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

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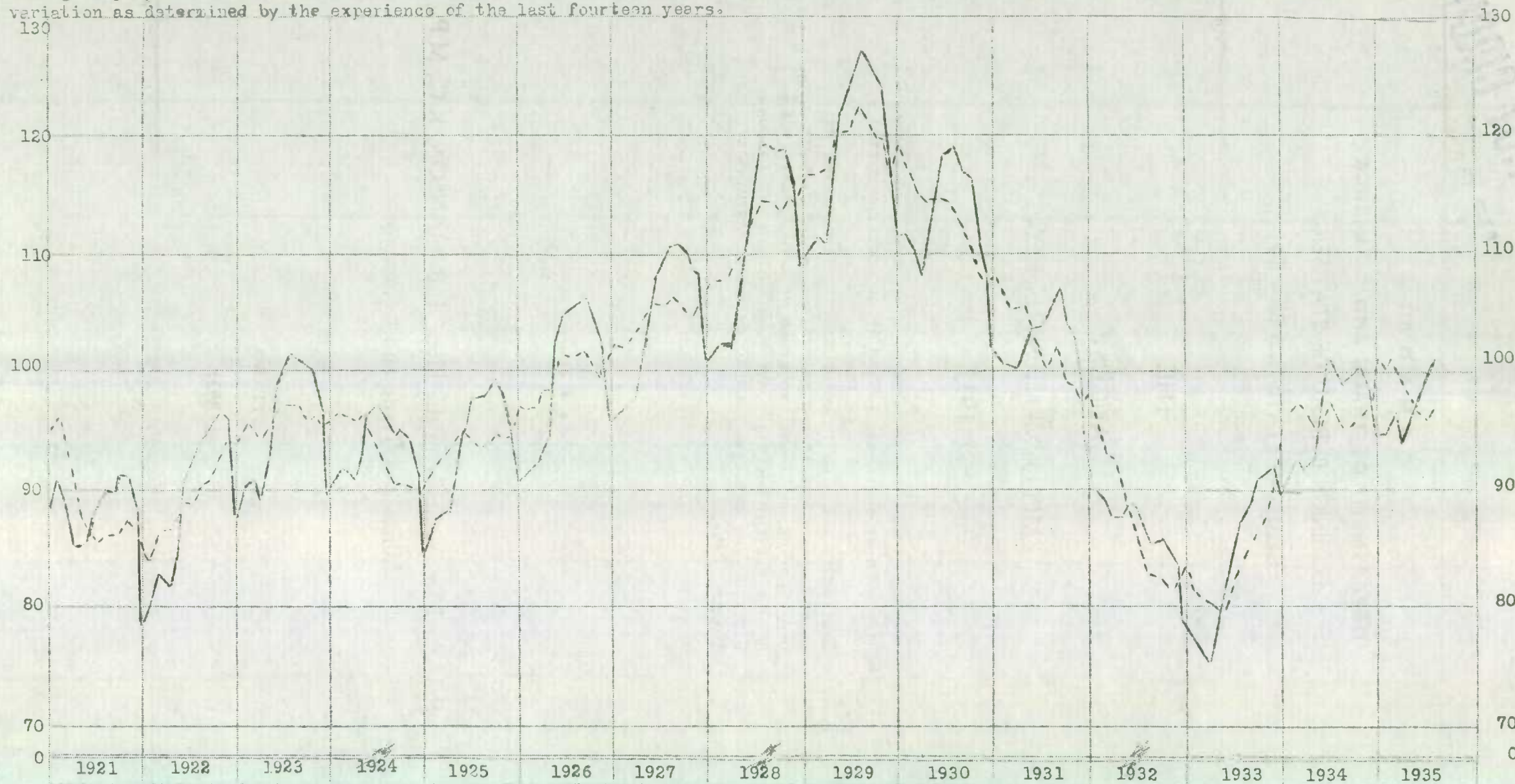
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 Aug. 29, 1935.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed an advance that considerably exceeded the average gain recorded in August of the last fourteen years, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 9,387 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 949,940 persons, as compared with 934,633 on July 1. This increase of 15,307 workers or 1.6 p.c. continued the moderately forward movement that with but one interruption has characterized the industrial situation since the beginning of 1935, the only general decline since Jan. 1 having been that of a seasonal nature on Apr. 1. The level of employment considerably higher than at the opening of the year, was also higher than in any month of 1934, 1933, or 1932; the index, at 101.1 on Aug. 1, was over seven p.c. above that of 94.4 indicated on Jan. 1, and compared favourably with the Aug. 1, 1934, 1933 and 1932 index numbers of 99.9, 87.1 and 86.3, respectively. The experience of the last fourteen years indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at the beginning of August, there being on the average a fractional increase in the index. After correction for seasonal influences, the Aug. 1 index therefore advanced, standing, when adjusted, at 96.8, as compared with 95.9 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 101.1 at the beginning of August, 1935, compared with 99.5 in the preceding month, while on Aug. 1 in the fourteen preceding years, the crude index was as follows: 1934, 99.9; 1933, 87.1; 1932, 86.3; 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The increase at the beginning of August occurred largely in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and transportation, while mining, communications and services also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging and retail trade reported seasonal curtailment. Employment in all the main industrial groups, except logging and construction, was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year; the falling-off in the latter in this comparison was in work on the highways, both building and railway construction being more active.

An analysis by industries is given in greater detail on pages 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; in the Maritime Provinces no general change occurred, while there were moderate reductions in personnel in Ontario. Employment in all economic areas except Ontario was in greater volume than at the same date of the last three years.

Maritime Provinces. - Statements were tabulated from 676 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 76,197 persons, or 54 more than in the preceding month. Building construction, coal-mining and services recorded heightened activity at the beginning of August, 1935; within the manufacturing group, lumber mills showed moderate increases, but fish-preserving and textile factories were slacker, the losses being mainly seasonal in character. Logging also reported a decided contraction, resulting from between-seasonal dullness. The general index, at 106.7, was higher than at the beginning of August of last year, when improvement had been indicated; it was also higher than at Aug. 1 in 1933 and 1932, and practically the same as in 1931.

Quebec. - Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,233 employers with 267,275 workers, as against 260,442 on July 1. The level of employment was considerably higher than on Aug. 1, 1934, when a much smaller advance had been made; the index at the latest date, standing at 97.2, was rather more than two points higher than in the same month of last summer. Manufacturing, mining, local transportation, building and highway construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade reported increased employment on the date under review, while the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

