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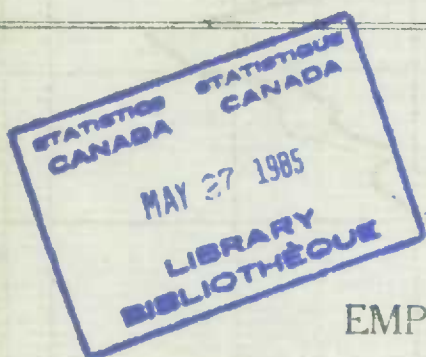
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C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH



THE

JULY

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

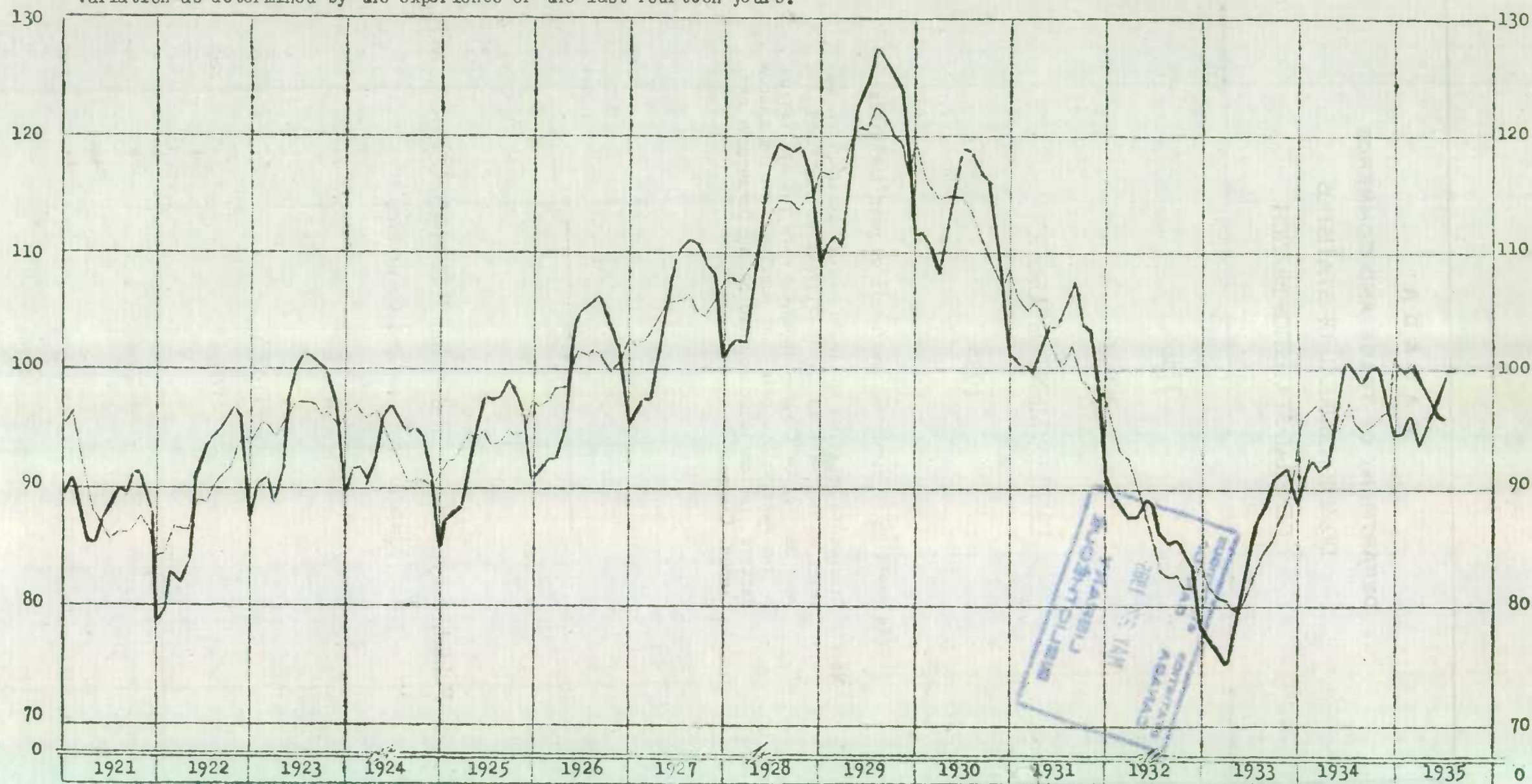
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OTTAWA

1935

CHART I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.

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





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

Issued July 26, 1935.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

The general industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July, according to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,323 employers, whose staffs aggregated 934,262 persons, as compared with 915,746 in the preceding month. Although this increase of 18,516 was considerable, it was smaller than that recorded on July 1, 1934, and was also less than the average gain between June 1 and July 1 in the preceding fourteen years for which statistics are available; as a result, employment at the latest date was at a rather lower level than at the beginning of July of last year, though it was in considerably greater volume than on July 1, 1933 or 1932. The falling-off as compared with July 1, 1934, was largely due to curtailment in work on highways and roads on which the number of reported workers was smaller by over 50,000 at the beginning of July, 1935, than on the same date last summer. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.5 at the latest date, as compared with 97.6 on June 1, 1935, and with 101.0 on July 1, 1934, while on the same date in the other years since 1920, it was as follows:- 1933, 84.5; 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

Employment in manufacturing showed continued advances, contrary to the usual seasonal trend on July 1; most of the gain over June 1 occurred in the food and lumber groups. Mining (except of coal), communications, services, trade, transportation and construction and maintenance also indicated substantial improvement. The increases in all of these except construction considerably exceeded the average gains indicated on July 1 in the years, 1921-1934. On the other hand, logging was seasonally quieter than in the preceding month, and within the group of factory employment, there were large losses, also seasonal in character, in leather, textile and iron and steel plants. An analysis of the data by industries is given in greater detail on page four of this report.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SEASONAL VARIATION.

Indexes of seasonal variation have recently been calculated anew for all industries included in the monthly surveys of employment, and also for manufactures, the monthly factors being based on the experience of the fourteen years, 1921-1934. These new indexes in most cases differ little from those previously used, but where the record is comparatively short, frequent recalculation to include the whole period for which statistics are available is desirable in determining the seasonal factors. As in the former calculation, the Harvard method has been followed in preparing these indexes. The unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted index numbers for all industries and for manufacturing are given, by months from Jan. 1, 1921, in the tables, a, b, c and d on the last four pages of this report, while Charts 1 and 4 illustrate the movements of these indexes.

Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and the tables of indexes marked "a" and "b", show that the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves for all industries were higher in the first six months of the present year than in the first half of 1934, 1933 or 1932; both of these indexes for July 1, 1935, were, however, rather lower than at that date of last year, although they were higher than on July 1 in 1933 or 1932. An explanation of the decline in the first comparison has already been given. The figure for all industries in the last few years includes unemployment relief projects, principally on the highways; for this reason, it is probable that the statistics of employment in manufactures present a more reliable picture of general business conditions. Chart 4 between pages 4 and 4a illustrates the trends of employment in this group, curves being plotted on both the unadjusted and seasonally-corrected indexes, as given in Tables "c" and "d" at the end of this release. These show an uninterruptedly upward movement in the crude index from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1935, while the curve based on the adjusted indexes has also been continuously upward since Feb. 1; in both cases, the curves have been at a higher level than in any period of the preceding three years. On July 1, 1935, the corrected index for manufacturing, at 95.9, was higher than in any other month since June 1, 1931.



THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM 1630 TO 1800

By JOHN G. REED

Vol. I. 1630-1700

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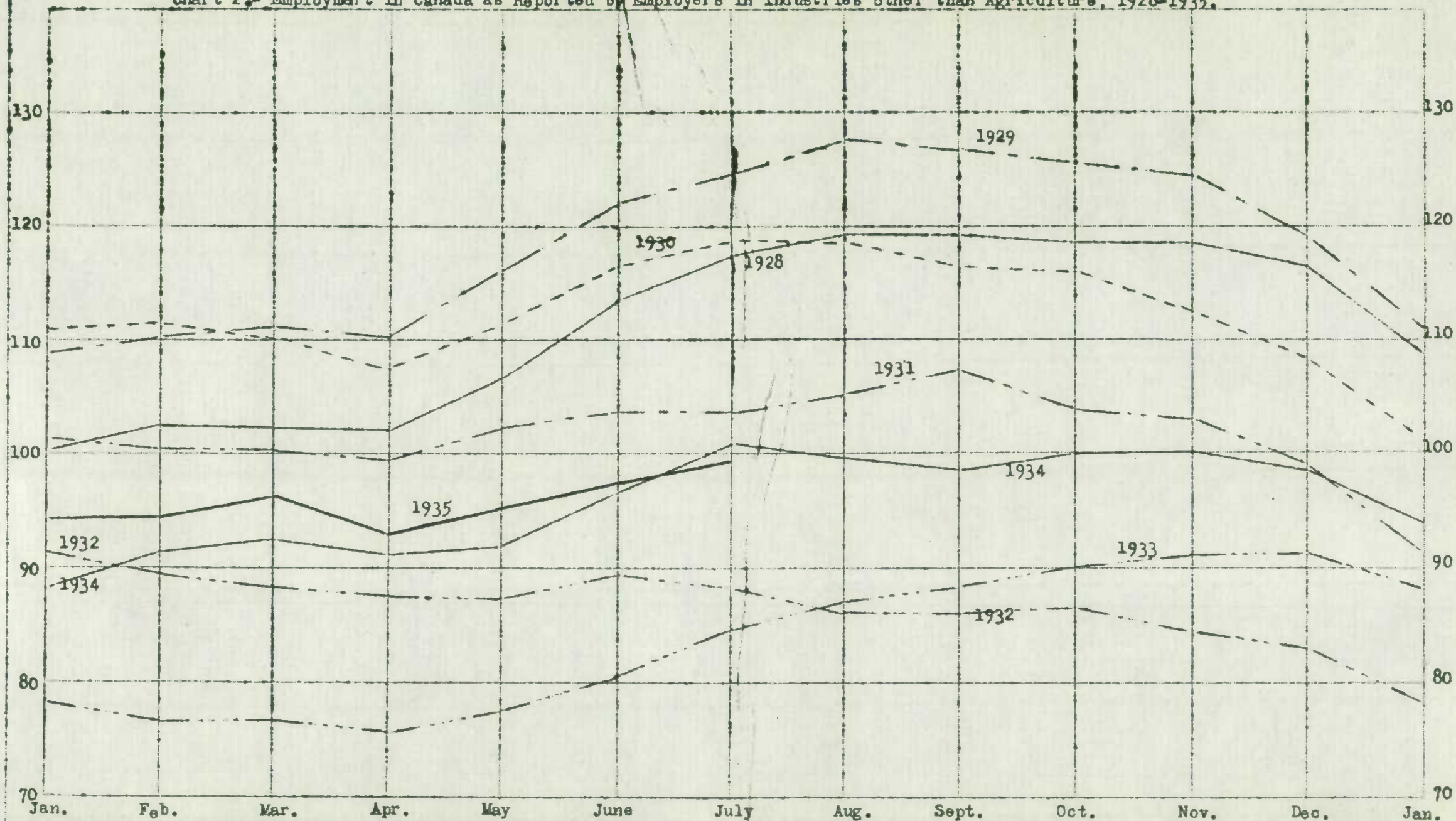
The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and development. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, who found a small fishing village. Over the years, the city grew into a major center of commerce and industry. The story is told in a clear and concise manner, with a focus on the key events and figures of the period. The author, John G. Reed, is a well-known historian and writer. This book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of Boston.

The city of Boston has a rich and varied history. It has been a center of innovation and progress for centuries. From its early days as a fishing village to its current status as a major metropolitan area, Boston has always been a place of opportunity and growth. The history of the city is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people. This book provides a detailed look at the city's past, from its founding to the present day.

The city of Boston has a long and proud history. It has been a place of great achievement and accomplishment. From its early days as a fishing village to its current status as a major metropolitan area, Boston has always been a place of opportunity and growth. The history of the city is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people. This book provides a detailed look at the city's past, from its founding to the present day.

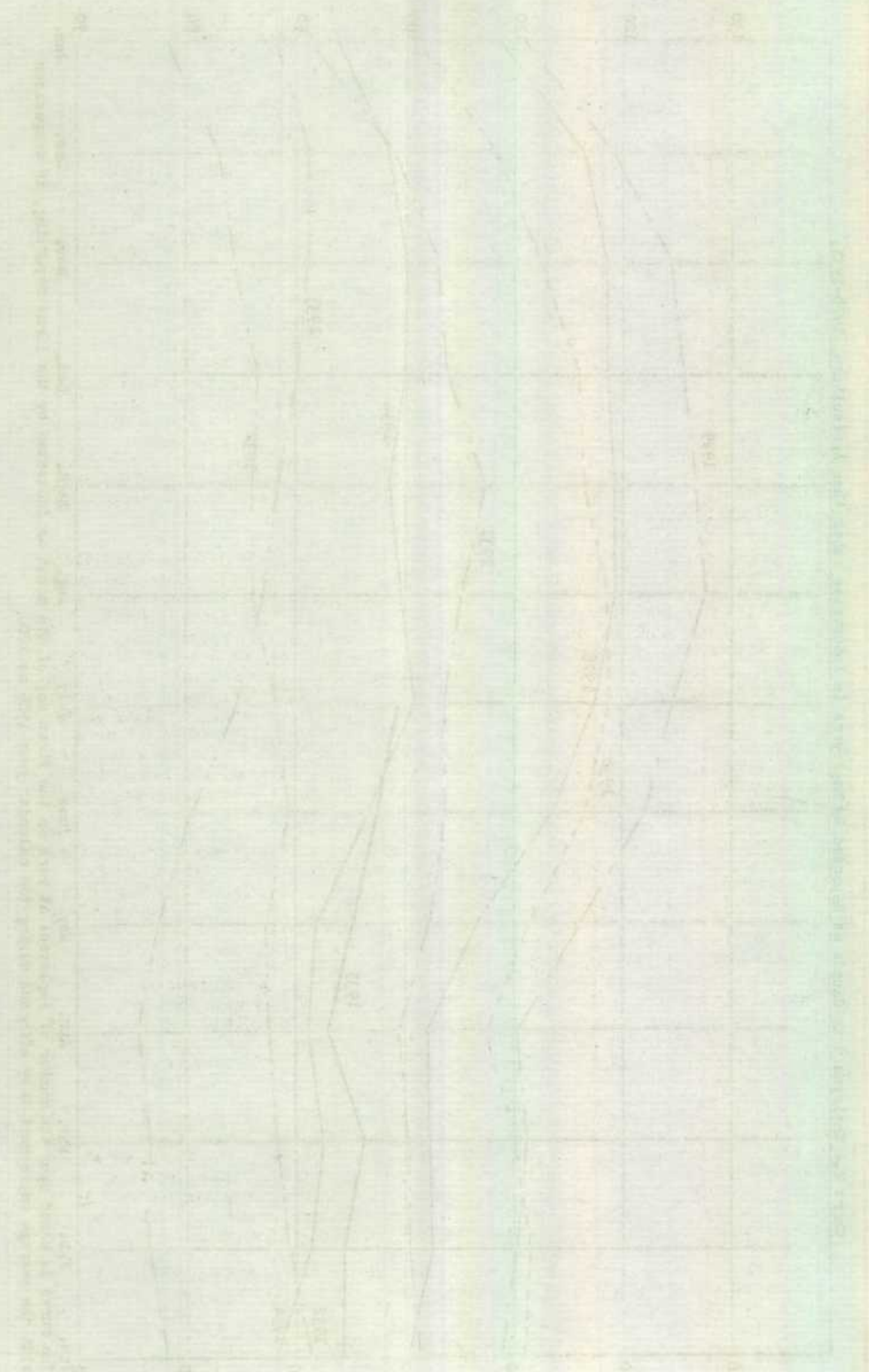
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Chart 2. Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



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.







EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was decidedly upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The index numbers of employment in all economic areas except Ontario were higher than on the same date of last year, and were generally higher than on July 1 in 1933 or 1932.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 659 firms employing 76,030 workers, as against 72,329 in the preceding month. This increase brought the index to 106.7, or 6.3 points higher than at the beginning of July in 1934, when the gain over the preceding month had been much smaller. The advance on the latest date, however, was rather less than the average indicated on July 1 in the years since 1920. Railway and highway construction recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, while there were also additions to staffs in lumber mills and in logging, transportation, communications, services and trade. On the other hand, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants and coal mining were slacker, the losses in the last-named being seasonal in character.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, on the whole, showed moderate improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories; leather, textile and iron and steel plants, however, showed seasonal curtailment. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, services, transportation and construction reported considerably heightened activity. The improvement in building and highway construction was most marked. The general gain during the month was smaller than that reported on July 1 in 1934, being also rather less than the average increase recorded in the last fourteen years. The forces of the 2,244 co-operating employers aggregated 260,923 persons, compared with 257,889 on June 1, or an addition of 3,034. The index on the latest date was fractionally higher than on July 1, 1934.

Ontario.- There was an increase in activity in Ontario, where the 4,100 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 392,961 employees, or 4,208 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has usually, though not invariably, advanced on July 1 as compared with the preceding month, the average increase reported being just over 3,900 workers; the gain noted on the date under review was, therefore, rather above the average, although it was very much smaller than that indicated on the same date in 1934, when the index was over seven points higher. The improvement on July 1, 1935, was fairly widely distributed, food, lumber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product factories, mining, transportation, trade and construction showing considerable gains. The increases in construction were greatest, occurring mainly in the highway and railway divisions. On the other hand, leather, textile and iron and steel works were seasonally slacker; the losses in these groups were large, resulting in a decline in manufacturing as a whole. Logging was also seasonally quiet.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction, notably on the highways, but railway construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also reported gains; those in the last-named occurred largely in the animal food and lumber groups. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker, and building also afforded less employment. In addition to the general improvement shown in industrial employment, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in the general situation. Data were compiled from 1,348 employers with an aggregate staff of 121,438 workers on July 1, as against 116,276 in their last return. This gain of 5,162 workers exceeded the average increase on July 1 in the last fourteen years. The index, at 96.3 on the date under review, compared favourably with that of 94.1 on July 1, 1934.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia; the increase brought the index to 99.5, the highest since the end of 1930. A total working force of 82,910 persons was employed on the date under review by the 972 firms whose data were received and who had 80,499 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, particularly of food and lumber products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1935, and mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade also reported considerable improvement, while the tendency was downward in logging.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 illustrates the course of employment since 1932 in these areas, the curves being based on the figures shown in Table 1.



