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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
SEPTEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1935

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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



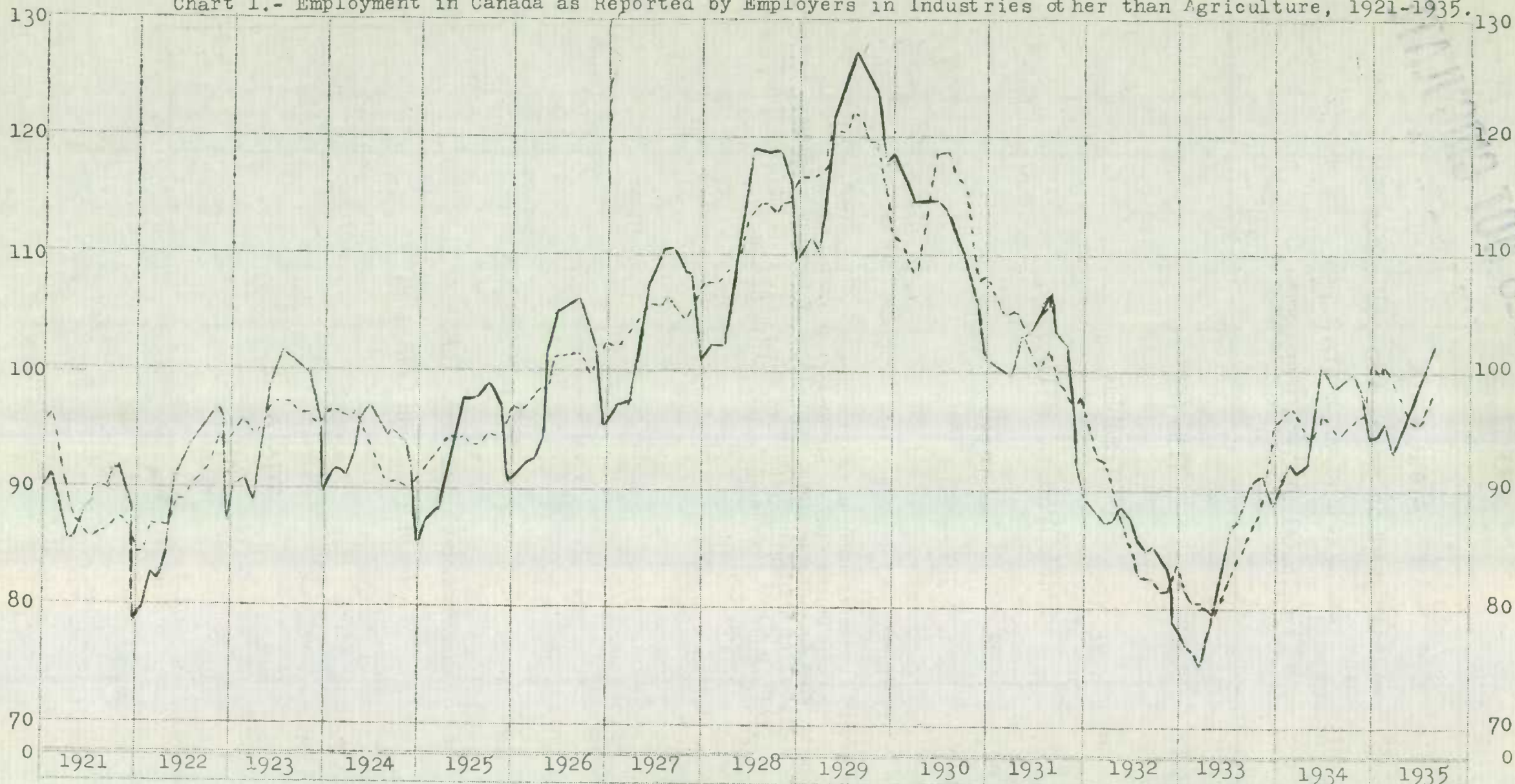
Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1935.



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



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

Issued Sept. 27, 1935.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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The firms furnishing monthly returns on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported at the beginning of September further substantial improvement in the situation, the upward movement extending to all five economic areas and to most of the industrial groups. Statements were received from 9,355 employers with an aggregate payroll of 964,647 persons, or 15,062 more than on Aug. 1. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 101.1 in the preceding month to 102.7 on Sept. 1, as compared with 98.8 on the same date in 1934. Recessions in industrial activity have been shown at the beginning of September in eight of the preceding fourteen years for which statistics are available, there being, on the average, a slight decline on this date. The advance on Sept. 1, 1935, is therefore especially interesting, resulting in an increase of nearly two points in the seasonally adjusted index, which stood at 98.5 at the latest date, as compared with 96.8 on Aug. 1.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in the fifteen years of the record:- 1935, 102.7; 1934, 98.8; 1933, 88.5; 1932, 86.0; 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8; 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows continued expansion in manufacturing, the eighth consecutive monthly increase since Jan. 1, 1935. The experience of past years indicates that factory employment has declined in seven and increased in seven of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, showing on the average for the fourteen years, a slight falling-off. The advance at the beginning of September in the present year compares favourably with this average reduction, being also rather larger than on Sept. 1 in any other of the years when the trend has been upward, with the exception of 1933. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in fruit and vegetable canneries and in textile and iron and steel factories, while there were important seasonal losses in fish-canneries. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were small reductions in logging, while employment in services was practically unchanged from the preceding month.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all five economic areas showed substantial gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a moderate expansion on Sept. 1, the fifth successive increase in as many months. The advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. Most of the gain on the date under review took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, although general building and railway construction and maintenance were also rather more active. Slight improvement was indicated in mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole was slacker, chiefly in fish-preserving and lumber factories, while logging and shipping also showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 656 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 76,325 workers on Sept. 1, 1935, compared with 76,043 in the preceding month. A similar increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year; the index then was over five points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 107.0.



