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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1936

(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.

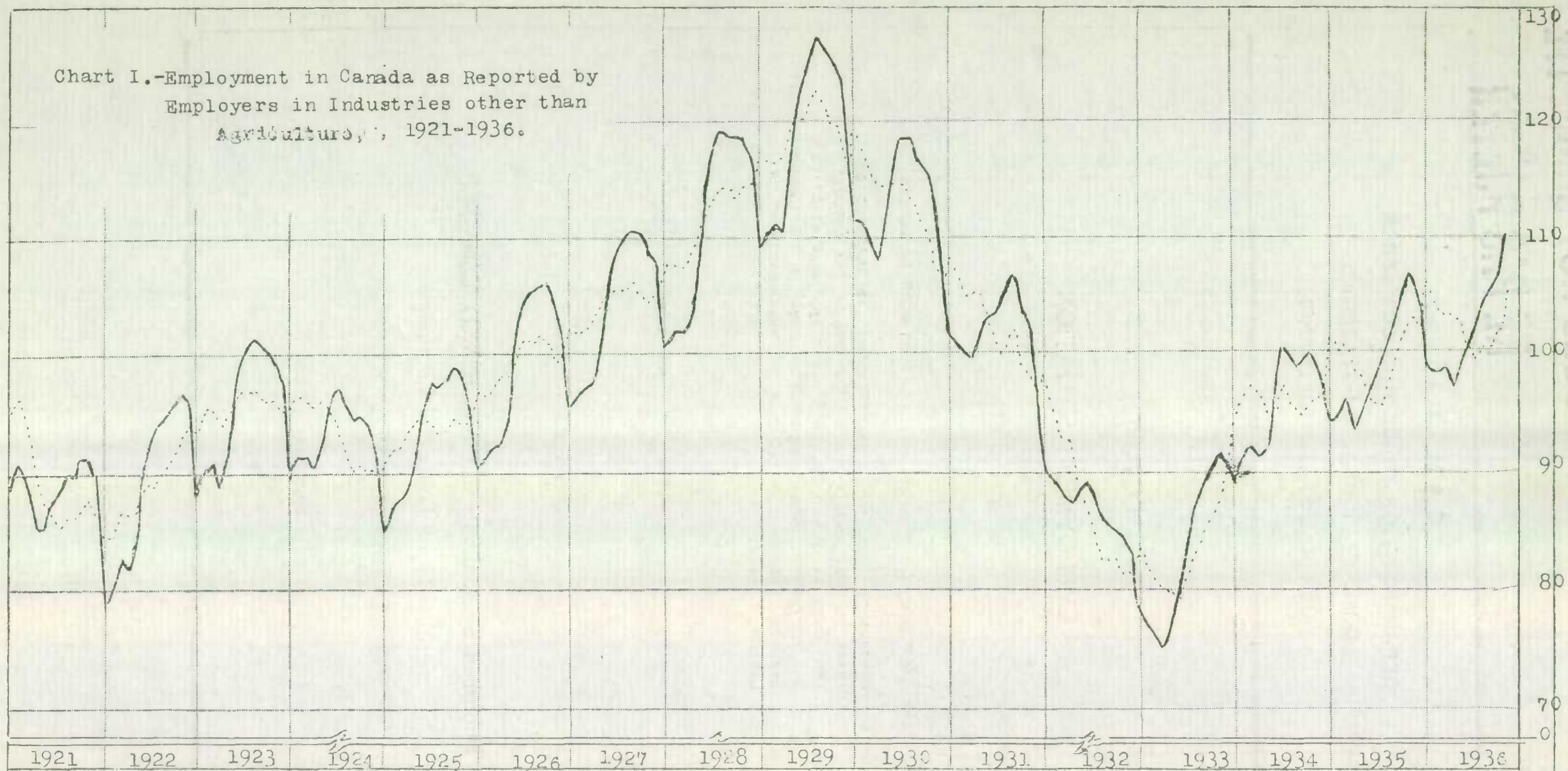


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1936

Chart I.-Employment in Canada as Reported by
Employers in Industries other than
Agriculture, 1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at 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 Oct. 28, 1936.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed a substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,020 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,044,178 persons, as compared with 1,015,639 in the preceding month. This increase of 28,539 workers is the largest so far reported in any month of the present year; while it was smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1935, it exceeded the gain indicated between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 in any other of the nine preceding years since 1920 in which the trend has been upward. In the remaining six autumns, losses had been shown at the beginning of October, with the result that the average change from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1 in the last fifteen years is only a fractional increase. The considerable advance taking place at the latest date, which compares favourably with this slight, average gain, raised the index of employment from 107.1 at Sept. 1, to 110.1 at the beginning of October; this was the highest point reached since Nov. 1, 1930. At Oct. 1, 1935, the index had been 106.1. After correction for seasonal influences, the index increased from 102.7 in the preceding month to 105.0 at Oct. 1, 1936.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at Oct. 1 in the sixteen years for which data are on record: 1936, 110.1; 1935, 106.1; 1934, 100.0; 1933, 90.4; 1932, 86.7; 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The most outstanding features of the Oct. 1 survey of employment were the unusually pronounced increases in manufacturing, in which the co-operating establishments absorbed nearly 15,600 additional workers, and in logging, which directly provided work for practically 16,700 more persons than at Sept. 1. The expansion in each of these industries was greater than at Oct. 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. Mining and trade also recorded substantially heightened activity, while the trend was seasonally downward in services and construction and maintenance; there were ^{also} losses in transportation.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 3.