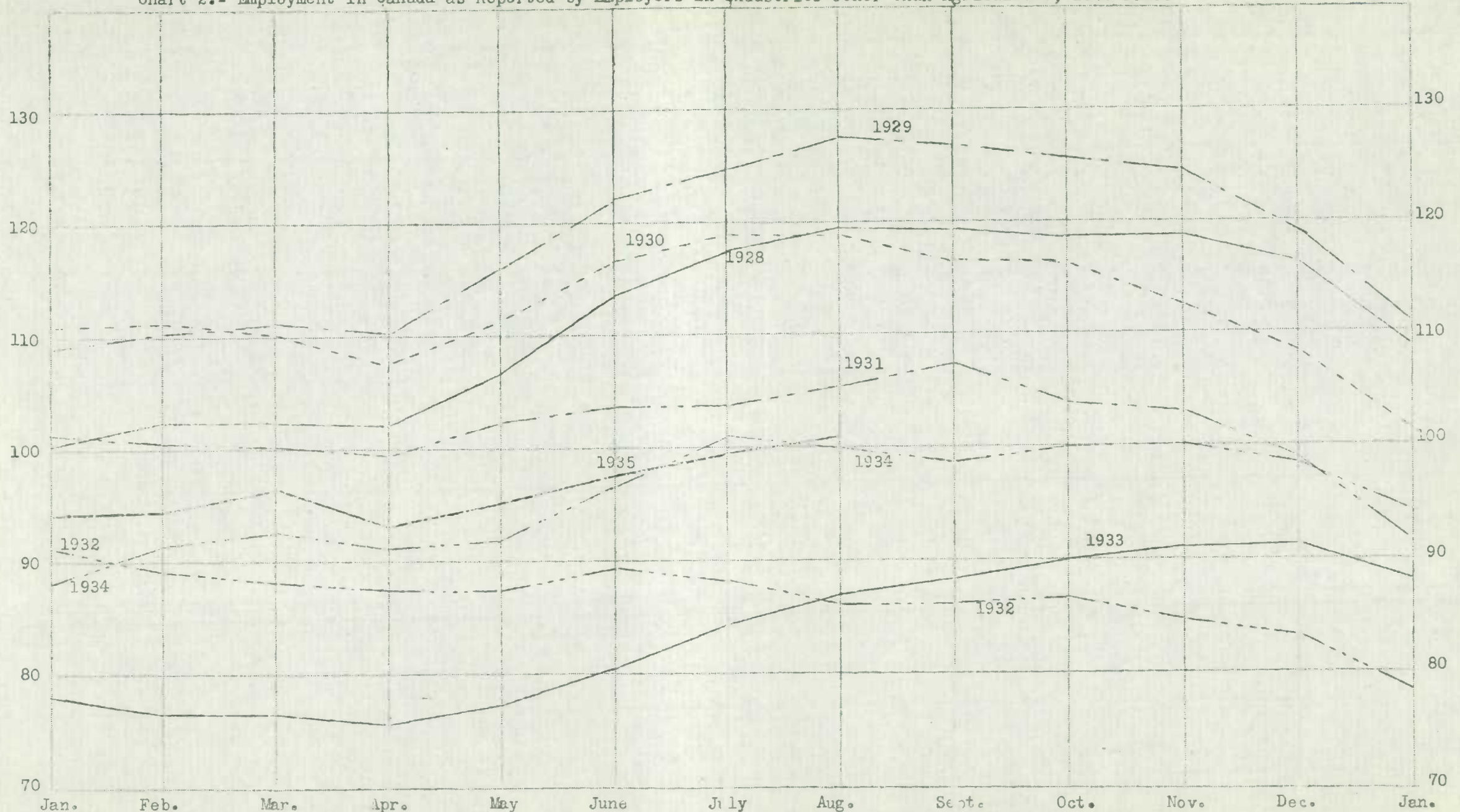
1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the activities of the Adjutant General's School during the period from 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951. The school was organized on 1 July 1950 and has since that time been engaged in the instruction of personnel in the various branches of the Adjutant General's Service. The school has a total enrollment of approximately 100 students and is located at Fort Belvoir, Colorado. The school is headed by the Adjutant General, who is assisted by a staff of officers and enlisted personnel. The school's curriculum is designed to provide a comprehensive education in the various aspects of the Adjutant General's Service, including the preparation of orders, the management of personnel files, and the operation of the Adjutant General's Office. The school has a long and distinguished history and has produced many of the outstanding Adjutant Generals of the Army.

2. The school's activities during the period from 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951 have been characterized by a steady increase in enrollment and a high level of academic achievement. The school has received many commendations from the Adjutant General and the Adjutant General's Office for its excellent instruction and the high caliber of its graduates. The school's graduates have been assigned to various positions throughout the Adjutant General's Service and have performed their duties with distinction. The school's success is a result of the excellent instruction provided by its faculty and the high caliber of its students. The school's activities during the period from 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1951 have been a credit to the Adjutant General's Service and the Army as a whole.

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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.

only general decline of any size was in retail trade; within the manufacturing division, there were considerable gains in leather, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-metallic mineral plants.

Ontario.- Industrial employment in this province showed a slight seasonal decline, the 4,119 firms co-operating on Aug. 1 having 392,517 employees, or 757 fewer than at July 1. The loss was smaller than that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920. Most of the reduction occurred in trade, construction and manufacturing; within the group of factory employment, iron and steel showed pronounced seasonal curtailment, and rubber, tobacco and beverage, chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing works were also slacker, while leather, fur, food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and electrical apparatus factories reported improvement. Logging, mining and transportation also indicated considerably heightened activity. Employment on Aug. 1, 1934, had shown a much greater decline as compared with the preceding month, but the index number was then rather higher, standing at 106.0, as compared with 102.4 at the latest date.

Prairie Provinces.- Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported continued improvement; the 1,361 employers making returns had 124,672 workers, as compared with 121,658 at the beginning of July. The gains took place mainly in highway and building construction, transportation, services and trade, while employment in manufacturing showed practically no general change, and logging, mining and railway construction released employees. The level of employment was higher than on Aug. 1 last year, the index standing at 98.7, compared with 93.0 on the same date in 1934.

British Columbia.- Further marked expansion was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing, while services, transportation and construction also showed considerably heightened activity; logging and coal mining, however, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries. Returns were compiled from 998 firms employing 89,279 persons, or 6,163 more than in the preceding month. A much smaller increase had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index, at 106.8 at the latest date, was over nine points higher than on the same date in 1934, being also higher than at Aug. 1 in any of the preceding three years.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement, while in Ottawa, Windsor and Toronto, curtailment was indicated. The situation in all these centres was better than at the same date of last year, or of the preceding two years.

Montreal.- There was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, for which the 1,300 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 130,659 employees, or 850 more than on July 1. Manufacturing, building construction, wholesale trade and transportation registered improvement, but road construction and retail trade showed reduced activity. Within the group of factory employment, textiles were seasonally quiet, but leather, musical instrument, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral factories afforded more employment. On the whole, activity was rather greater than on Aug. 1, 1934, when a decrease had been indicated.

Quebec.- Further improvement was reported in Quebec City, where manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded greater activity. Statements were received from 166 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,245 workers, compared with 12,997 in the preceding month. A rather larger gain had taken place on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,394 firms employing 118,593 persons, or 675 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on Aug. 1 in eleven of the fourteen years for which statistics are available; the contraction this year was decidedly smaller than on the same date in 1934, being also less than the average loss recorded in the years, 1922-1934. The index was higher than at the beginning of August in any of the years since 1931. Manufacturing showed a slight gain as compared with July 1, there being reductions in textile and iron and steel factories, but increases in electrical apparatus and other works. Trade was also affected by mid-summer dullness; on the other hand, transportation and construction showed improvement.