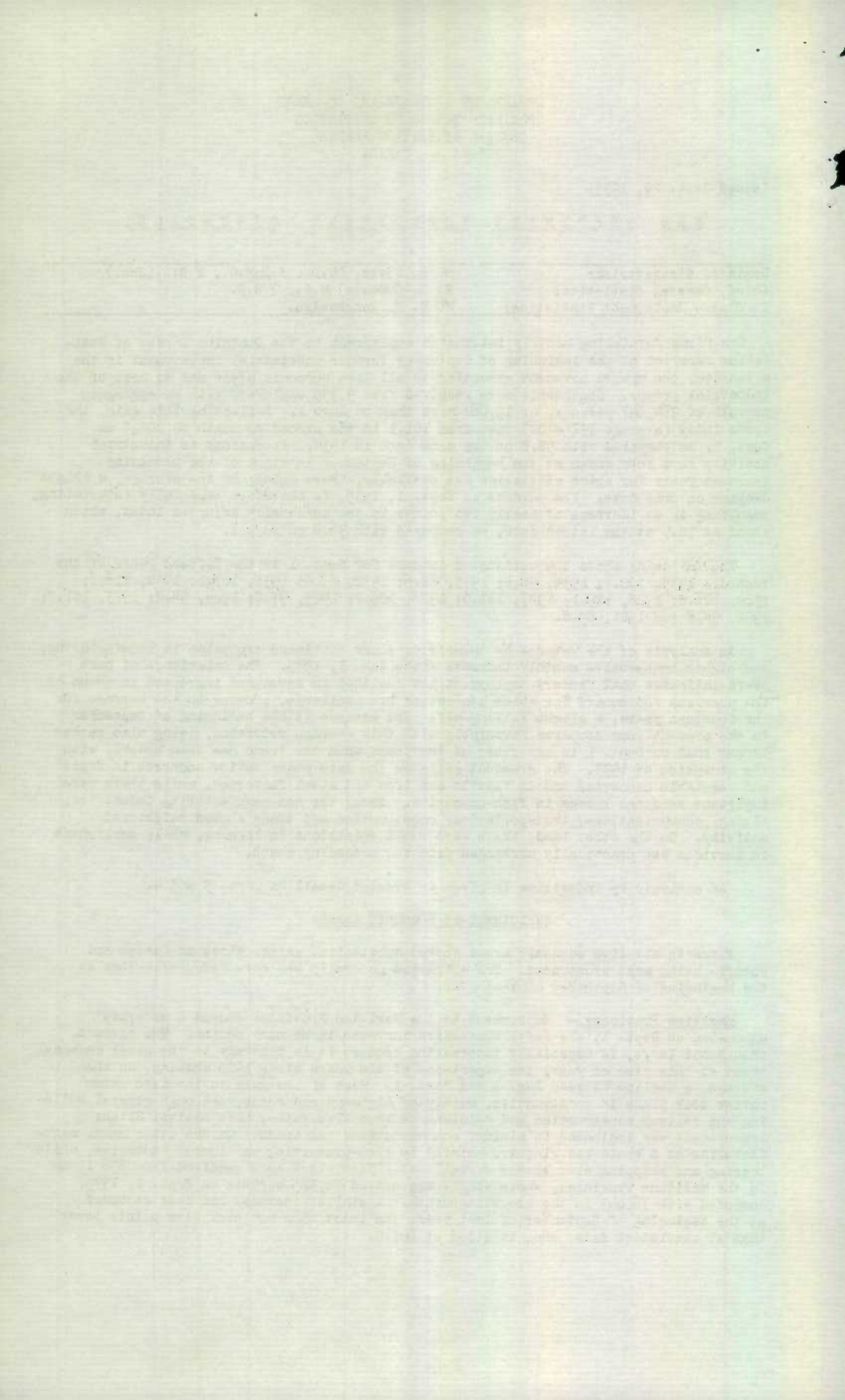
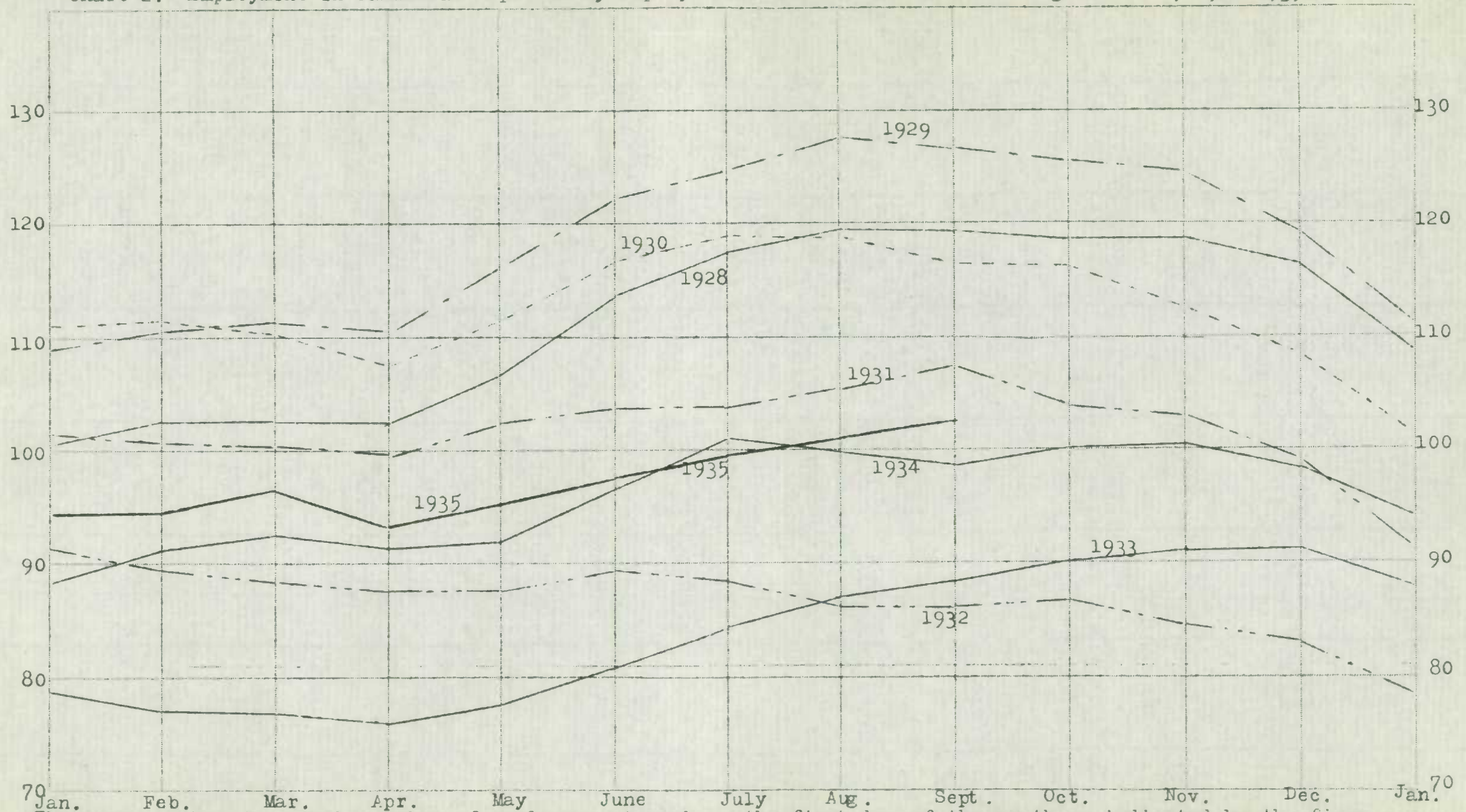
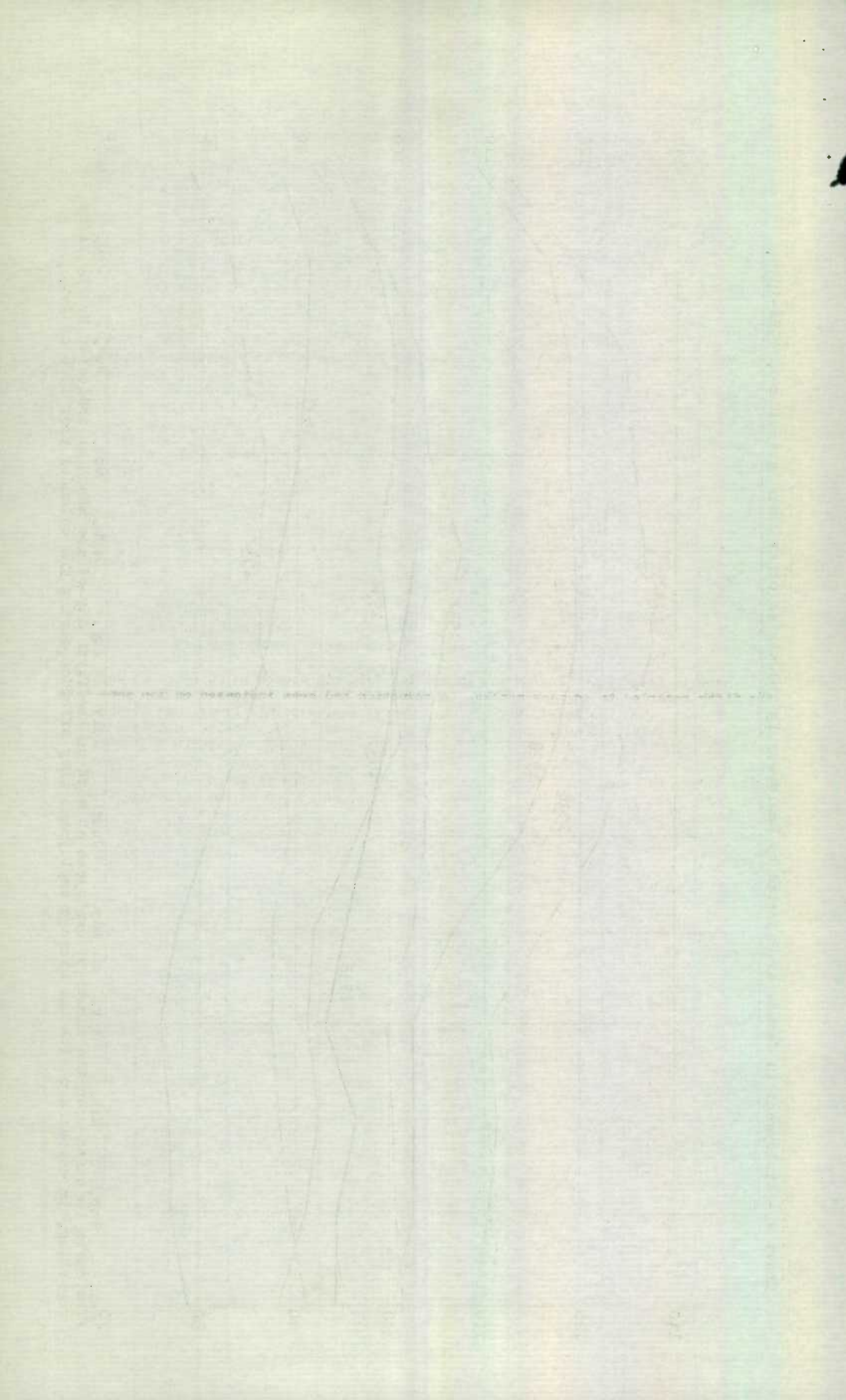


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



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.







Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade; within the first-named, the textile, iron and steel, leather, lumber, electric current, musical instrument and miscellaneous manufacturing groups showed improvement, while food, and clay, glass and stone factories released employees. The working force of the 2,231 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 273,178 persons, as against 267,289 on Aug. 1. A smaller advance had been registered at the beginning of September, 1934, and employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 95.4, as compared with 99.3 at the latest date. The gain on Sept. 1 considerably exceeded the average increase indicated on that date in the years, 1921-1934.