The records show that for Oct. 1, 1935, 9,414 employers had reported payrolls aggregating 997,017 workers, or 32,040 more than at Sept. 1; that increase was the largest indicated in any month of last year. The most marked improvement over Sept. 1, 1935, was in manufacturing and logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces except British Columbia showed considerable improvement, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was better than at the beginning of October in any of the last four years.

Maritime Provinces.- A further and much larger increase was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 697 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 82,192 persons at Sept. 1, to 84,721 at the beginning of October. This was the seventh consecutive monthly advance recorded since Mar. 1; although it was smaller than the gain noted at the same date last year, it compared favourably with the decline that, on the average, has been reported at Oct. 1 in the years since 1920. The index, at 117.9 at the latest date, was five points higher than at Oct. 1, 1935. Manufacturing as a whole showed improvement at the beginning of October, 1936, as compared with the preceding month, mainly in vegetable food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded greatly increased employment, while there were smaller gains in coal-mining and trade. On the other hand, transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment.

THE CONSTITUTION

In the first part of the Constitution, the authors have laid down the principles of the government.

The second part of the Constitution deals with the powers of the different branches of the government. The executive power is vested in the President, the legislative power in the Congress, and the judicial power in the Supreme Court.

The third part of the Constitution deals with the rights of the citizens. It guarantees the right of life, liberty, and property, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects.

The fourth part of the Constitution deals with the structure of the government. It provides for a bicameral legislature, a single executive, and a single judiciary.

The fifth part of the Constitution deals with the amendment of the Constitution.

The sixth part of the Constitution deals with the miscellaneous provisions.