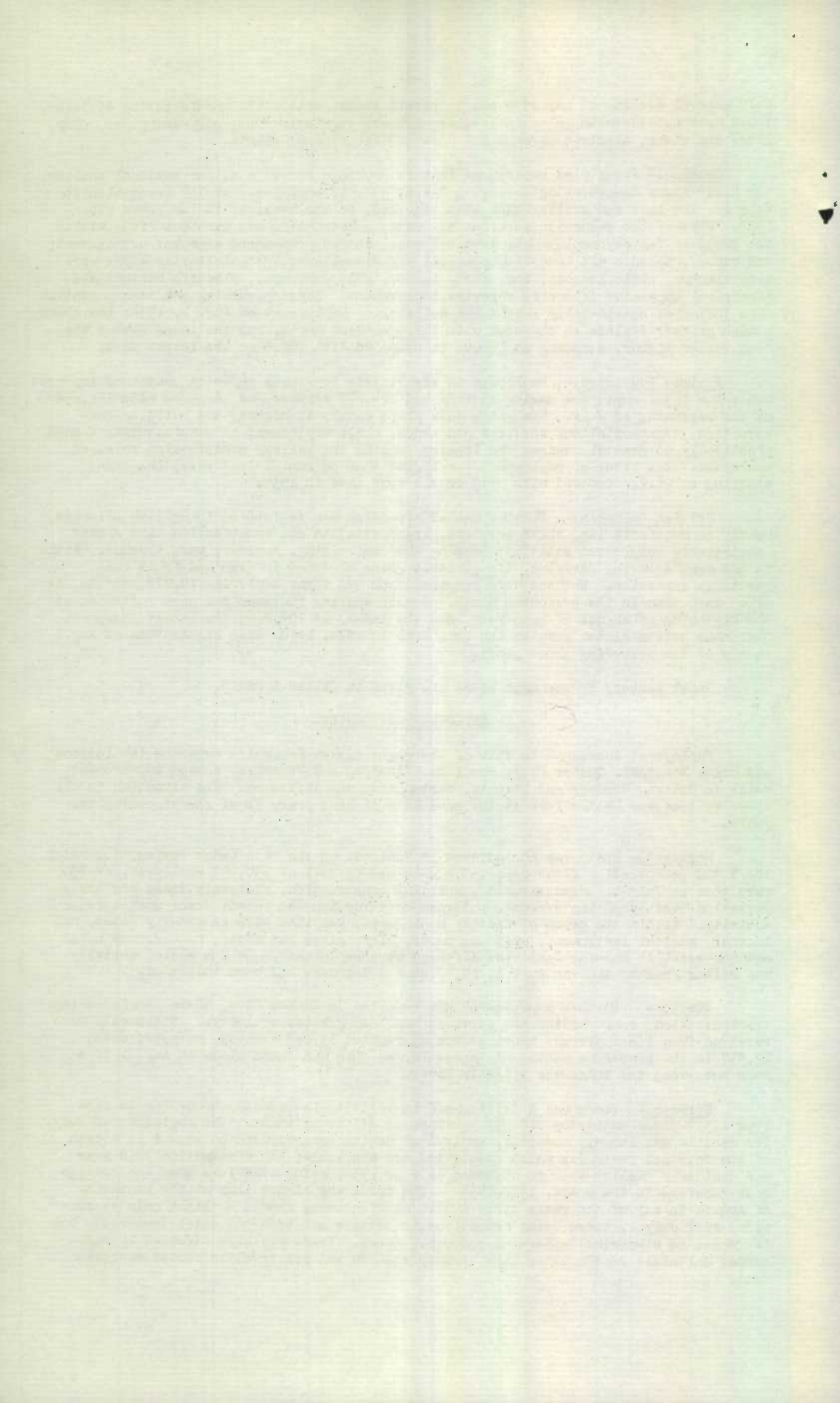
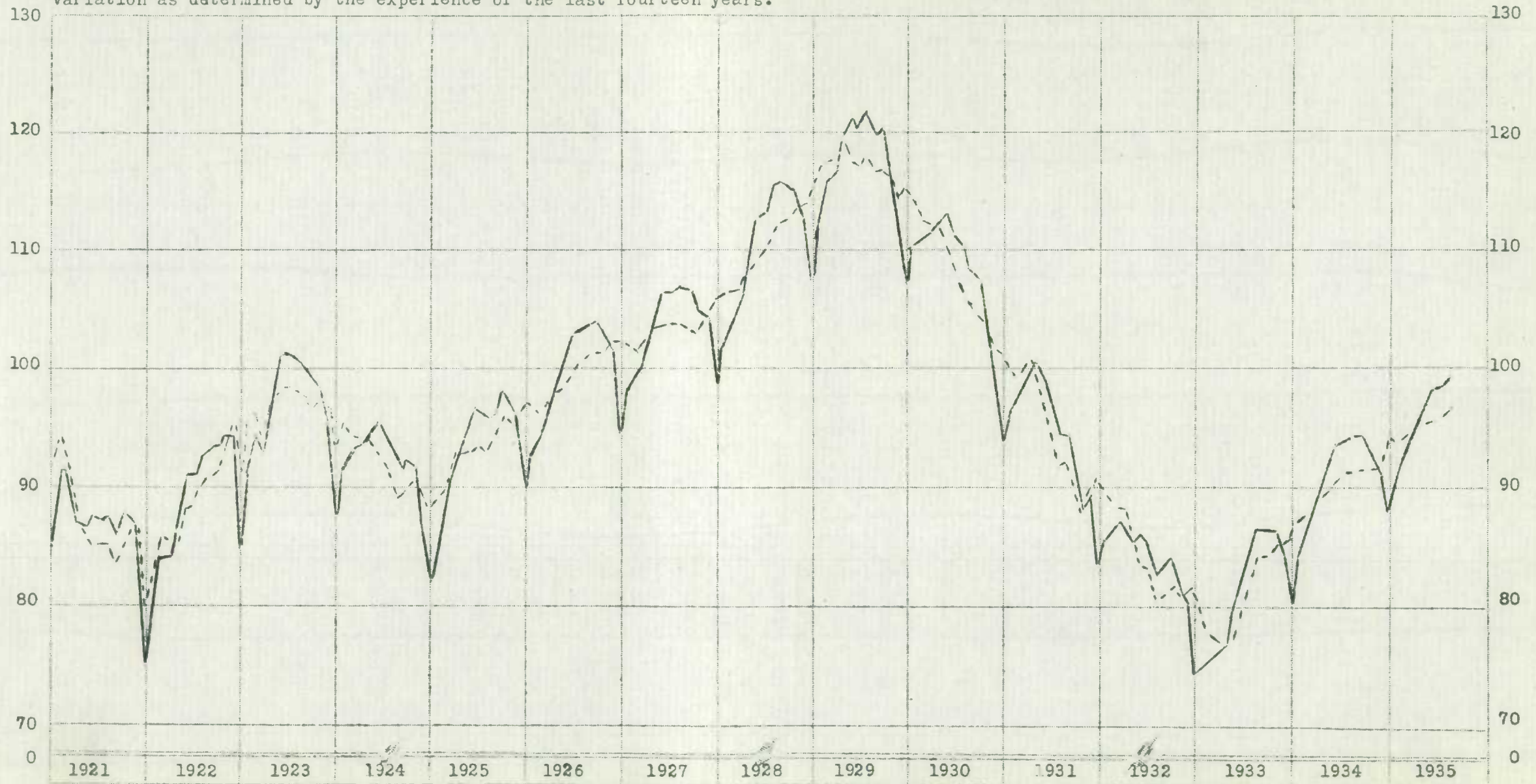


CHART 3.- EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1921-1935.

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



Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, 222 persons being released from the forces of the 174 co-operating employers, who had 13,415 workers on Aug. 1. There was a gain in services, but trade and construction were slacker and other industries showed, on the whole, only small changes. Employment at the beginning of August, 1934, had increased, but the index then was slightly lower.

Hamilton.- There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 271 establishments reporting 30,516 persons on their pay lists, as against 30,014 in their last return. Manufacturing showed an increase, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel works, and there were minor gains in transportation and services. Employment was more active than on the same date of last year, when a smaller advance had been noted.

Windsor.- The trend of employment continued downward in Windsor and the other cities united with it; statistics were received from 164 firms employing 14,435 workers, or 917 fewer than on July 1. Automobile and iron and steel works considerably reduced their working forces, and food and other manufacturing establishments and construction were also slacker. The situation had shown little general change on Aug. 1, 1934, as compared with the preceding month, but the index on the latest date was higher than it was at midsummer of last year, or indeed, than in any of the years since 1930.

Winnipeg.- A further increase was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 454 firms who had 38,803 employees, as compared with 38,166 at the beginning of July. There was a falling-off in manufacturing as a whole; construction, transportation and trade, however, showed gains. A favourable trend had also been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a lower level.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation, services and trade showed improvement, but construction was slacker. Returns were compiled from 407 employers with 32,276 persons on their staffs, as compared with 31,705 in the preceding month. A similar gain had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1934, but the index of employment was then over ten points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 101.7.