Ontario.- In this province, 4,126 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 392,513 at the first of August, to 397,962 on Sept. 1; curtailment had been noted on the same date last year, when the index, at 103.3, was fractionally lower than at the latest date, viz., 103.9. Manufacturing recorded substantial improvement. There were large increases in the vegetable food division, and smaller gains in textile, leather, rubber, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral and some other groups, while there were moderate declines in lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, construction and trade reported heightened activity, but logging and transportation were rather slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September as compared with Aug. 1; the index was between seven and eight points higher than on Sept. 1, 1934, when little general change had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,355 employers of 126,860 workers, as compared with 124,610 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction afforded heightened employment; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food and non-metallic mineral products showed most of the gain. On the other hand, logging and building construction were dull. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed an increase on Sept. 1, the fifth recorded in as many months. A reduction had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index, at 96.2, was nearly twelve points lower than at the latest date, (viz., 108.0). Manufacturing was slacker, largely owing to losses of a seasonal nature in fish-canning. On the other hand, fruit and vegetable canneries were decidedly more active. Logging, construction and trade also showed improvement, while mining and transportation released some workers. The personnel of the 987 firms furnishing data rose from 89,130 persons on Aug. 1, to 90,322 at the beginning of September.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver, while moderate curtailment was noted in Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg. The situation in these centres was generally more favourable than at the beginning of September of last year.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed an increase on Sept. 1, 1,999 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,296 co-operating firms, who employed 132,634. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, while leather, musical instrument, tobacco and iron and steel factories were also somewhat busier. Transportation, construction and trade also showed heightened activity. A smaller advance had occurred on Sept. 1, 1934, but the index then was two points lower.

Quebec.- An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 166 employers of 13,486 persons, as compared with 13,249 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of leather products, and hotels and restaurants were rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment as reported by employers was in greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a slighter advance had been noted.