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence. The story is one of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity.

The first settlers came to the Americas in search of a new home. They were driven by the desire for land and the promise of a better life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were different from them. They began to settle and build a new society. Over the years, the settlers grew in number and their influence spread across the continent. They fought for their rights and their freedom, and they won. They built a nation that was the envy of the world.

The story of the United States is a story of a people who have built a nation of freedom and opportunity. It is a story of a people who have fought for their rights and their freedom, and who have won. It is a story of a people who have built a nation that is the envy of the world. The story is one of growth and change, and it is a story that we can all be proud of.

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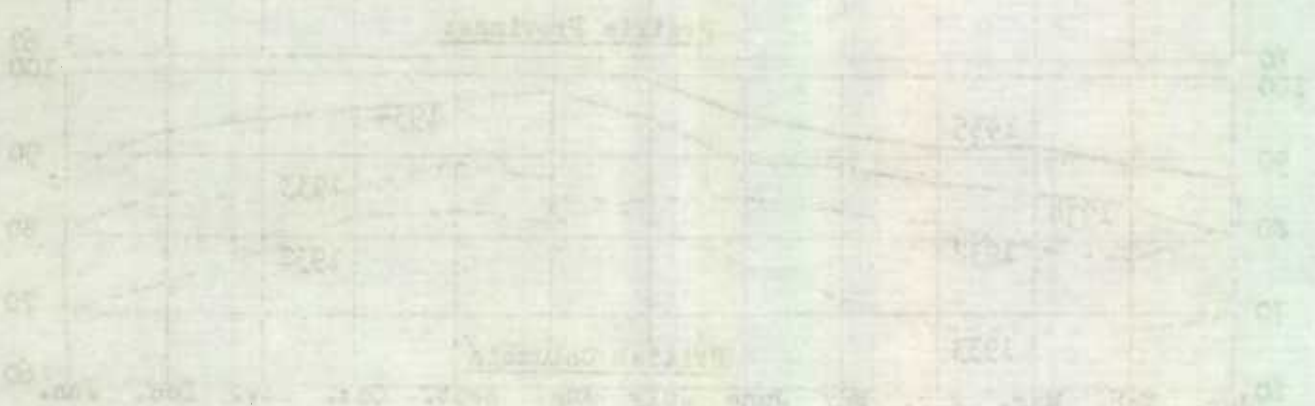
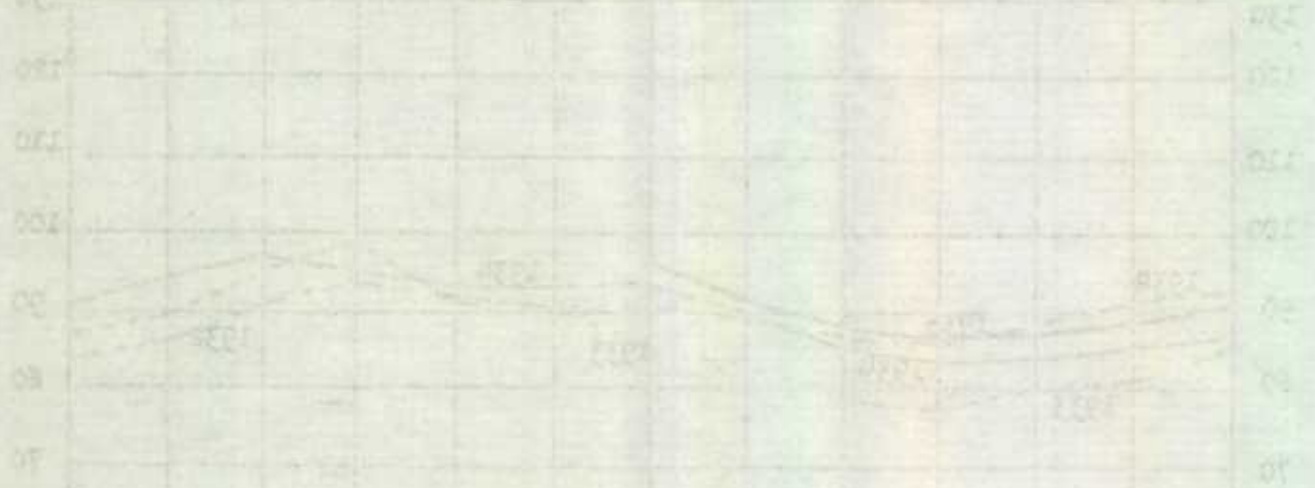
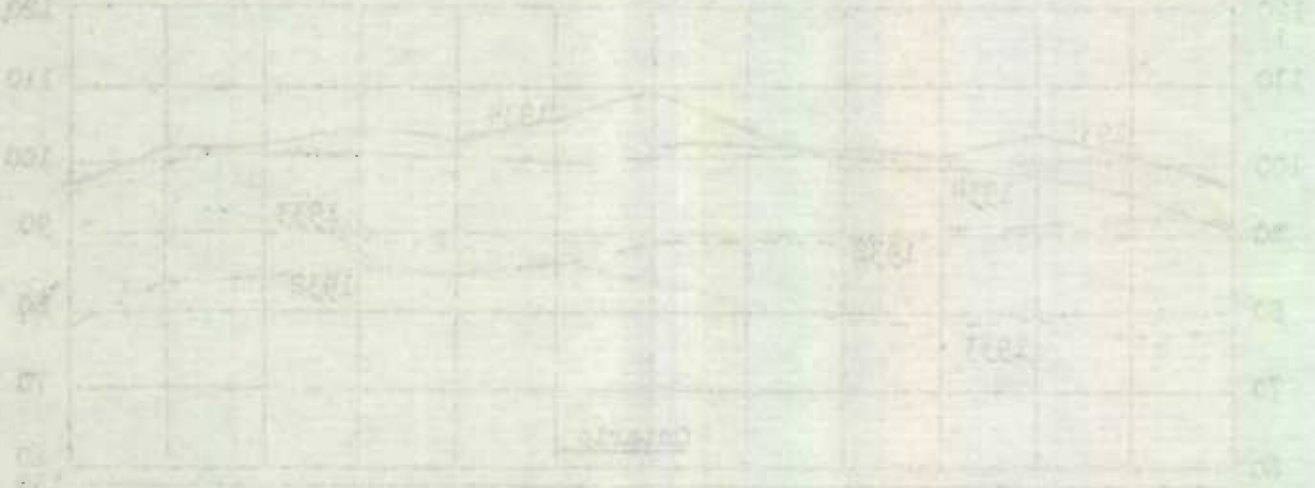
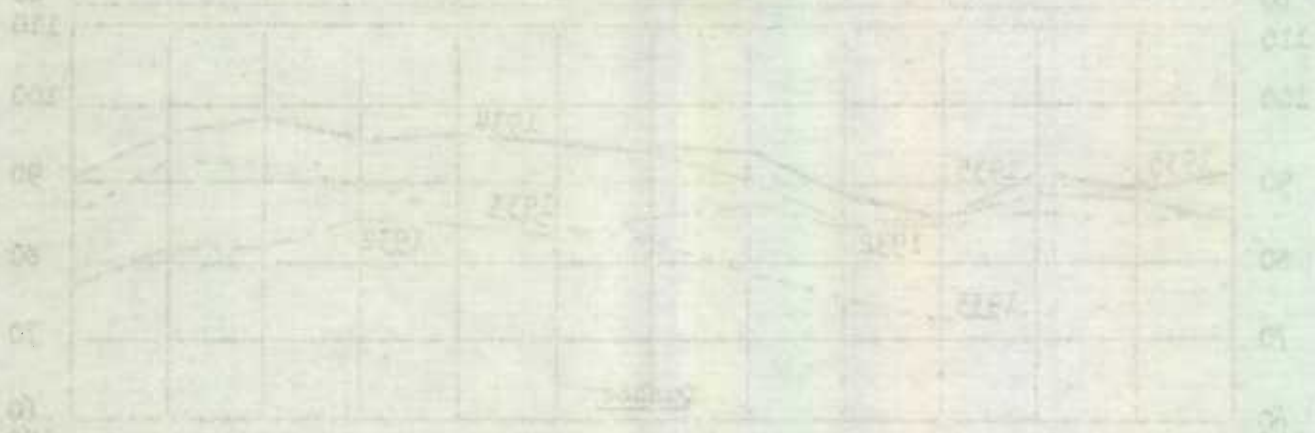
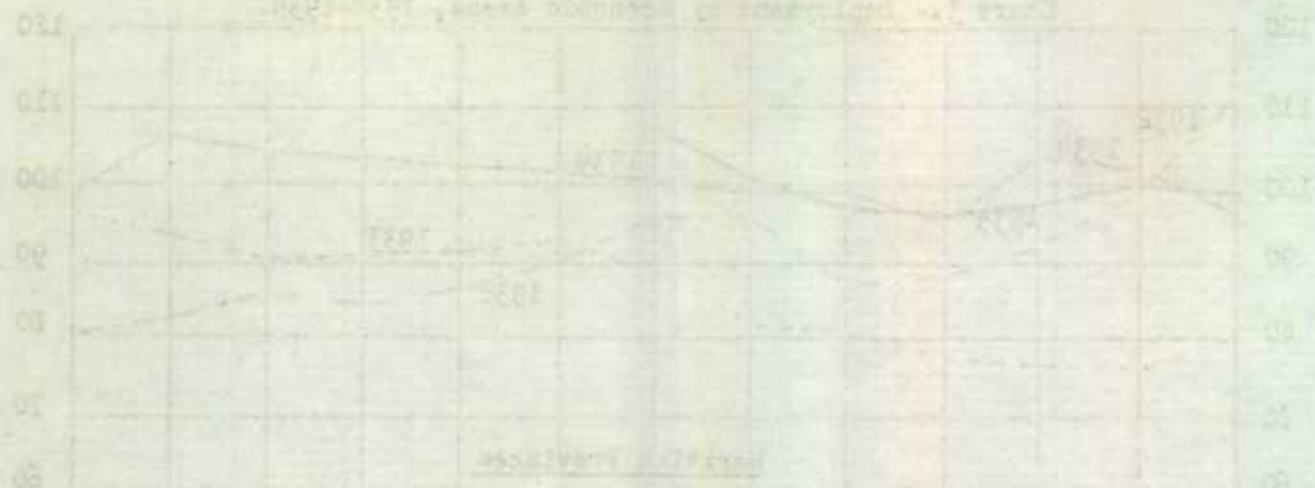


Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1935.

The chart consists of six sub-charts, each representing a different economic area. Each sub-chart plots the employment index (Y-axis, ranging from 60 to 120) against the months of the year (X-axis, from Jan. to Jan.). Four lines are plotted in each sub-chart, representing the years 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935. The lines are labeled with their respective years.

- Maritime Provinces:** The 1935 line shows a steady increase from approximately 100 in Jan. to 110 in Dec. The 1934 line is relatively flat around 100. The 1933 line starts at 100 and ends at 90. The 1932 line starts at 110 and ends at 80.
- Quebec:** The 1935 line starts at 90 and rises to 100 by July, then fluctuates. The 1934 line starts at 85 and rises to 95 by July, then fluctuates. The 1933 line starts at 80 and rises to 90 by July, then fluctuates. The 1932 line starts at 75 and rises to 85 by July, then fluctuates.
- Ontario:** The 1935 line starts at 90 and rises to 100 by July, then fluctuates. The 1934 line starts at 85 and rises to 95 by July, then fluctuates. The 1933 line starts at 80 and rises to 90 by July, then fluctuates. The 1932 line starts at 75 and rises to 85 by July, then fluctuates.
- Prairie Provinces:** The 1935 line starts at 90 and rises to 100 by July, then fluctuates. The 1934 line starts at 85 and rises to 95 by July, then fluctuates. The 1933 line starts at 80 and rises to 90 by July, then fluctuates. The 1932 line starts at 75 and rises to 85 by July, then fluctuates.
- British Columbia:** The 1935 line starts at 90 and rises to 100 by July, then fluctuates. The 1934 line starts at 85 and rises to 95 by July, then fluctuates. The 1933 line starts at 80 and rises to 90 by July, then fluctuates. The 1932 line starts at 75 and rises to 85 by July, then fluctuates.

60 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.





# EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed heightened activity, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. Employment generally in these cities was brisker than at the beginning of July of last year.

Montreal.-- Employment in Montreal showed a small decline from the preceding month, mainly in manufacturing; animal food, tobacco and beverage and musical instrument plants reported heightened activity, but there were larger reductions in textile, leather and iron and steel plants. Work on the streets and roads and in trading establishments also showed a falling-off, while services, building construction, transportation and communications afforded rather more employment. A combined working force of 129,925 persons was indicated by the 1,307 co-operating employers, who had 130,440 workers on June 1. An increase had been noted on July 1, 1934, when the index was practically the same, standing at 86.7 as compared with 86.8 at the latest date.

Quebec.-- General improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 166 firms with 12,997 employees, compared with 12,556 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, services, manufacturing and building increased moderately. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1934, when a general decrease had been shown.

Toronto.-- There was a small contraction in industrial activity in Toronto on July 1, when trade, construction and transportation showed improvement that was offset by declines in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel, textile and leather products. The 1,385 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 256 workers to 118,809 at the beginning of July. A general gain had been reported on the same date of last year, but the July 1, 1935, index, at 97.7, was 3.6 points higher than that for the same date in 1934.

Ottawa.-- Statistics were received from 169 employers with 13,603 persons on their paylists, or 333 more than in the preceding month. There were increases in manufacturing, notably in lumber and iron and steel factories, and in building construction, while other industries showed little general change. On the whole, the situation on July 1, 1934, had remained unchanged from the preceding month; the index then was lower than in the month under review.

Hamilton.-- There was a further though slight advance in Hamilton, where employment was in greater volume than on the same date of last year; 97 workers were added to the forces of 267 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,009 at the beginning of July, 1935. Manufacturing reported moderate improvement, and trade and transportation also showed small gains, but construction was quieter. This general increase was the sixth recorded in Hamilton since the beginning of the year.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.-- Reduced activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a decline of 1,330 persons in the staffs of the 165 reporting employers, who had 15,382 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1934, although the reduction then indicated had involved fewer workers.

Winnipeg.-- Communications, transportation and construction registered moderate advances, and the tendency was also upward in manufacturing and trade, while services were slightly slacker. An aggregate working force of 38,059 employees was reported by the 447 co-operating firms; this was 919 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a smaller number of persons, and the index of employment, at 82.7, was then lower by 6.4 points.

Vancouver.-- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 404 establishments employing 31,689 workers, as against 30,614 in the preceding month. There were increases in practically all groups, those in construction, communications, transportation and manufacturing being most pronounced; within the group of factory employment, the greatest expansion was in lumber mills. A similar increase, on the whole, had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1934, when the index was some ten points lower.

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

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. This has made the United States a very diverse nation, and it is one of the reasons why it is so strong.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have fought for their rights, and who have won them. It is a nation of people who have been able to live in peace and harmony, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small one.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one. It is a nation of people who have been able to live in peace and harmony, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small one.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one. It is a nation of people who have been able to live in peace and harmony, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small one.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one. It is a nation of people who have been able to live in peace and harmony, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small one.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one. It is a nation of people who have been able to live in peace and harmony, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small one.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one. It is a nation of people who have been able to live in peace and harmony, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small one.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small one. It is a nation of people who have been able to live in peace and harmony, and who have been able to build a great nation out of a small one.



# EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed a further increase on July 1; although this was smaller than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year, it was important in that it reversed the slight decline which the experience of the last fourteen years shows is the average change between June and July. The 5,537 establishments reporting had 495,013 employees on the date under review, as compared with 494,267 on June 1. The index rose from 98.4 in the preceding month to 98.5 on July 1, 1935, while the seasonally corrected index also showed a slight advance from 95.7 to 95.9 at the latest date; this was higher than in any other month since June, 1931.

An analysis of the data for July 1 shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food and lumber groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather footwear, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally slacker, the greatest losses being in the last-named group.

Logging.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in logging, 3,785 persons being released from the staffs of the 286 reporting firms, who employed 22,884 on July 1. An advance had been recorded on the same date in 1934, when the index was four points higher.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 341 mine operators with 55,635 employees, as compared with 54,572 in their last report. Seasonal losses occurred in coal mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index, at 121.5, was considerably higher than at the beginning of July, 1934; the increase over the preceding month had then been on a decidedly smaller scale.

Transportation.- Employment continued to advance in this group, there being a moderate gain in street and electric railway operation and cartage, and considerable expansion in steam railway operation and shipping; 403 employers reported a combined working force of 97,850 persons, as against 94,442 on June 1. Employment was in practically the same volume as on July 1, 1934, when there had been a smaller increase over the preceding month.

Communications.- There was a further improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 21,375 persons on their payrolls, compared with 20,949 on June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A rather larger gain had been recorded on July 1, 1934; the index of employment in this division, however, was then fractionally lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries. Data were received from 1,059 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 118,497 employees, or 13,850 more than at the beginning of June, 1935. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in railway and building construction work; employment in the last two was higher than at the beginning of July of last year, but work on the highways was in smaller volume.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 455 employers with 26,671 persons on their staffs, as compared with 25,560 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused the advance, which was on a larger scale than that noted on July 1, 1934. The index then was lower by some four points.

Trade.- Wholesale houses reported slightly greater activity and retail stores showed a substantial increase in personnel. The additions to staffs in the group as a whole considerably exceeded the average gain recorded on July 1 in the last fourteen years. Statements were tabulated from 1,158 firms having 96,337 employees, as against 94,640 at the beginning of June, 1935. Employment was more active than on the same date last summer, when marked improvement had also been indicated by trading establishments.