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

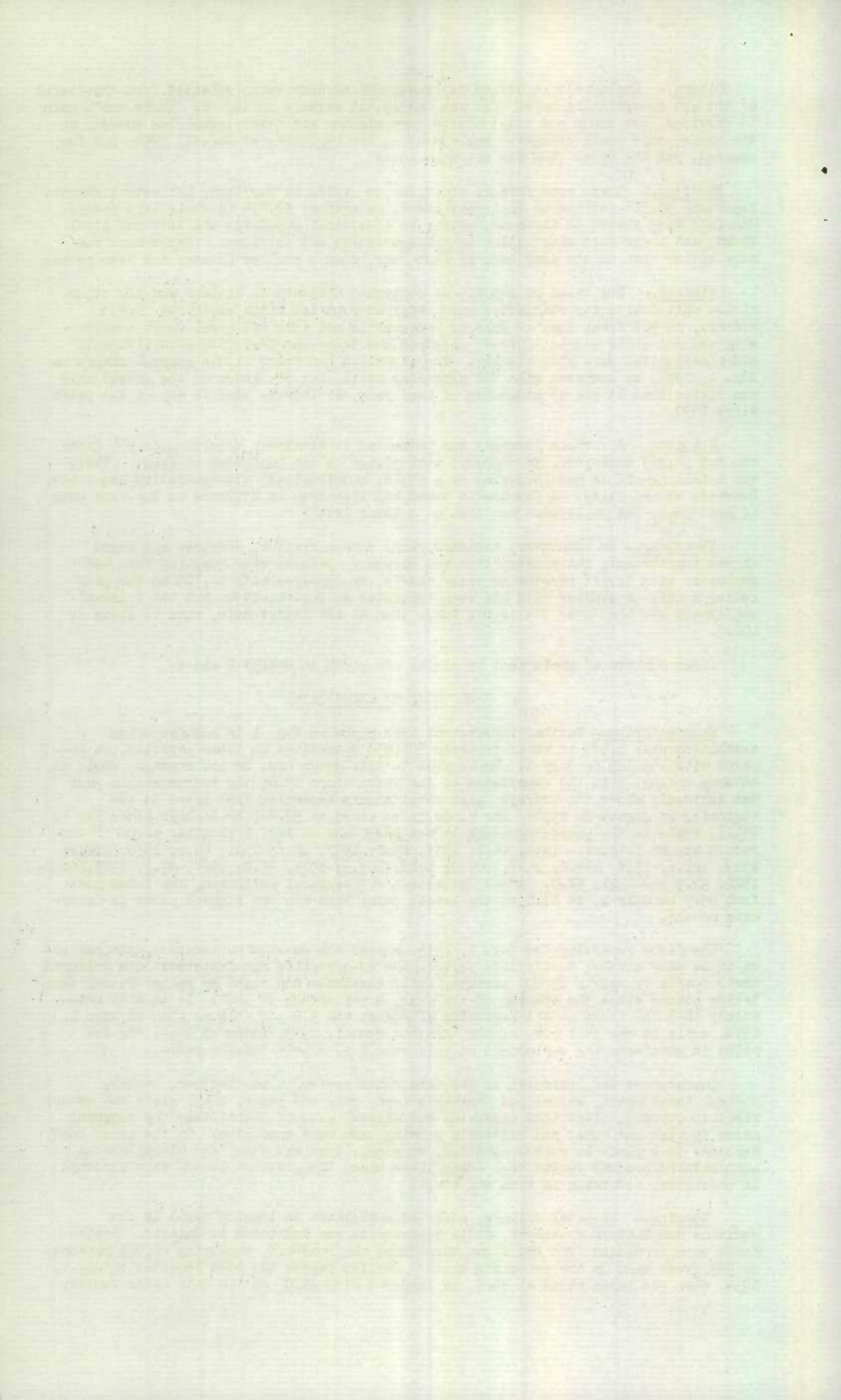
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement took place on Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,569 of which reported 501,930 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 495,125 on July 1. Employment in this group has, on the average, shown an advance on Aug. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920; the increase this year was decidedly above the average, also considerably exceeding that noted at the beginning of August in 1934. The crude index stood at 99.8 (the highest since May 1, 1931), while in the preceding month it was 98.5, and on Aug. 1 in other years of the record was as follows:- 1934, 94.2; 1933, 85.2; 1932, 82.6; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 121.6; 1928, 115.2; 1927, 107.0; 1926, 103.6; 1925, 95.8; 1924, 93.3; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 92.9 and 1921, 88.0. After correction for seasonal variation, the index rose from 95.9 on July 1, to 97.0 at the latest date; this was the highest point in forty-nine months.

The firms reporting for Aug. 1, 1935, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded in as many months; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by nearly 63,000 persons, while the index has risen by rather better than twelve points since the opening of the year, a percentage of 14.2. It is also noteworthy that the index at the beginning of August was 5.9 p.c. higher than on Aug. 1, 1934, while it was 34.1 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1933, index of 74.4, the low point in manufacturing employment in this record of nearly fifteen years.

Improvement was indicated on the date under review in the leather, lumber, musical instruments, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current, electrical apparatus and mineral product industries; the seasonal gains in fish and fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, declines took place in rubber, textile, chemical, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. Among these also, the greatest losses were seasonal in character, occurring in iron and steel.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps in the Maritime and Western Provinces, while improvement was indicated in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 286 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 21,913 persons, or 989 fewer than in the preceding month. Smaller losses had been reported on Aug. 1, 1934, when the index stood at 84.5, as compared with 79.0 on the date under review;



these two indexes are higher than at the beginning of August in any other year for which data are available.

Mining.- Substantial increases were indicated in metallic ore, coal and other non-metallic mineral mining; an aggregate working force of 57,422 persons was employed by the 352 reporting operators, who had 55,705 employees on July 1. The general gain exceeded that noted on Aug. 1 in any other year since 1920 except 1933, while the index was higher than at midsummer in any other year of the record; this was chiefly due to the great activity prevailing in the mining of the precious metals, partly as a result of world monetary conditions.

Communications.- There was a further advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 21,608 workers in their employ, as against 21,388 in the preceding month. Both telegraphs and telephones showed improvement. The number engaged in this group was rather larger than on the same date of last year, when an increase had also been indicated.

Transportation.- Employment increased in local, steam railway and water transportation, the greatest advance occurring in railway operation. Returns were tabulated from 409 employers whose payrolls rose from 97,980 persons on July 1, to 101,245 at the beginning of August; this gain of 3,265 workers exceeded that noted on any other Aug. 1 for which data are available. Improvement on a smaller scale had been recorded in transportation on the same date in 1934, when the index was slightly lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further but smaller additions to staffs were registered in construction and maintenance, the building and highway groups showing heightened activity, while railway construction afforded less employment. The general movement was upward in all five economic areas except Ontario, where a moderate contraction was indicated. A combined working force of 122,928 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1935, by the 1,072 contractors furnishing data, who had 118,630 in their last report. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August, 1934; this was due to curtailment in highway construction work, the number engaged in the building and railway groups being larger than at Aug. 1, in the years, 1934, 1933 or 1932.

Services.- The service industries recorded further improvement, according to 453 firms employing 27,548 persons, or 1,012 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was above its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when smaller advances had been noted.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 1,161 trading establishments reporting had 95,346 workers on their staffs, as compared with 96,367 in the preceding month. A much greater decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then was lower, standing at 116.5, as compared with 120.7 at the latest date.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in some of the leading industrial groups, the curves being based on the indexes given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a further improvement in employment between May 20 and June 24, affecting most of the principal industries. Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.5 on June 24, 1935, as compared with 15.6 on May 20, 1935, and 16.4 on June 25, 1934. Recent press dispatches state that for the first time since July, 1931, the number unemployed fell below two million, being 1,972,941 on July 22, a decrease of 27,169 persons as compared with June, and of 153,319 from the figures for the same date of last year. The reduction in the number without work gives especial satisfaction, since an increase is customary at this time of year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

A report issued by the United States Secretary of Labor states that seasonal recessions in many lines of retail trade combined with pronounced declines in coal mining, were primary factors in the estimated decrease of 157,000 workers from June to July. Factory employment declined less than usual at this season of the year, there being a decrease of 0.1 p.c. at July 15. Statements were tabulated from 22,074 establishments employing 3,545,832 workers; these employment reports cover more than 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the country. There were increases in canning and preserving, radios and phonographs, agricultural implements, plumbers' supplies, sawmills, silk and rayon mills, boots and shoes, beverages and ship building. Industries of major importance in which declines were reported over the month interval were automobiles, blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, women's clothing, knit goods, cotton goods, woollen and worsted goods and dyeing and finishing textiles.

Of the 17 non-manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 10 showed improvement in employment from June to July; the largest advances were in laundries, private building construction and power and light. There were also increases in some other industries, but the gains were not of sufficient size to offset the declines reported in the remaining seven non-manufacturing industries, notably in retail trade and coal mining.

New York.— According to the New York State Department of Labor, a seasonal decline of 0.5 p.c. occurred in factory employment on July 15 as compared with June 15. The preliminary index stood at 72.1, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was 3.4 p.c. higher than in July, 1934. The metal, stone, clay and glass, wood, clothing and millinery and other groups showed decreased activity, while food and tobacco, fur, leather and rubber factories reported improvement.

Massachusetts.— The Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts received reports on employment from 1,545 representative manufacturing establishments having 233,404 persons on their payrolls in July, as compared with 232,187 in June. Improvement was indicated in boot and shoe, cotton, and some other industries, but woollen and worsted, paper and wood pulp, printing and publishing, bread and other factories were slacker.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 86.6 in June, as compared with 85.7 in May, 1935, and with 84.1 in June, 1934. The June, 1935, index was higher than in any other month since July, 1930. Improvement took place in the stone and allied industries, in wood, metal and food factories, in construction, trade, hotels and restaurants and some other classes. On the other hand, rubber, leather, textile and some other works were slacker.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Pfovinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4
Feb. 1	91.4	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1
Mar. 1	92.7	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6
Apr. 1	91.3	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6
May 1	92.0	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4
June 1	96.6	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1
July 1	101.0	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1
Aug. 1	99.9	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6
Sept. 1	98.8	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2
Oct. 1	100.0	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4
Nov. 1	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Dec. 1	98.9	106.9	96.4	101.7	94.3	92.9
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8
Feb. 1	94.6	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6
Mar. 1	96.4	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9
Apr. 1	93.4	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8
May 1	95.2	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6
June 1	97.6	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6
July 1	99.5	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5
Aug. 1	101.1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug 1, 1935.
 100.0 8.0 28.2 41.3 13.1 9.4