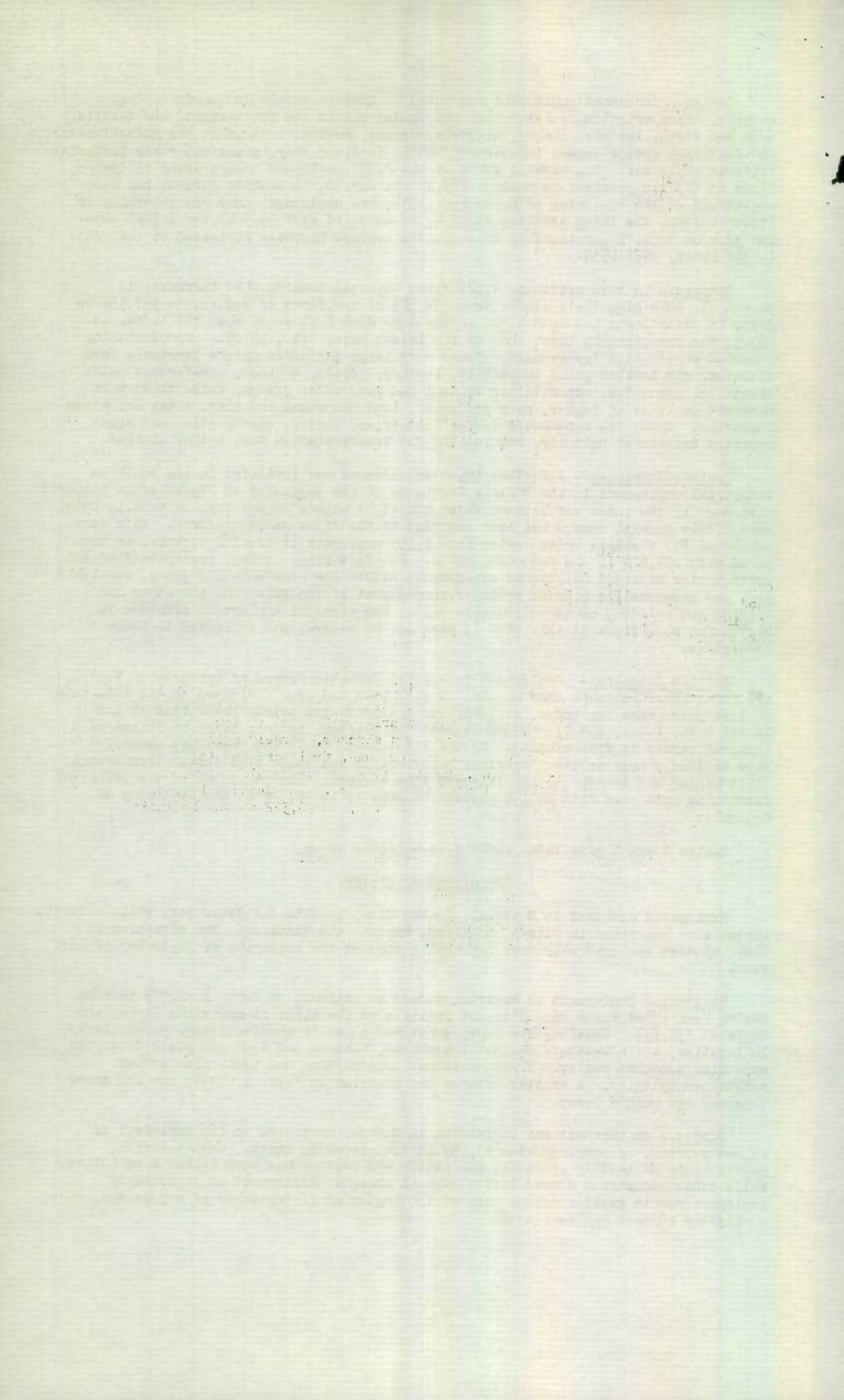
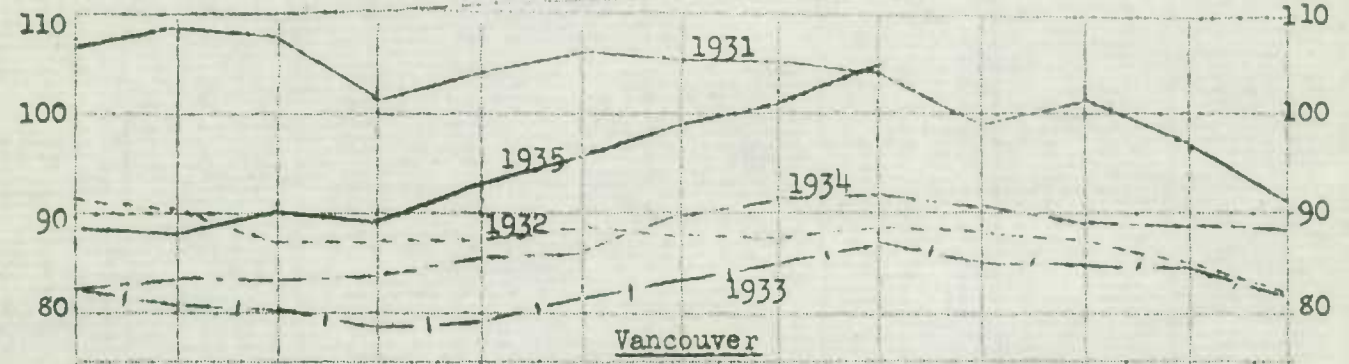
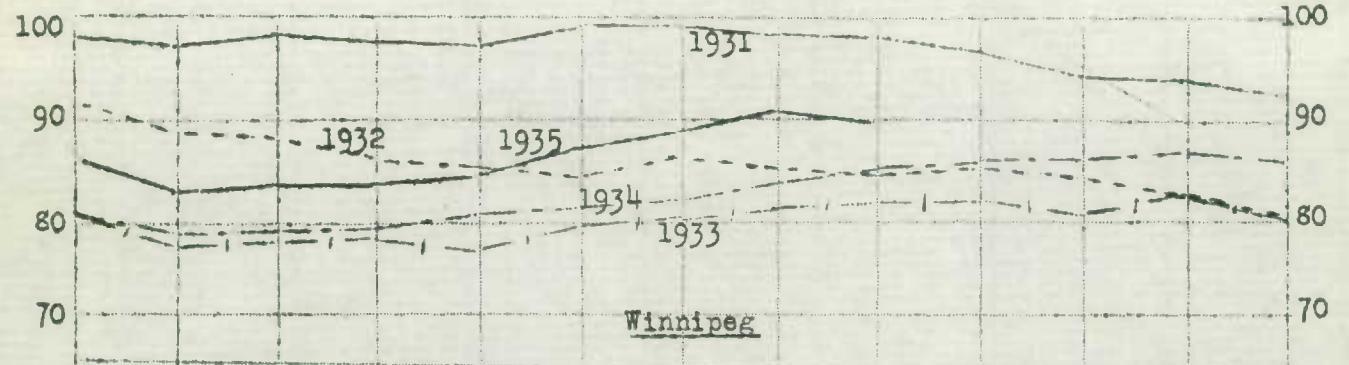
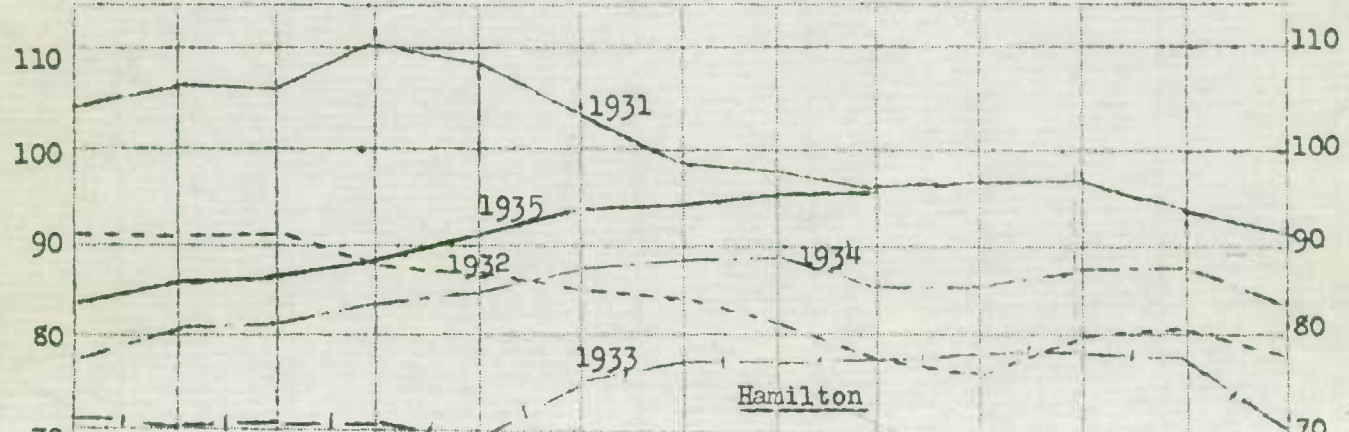
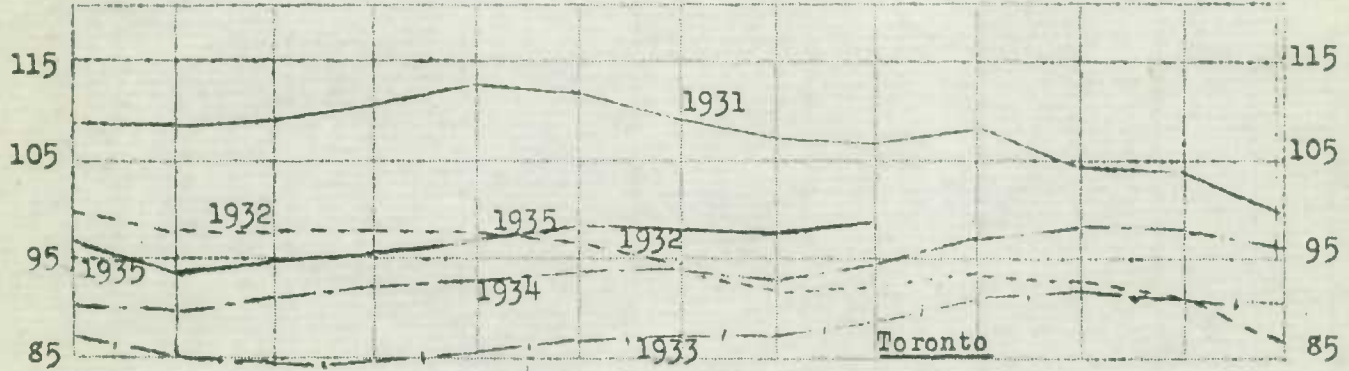
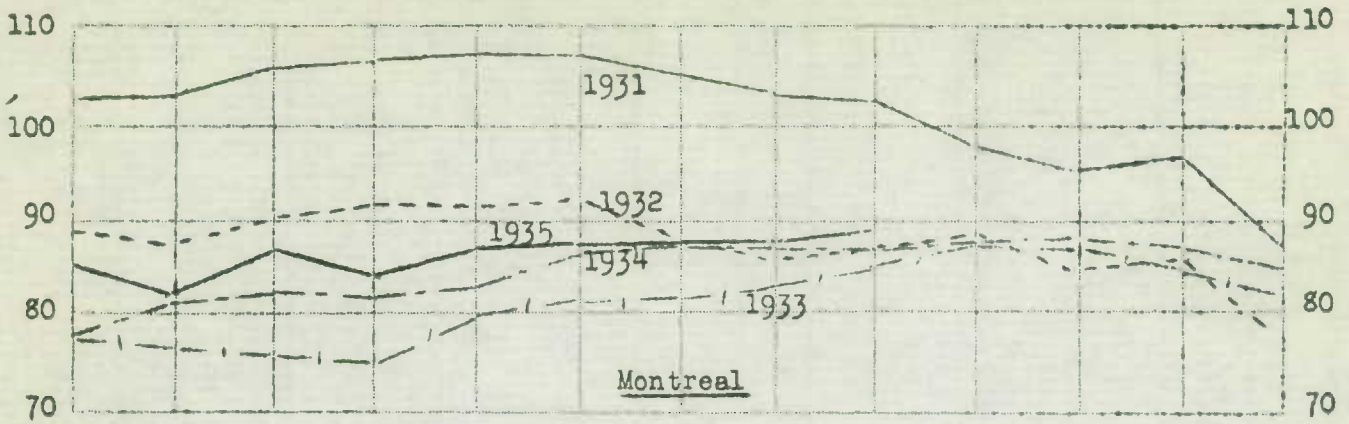
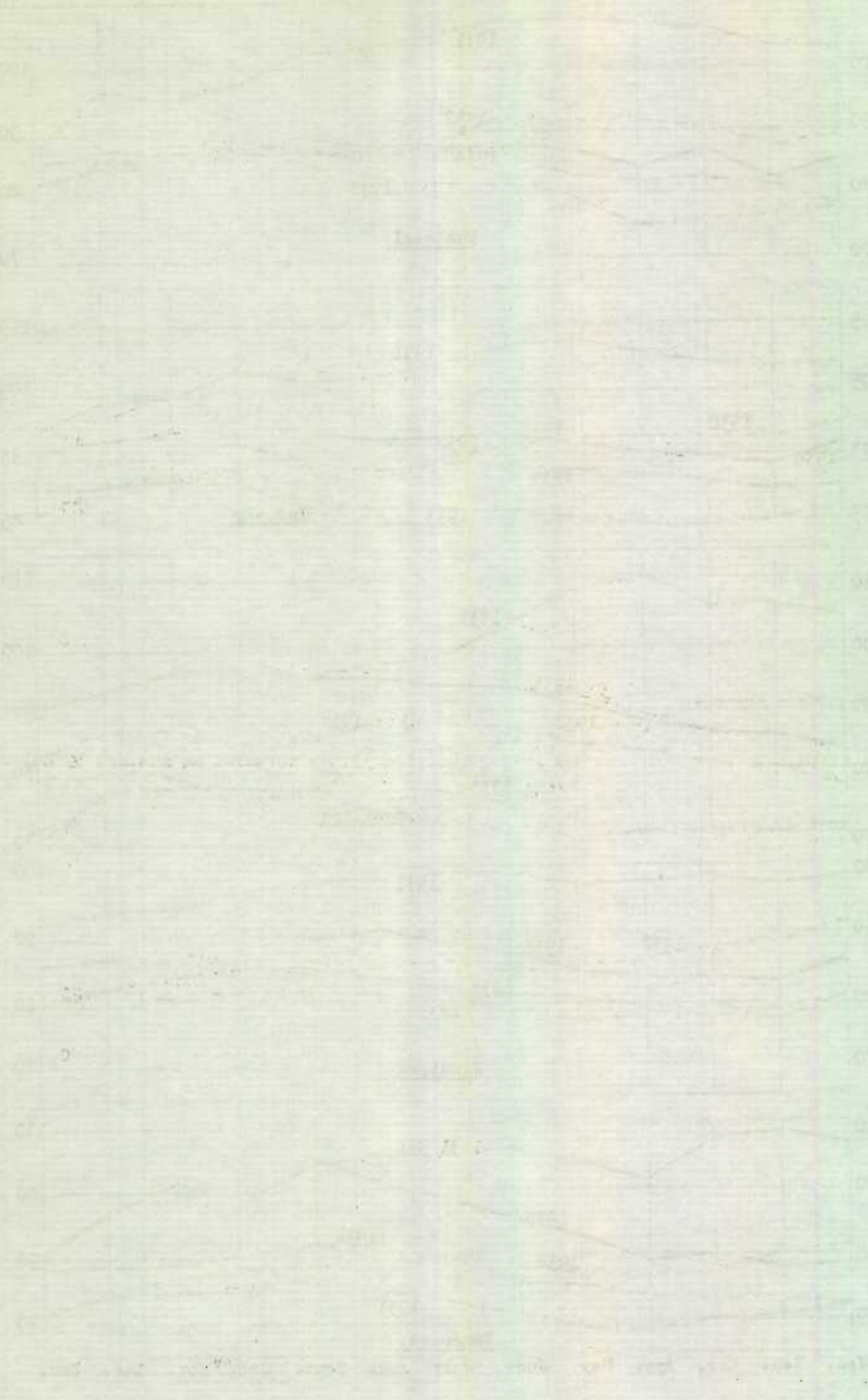




Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



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



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Toronto.— Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in leather, vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous products; wholesale trade also afforded increased employment, and there were slight gains in construction and services. On the other hand, transportation was rather slacker. Statements were received from 1,395 firms with 120,353 workers, or 1,812 more than on Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, and employment then was below its present level.

Ottawa.— There was a minor decrease in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and services, while trade showed slight improvement. The 175 firms furnishing returns reported 13,342 employees, compared with 13,410 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1934, a larger decline had been noted, and the index was then three points lower.