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

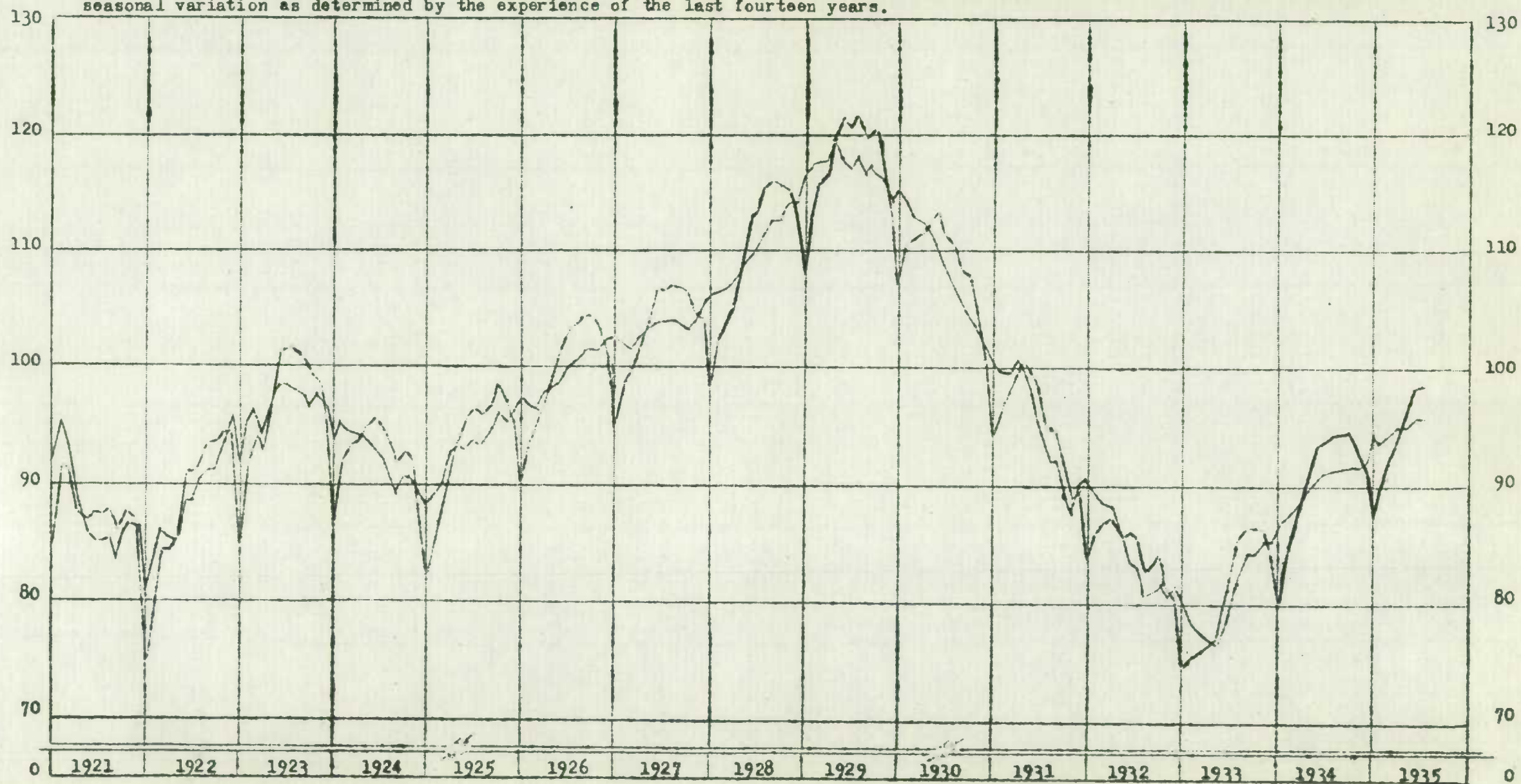


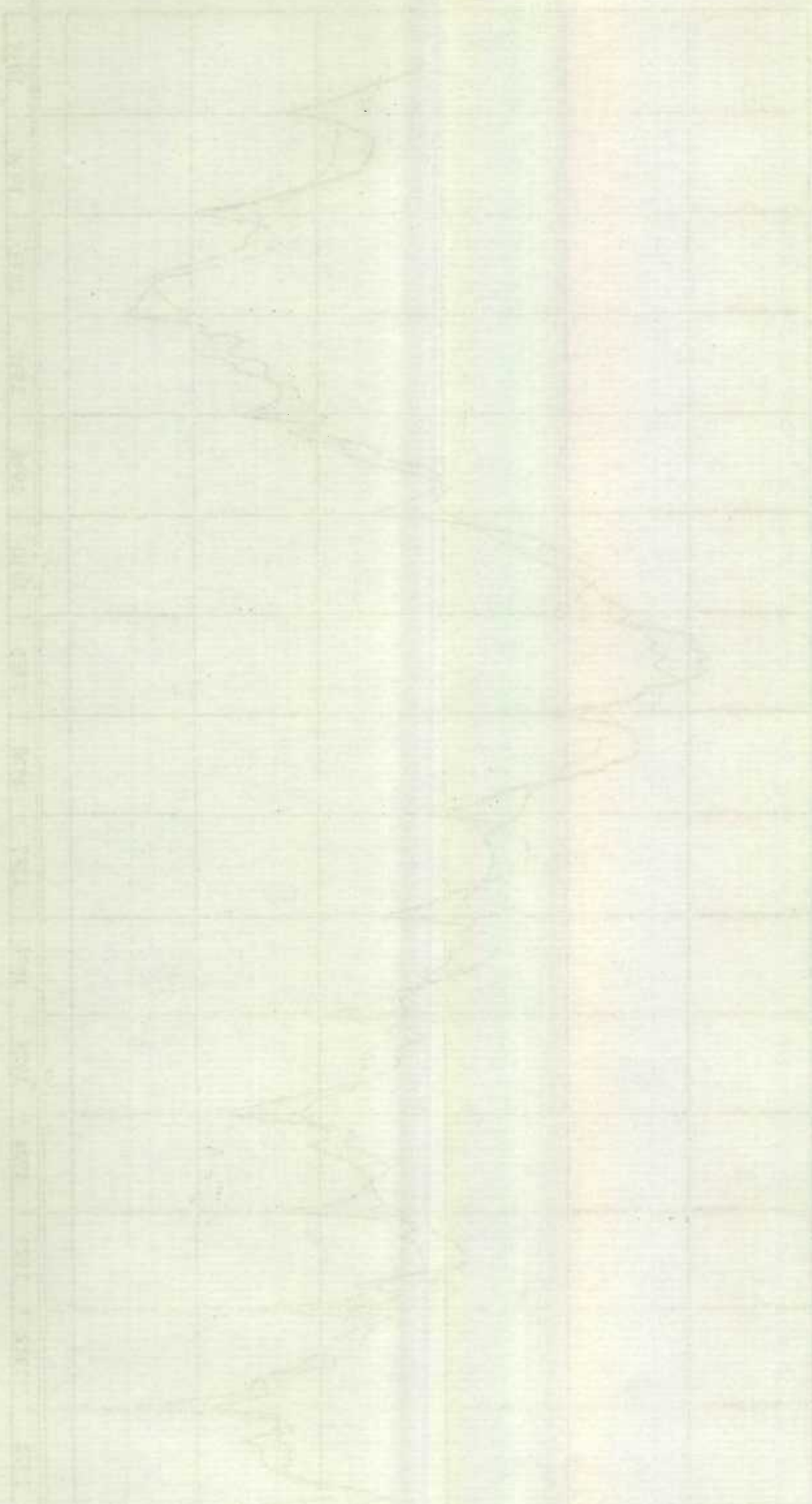




CHART 4.- EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1921-1935.

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







EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment, on the whole, showed some further improvement between Apr. 15 and May 20, 1935; among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.6 on May 20, 1935, as compared with 15.7 on Apr. 15, 1935, and 16.2 on May 20, 1934. Recent press reports state that on June 24, 1935, the unemployed in Great Britain numbered just over the 2,000,000 mark; this was 45,000 fewer than in May, and was also the lowest in five years. The number of insured workers in employment on June 24 was the highest since the records were commenced fourteen years ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States showed a seasonal decrease of 1.5 p.c. from April to May, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 23,434 establishments in 90 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in June 3,685,772 employees. This is a sample of more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The preliminary index (average 1923-1925=100) stood at 81.2, compared with 82.4 in April, 1935, and with 82.5 in May, 1934. During May, 1935, there were gains in the iron and steel, stone, clay and glass, railroad repair and food industries, but the trend was unfavourable in machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile, leather, tobacco, paper and printing, chemical and allied products and rubber factories. Part of the decline was due to strikes in the automobile and lumber industries.

There was improvement in 13 of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed; gains took place in public utilities, mining, services and building construction, while trade was slacker.

New York.-- According to the State Department of Labor, there was a decrease of 1.4 p.c. in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, when the preliminary index of employment, (average 1925-1927=100), stood at 72.7, or 2.2 p.c. higher than in June, 1934. The metal and machinery, leather, rubber, textile, clothing and other divisions showed reductions in June, 1935, as compared with May, while wood, chemicals, oils and paints, food and tobacco recorded heightened activity.

Massachusetts.-- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,547 establishments showed that they employed 231,897 persons in June, as compared with 237,373 in May, a seasonal decrease of 2.3 p.c. Employment in June, 1935, was slightly less than in the same month in 1934. The largest losses during June of the present year were in boot and shoe and cotton factories.