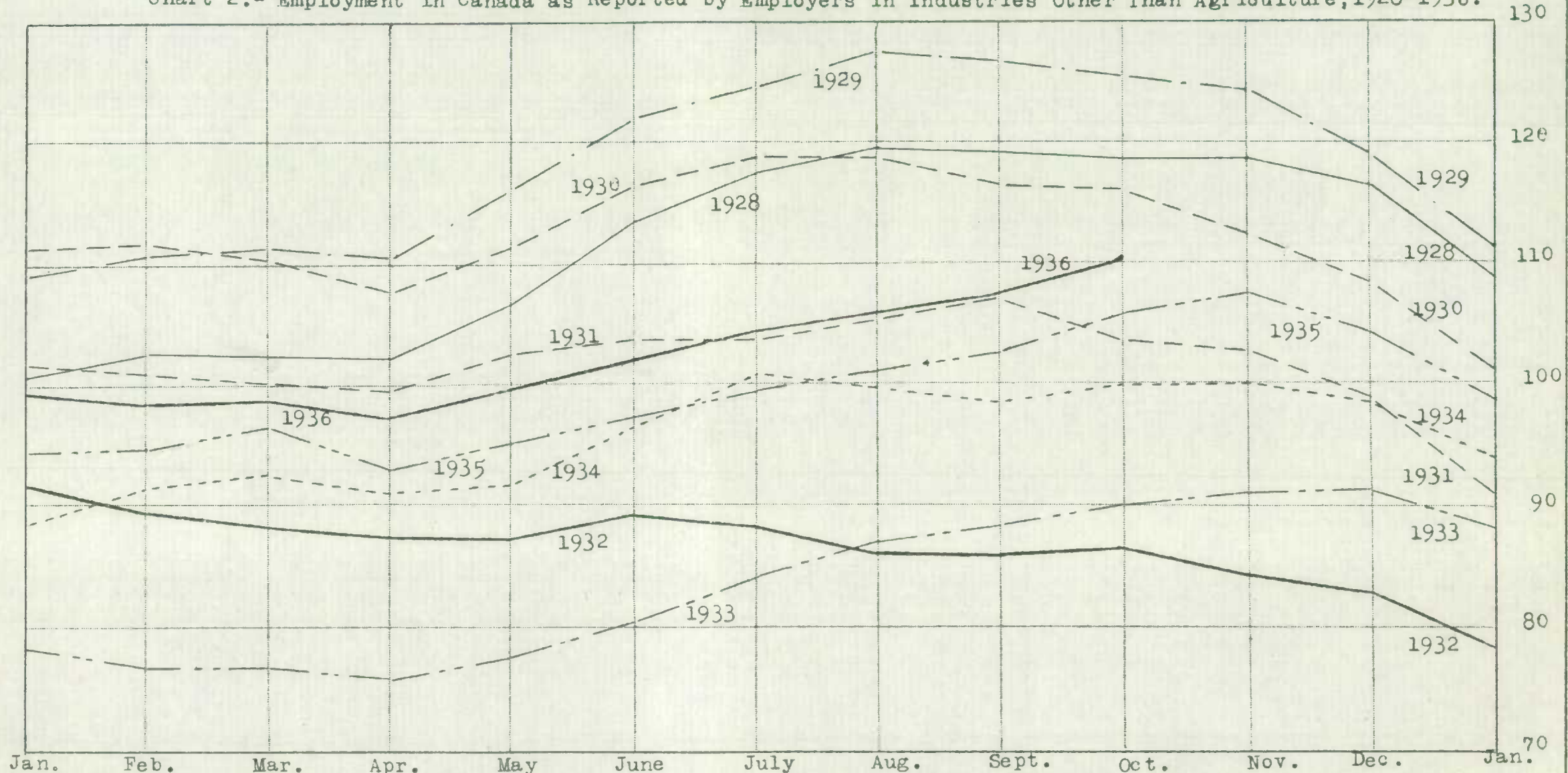
ARTICLE I

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of six Years; and they shall hold their Offices until their Successors be chosen.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries Other Than Agriculture, 1928-1936.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The 657 firms furnishing data for Oct. 1, 1935, had employed 80,591 persons, an increase of 4,138 over their payrolls in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Activity again advanced in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging and manufacturing, but mining, local transportation and trade also showed increases. Within the group of factory employment, the greatest gains were in textile, food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal works; on the other hand, employment in lumber mills was not so brisk as at Sept. 1, 1936. Services and construction and maintenance also showed a falling-off in activity. Statistics were compiled from 2,368 firms in Quebec with 293,665 workers, compared with 285,522 at the beginning of September. A large advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1935, but, on the whole, the tendency at the beginning of October in the last fifteen years had been slightly retrogressive. The index rose from 103.0 at Sept. 1, 1936, to 106.0 at the date under review, when it was nearly three points higher than at Oct. 1, 1935. Returns were then tabulated from 2,234 establishments having 283,468 men and women in their employ, as compared with 273,190 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- The trend was upward in Ontario, according to 4,434 employers of 436,435 persons, or 17,258 more than at the beginning of September. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported at Oct. 1, 1935, when the index, at 108.1, was several points lower than that at the latest date, viz., 112.6. While the movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in the experience of the years since 1920, the advance at the date under review was substantially larger than the average increase between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1921-1935. Manufacturing, as a whole, (particularly in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile factories), logging, mining and trade showed heightened activity as compared with Sept. 1, 1936, while employment declined in animal food, tobacco and beverage and clay, glass and stone plants and in services. Little general change occurred in transportation, communications and construction; within the last-named improvement in building and highway work was just about offset by curtailment in the railway construction and maintenance departments.