Hamilton.— Manufacturing showed little general change, improvement in electrical apparatus and other factories being nearly offset by losses in food and iron and steel plants. Construction also reported a small recession in Hamilton. Two hundred and seventy employers had 30,427 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 30,492 on Aug. 1. Employment had been considerably curtailed at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much lower level.

Windsor.— A moderate reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 167 co-operating firms reported 14,245 workers, as against 14,440 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories were decidedly busier, but iron and steel plants, (chiefly automobile works), showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was little general change. A substantial loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was over fourteen points lower.

Winnipeg.— Employment in Winnipeg declined slightly; manufacturing as a group showed a small advance, but transportation and trade were slacker. An aggregate working force of 38,567 persons was reported by the 454 establishments making returns for Sept. 1, which had employed 38,789 workers in the preceding month. An increase had been recorded on the same date in 1934, but the index then was a few points lower.

Vancouver.— There was a considerable advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 411 firms employing 33,594 workers, as against 32,298 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in the food and iron and steel industries, while trade indicated moderate improvement, and construction was decidedly busier. Employment was much more active than on the same date of a year ago, when only a small increase had been noted.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.— Continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance on Sept. 1, the 5,550 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 502,086 on Aug. 1 to 506,900 on the date under review. This increase is especially interesting because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of the years since 1920, the average index showing a small, fractional reduction between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1. The crude index, (standing at 100.8 on Sept. 1, 1935, as compared with 99.8 in the preceding month and 94.3 on the same date in 1934), showed a gain after correction for seasonal variation, rising from 97.0 at the first of August to 98.1 at the latest date; this was the highest point since May 1, 1931. The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at Sept. 1 in the fifteen years of the record are as follows:— 1935, 100.8; 1934, 94.3; 1933, 86.8; 1932, 83.1; 1931, 94.7; 1930, 108.2; 1929, 119.8; 1928, 115.9; 1927, 106.8; 1926, 104.8; 1925, 96.8; 1924, 91.5; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 93.6 and 1921, 85.8.

The edible animal, lumber, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone groups reported contractions as compared with the preceding month; these were generally seasonal in character. On the other hand, the leather, musical instrument, vegetable food, rubber, textile, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus, electric current, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions indicated considerable improvement. The largest gains in factory employment were in Ontario.

Since Jan. 1, there has, on the whole, been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in an increase of 15.3 p.c. in the payrolls of the co-operating establishments since the opening of the year; this, of course, indicates an appreciable increase in consumers' purchasing power. Important improvement had also been indicated during the

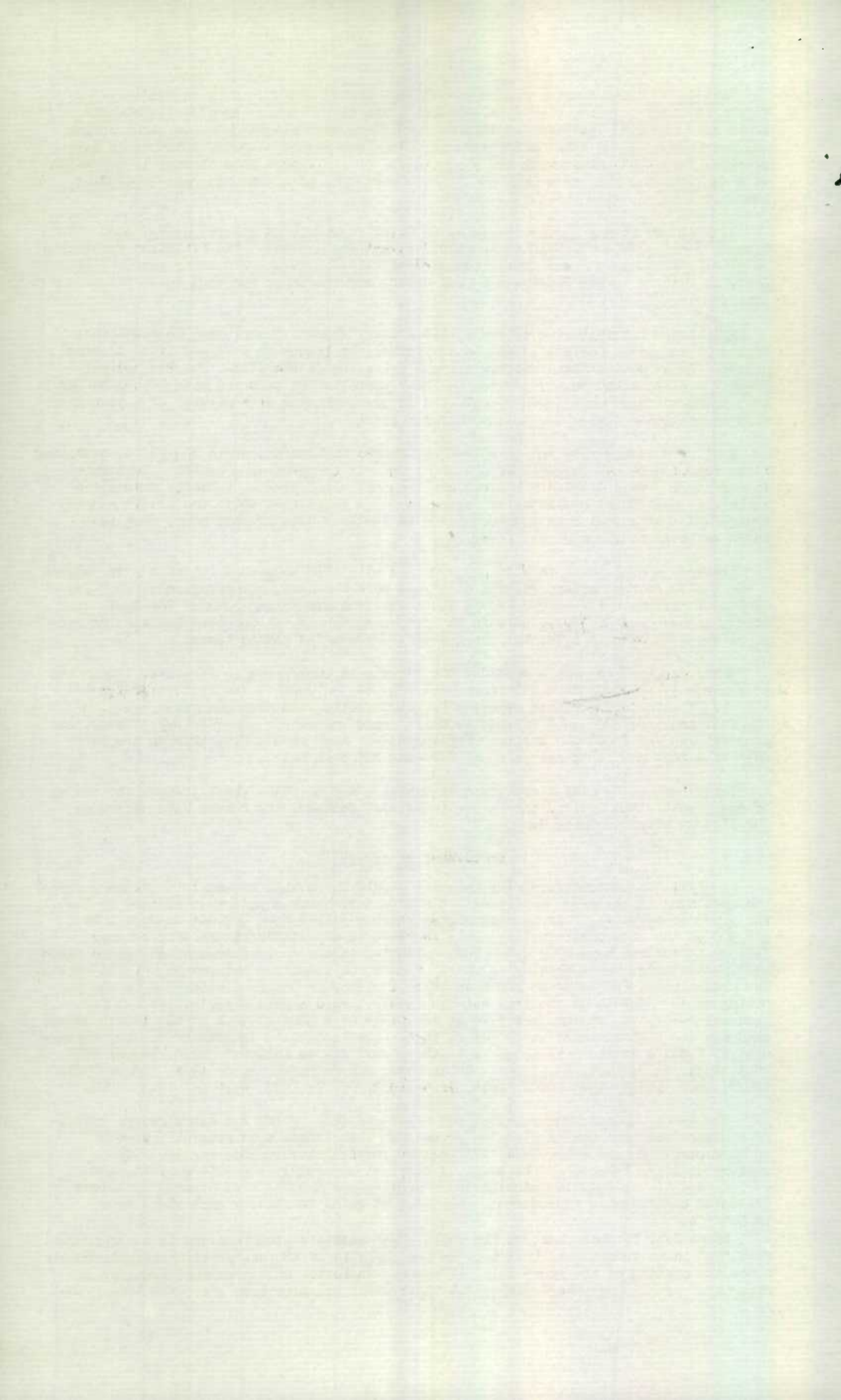
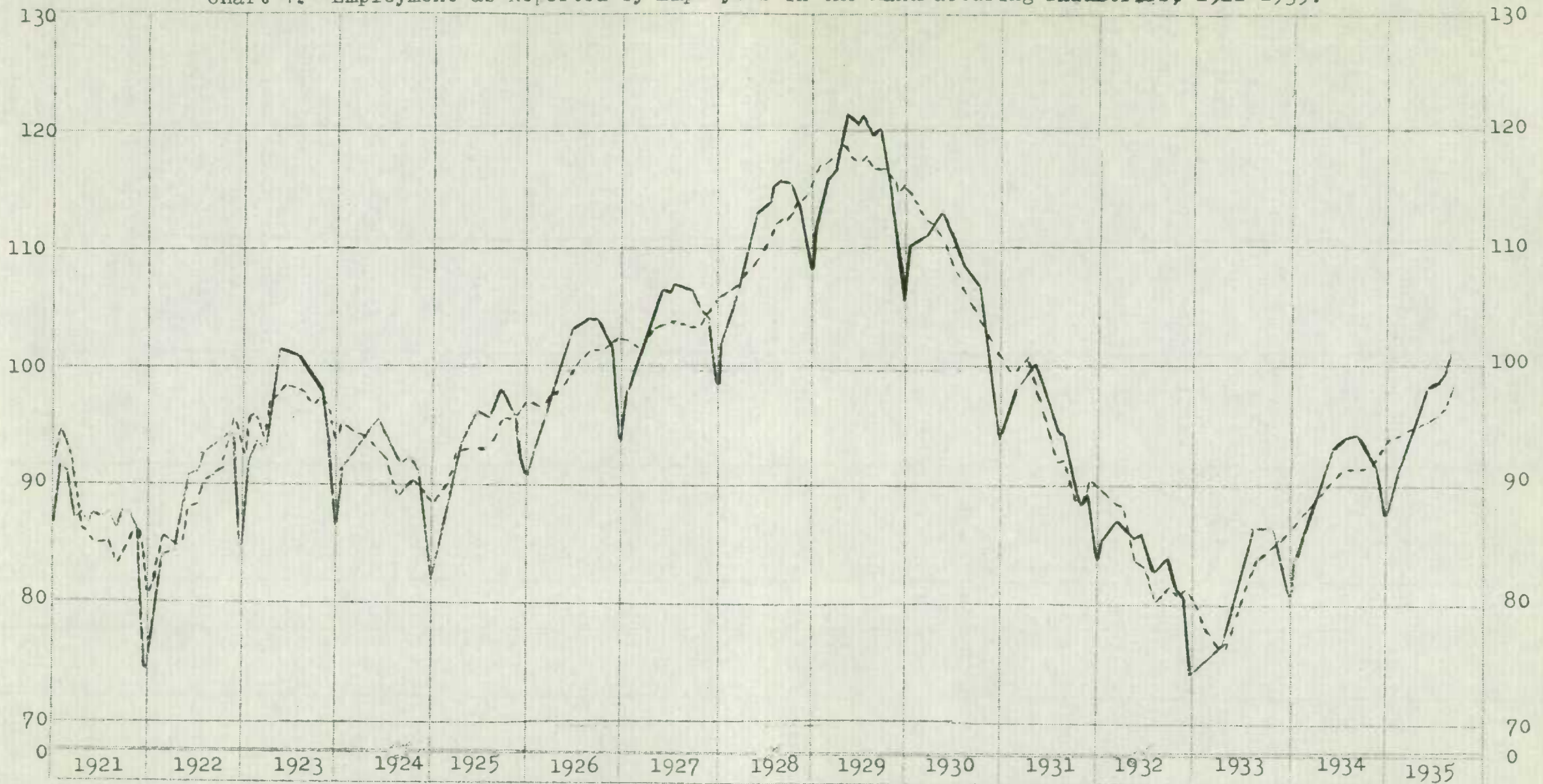
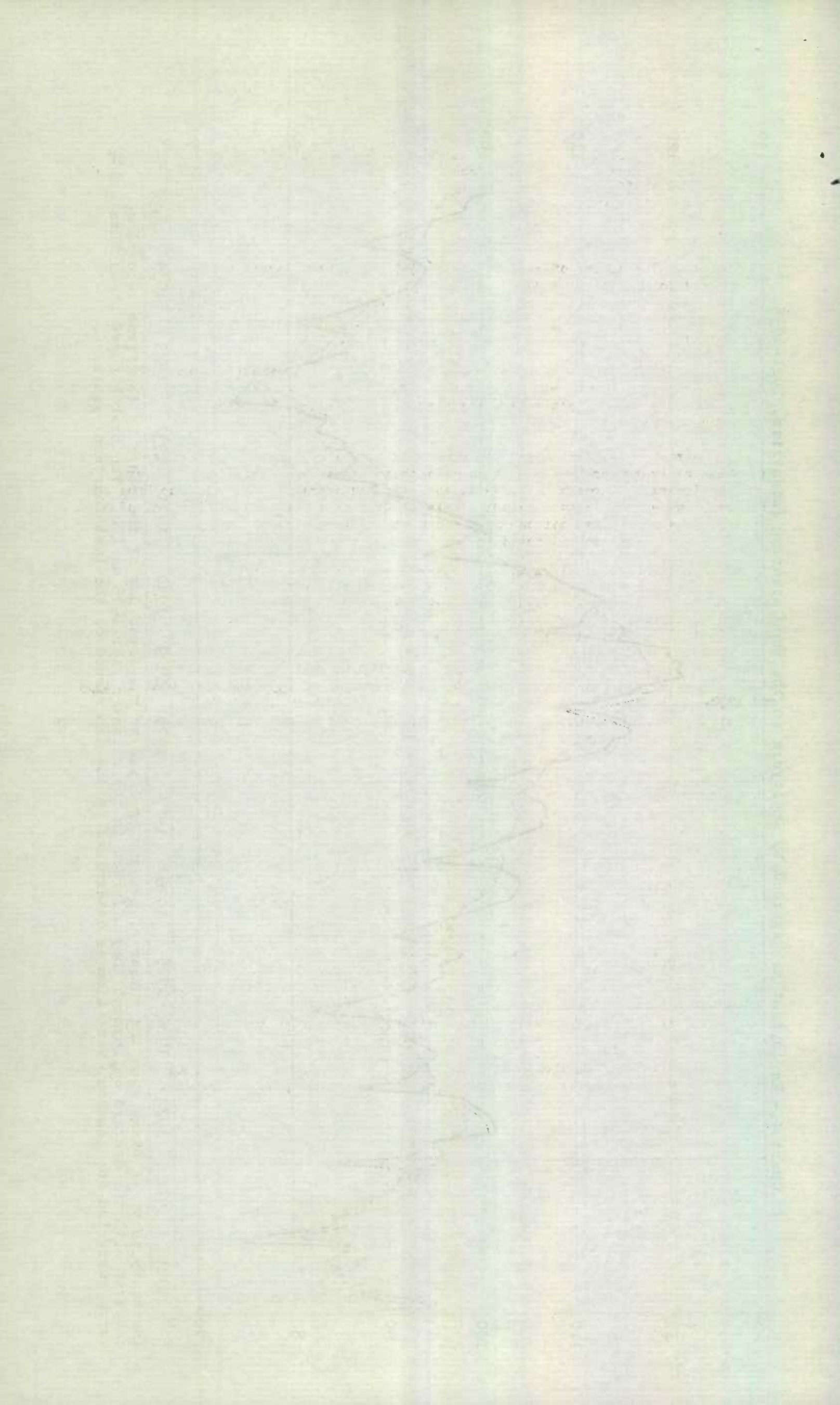




Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



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





same period of 1934 and 1933, while in the two years immediately preceding, increases recorded in some months of the period January-September had been offset by declines in others, so that the index on Sept. 1 in 1932 and 1931 was much the same as it had been at the beginning of January in these years, respectively.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a small falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 276 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 21,552, compared with 21,567 in their last return. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was smaller than on the same date in 1934, but was larger than in most other years of the record; an active season in bush operations has been forecast for the winter of 1935-36.

Mining.- The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and metallic ores showed heightened activity, there being an increase of 1,624 persons in the mining group as a whole, the 345 operators furnishing data having 58,900 employees on Sept. 1. Smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was over sixteen points lower.

Communications.- Further improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 21,741 workers, as compared with 21,608 in the preceding month. Activity was slightly less than in the early autumn of 1934; the gain then indicated had been larger.

Transportation.- Employment in this industry again advanced, increases in local and steam railway operation more than offsetting losses in shipping and longshore work. A combined working force of 101,544 persons was registered by the 408 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 101,207 on Aug. 1. The index was nearly two points higher than on the same date of last year, when no general change had been indicated in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued improvement occurred in these industries; building, highway and railway construction and maintenance all afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 1,086 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 130,250 employees, or 7,334 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 110.9 at the latest date, was over six points higher than on Aug. 1, 1935, but was approximately seven points lower than on Sept. 1 of last year. This shrinkage over the twelve-month period was in work on roads and highways, activity in building and railway construction being higher in the last few months than in the summer of 1934 and also than in 1933 and 1932.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed no general change, 457 employers had 27,657 persons on their payrolls, or practically the same number as at Aug. 1. A gain had been indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then rather lower.

Trade.- There was an advance in retail and wholesale trade, this exceeding the seasonal increase indicated, on the average, between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 in the years since 1920. It was, also, rather greater than the gain noted on the same date in 1934, when the index, at 117.1, was lower than at the beginning of September in the present year, (121.8). Returns were received from 1,148 trading establishments employing 96,103 persons, compared with 95,207 on Aug. 1, 1935.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a further improvement in employment between June 24 and July 22. Among the approximately 12,960,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.4 on July 22, 1935, as compared with 15.5 on June 24, 1935, and 16.7 on July 23, 1934. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,947,964 persons were out of work in August, 1935, as compared with 1,972,941 in July, while as compared with August of last year, there was a decline of 188,614 in the number unemployed. The total number of insured persons in employment stood at 10,424,000 on Aug. 26, an increase of 43,000 over July, 1935, and of 244,000 as compared with August of last year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Recent press reports state that the United States Secretary of Labor reports an increase of 180,000 workers in the payrolls of the manufacturing industries during the period July 15 to Aug. 15, while there was a decline of 25,000 persons employed in non-manufacturing industries.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by 1.9 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor, bringing the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 73.4, or about four p.c. higher than in August, 1934. There were gains in the clothing and millinery, metals and machinery, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur, leather, rubber and other groups.

Wisconsin.- According to The Wisconsin Labor Market, the index of factory employment (average, 1925-7=100), stood at 92.3 in July, compared with 86.6 in June, 1935, and 85.7 in July, 1934.