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

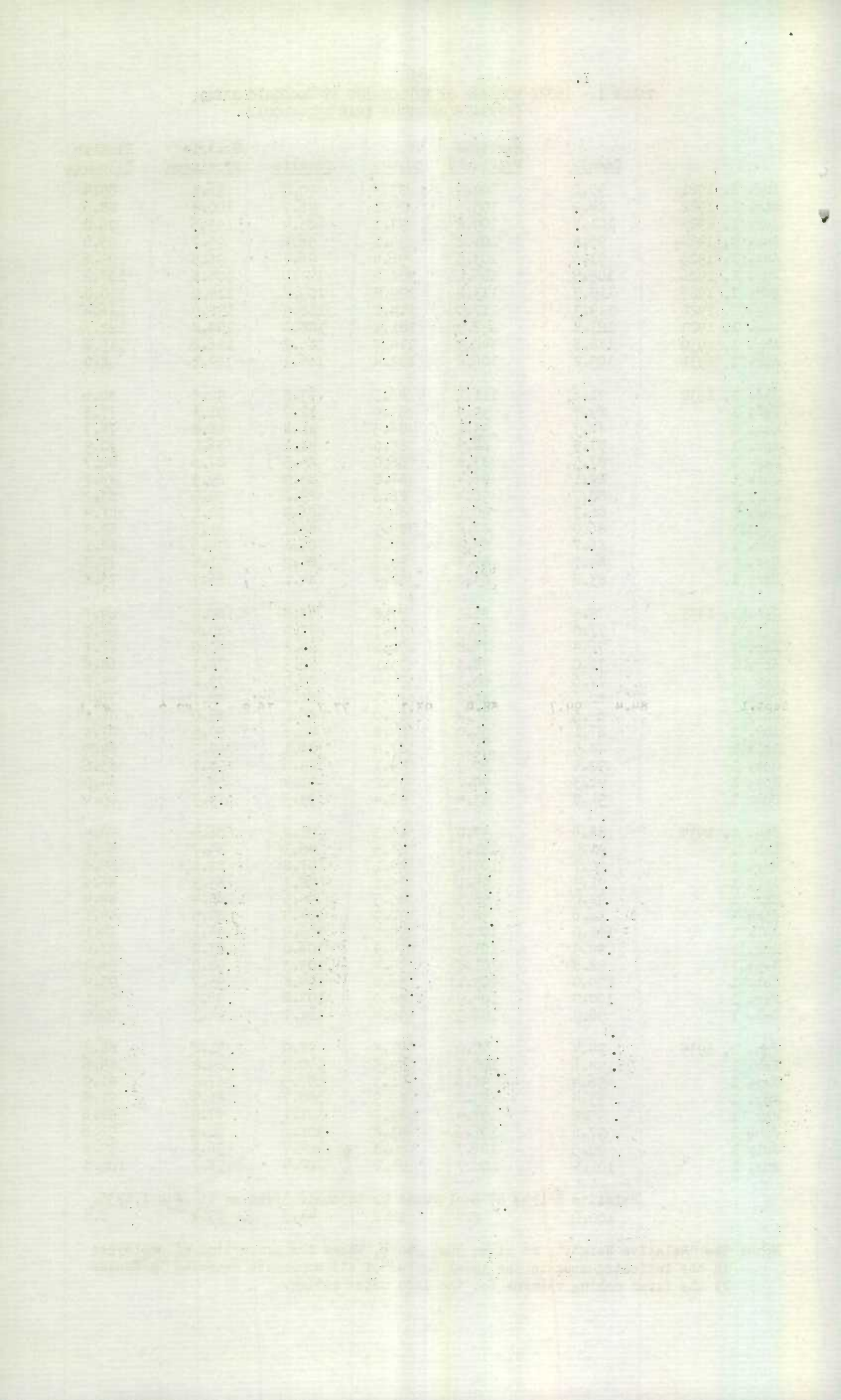


TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Aug. 1, 1930	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Aug. 1, 1931	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	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	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7

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

13.8 1.4 12.5 1.4 3.2 1.5 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.

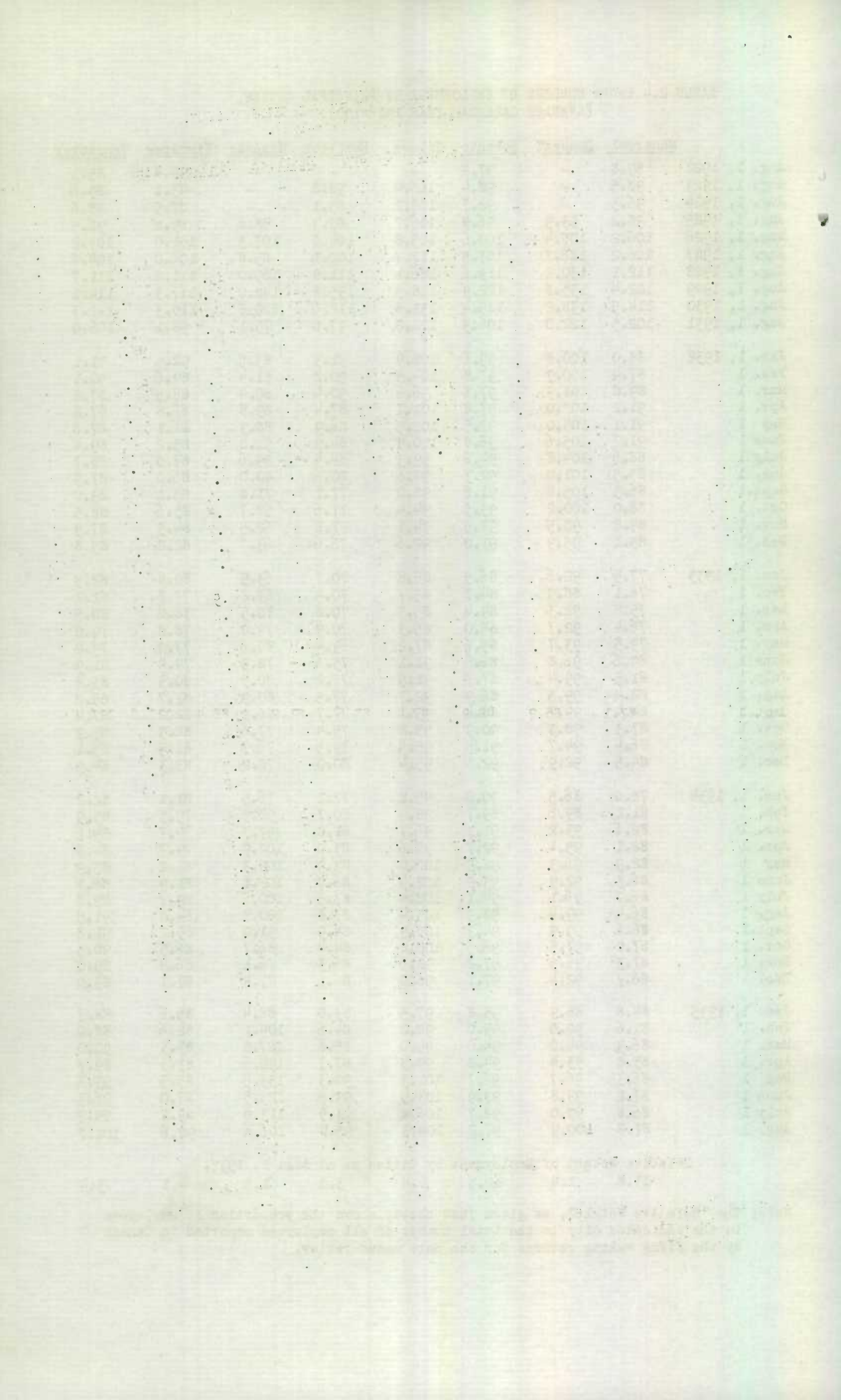


TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Mfn.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Aug. 1, 1930	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Aug. 1, 1931	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
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	160.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7

