.7	121.0
Construction	15.1	142.7	142.1	153.7	71.6	142.8	214.4	128.4
Trade	15.9	115.2	115.8	113.0	107.3	112.1	117.3	115.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.3	99.0	97.6	85.3	101.7	121.8	116.2
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.7	86.0	84.6	81.3	68.1	80.5	101.8	118.4
Textiles	19.1	83.7	85.2	88.1	72.2	84.0	88.7	92.8
Electrical apparatus	10.4	94.6	89.8	82.7	82.6	98.4	111.3	128.3
Iron and steel	26.1	72.7	71.2	68.3	48.2	60.1	104.5	136.5
Other manufactures	25.1	103.8	101.3	93.8	87.6	100.1	105.7	111.3
Construction	3.0	52.6	44.8	44.8	43.2	136.7	228.4	179.6
Trade	8.6	116.5	115.0	113.2	93.7	106.8	113.2	129.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.7	85.8	83.0	70.9	87.4	109.8	120.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	87.3	147.6	140.4	109.8	79.5	92.3	104.7	141.3
Iron and steel	72.4	155.8	147.3	108.2	73.5	88.8	102.3	143.9
Other manufactures	14.9	117.4	115.1	115.6	104.4	107.7	114.3	131.0
Construction	.9	19.2	21.6	16.2	23.4	16.1	56.9	125.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	132.6	127.0	102.9	79.0	89.8	104.2	140.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.8	88.9	88.4	84.5	82.1	92.3	103.1	115.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	114.9	116.4	106.9	92.6	106.1	96.1	106.9
Printing and publishing	5.8	95.2	90.7	92.0	93.4	100.8	107.7	116.5
Textiles	5.5	112.2	111.8	115.6	94.4	105.6	105.5	109.1
Iron and steel	18.5	71.5	70.5	68.0	71.8	84.9	107.6	143.2
Other manufactures	14.2	101.0	102.1	93.5	88.5	94.5	100.4	110.4
Transportation	9.8	70.8	73.4	69.6	70.9	71.5	84.2	97.0
Construction	2.6	33.4	25.9	20.8	29.2	45.8	59.6	21.4
Trade	29.9	90.5	90.8	87.8	82.9	90.7	101.0	108.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	83.5	83.3	79.7	78.0	86.8	97.3	103.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	37.1	86.6	86.5	82.5	71.4	81.4	94.4	105.5
Lumber products	7.8	57.2	57.3	55.2	38.2	44.0	54.6	77.7
Other manufactures	29.3	100.2	100.0	95.1	86.7	98.0	114.5	119.6
Communications	8.2	99.1	97.6	91.6	95.3	101.8	110.2	128.4
Transportation	18.3	91.3	91.7	92.7	93.8	97.4	104.1	111.6
Construction	6.0	45.6	49.9	36.4	41.1	56.3	93.2	92.2
Services	6.5	93.6	94.5	94.0	79.1	90.5	99.1	110.9
Trade	23.9	118.8	117.5	109.1	98.7	106.6	118.8	119.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.7	90.0	84.8	79.0	87.8	101.9	110.4

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

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