Wisconsin.-- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 85.7 in May, compared with 85.1 in April, 1935, and 84.1 in May, 1934. The metal, rubber, leather, food and chemical groups reported increases, while textile and some other factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, communications, construction, hotels and restaurants, laundering, cleaning and dyeing also recorded heightened activity.





TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
July 1, 1930	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5

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

100.0	8.1	27.9	42.1	13.0	8.9
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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.





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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	103.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
July 1, 1930	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
July 1, 1931	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
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	83.3	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	83.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.3	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	93.3	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	83.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.3	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9

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

13.9      1.4      12.7      1.5      3.2      1.6      4.1      3.4

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
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
July 1, 1930	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
July 1, 1931	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
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
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1

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

100.0      53.0      2.4      6.0      2.3      10.5      12.7      2.8      10.3

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





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

I n d u s t r i e s	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	53.0	98.5	98.4	93.8	83.0	85.4	97.2	111.3
Animal products - edible	2.5	125.7	120.6	132.7	130.2	114.7	112.6	119.9
Fur and products	.2	96.8	99.0	89.4	95.8	84.6	98.9	94.6
Leather and products	2.2	102.8	108.1	95.4	94.0	86.5	89.4	86.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	105.5	112.0	99.7	101.5	93.6	97.6	87.7
Lumber and products	4.5	80.8	75.6	74.7	63.7	64.8	83.7	105.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	75.8	68.1	68.1	55.2	54.7	74.5	103.1
Furniture	.6	73.3	72.4	72.5	69.1	71.2	96.1	105.2
Other lumber products	1.2	102.4	101.6	97.1	85.7	91.0	102.3	112.3
Musical instruments	.1	35.1	27.4	33.0	22.0	29.4	58.9	62.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	103.3	98.9	107.0	97.2	100.5	106.8	114.5
Pulp and paper products	6.3	96.6	96.7	95.8	86.4	87.9	97.5	110.4
Pulp and paper	2.9	87.8	86.7	88.9	74.5	73.7	87.4	107.3
Paper products	.9	108.8	109.7	105.2	96.5	96.7	99.3	106.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	104.2	105.5	101.9	98.5	104.0	110.3	115.9
Rubber products	1.3	91.8	91.3	95.0	79.8	86.2	97.0	120.4
Textile products	10.1	110.4	112.4	107.5	95.6	96.2	96.4	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	125.3	127.3	122.0	103.9	103.6	97.6	97.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	87.5	90.3	90.2	75.4	79.3	81.5	82.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	130.4	127.6	114.7	108.5	99.4	92.5	88.5
Silk and silk goods	1.0	502.8	512.7	481.7	377.5	363.1	317.5	276.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	118.8	117.9	118.2	108.5	107.7	105.4	104.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	98.5	101.0	93.3	86.4	89.1	94.6	100.3
Other textile products	1.0	89.7	94.3	90.2	77.9	77.6	83.8	93.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	117.5	115.5	109.5	106.6	112.0	116.2	123.8
Tobacco	.9	106.3	104.1	99.7	102.3	106.7	103.8	114.3
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	129.5	130.1	123.3	112.6	118.5	136.0	143.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	103.1	118.8	112.2	91.3	82.7	105.9	118.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	132.0	131.0	121.0	111.3	109.9	115.9	116.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	81.2	77.9	75.6	57.0	78.8	112.9	137.1
Electric current	1.5	113.5	111.0	109.5	110.0	117.4	127.7	133.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	110.6	108.1	103.1	85.5	109.0	133.3	156.1
Iron and steel products	11.8	83.4	86.2	74.2	62.4	68.2	85.8	109.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	100.7	104.0	85.7	65.1	61.7	88.3	116.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	91.2	90.1	80.5	63.9	77.6	98.5	122.6
Agricultural implements	.6	59.6	61.8	42.5	38.9	28.1	39.9	70.2
Land vehicles	5.4	82.7	86.9	75.1	66.6	72.7	85.2	107.2
Automobiles and parts	2.0	131.0	145.8	105.4	73.8	87.8	75.3	119.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.5	64.2	51.9	37.7	62.4	81.9	116.4
Heating appliances	.5	98.3	97.4	85.8	68.2	72.6	96.4	105.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	76.1	76.0	63.5	50.1	63.8	111.6	156.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	91.3	92.9	84.7	63.3	69.9	85.8	111.2
Other iron and steel products	1.6	81.8	83.7	76.9	64.7	72.5	90.3	107.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	122.6	121.3	111.4	87.0	78.2	114.2	127.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	138.1	134.6	137.3	125.4	123.6	127.7	149.1
Miscellaneous	.6	123.8	123.5	116.0	98.7	99.8	107.2	110.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.4	82.2	96.0	86.3	49.5	34.2	38.5	82.1
<b>MINING</b>	6.0	121.5	119.2	107.0	93.1	95.0	104.1	113.8
Coal	2.4	81.9	83.2	78.7	76.6	83.2	90.5	96.8
Metallic ores	2.8	223.2	216.7	179.7	142.0	132.2	141.4	142.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	101.7	92.8	93.7	73.2	76.1	92.5	132.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.3	80.8	79.2	80.1	84.0	93.1	104.8	119.7
Telegraphs	.5	92.4	89.4	89.3	83.6	95.3	107.6	121.1
Telephones	1.8	77.7	76.5	77.7	84.1	92.7	104.1	119.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	10.5	82.7	79.9	82.6	80.5	85.9	97.7	108.0
Street railways and cartage	2.7	114.2	111.3	112.0	113.4	114.0	122.1	123.2
Steam railways	6.2	72.5	70.4	73.1	68.8	77.7	91.8	104.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	89.9	83.6	89.5	89.9	90.4	96.1	108.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	12.7	101.1	89.5	140.6	78.2	93.3	137.1	170.1
Building	2.5	57.3	54.0	52.2	39.0	59.1	117.3	150.9
Highway	6.7	170.2	146.1	310.0	129.8	149.7	201.8	318.7
Railway	3.5	81.5	78.8	73.0	71.1	77.3	101.9	120.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	8.8	123.6	118.5	119.7	111.5	119.8	130.8	142.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	122.2	113.5	121.3	109.3	118.2	133.7	150.8
Professional	.2	122.8	125.5	117.7	113.1	130.7	125.8	128.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	126.0	125.1	117.5	114.5	119.5	128.0	133.6
<b>TRADE</b>	10.1	122.1	119.9	119.1	111.8	115.4	124.0	129.5
Retail	7.5	125.9	125.2	126.5	118.1	121.8	130.7	133.5
Wholesale	2.7	106.4	105.5	102.0	97.2	100.8	109.1	120.3
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	98.5	97.8	101.0	84.5	88.7	103.8	118.9