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

100.0 52.9 2.3 6.0 2.3 10.7 12.9 2.9 10.0

Notes: 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	Aug.1	July1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1	Aug.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	52.9	99.8	98.5	94.2	85.2	82.6	94.7	110.2
Animal products - edible	2.8	142.3	125.7	132.6	129.6	113.3	112.2	123.6
Fur and products	.2	100.3	96.8	83.6	104.1	82.0	94.0	89.3
Leather and products	2.3	107.4	102.8	99.3	98.9	88.8	90.6	85.9
Boots and shoes	1.6	111.2	105.5	105.3	106.9	97.3	99.7	87.8
Lumber and products	4.6	82.6	80.3	74.9	67.3	59.8	81.2	105.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	78.6	75.8	69.9	60.7	51.8	74.4	104.5
Furniture	.7	76.6	73.3	70.1	67.2	62.4	91.2	102.3
Other lumber products	1.1	99.7	102.4	94.5	88.2	82.2	93.9	110.2
Musical instruments	.1	41.1	35.1	41.9	24.5	34.9	56.2	66.6
Plant products - edible	3.5	114.3	103.3	115.6	104.4	103.6	108.9	121.3
Pulp and paper products	6.3	98.3	96.6	95.8	88.4	86.6	97.4	113.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	90.3	87.8	89.1	77.3	73.1	87.3	111.1
Paper products	.9	110.4	108.8	104.6	100.1	94.0	100.1	107.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	104.8	104.2	101.5	99.2	102.2	110.0	117.6
Rubber products	1.2	88.2	91.8	94.1	81.0	80.7	95.8	114.4
Textile products	9.9	109.9	110.4	106.0	97.7	91.8	92.3	96.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	128.0	125.3	123.3	109.9	101.2	93.9	93.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	90.6	87.5	90.8	79.9	76.0	77.0	82.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	131.1	130.4	120.8	119.0	101.5	103.1	82.7
Silk and silk goods	1.0	506.1	502.8	478.3	384.4	358.0	319.3	274.9
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	117.1	118.8	114.8	109.9	103.5	100.7	103.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	94.3	98.5	90.8	85.6	81.8	90.0	98.1
Other textile products	1.1	92.7	89.7	86.8	78.1	75.2	80.9	88.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	117.9	117.5	111.2	109.6	110.4	115.7	126.1
Tobacco	.9	103.3	106.3	101.2	105.1	106.3	102.0	115.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	135.4	129.5	124.3	115.9	115.2	135.2	142.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	101.2	103.1	116.1	95.9	67.1	97.6	115.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	128.7	132.0	117.6	111.6	105.9	110.3	115.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	83.6	81.2	76.6	63.8	71.2	109.1	134.3
Electric current	1.5	115.4	113.5	113.9	111.7	116.9	131.4	134.3
Electrical apparatus	1.4	118.6	110.6	103.7	87.4	105.7	131.3	155.5
Iron and steel products	11.2	81.0	83.4	73.7	63.0	64.3	80.7	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	100.6	100.7	88.3	66.9	54.2	87.9	110.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	92.6	91.2	81.0	65.4	72.5	95.1	113.8
Agricultural implements	.5	59.1	59.6	39.4	35.2	23.4	34.7	63.4
Land vehicles	5.0	77.6	82.7	74.0	66.4	69.1	76.6	100.9
Automobiles and parts	1.6	109.2	131.0	99.2	73.3	72.5	52.9	100.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.5	58.5	47.5	43.2	69.8	80.5	116.4
Heating appliances	.5	99.6	98.3	89.2	71.0	64.3	96.1	116.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	76.3	76.1	65.5	49.3	61.6	115.3	152.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	87.2	91.3	80.1	62.3	71.0	80.2	101.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	80.9	81.8	76.8	67.8	67.7	86.6	105.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	122.3	122.6	110.2	89.5	78.3	111.2	130.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	140.3	138.1	137.6	125.7	120.6	129.2	145.3
Miscellaneous	.6	119.3	123.8	114.8	96.3	97.2	108.1	109.2
LOGGING	2.3	79.0	82.2	84.5	48.9	29.1	28.8	61.5
MINING	6.0	125.2	121.5	110.3	97.4	94.8	104.5	115.5
Coal	2.4	83.6	81.9	81.4	77.7	83.5	89.8	98.9
Metallic ores	2.9	230.0	223.2	185.3	151.7	132.3	143.8	142.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	106.5	101.7	94.4	80.2	73.9	94.4	134.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	81.6	80.8	81.2	83.6	93.5	105.9	121.0
Telegraphs	.6	93.0	92.4	91.2	86.9	98.2	109.3	129.0
Telephones	1.7	78.6	77.7	78.6	82.8	92.4	105.1	119.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.7	85.4	82.7	83.6	81.2	85.3	97.8	103.9
Street railways and cartage	2.7	117.1	114.2	112.3	112.6	114.0	121.6	125.8
Steam railways	6.3	74.7	72.5	74.2	71.2	76.8	91.5	104.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	94.7	89.9	90.6	88.8	90.0	98.4	111.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	104.7	101.1	129.0	88.4	90.0	162.8	179.8
Building	2.6	60.6	57.3	56.6	43.1	57.1	119.4	154.9
Highway	6.9	179.0	170.2	266.2	156.5	146.9	285.2	362.9
Railway	3.4	80.6	81.5	75.1	71.7	72.3	101.3	120.0
SERVICES	2.9	127.9	123.6	123.0	111.8	117.0	133.0	142.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	129.4	122.2	127.0	108.6	114.4	138.9	152.0
Professional	.2	126.9	122.3	117.7	119.9	126.9	123.5	124.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	125.7	126.0	117.7	114.7	118.2	126.8	132.6
TRADE	10.0	120.7	122.1	116.5	110.5	113.8	120.9	126.4
Retail	7.3	126.4	128.9	122.5	116.2	118.9	126.4	129.1
Wholesale	2.7	107.5	106.4	102.5	97.6	102.0	103.6	120.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.1	99.5	99.9	87.1	86.3	105.2	118.8

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.