For Oct. 1, 1935, 4,149 firms had reported 414,523 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 398,151 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, improvement occurring in manufacturing, mining, logging, building and highway construction and trade, while railway operation and construction, services and communications were quieter; the reductions in payroll in railway construction and maintenance were considerable. Within the manufacturing group, food, textile, iron and steel and other plants showed heightened activity. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,457 firms with an aggregate working force of 137,933 employees, compared with 136,353 at Sept. 1. A larger advance had been recorded at the beginning of October in 1935, when the index was nearly six points lower than the 108.6 of the latest date. The 1,376 co-operating employers had then reported 129,765 persons on their payrolls, compared with 126,921 at Sept. 1, 1935.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (owing to the termination of the fish-canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, vegetable food and some other factories also recorded improvement. Data were tabulated from 1,064 employers, whose payrolls declined from 92,395 persons at Sept. 1, to 91,424 at the beginning of October. Losses on a larger scale had been registered at Oct. 1, 1935, and the index, at 106.0, was then rather lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 108.1. An aggregate working force of 88,670 men and women was reported by the 999 firms furnishing statistics for Oct. 1, 1935; this was a decline of nearly 1,600 from their Sept. 1 staffs.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg; in Quebec and Ottawa, little change on the whole was shown, while activity declined in Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,358 co-operating establishments employed 143,407 persons, or 1,881 more than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation, road construction and trade showed the greatest gains; within the manufacturing group, vegetable food, textile and non-ferrous metal factories indicated considerable expansion, while the iron and steel industry was rather slacker. Much larger advances had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, but the index of employment was then over four points lower. For Oct. 1, 1935, data had been furnished by 1,307 firms having 136,947 employees, which was an increase of 4,150 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed little general change at the date under review, 22 workers having been taken on since Sept. 1 by the 173 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,096 on their paylists at Oct. 1. There were seasonal losses in services, but manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, while moderate improvement also occurred in transportation and construction. The index was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1935, when 167 establishments had employed 13,364 men and women, a decrease of 133 from the preceding month.

Toronto.- Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,502 firms employing 130,803 persons, compared with 128,221 in their last report. Manufacturing was much busier, particularly in the textile, vegetable, food, printing and paper goods, chemical and iron and steel groups; road construction, services and trade also absorbed more workers. On the other hand, building was quieter. Rather larger additions to staffs, on the whole, had been reported at Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment generally continues at a better level, the index, at 105.5 at the latest date, being 4.4 points higher. Some 1,400 employers had then reported a combined working force of 123,300 persons, compared with 120,379 at Sept. 1, 1935.

Ottawa.- Trade and construction were rather more active, while manufacturing showed a decline. The forces of the 196 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,601 workers, or 34 fewer than at Sept. 1. The index of employment was over five points higher than at the same date in 1935, when an increase had been indicated by the 176 co-operating establishments whose payrolls had included 13,612 persons.

Hamilton.- Moderate improvement was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were gains in textile and iron and steel plants. Building construction was also rather busier and there was a minor increase in trade, while losses occurred in road construction and some other groups. Statements were tabulated from 286 firms with 31,553 employees, compared with 31,451 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was slightly higher, larger additions to staffs having then been reported by the 272 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1935, and who had a personnel of 32,027.