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







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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<b>Maritime -All Manufacturing</b>	35.0	101.7	102.2	99.9	84.4	83.7	92.3	109.9
<b>Provinces</b>								
Lumber products	5.3	97.0	90.8	96.5	64.3	64.6	73.1	112.7
Pulp and paper	4.7	138.2	147.8	156.1	133.7	127.7	138.3	164.6
Textile products	4.0	83.7	82.5	89.0	76.2	77.0	70.2	86.3
Iron and steel	10.7	100.4	104.8	91.4	74.2	65.5	86.9	103.0
Other manufactures	10.3	101.9	99.6	96.9	93.4	102.7	103.7	108.3
Logging	3.4	123.2	106.2	139.7	52.5	41.9	11.7	125.2
Mining	19.7	100.8	106.1	96.6	91.0	97.1	108.2	111.6
Communications	2.5	88.0	83.2	85.4	82.2	94.7	114.2	128.3
Transportation	9.4	62.0	60.3	61.8	76.9	80.1	80.8	88.0
Construction	21.0	177.0	137.6	138.8	120.3	153.3	210.2	382.1
Services	1.9	186.4	161.6	176.0	159.9	196.4	232.8	200.8
Trade	7.1	115.8	112.0	113.6	103.0	108.0	123.5	122.8
<b>Maritimes-All Industries</b>	100.0	106.7	101.6	100.4	89.9	96.4	109.4	141.1
<b>Quebec</b>								
All Manufacturing	60.9	98.1	97.9	95.3	84.9	87.8	100.9	112.7
Lumber products	3.7	90.7	83.5	93.3	79.0	74.8	98.2	110.0
Pulp and paper	8.1	92.1	90.3	92.4	81.3	82.3	90.3	106.1
Textile products	17.5	116.4	119.2	113.6	97.9	98.8	98.5	102.1
Iron and steel	9.1	71.8	73.0	67.9	60.3	67.9	93.6	114.6
Other manufactures	22.5	104.6	103.4	100.5	93.2	96.8	111.9	122.1
Logging	3.3	105.7	136.1	128.0	60.6	52.2	51.2	106.2
Mining	2.6	150.8	137.8	136.0	101.2	93.7	95.8	139.6
Communications	1.9	72.0	70.7	72.3	79.7	90.6	99.3	115.0
Transportation	10.7	85.5	83.5	85.8	78.9	86.2	98.5	108.7
Construction	10.1	68.4	60.2	71.4	63.4	69.3	117.6	136.9
Services	2.6	110.3	102.9	103.8	100.6	106.8	110.2	114.1
Trade	7.9	125.8	125.8	129.7	123.4	128.8	132.7	139.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	94.8	93.8	94.1	83.0	86.6	103.2	116.8
<b>Ontario</b>								
All Manufacturing	61.3	99.0	99.6	92.8	81.1	84.5	95.4	109.8
Lumber products	4.1	73.0	67.9	69.6	60.2	66.2	88.6	109.0
Pulp and paper	6.6	96.7	97.2	94.5	85.8	88.4	97.6	109.2
Textile products	10.8	106.7	108.3	102.9	95.1	95.3	97.0	97.8
Iron and steel	16.1	89.2	93.2	76.5	60.8	67.3	81.0	107.7
Other manufactures	23.7	111.1	109.9	107.3	95.7	97.5	108.1	117.8
Logging	1.4	60.5	71.8	58.4	46.9	18.9	28.2	57.1
Mining	4.7	188.6	184.1	153.9	127.8	123.8	139.6	142.1
Communications	2.1	75.8	75.9	76.2	81.6	90.7	101.0	116.6
Transportation	7.2	79.7	77.2	81.3	77.5	86.1	99.8	111.0
Construction	10.2	111.9	99.7	243.3	82.2	99.3	137.0	169.2
Services	2.9	146.3	146.1	141.7	129.7	132.4	146.0	161.8
Trade	10.2	132.1	128.7	128.0	118.2	120.7	130.9	132.1
<b>Ontario -All Industries</b>	100.0	102.7	101.6	109.9	85.0	89.2	102.7	116.9
<b>Prairie</b>								
All Manufacturing	29.9	96.8	94.9	89.6	85.7	90.5	100.9	117.8
<b>Provinces</b>								
Lumber products	2.1	94.3	84.8	89.8	84.4	79.3	93.7	134.2
Pulp and paper	2.7	87.8	89.4	82.4	85.4	88.5	100.9	112.9
Textile products	2.1	116.2	114.1	114.3	99.9	97.8	96.0	92.5
Iron and steel	10.1	76.7	76.4	70.5	69.1	75.2	91.0	108.5
Other manufactures	12.9	121.8	118.7	111.8	104.8	112.0	115.9	131.9
Logging	.6	52.1	73.5	43.2	16.3	13.7	14.2	33.6
Mining	6.6	92.0	87.1	83.0	80.5	80.4	86.6	92.3
Communications	2.8	89.6	86.2	87.3	88.9	96.9	109.0	123.9
Transportation	19.6	87.7	84.1	86.0	83.6	85.2	98.6	110.3
Construction	19.0	99.5	89.4	110.0	75.1	88.9	141.0	144.0
Services	3.5	105.0	93.8	106.0	103.7	117.9	133.7	159.4
Trade	18.0	107.5	105.5	102.3	100.0	103.6	111.1	122.9
<b>Prairies -All Industries</b>	100.0	96.3	92.2	94.1	85.0	90.5	108.9	120.4
<b>British</b>								
All Manufacturing	39.1	96.6	93.0	93.8	83.6	75.9	91.5	109.6
<b>Columbia</b>								
Lumber products	12.3	78.1	75.4	58.3	52.2	51.5	65.1	87.2
Pulp and paper	5.4	103.2	103.4	97.6	89.9	90.6	107.1	106.7
Textile products	1.1	105.5	109.9	102.7	81.3	100.5	99.8	113.2
Iron and steel	3.1	68.6	70.3	65.3	58.3	65.1	86.0	116.9
Other manufactures	17.2	123.3	115.1	141.4	125.6	100.1	117.8	134.7
Logging	6.6	77.2	82.7	67.1	45.9	34.6	49.8	82.3
Mining	8.9	93.2	88.2	79.6	63.8	72.0	76.1	92.9
Communications	3.5	104.0	99.8	99.8	98.3	103.2	121.2	131.4
Transportation	12.8	93.9	87.7	90.3	90.7	92.2	103.9	111.4
Construction	15.9	121.4	118.9	115.6	89.4	119.6	141.7	161.1
Services	3.3	98.2	98.1	98.4	85.1	98.2	107.5	121.2
Trade	9.9	116.6	115.3	109.0	97.2	103.4	114.1	119.7
<b>B.C. -All Industries</b>	100.0	99.5	96.6	94.1	81.8	83.7	97.9	113.5

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	July 1935	June 1935	July 1934	July 1933	July 1932	July 1931	July 1930
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	65.1	89.3	90.2	87.3	80.3	85.3	100.3	113.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	107.1	109.6	104.9	99.9	100.3	111.8	110.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	99.6	101.6	101.3	95.6	104.8	106.9	113.5
Textiles	15.0	96.0	98.8	93.1	83.0	86.9	87.3	92.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	108.2	102.8	107.3	105.7	111.3	111.7	124.3
Iron and steel	13.2	68.2	69.4	65.5	59.6	66.6	89.6	119.6
Other manufactures	21.8	92.8	92.8	91.0	83.4	87.2	109.3	120.9
Communications	2.9	63.6	62.6	64.4	73.4	82.1	88.4	100.4
Transportation	10.7	95.1	93.7	93.4	90.7	99.8	105.8	112.0
Construction	4.6	38.1	38.3	51.0	49.4	68.7	114.9	118.6
Trade	12.9	119.7	120.3	122.5	118.9	123.7	131.2	138.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.8	87.2	86.7	81.5	88.6	105.1	116.0
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	59.4	97.0	96.3	95.0	96.1	104.2	120.0	119.2
Leather products	19.7	102.6	103.9	99.8	111.0	110.5	122.3	99.8
Other manufactures	39.7	94.5	92.8	92.7	89.2	101.2	118.7	128.4
Transportation	12.4	95.4	94.5	97.9	99.6	110.5	129.3	130.8
Construction	11.3	130.3	110.5	100.3	99.6	80.2	134.6	196.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.0	95.8	96.1	99.4	104.8	122.2	130.1
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.8	93.8	95.5	89.9	82.7	88.4	100.3	109.2
Plant products - edible	5.3	101.8	102.8	105.1	102.4	102.2	110.2	120.7
Printing and publishing	9.2	112.7	114.3	108.1	102.4	107.0	112.6	118.5
Textiles	11.4	85.2	90.1	84.5	83.7	84.1	95.1	102.3
Iron and steel	9.6	75.8	79.6	69.3	56.0	68.4	84.8	107.4
Other manufactures	26.3	99.3	98.5	93.9	85.1	91.5	103.1	107.8
Communications	2.9	65.5	66.4	68.4	74.7	83.0	91.2	99.4
Transportation	6.2	92.8	89.2	92.3	92.8	100.7	132.3	139.0
Construction	3.2	65.5	63.2	57.9	48.3	81.9	125.8	179.1
Trade	21.3	124.1	120.7	120.9	113.5	117.1	129.1	127.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.7	97.9	94.1	87.7	94.6	109.0	117.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.8	93.6	89.8	91.1	80.9	86.7	105.8	119.7
Lumber products	5.3	62.3	45.6	75.8	77.0	50.0	69.1	126.2
Pulp and paper	16.1	90.7	93.9	89.4	65.9	82.7	101.3	104.6
Other manufactures	25.4	107.1	102.9	97.9	93.6	103.3	129.9	129.9
Construction	16.3	161.3	156.1	136.5	107.6	125.3	191.5	232.4
Trade	15.6	121.3	121.7	115.1	107.1	109.7	112.7	118.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.2	103.5	102.4	91.5	99.3	121.0	129.4
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	80.7	92.0	91.2	84.8	75.0	77.9	89.6	109.5
Textiles	18.7	88.1	85.4	87.9	78.4	79.1	87.0	88.4
Electrical apparatus	9.6	93.4	93.7	86.3	71.5	98.3	110.7	121.3
Iron and steel	27.7	82.5	82.2	70.6	62.3	56.2	71.8	111.6
Other manufactures	24.7	109.1	108.9	102.5	92.6	100.5	108.9	121.4
Construction	2.2	52.8	62.7	60.2	44.6	116.2	185.7	200.1
Trade	8.8	123.5	121.3	119.7	99.2	107.1	116.2	131.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	93.9	93.5	87.5	77.2	84.4	98.4	115.0
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	84.1	121.9	134.7	105.6	82.1	92.4	92.7	129.5
Iron and steel	66.0	121.8	138.6	100.0	74.9	87.1	85.6	128.3
Other manufactures	18.1	122.5	120.4	126.1	111.5	114.6	121.3	134.6
Construction	1.5	26.3	26.7	32.6	21.8	14.7	58.9	163.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	113.4	123.5	100.6	80.5	89.6	94.2	134.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	49.3	94.0	93.9	86.9	84.3	88.7	103.0	121.1
Animal products - edible	6.1	130.2	128.1	120.4	110.6	114.0	106.6	112.9
Printing and publishing	5.4	95.5	97.2	88.4	94.5	97.7	104.5	119.2
Textiles	5.6	122.5	118.6	120.4	102.0	98.2	97.7	104.0
Iron and steel	18.0	74.1	75.3	68.4	68.3	73.3	96.3	146.3
Other manufactures	14.2	107.3	106.1	96.7	94.9	102.5	105.2	120.9
Transportation	10.4	78.7	72.1	76.7	74.8	78.1	83.6	90.9
Construction	3.8	52.6	37.6	36.0	20.3	56.0	92.7	69.1
Trade	22.9	93.1	92.6	87.8	87.8	92.9	100.0	108.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.1	87.0	82.7	80.3	87.0	99.9	109.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39.0	101.6	97.1	88.8	80.8	82.7	96.9	104.0
Lumber products	5.5	78.4	68.7	53.7	52.2	46.8	57.3	64.1
Other manufactures	29.5	112.3	110.2	104.8	94.1	98.5	116.9	124.3
Communications	7.7	103.5	99.4	99.8	97.3	101.0	113.7	131.0
Transportation	17.6	98.0	93.7	98.2	96.0	98.9	106.5	110.4
Construction	7.6	64.1	59.8	35.7	41.0	60.1	114.5	86.4
Services	6.0	96.4	98.0	97.4	82.1	89.6	100.6	115.5
Trade	22.0	121.7	120.4	112.6	99.4	105.5	117.0	122.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	99.9	96.5	89.8	83.4	88.7	106.0	110.2

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



Index and Industry		1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Manufacturing - All Industries		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonferrous Metals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ferrous Metals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chemical and Allied Products		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Textiles		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food and Kindred Products		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Furniture and Home Furnishings		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Transportation		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Communication		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electric, Electronic, and Optical Equipment		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Instruments		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retail Trade		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wholesale Trade		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Government		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

(a)

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER  
THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.