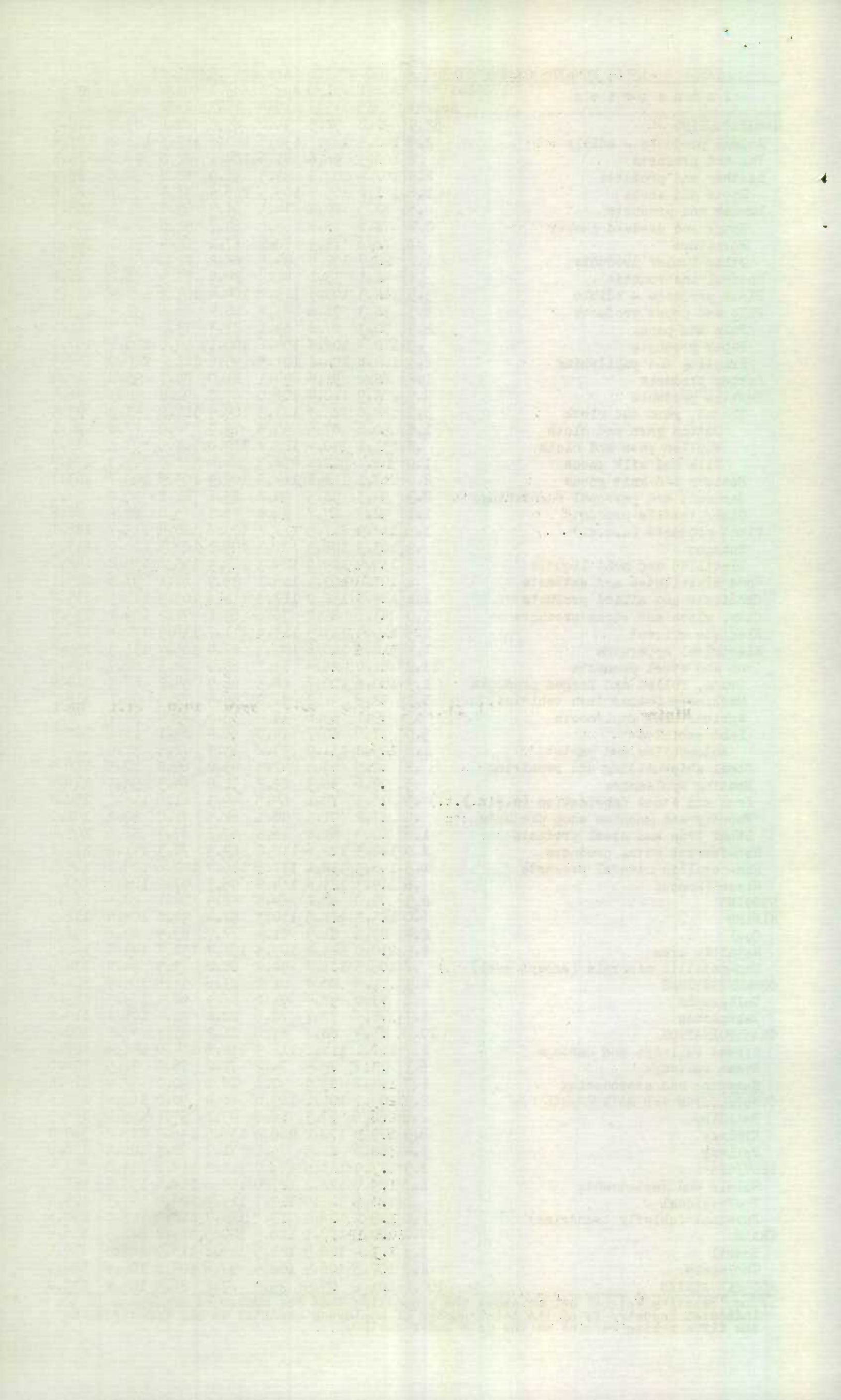


TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Maritime</u> -All Manufacturing	34.8	101.0	101.7	99.1	81.6	76.3	86.3	110.7
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	5.7	103.4	97.0	97.5	65.6	58.7	65.5	113.1
Pulp and paper	4.8	140.8	138.2	151.3	140.1	125.5	144.3	191.8
Textile products	3.8	80.1	83.7	83.6	74.0	70.4	67.2	79.9
Iron and steel	10.7	99.9	100.4	95.8	69.7	63.5	82.6	101.8
Other manufactures	9.8	97.3	101.9	93.2	86.8	85.9	90.0	105.2
Logging	1.9	69.4	123.2	124.8	47.1	29.4	14.8	42.8
Mining	20.7	105.9	100.8	98.5	90.8	98.5	107.0	111.4
Communications	2.5	89.8	88.0	87.8	83.8	96.8	122.1	130.7
Transportation	9.5	62.9	62.0	61.3	76.4	68.3	82.6	90.4
Construction	21.5	180.1	177.0	147.8	153.2	140.3	207.1	392.3
Services	2.1	204.0	186.4	193.8	186.9	198.2	247.0	207.4
Trade	7.0	115.2	115.8	111.9	103.0	108.2	116.7	121.3
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	106.7	106.7	101.3	93.0	90.1	106.8	140.9
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	60.5	99.8	98.1	96.0	87.6	85.0	97.5	110.9
Lumber products	3.7	92.4	90.7	91.7	78.5	71.2	91.0	109.7
Pulp and paper	8.2	94.6	92.1	92.9	83.2	81.7	88.1	106.2
Textile products	17.0	115.8	116.4	112.4	99.8	92.6	92.3	98.1
Iron and steel	8.9	72.0	71.8	68.2	61.4	64.9	89.1	108.6
Other manufactures	22.7	108.5	104.6	103.3	98.4	95.7	111.1	123.1
Logging	3.2	106.6	105.7	129.1	60.8	45.7	35.1	87.1
Mining	2.8	165.8	150.8	134.9	111.9	94.4	104.9	140.6
Communications	1.8	72.3	72.0	72.5	78.5	89.2	99.9	115.5
Transportation	10.5	85.9	85.5	85.4	79.6	86.7	99.1	108.4
Construction	10.8	75.4	63.4	75.0	63.7	67.4	128.7	134.9
Services	2.6	114.9	110.3	105.5	96.0	104.3	111.8	116.2
Trade	7.8	125.8	125.8	126.8	122.3	126.2	129.6	134.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	97.2	94.8	94.9	84.3	84.4	102.4	114.7
<u>Ontario</u> All Manufacturing	61.1	98.5	99.0	92.4	82.8	81.6	93.2	108.0
Lumber products	4.1	73.4	73.0	69.0	61.9	61.0	87.4	109.2
Pulp and paper	6.7	97.9	96.7	93.9	87.9	87.3	99.2	111.3
Textile products	10.8	106.6	106.7	101.6	98.1	93.0	94.5	96.1
Iron and steel	15.2	84.6	89.2	74.7	61.5	61.4	74.6	101.6
Other manufactures	24.3	113.2	111.1	108.5	97.3	97.0	108.0	117.7
Logging	1.6	68.7	60.5	55.6	39.6	14.0	21.1	46.1
Mining	4.8	192.3	188.6	159.5	138.1	122.5	138.8	143.1
Communications	2.1	76.6	75.8	76.9	79.7	91.4	100.2	116.3
Transportation	7.6	83.2	79.7	82.6	79.4	85.5	99.3	112.6
Construction	10.0	109.2	111.9	205.7	83.4	99.4	136.8	174.7
Services	2.9	145.4	146.3	144.7	128.6	129.9	146.5	158.4
Trade	9.9	127.5	132.1	123.1	115.0	117.4	126.2	128.6
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	102.4	102.7	106.0	86.6	86.9	100.7	115.7
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	29.2	96.9	96.8	90.0	87.3	89.7	99.0	118.0
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	2.1	94.3	94.3	88.3	88.2	84.5	94.0	134.1
Pulp and paper	2.6	87.8	87.8	82.0	84.2	86.0	98.7	111.1
Textile products	2.0	115.2	116.2	110.5	97.6	96.8	93.2	96.5
Iron and steel	9.7	75.6	76.7	71.4	69.7	76.4	89.2	109.2
Other manufactures	12.8	123.3	121.8	112.9	108.5	107.6	113.5	131.5
Logging	.5	40.3	52.1	33.3	12.9	17.0	8.6	22.2
Mining	6.4	91.0	92.0	84.9	34.0	80.2	86.1	100.3
Communications	2.8	90.7	89.6	91.0	92.5	99.1	111.2	131.3
Transportation	19.9	91.5	87.7	87.7	84.0	86.0	97.6	110.4
Construction	19.7	106.1	99.5	100.7	99.5	86.5	253.0	173.4
Services	3.7	115.2	105.0	109.2	108.5	115.8	136.8	159.0
Trade	17.8	108.7	107.5	101.6	99.8	103.8	110.4	121.1
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	98.7	96.3	93.0	90.5	90.1	129.1	126.2
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	41.9	111.3	96.6	99.6	91.6	75.0	94.4	114.6
<u>Columbia</u> Lumber products	11.8	80.9	78.1	61.5	63.3	43.4	64.9	86.9
Pulp and paper	5.1	104.2	103.2	100.6	91.4	86.4	105.3	112.6
Textile products	1.0	105.5	105.5	103.3	85.4	84.7	99.9	104.0
Iron and steel	3.2	75.2	68.6	66.2	60.6	64.4	82.2	121.0
Other manufactures	20.8	160.2	123.3	152.8	134.5	110.2	128.7	146.6
Logging	5.7	71.4	77.2	68.3	54.7	31.4	39.5	62.6
Mining	8.2	92.9	93.2	85.6	56.1	70.0	76.9	92.9
Communications	3.3	105.3	104.0	100.3	98.9	102.7	125.7	131.3
Transportation	12.7	100.1	93.9	94.3	89.5	96.1	104.9	115.0
Construction	15.6	127.3	121.4	112.6	98.8	106.3	136.8	175.3
Services	3.3	104.4	98.2	101.4	86.3	91.6	109.4	119.9
Trade	9.3	117.6	116.6	111.1	99.2	104.5	113.6	113.3
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.8	99.5	97.6	87.3	81.4	98.0	115.8