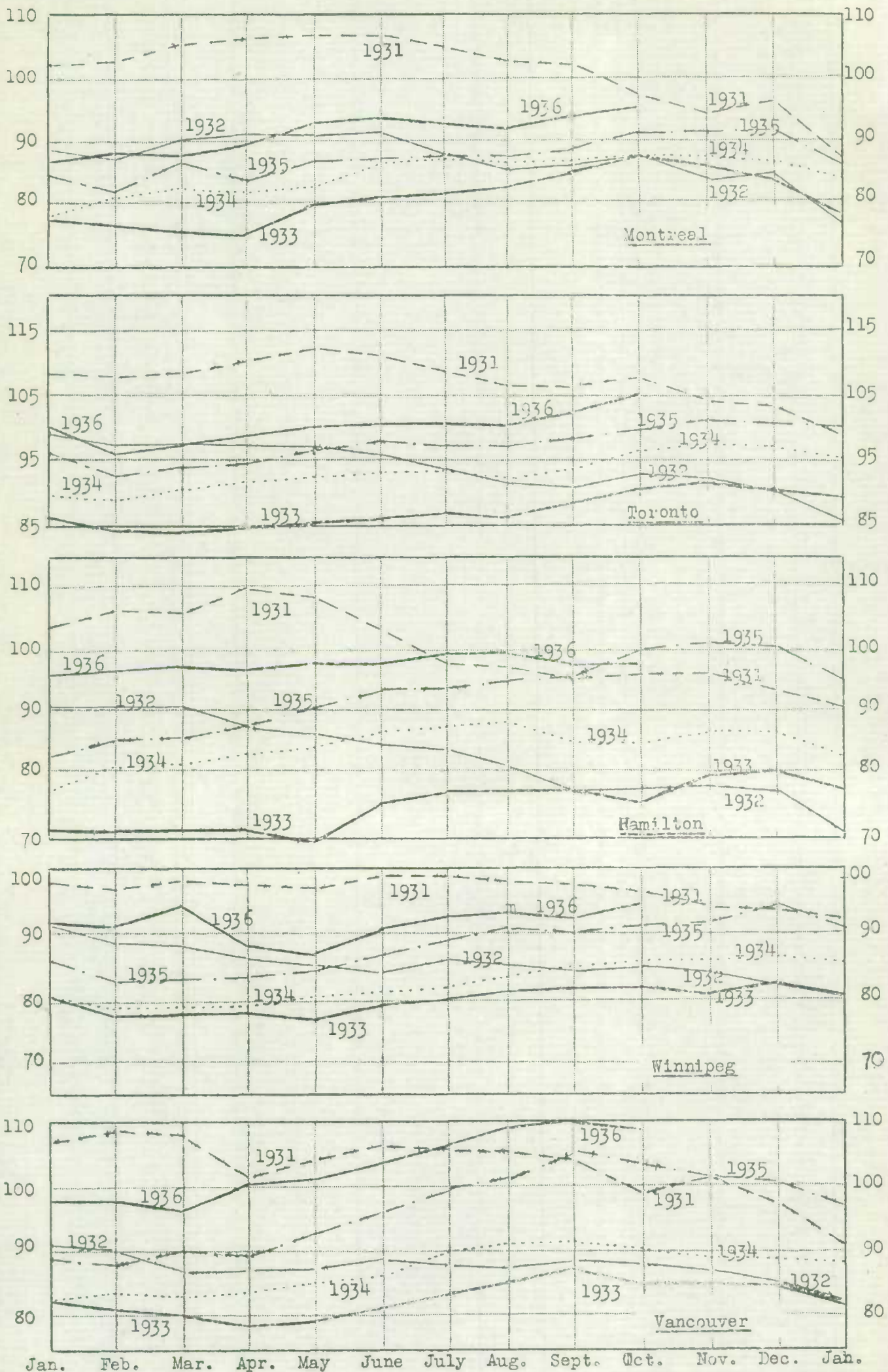
Windsor.- There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and seventy-five establishments employed 16,393 workers, as against 14,557 at Sept. 1. A much smaller advance had been noted at Oct. 1, 1935, when the 169 co-operating establishments had reported 14,456 employees, or 231 more than at Sept. 1 of that year; the index then was decidedly lower than at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Considerable improvement was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1, when the 484 firms furnishing data employed 40,756 workers, or 1,064 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction, services and trade were more active, while communications reported moderate curtailment. A smaller gain had been shown at the beginning of October a year ago by the 458 employers whose statistics were then received, and who had 38,989 men and women on their paylists; the index then was somewhat lower, standing at 91.1, as compared with 95.3 at Oct. 1, 1936.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed its first curtailment since the beginning of March, according to 441 establishments with 35,098 persons on their payrolls, compared with 35,324 at Sept. 1. Manufacturing and trade reported improvement, but there was a falling-off in communications, transportation and services. A larger reduction on the whole had been recorded at Oct. 1, 1935, when the index stood at 103.5, as compared with 109.1 at the beginning of October of the present year. Statements for Oct. 1 of last year had been received from 413 firms whose employees aggregated 32,867.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part covers the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's ledger to ensure that all payments and receipts are properly recorded. The third part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and resolving any issues that may arise. The final part provides a summary of the key points and offers some advice on how to improve the efficiency of the accounting process.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1936.



Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1931, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further substantial advance in factory employment at Oct. 1, when the 5,831 co-operating establishments reported 552,248 operatives, or 15,597 more than at Sept. 1. Seasonal curtailment was noted in fish-canneries and lumber mills, and there were also slight declines in tobacco and glass factories. Most other manufacturing groups, however, showed improvement. The gains in iron and steel were especially pronounced, this industry absorbing nearly 5,500 additional workers since Sept. 1; the increase was of particular interest because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the beginning of October in the experience of the years, 1921-1935. There were also large additions to staffs in textile and vegetable food factories, while the expansion in pulp and paper, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and chemical works was considerable.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the last fifteen years has shown comparatively little change from Sept. 1, the gains recorded in some of these autumns just about offsetting the declines indicated in the remainder; the advance at the date under review greatly exceeds that noted at Oct. 1 in any other year since 1920 in which the trend has been favourable. The unadjusted index of employment, at 109.0, was 5.5 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1, 1935, and was also higher than in any other month since Aug. 1, 1930. After correction for seasonal influences, the index rose from 103.0 at Sept. 1, 1936, to 106.1 at the date under review.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in the sixteen years of the record are as follows:- 1936, 109.0; 1935, 103.3; 1934, 94.4; 1933, 86.7; 1932, 84.1; 1931, 91.8; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 120.2; 1928, 115.7; 1927, 106.4; 1926, 104.6; 1925, 98.8; 1924, 92.7; 1923, 99.4; 1922, 93.8 and 1921, 88.0. The 1926 average is the base used in computing these indexes.

The increase noted at Oct. 1, 1936, continues the uninterruptedly favourable movement that has characterized factory employment since the opening of the year. During the last nine months, nearly 62,800 persons have been added to the staffs of the approximately 5,700 reporting firms, while the index has advanced from 96.8 at Jan. 1 to 109.0 at the beginning of October, or by 12.6 p.c. Expansion was indicated in the same months of 1935, during which period the number of persons re-employed was larger; however, activity was then at a lower level, the index at Oct. 1, 1935, standing at 103.3, compared with 109.0 at the latest date.

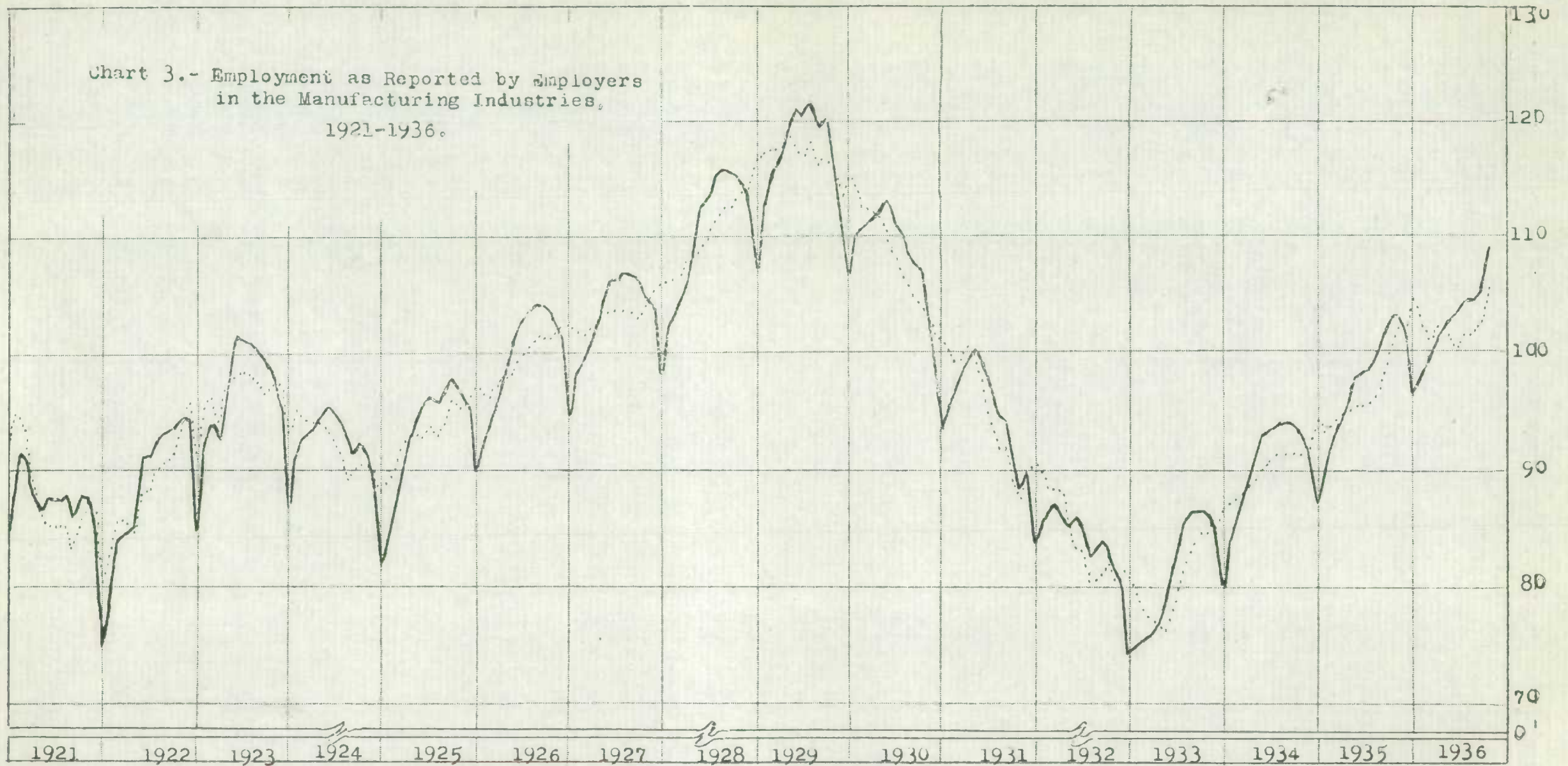
The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 5,565, had employed 519,711 workers, compared with 507,163 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in iron and steel plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 324 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 16,685 workers to 40,184 at Oct. 1. This expansion was on a much greater scale than in the early autumn of 1935, or indeed, than in any other year of the record, while the index, at 141.7 at Oct. 1, 1936, was higher than at that date in any of the last fifteen years.