(1926=100)  
(Crude Index Numbers)

Months	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January 1	88.8	78.8	87.3	89.8	84.9	90.7	95.9	100.7	109.1	111.2	101.7	91.6	78.5	88.6	94.4
February 1	91.2	79.9	90.6	91.7	87.1	91.8	96.6	102.0	110.5	111.6	100.7	89.7	77.0	91.4	94.6
March 1	89.1	82.9	91.0	91.8	88.1	92.6	97.5	102.6	111.4	110.2	100.2	88.7	76.9	92.7	96.4
April 1	85.1	81.0	80.7	90.4	88.3	92.5	97.4	102.3	110.4	107.8	99.7	87.5	76.0	91.3	93.4
May 1	85.1	84.3	92.5	92.9	91.9	95.4	101.8	106.8	116.2	111.4	102.2	87.5	77.6	92.0	95.2
June 1	87.7	90.3	98.5	96.4	95.6	102.2	107.2	113.8	122.2	116.5	103.6	89.1	80.7	96.6	97.6
July 1	88.6	92.2	100.7	97.1	98.0	105.0	109.7	117.7	124.7	118.9	103.8	88.7	84.5	101.0	99.5
August 1	90.0	94.2	101.4	95.8	97.5	105.5	110.5	119.3	127.8	118.8	105.2	86.3	87.1	99.9	101.1
September 1	89.8	94.8	101.2	94.2	97.8	106.2	111.0	119.1	126.8	116.6	107.1	86.0	88.5	98.8	102.4 102.7
October 1	91.3	95.8	100.7	95.0	99.5	106.5	110.3	118.8	125.6	116.2	103.9	86.7	90.4	100.0	106.1
November 1	91.3	97.0	100.0	94.1	98.3	104.0	108.8	118.9	124.6	112.9	103.0	84.7	91.3	100.2	107.7
December 1	88.3	96.3	96.9	91.9	96.5	102.3	108.1	116.7	119.1	108.5	99.1	83.2	91.8	98.9	





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

(b)

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER  
THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT WITH SEASONAL TREND ELIMINATED.

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January 1	95.1	84.4	93.5	96.1	90.9	97.1	102.7	107.8	116.8	119.1	108.9	98.1	84.0	94.9	101.1
February 1	96.3	84.4	95.7	96.8	92.0	96.9	102.0	107.7	116.7	117.8	106.3	94.7	81.3	96.5	99.9
March 1	93.4	86.9	95.4	96.2	92.3	97.1	102.2	107.5	116.8	115.5	105.0	93.0	80.6	97.2	101.0
April 1	90.2	86.7	94.1	95.9	93.6	98.1	103.3	108.5	117.1	114.3	105.7	92.8	80.6	96.8	99.0
May 1	87.6	86.7	95.2	95.6	94.5	98.1	104.7	109.9	119.5	114.6	105.1	90.0	79.8	94.7	97.9
June 1	86.4	89.0	97.0	95.0	94.2	100.7	105.6	112.1	120.4	114.8	102.1	87.8	79.5	95.2	96.2
July 1	85.4	88.9	97.1	93.6	94.5	101.3	105.8	113.5	120.3	114.7	100.1	85.5	81.5	97.4	95.9
August 1	86.2	90.2	97.1	91.8	93.4	101.1	105.8	114.3	122.4	113.8	100.8	82.7	83.4	95.7	96.8
September 1	86.1	90.9	97.0	90.3	93.8	101.8	106.4	114.2	121.6	111.8	102.7	82.5	84.9	94.7	98.5 98.5
October 1	87.0	91.3	96.0	90.6	94.9	101.5	105.1	113.3	119.7	110.8	99.0	82.7	86.2	95.3	101.1
November 1	87.7	93.2	96.1	90.4	94.4	99.9	104.5	114.2	119.7	108.5	98.9	81.4	87.7	96.3	103.5
December 1	86.5	94.3	94.9	90.0	94.5	100.2	105.9	114.3	116.7	106.3	97.1	81.5	89.9	96.9	

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

(c)

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA, 1921-1935.  
(1926=100)  
(Crude Index Numbers)

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
January 1	84.8	74.4	84.5	86.7	81.7	90.0	94.7	97.9	107.3	106.5	93.7	83.9	74.4	80.0	87.4	96.8
February 1	91.8	79.0	92.0	91.9	85.8	93.0	98.2	102.3	112.8	110.2	96.1	85.9	75.0	84.2	90.1	
March 1	91.6	84.5	94.7	93.1	88.6	94.9	99.8	104.7	115.7	110.9	97.6	87.0	75.8	86.5	92.7	
April 1	87.3	84.4	92.6	93.6	91.2	96.6	101.5	106.6	116.5	111.3	99.7	87.3	76.0	88.1	93.9	
May 1	86.8	85.5	97.9	94.9	93.7	98.8	103.9	109.0	119.8	112.4	100.7	85.8	76.8	90.2	95.6	
June 1	87.8	91.1	101.2	95.7	95.6	101.6	106.9	112.6	121.2	113.6	99.4	86.0	80.0	93.2	98.4	
July 1	87.6	91.1	101.3	94.9	96.4	103.1	106.8	113.1	120.3	111.3	97.2	85.4	83.0	93.8	98.5	
August 1	88.0	92.9	101.2	93.3	95.8	103.6	107.0	115.2	121.6	110.2	94.7	82.6	85.2	94.2	99.8	
September 1	-85.8	+93.6	-100.7	-91.5	+96.8	+104.8	-106.8	+115.9	-119.8	-108.2	S 94.7	+83.1	+86.8	+94.3	100.8	100.8
October 1	88.0	93.8	99.4	92.7	98.8	104.6	106.4	115.7	120.2	-107.8	91.8	84.1	86.7	94.4	103.3	
November 1	-87.8	+94.9	-98.7	-91.3	-96.5	-102.7	-104.9	-115.1	-117.2	-104.6	-88.8	-81.7	-86.5	-92.8	+103.5	
December 1	85.8	94.9	95.5	88.7	95.3	101.5	104.3	112.9	112.8	100.6	89.6	80.3	84.4	91.3	101.4	





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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

(d)

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA, 1921-1935.  
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT WITH SEASONAL TREND ELIMINATED.

Month	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
January 1	91.9	80.6	91.5	93.9	88.5	97.5	102.6	106.1	116.3	115.4	101.5	90.9	80.6	86.9	94.7
February 1	95.4	82.1	95.6	95.5	89.2	96.7	102.1	106.3	117.3	114.6	99.5	89.3	78.0	87.5	93.7
March 1	93.3	86.0	96.4	94.8	90.2	96.6	101.6	106.6	117.8	112.9	99.4	88.6	77.2	88.1	94.4
April 1	88.4	85.4	93.7	94.7	92.3	97.8	102.7	107.9	117.9	112.7	100.9	88.4	76.9	89.2	95.0
May 1	86.4	85.1	97.4	94.4	93.2	98.3	103.4	108.5	119.2	111.8	100.2	85.4	76.4	89.8	95.1
June 1	85.4	88.6	98.4	93.1	93.0	98.8	104.0	109.5	117.9	110.5	97.0	83.7	77.8	90.7	95.7
July 1	85.3	88.7	98.6	92.4	93.9	100.4	104.0	110.1	117.1	108.4	94.6	83.2	80.8	91.3	95.9
August 1	85.5	90.3	98.3	90.7	93.1	100.7	104.0	112.0	118.2	107.1	92.0	80.3	82.8	91.5	97.0
September 1	83.5	91.1	98.0	89.0	94.2	101.9	103.9	112.7	116.5	105.3	92.1	80.8	84.4	91.7	98.1
October 1	85.7	91.3	96.8	90.3	96.2	101.8	103.6	112.7	117.0	105.0	89.4	81.9	84.4	91.9	100.6
November 1	86.9	94.0	97.7	90.4	95.5	101.7	103.9	114.0	116.0	103.6	87.9	80.9	85.6	91.9	102.5
December 1	86.7	95.9	96.5	89.6	96.3	102.5	105.4	114.0	113.9	101.6	90.5	81.1	85.3	92.2	

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