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

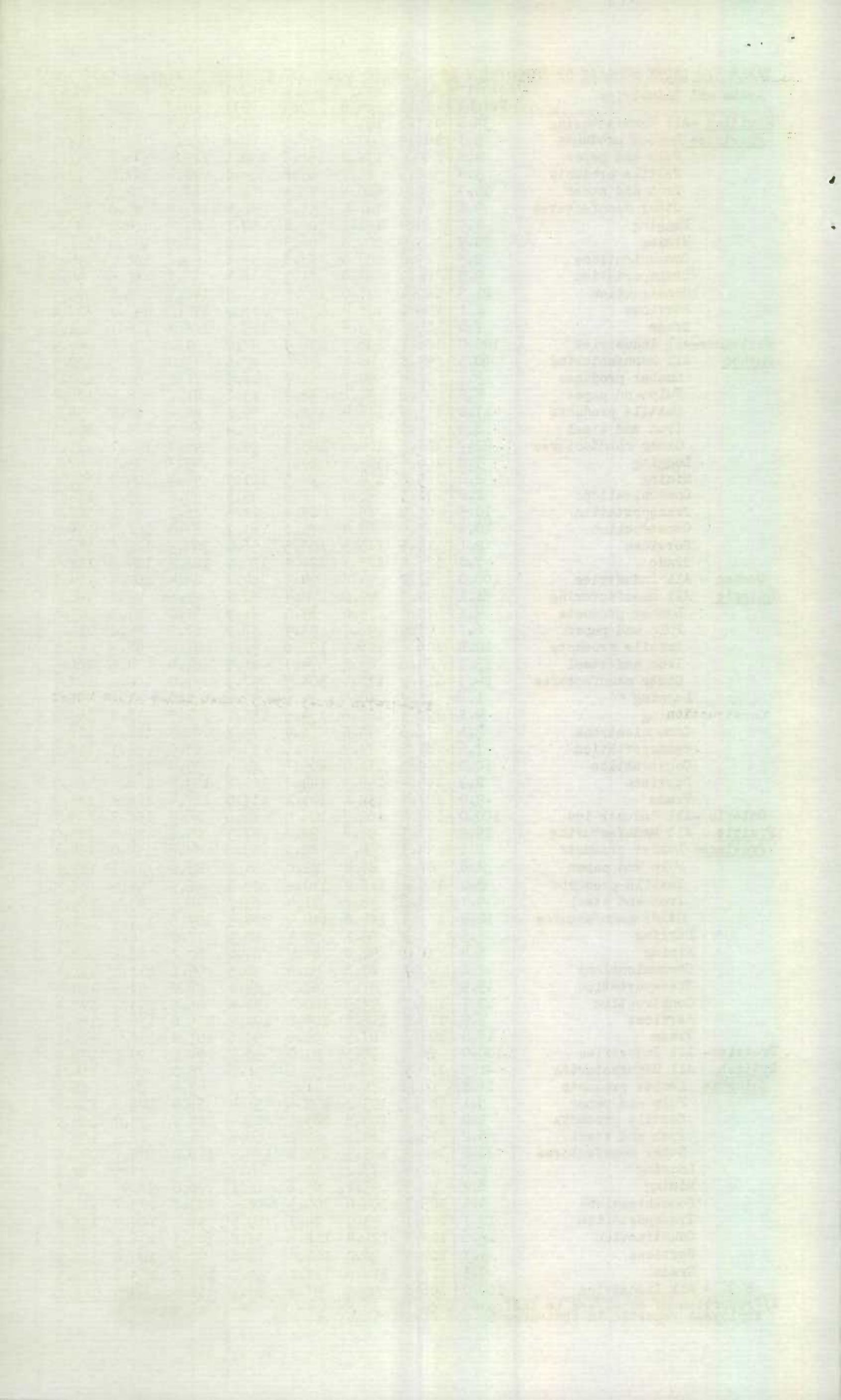


TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Relative Weight	Aug. 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.9	89.4	89.3	86.8	81.6	81.6	97.1	111.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	108.3	107.1	109.6	106.9	104.4	109.9	113.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	102.7	99.6	100.2	97.2	102.5	105.7	114.1
Textiles	14.1	90.9	96.0	91.1	81.9	76.5	84.6	88.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	109.0	108.2	106.2	110.2	108.6	103.1	123.6
Iron and steel	13.2	68.3	68.2	65.0	60.0	63.3	85.0	110.2
Other manufactures	22.3	95.2	92.8	90.8	85.0	85.0	107.3	121.2
Communications	2.8	62.8	63.6	64.6	71.3	80.7	88.2	100.4
Transportation	11.0	98.5	95.1	92.3	90.0	94.1	108.8	114.0
Construction	4.6	38.3	38.1	54.5	51.9	70.1	111.1	127.9
Trade	12.9	120.4	119.7	119.1	118.4	122.1	128.1	134.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.2	86.8	86.4	82.4	85.5	102.5	114.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.6	97.6	97.0	98.0	99.0	100.2	118.4	118.2
Leather products	19.8	105.3	102.6	104.0	114.1	112.9	123.9	102.8
Other manufactures	38.8	94.1	94.5	95.2	92.0	94.2	115.4	125.4
Transportation	12.6	98.6	95.4	101.7	101.2	107.6	130.5	137.9
Construction	11.9	139.7	130.3	107.7	100.4	87.7	134.9	260.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.9	99.0	99.4	99.5	101.0	122.0	138.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.3	94.0	93.8	89.0	82.9	86.5	98.0	106.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	104.3	101.8	105.2	97.6	98.5	107.3	117.9
Printing and publishing	9.3	114.3	112.7	108.3	102.7	105.8	115.1	120.5
Textiles	11.0	82.5	85.2	82.4	83.5	81.3	90.4	97.8
Iron and steel	9.3	73.7	75.8	65.9	56.3	65.9	78.3	97.7
Other manufactures	27.1	101.2	99.3	94.1	86.1	90.5	102.2	107.1
Communications	2.9	65.7	65.5	68.0	71.6	82.0	89.5	98.1
Transportation	6.3	94.5	92.8	93.0	92.4	101.2	130.8	140.1
Construction	3.4	69.1	65.5	61.4	49.8	78.3	126.3	191.5
Trade	20.6	118.9	124.1	116.7	110.0	112.8	123.2	122.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.2	97.7	92.9	86.9	92.3	106.3	115.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.5	93.5	93.6	90.7	82.5	81.7	112.3	120.9
Lumber products	5.4	61.9	62.3	70.0	75.8	43.0	105.8	123.3
Pulp and paper	16.6	92.4	90.7	87.1	67.2	75.4	98.8	106.2
Other manufactures	25.5	106.0	107.1	100.9	96.7	101.5	126.7	132.6
Construction	15.4	147.8	162.3	154.3	111.6	128.4	173.8	266.9
Trade	15.1	115.3	121.3	108.2	104.3	108.5	110.6	116.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.3	106.2	103.4	92.7	97.6	122.8	131.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.6	93.5	92.0	85.2	75.1	75.4	89.3	105.7
Textiles	18.4	83.0	88.1	86.5	81.9	78.2	85.6	86.6
Electrical apparatus	10.1	100.3	93.4	86.7	73.8	96.9	113.7	119.7
Iron and steel	27.7	84.3	82.5	69.4	59.0	52.5	71.2	104.5
Other manufactures	24.4	109.1	109.1	107.0	95.5	97.5	108.6	119.2
Construction	2.8	53.5	52.8	61.5	45.3	87.2	181.4	226.4
Trade	8.4	123.5	123.5	116.1	96.7	100.9	114.2	132.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	95.4	93.9	87.8	77.5	80.6	97.6	112.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.6	113.6	121.9	105.7	82.0	81.5	89.1	113.9
Iron and steel	64.7	111.9	121.8	96.6	73.4	74.2	55.7	108.7
Other manufactures	18.9	120.1	122.5	139.5	117.3	111.3	122.8	135.3
Construction	1.3	22.1	26.3	30.4	26.1	19.3	61.5	146.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	106.6	113.4	100.7	80.9	80.0	75.1	120.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.2	93.7	94.0	87.3	85.7	88.1	101.6	120.5
Animal products - edible	6.0	129.8	130.2	121.0	115.5	114.4	106.7	112.7
Printing and publishing	5.1	91.8	95.5	87.5	93.3	93.7	104.9	118.8
Textiles	5.5	122.3	122.5	115.3	102.7	102.2	96.5	105.4
Iron and steel	17.7	74.2	74.1	69.5	67.7	73.4	93.4	142.8
Other manufactures	13.9	107.5	107.3	99.0	99.7	102.1	103.5	120.5
Transportation	10.5	80.6	78.7	76.0	74.7	81.0	85.4	110.1
Construction	4.7	65.3	52.6	49.0	24.3	46.8	86.2	79.4
Trade	28.9	94.9	93.1	87.8	88.1	92.5	97.3	106.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.6	89.1	84.0	81.7	86.0	98.1	110.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.6	102.2	101.6	90.4	85.1	81.3	97.8	108.0
Lumber products	9.3	78.5	78.4	52.6	56.9	44.3	61.9	54.2
Other manufactures	29.3	113.1	112.3	107.8	98.1	98.4	115.9	130.5
Communications	7.6	104.5	103.5	99.8	98.2	100.6	115.8	130.6
Transportation	18.7	105.7	98.0	101.1	95.4	100.7	106.8	114.7
Construction	7.0	60.1	64.1	38.3	39.1	56.7	113.7	87.3
Services	6.3	102.4	96.4	99.2	82.1	84.6	98.9	111.4
Trade	21.7	122.6	121.7	113.6	101.5	106.5	115.7	120.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.7	99.9	91.5	85.2	87.9	106.0	111.7

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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