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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
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
Sept. 1	103.0	107.0	99.3	104.6	100.5	108.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1935.  
100.0            7.9            28.2            41.4            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
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	--	97.6	--	--	--	101.2	83.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	--	99.0	104.5	97.1	--	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	--	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	103.3	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	103.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.5	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Sept. 1, 1930	113.2	133.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Sept. 1, 1931	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	103.9	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	96.5	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	96.3	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	83.4	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	93.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.4	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	100.5	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	83.5	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
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7

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

13.8      1.4      12.5      1.4      3.2      1.5      4.0      3.5

Notes: 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
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Sept. 1, 1930	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Sept. 1, 1931	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
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	73.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	87.2	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	85.6	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
Aug. 1	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1	103.0	101.4	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8

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

100.0      52.7      2.2      6.1      2.2      10.5      13.5      2.9      9.9

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	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
MANUFACTURING	52.7	100.8	99.8	94.3	86.8	83.1	94.7	108.2
Animal products - edible	2.6	134.6	142.3	125.9	127.4	112.7	109.3	120.9
Fur and products	.2	99.7	100.3	81.9	101.5	79.6	92.3	98.7
Leather and products	2.3	111.0	107.4	99.9	100.2	91.4	91.3	86.6
Boots and shoes	1.6	115.7	111.2	105.2	108.2	99.4	100.7	89.6
Lumber and products	4.5	81.7	82.6	74.2	66.5	59.4	77.5	98.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	77.5	78.6	68.9	58.9	50.4	67.5	95.7
Furniture	.7	75.9	76.6	72.3	70.5	67.3	95.7	100.8
Other lumber products	1.1	99.1	99.7	92.2	87.0	81.0	93.7	106.9
Musical instruments	.1	47.4	41.1	48.0	29.6	50.1	61.9	66.3
Plant products - edible	3.8	126.4	114.3	125.3	115.2	109.2	124.1	134.3
Pulp and paper products	6.1	98.2	98.3	94.4	89.5	88.5	94.3	109.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	89.9	90.3	86.4	79.3	76.1	82.8	105.7
Paper products	.9	113.0	110.4	105.2	102.3	98.3	99.1	108.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	104.2	104.8	101.4	98.7	101.7	107.9	114.3
Rubber products	1.2	91.2	88.2	94.3	84.2	80.7	95.7	110.5
Textile products	9.9	112.3	109.9	108.1	101.5	93.9	93.3	96.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	129.0	128.0	122.6	115.2	102.6	95.9	92.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	89.5	90.6	90.3	82.8	75.2	76.9	79.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	133.0	131.1	119.3	126.0	103.9	96.9	80.1
Silk and silk goods	1.0	523.6	506.1	469.7	397.9	366.9	283.5	214.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	117.9	117.1	114.0	113.9	104.7	100.1	103.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	99.9	94.3	96.1	89.0	87.4	92.4	101.0
Other textile products	1.0	92.6	92.7	91.7	81.3	70.9	76.9	87.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	121.0	117.9	114.0	109.3	112.6	118.7	125.2
Tobacco	.9	109.0	103.3	103.7	105.5	106.3	108.0	108.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	133.5	135.4	128.4	113.2	121.1	133.8	150.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.5	101.2	122.1	96.4	84.6	86.8	123.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	129.5	128.7	121.1	111.3	106.9	112.0	116.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	80.6	83.6	75.8	64.6	69.9	107.9	133.4
Electric current	1.6	118.8	115.4	116.6	112.1	117.6	133.0	134.0
Electrical apparatus	1.4	122.3	118.6	105.1	91.8	101.3	133.1	157.9
Iron and steel products	11.2	79.7	81.0	71.2	62.8	62.1	79.7	99.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	100.0	100.6	85.7	68.7	60.8	81.9	102.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	91.8	92.6	82.2	66.3	71.4	92.3	113.4
Agricultural implements	.5	52.8	59.1	37.0	29.6	22.4	25.7	47.9
Land vehicles	5.0	75.1	77.6	69.4	65.0	64.8	77.0	97.9
Automobiles and parts	1.8	100.1	109.2	79.4	68.8	57.3	57.6	99.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	58.4	62.5	48.3	42.7	66.4	100.8	101.4
Heating appliances	.5	100.9	99.6	93.5	81.4	78.5	103.2	111.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	79.1	76.3	65.0	55.3	53.9	109.3	149.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	87.9	87.2	74.5	63.0	61.5	79.2	96.0
Other iron and steel products	1.6	83.0	80.9	77.0	67.5	65.4	85.2	98.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	123.2	122.3	111.9	91.6	80.6	107.5	130.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	141.6	140.3	138.7	127.5	122.2	132.2	140.2
Miscellaneous	.6	128.3	119.3	114.2	99.3	96.4	106.5	110.4
LOGGING	2.2	77.7	79.0	85.6	48.3	26.0	30.5	54.3
MINING	6.1	128.6	125.2	112.4	100.4	96.5	105.6	116.6
Coal	2.4	86.5	83.6	83.1	80.7	87.6	91.3	101.6
Metallic ores	2.9	233.0	230.0	189.1	156.5	130.0	142.1	141.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	112.8	106.5	95.2	80.7	72.6	98.9	134.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	82.1	81.6	82.5	83.8	92.9	105.8	120.9
Telegraphs	.5	94.2	93.0	93.2	87.7	96.0	108.6	130.4
Telephones	1.7	78.9	78.6	79.7	82.7	92.2	105.1	118.6
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	85.8	85.4	83.6	82.5	86.5	97.8	110.2
Street railways and cartage	2.7	118.3	117.1	114.3	114.4	118.4	121.6	128.7
Steam railways	6.2	75.4	74.7	74.3	72.0	77.3	90.9	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	92.1	94.7	87.1	91.9	90.2	100.9	112.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.5	110.9	104.7	118.1	88.4	84.4	176.8	169.2
Building	2.7	63.2	60.6	56.3	45.9	52.8	117.5	155.4
Highway	7.3	191.8	179.0	224.7	155.6	133.4	337.0	299.9
Railway	3.5	84.5	80.6	81.9	69.7	73.3	98.3	122.3
SERVICES	2.9	127.8	127.9	125.5	113.8	119.4	134.8	143.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	129.9	129.4	131.5	113.2	120.1	140.5	154.1
Professional	.2	124.0	126.9	120.8	123.3	128.9	123.7	124.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	125.3	125.7	116.5	112.4	116.0	129.6	131.6
TRADE	9.9	121.8	120.7	117.1	111.8	113.1	120.5	127.3
Retail	7.2	126.8	126.4	123.3	117.1	117.3	125.7	129.9
Wholesale	2.7	110.2	107.5	102.7	99.6	103.1	108.9	121.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.7	101.1	98.8	88.5	86.0	107.1	116.6

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







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

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1935	Aug. 1 1935	Sept. 1 1934	Sept. 1 1933	Sept. 1 1932	Sept. 1 1931	Sept. 1 1930
<u>Maritime - Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	34.0	99.0	101.0	97.1	86.8	77.3	83.5	104.1
	Lumber products	5.1	92.5	103.4	97.1	69.6	47.0	59.8	101.3
	Pulp and paper	5.0	146.9	140.8	142.2	151.3	119.2	138.6	169.1
	Textile products	3.8	80.1	80.1	85.7	79.7	76.1	65.0	73.8
	Iron and steel	10.5	98.3	99.9	91.0	80.5	73.2	83.8	97.8
	Other manufactures	9.6	95.5	97.3	93.6	34.3	84.8	86.2	104.4
	Logging	1.7	63.6	69.4	102.0	49.2	34.8	22.3	40.9
	Mining	20.8	106.8	105.9	99.0	91.6	97.7	106.2	113.5
	Communications	2.6	92.6	89.8	90.0	86.0	94.9	118.2	140.9
	Transportation	9.3	61.3	62.9	61.8	64.1	64.3	85.0	87.7
	Construction	22.3	188.0	180.1	162.0	140.3	124.0	179.2	254.6
	Services	2.2	209.2	204.0	196.8	182.0	203.2	232.6	215.6
	Trade	7.1	118.1	115.2	109.8	101.9	106.7	114.8	119.6
	<u>Maritimes - Quebec</u>	All Industries	100.0	107.0	106.7	101.8	91.5	87.8	102.7
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	60.0	101.0	99.8	95.7	88.3	86.8	97.4	109.2
	Lumber products	3.7	93.8	92.4	90.2	75.8	74.9	88.0	106.4
	Pulp and paper	8.0	94.7	94.6	92.1	84.5	84.5	83.7	105.2
	Textile products	17.1	119.6	115.8	115.3	104.1	96.3	95.8	99.7
	Iron and steel	8.8	72.3	72.0	69.1	61.2	64.5	88.3	103.0
	Other manufactures	22.4	109.0	108.5	103.2	97.4	96.6	111.4	121.7
	Logging	3.2	108.3	106.6	116.0	60.3	35.1	39.4	84.5
	Mining	2.7	165.5	165.8	133.0	115.7	92.9	111.7	136.9
	Communications	1.8	72.5	72.3	73.7	77.9	87.6	99.3	113.4
	Transportation	10.4	87.3	85.9	85.1	85.5	88.5	98.5	109.5
	Construction	11.7	83.4	75.4	73.6	69.2	67.4	180.4	134.4
	Services	2.6	113.5	114.9	108.6	100.7	106.2	114.1	115.5
	Trade	7.6	126.3	125.8	124.3	126.1	126.0	130.2	134.3
	<u>Quebec</u>	All Industries	100.0	99.3	97.2	95.4	87.0	85.3	109.8
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	61.5	100.1	98.5	92.4	84.8	80.7	94.0	105.9
	Lumber products	4.0	72.6	73.4	68.1	63.3	61.0	84.3	101.4
	Pulp and paper	6.5	97.1	97.9	92.3	88.3	89.3	96.9	107.8
	Textile products	10.7	107.8	106.6	103.0	101.0	92.7	93.2	95.5
	Iron and steel	15.3	82.5	84.6	70.2	60.1	56.7	73.5	95.7
	Other manufactures	25.0	119.4	113.2	112.6	102.6	97.8	113.7	120.2
	Logging	1.4	60.4	68.7	58.6	39.8	16.3	21.5	33.9
	Mining	4.9	201.1	192.3	161.7	139.1	117.5	137.7	144.0
	Communications	2.1	76.5	76.6	76.8	79.3	90.5	99.9	115.2
	Transportation	7.3	82.1	83.2	81.0	79.8	84.0	98.1	112.0
	Construction	10.2	123.4	109.2	175.8	88.7	89.1	131.6	171.7
	Services	2.8	144.8	145.4	147.7	128.2	132.9	150.3	160.0
	Trade	9.8	129.1	127.5	123.3	115.6	116.3	125.5	128.0
	<u>Ontario - Prairie Provinces</u>	All Industries	100.0	103.9	102.4	103.3	88.1	85.1	100.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	28.9	97.5	96.9	90.2	86.9	89.3	97.8	115.2
	Lumber products	2.0	93.0	94.3	89.0	80.5	72.4	82.3	120.0
	Pulp and paper	2.6	87.9	87.8	82.9	81.8	86.5	98.8	106.6
	Textile products	2.0	132.0	115.2	113.0	103.6	101.4	99.1	110.0
	Iron and steel	9.5	75.2	75.6	71.8	69.8	75.2	86.7	103.7
	Other manufactures	12.8	125.5	123.3	111.9	103.5	109.9	115.0	132.6
	Logging	.3	31.4	40.3	26.2	11.3	15.2	5.5	15.7
	Mining	6.9	100.3	91.0	92.8	94.2	93.8	90.8	101.9
	Communications	2.8	92.3	90.7	96.9	93.2	101.5	114.4	132.7
	Transportation	20.0	93.7	91.5	89.4	86.7	92.9	98.3	116.3
	Construction	19.9	108.9	106.1	92.0	93.8	82.3	257.7	186.7
	Services	3.7	115.7	115.2	109.8	107.0	117.0	135.8	161.2
	Trade	17.5	108.8	108.7	104.7	100.7	103.1	109.6	124.7
	<u>Prairies</u>	All Industries	100.0	100.5	98.7	92.9	90.7	91.6	130.0
<u>British Columbia</u>	All Manufacturing	40.8	109.6	111.3	99.2	93.8	80.1	91.9	115.9
	Lumber products	11.7	81.1	80.9	61.0	60.1	45.2	62.2	83.5
	Pulp and paper	5.0	104.0	104.2	101.2	92.8	87.9	103.1	105.3
	Textile products	1.1	112.3	105.5	97.1	95.4	94.5	100.5	106.5
	Iron and steel	3.0	71.6	75.2	64.9	60.5	63.9	82.3	118.3
	Other manufactures	20.0	155.8	160.2	152.8	142.9	122.2	125.1	158.7
	Logging	6.2	78.1	71.4	57.9	52.0	27.3	38.9	54.6
	Mining	7.9	89.7	92.9	86.7	67.9	73.2	77.8	94.2
	Communications	3.2	105.4	105.3	101.4	100.6	101.8	124.4	129.8
	Transportation	12.4	99.2	100.1	95.5	92.1	95.2	106.7	116.2
	Construction	16.9	139.2	127.3	104.8	101.1	100.9	130.1	162.2
	Services	3.3	105.7	104.4	103.1	93.7	94.9	112.2	120.5
	Trade	9.3	119.6	117.6	114.4	101.2	104.6	114.7	121.0
	<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	108.0	106.8	96.2	89.2	82.8	96.6

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	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1
		1935	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.0	91.0	89.4	88.2	81.8	83.4	96.7	109.0
Plant products - edible	4.5	104.9	108.3	107.0	100.9	104.5	108.2	118.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	103.2	102.7	99.8	98.1	100.6	103.0	114.7
Textiles	14.7	97.0	90.9	97.7	87.0	84.1	86.2	90.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	110.7	109.0	105.1	107.0	110.2	112.0	120.1
Iron and steel	13.1	69.0	68.3	65.6	59.4	62.7	80.7	101.8
Other manufactures	22.1	95.9	95.2	91.2	84.6	86.6	106.7	119.8
Communications	2.8	63.0	62.8	65.9	70.3	79.4	88.4	99.1
Transportation	10.9	99.5	98.5	92.6	93.5	95.4	105.4	115.5
Construction	4.8	40.5	38.3	50.7	65.2	67.0	112.1	129.6
Trade	12.8	121.2	120.4	115.9	119.1	120.8	128.9	133.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	88.7	87.2	86.6	84.4	86.3	102.3	113.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.7	99.5	97.6	97.7	98.8	104.2	119.5	121.0
Leather products	20.3	109.6	105.3	106.2	114.4	118.2	124.7	102.9
Other manufactures	38.4	94.9	94.1	93.9	91.5	97.7	116.6	129.6
Transportation	12.6	100.4	98.6	100.4	102.9	110.0	131.4	135.8
Construction	11.7	140.2	139.7	102.6	97.9	101.9	136.9	249.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	102.8	100.9	99.9	99.7	105.8	123.2	138.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	62.6	96.0	94.0	91.3	85.3	86.1	99.5	106.2
Plant products - edible	5.5	108.3	104.3	108.2	104.5	100.6	115.8	119.4
Printing and publishing	9.1	113.2	114.3	108.4	102.6	106.5	112.8	116.9
Textiles	11.6	87.9	82.5	87.7	87.3	85.3	91.7	99.4
Iron and steel	9.1	72.6	73.7	66.8	57.9	61.6	79.8	93.9
Other manufactures	27.3	103.4	101.2	96.3	88.2	89.0	103.7	108.3
Communications	2.9	65.6	65.7	67.9	70.8	82.1	89.6	98.3
Transportation	6.1	93.1	94.5	92.2	93.2	100.1	129.0	139.0
Construction	3.4	70.2	69.1	58.1	50.1	73.1	116.7	179.2
Trade	20.5	120.2	118.9	116.2	110.1	112.1	122.1	122.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	98.7	97.2	94.3	88.4	91.6	106.6	114.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.1	92.7	93.5	88.5	82.5	85.1	110.6	114.7
Lumber products	4.5	52.1	61.9	67.6	40.4	42.7	108.2	111.6
Pulp and paper	16.5	92.1	92.4	83.6	82.3	80.6	95.5	105.6
Other manufactures	26.1	107.7	106.0	99.9	97.8	104.0	124.9	123.9
Construction	15.1	144.2	147.8	145.7	111.4	115.1	173.1	219.8
Trade	15.6	118.5	115.3	111.0	108.0	108.0	112.3	117.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	103.9	104.3	100.9	93.1	98.0	121.7	125.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.9	93.5	93.5	82.4	75.4	72.6	87.5	98.8
Textiles	18.3	87.4	88.0	83.3	82.3	72.2	85.3	83.0
Electrical apparatus	10.7	106.2	100.3	85.2	77.3	94.8	114.2	115.2
Iron and steel	27.7	83.6	84.3	66.1	57.3	48.5	68.2	91.3
Other manufactures	24.2	108.2	109.1	103.9	95.3	99.2	106.0	117.8
Construction	2.7	50.6	53.5	49.0	45.1	69.2	177.2	199.4
Trade	8.3	123.3	123.5	115.2	100.5	100.7	112.6	129.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	95.2	95.4	84.9	77.7	77.1	95.8	105.6
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	83.1	111.5	113.6	93.7	76.4	71.1	72.5	116.5
Iron and steel	61.9	105.6	111.9	85.3	65.8	61.0	60.5	114.0
Other manufactures	21.2	133.1	120.1	124.7	119.4	112.3	120.6	126.5
Construction	1.5	24.4	22.1	28.7	22.3	13.9	54.6	127.9
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	105.2	106.6	91.0	76.2	71.8	77.8	121.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.7	94.2	93.7	87.3	86.6	87.6	101.9	118.6
Animal products - edible	5.9	127.0	129.8	115.2	117.9	111.5	108.4	107.2
Printing and publishing	5.1	92.2	91.8	89.1	89.4	95.4	100.9	110.9
Textiles	5.7	125.1	122.3	119.1	110.2	103.9	103.4	114.3
Iron and steel	17.9	74.8	74.2	69.5	69.0	72.7	81.2	126.0
Other manufactures	14.1	108.1	107.5	98.1	98.9	100.9	107.5	124.0
Transportation	10.3	78.1	80.6	77.0	75.4	78.5	90.7	108.7
Construction	4.8	66.7	65.3	48.8	27.7	41.1	80.5	90.5
Trade	28.5	93.2	94.9	90.9	88.4	90.8	97.5	106.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	90.1	90.6	85.2	82.2	85.1	98.2	110.7
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.3	105.5	102.2	89.1	85.8	83.6	94.5	114.8
Lumber products	9.1	79.2	78.5	49.3	50.1	46.1	55.6	72.3
Other manufactures	29.2	117.5	113.1	107.6	102.5	101.1	114.3	136.8
Communications	7.3	104.6	104.5	101.0	99.3	100.6	115.0	128.3
Transportation	17.7	104.6	105.7	101.3	99.8	102.2	106.6	110.0
Construction	9.4	83.3	60.1	38.8	38.9	55.7	107.2	88.7
Services	6.1	103.3	102.4	99.8	91.5	87.6	104.6	112.0
Trade	21.1	123.6	122.6	116.5	104.2	105.4	117.0	121.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	105.7	101.7	91.8	87.4	89.0	104.5	114.0

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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