Mining.- Marked improvement was recorded in coal-mining, (particularly in the Prairie Provinces), and in the extraction of metallic ores, while quarries and other industries in the non-metallic mineral division also showed a further advance. The working forces of the 400 reporting mine operators aggregated 68,223 persons, compared with 64,696 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain was much larger than that noted at Oct. 1, 1935, when employment was not so brisk as at the date under review. Mainly owing to the pronounced activity prevailing in the extraction of metallic ores, employment in the mining industry as a whole was in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year for which statistics are available.

Communications.- Reductions were made in the personnel of telegraphs and telephones; the companies and branches furnishing data reported 22,415 employees, compared with 22,790 at Sept. 1. The index was slightly higher than at the same date in 1935, when no general change had occurred in communications.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported by Employers
in the Manufacturing Industries,
1921-1936.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at 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.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation and shipping and longshore work showed curtailment, while employment on street railways and in cartage was rather more active; statistics were received from 448 employers in the transportation group, with 106,031 persons on their staffs, as against 107,264 in their last return. Employment on the whole in this division was in slightly greater volume than at Oct. 1, 1935, although an increase had then been reported.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a shrinkage in employment in railway and highway construction and maintenance at the beginning of October, but building construction showed rather greater activity. A combined force of 122,635 workers was employed by the 1,154 co-operating contractors, who had 128,760 on their payrolls in the preceding month. An increase, on the whole, had been recorded at Oct. 1 of a year ago, when the general index for the construction industries (117.4) was many points higher than at the latest date, viz., 103.9.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels caused a pronounced loss in services; little change, on the whole, was noted in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The staffs of the 475 firms whose returns were received totalled 27,831 workers at Oct. 1, as compared with 30,031 at the beginning of September. The seasonal reduction indicated at the corresponding date of last year involved a smaller proportion of the aggregate payroll, but the index was then nearly seven points lower than at the beginning of October of the present year, when it stood at 127.4.

Trade.- There was a considerable increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 1,302 trading establishments reported 104,611 employees, compared with 101,948 in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly larger than that recorded at Oct. 1 of 1935, also substantially exceeding the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1935. The index, at 129.6 at the latest date, was nearly six points higher than at Oct. 1 a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was a further improvement in employment among insured workpeople between July and August; among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at Aug. 24, 1936, was 12.3, as compared with 12.7 at July 20, 1936, and 14.9 at Aug. 26, 1935. It was provisionally estimated that at Aug. 24, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged from 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,961,000; this was 66,000 more than at July 20, 1936, and 500,000 more than at Aug. 26, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Recent press dispatches state that the Department of Labor at Washington estimated that 6,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States had found industrial jobs since March, 1933. Employment in September increased by 355,000 over August - the sixth successive monthly gain.

New York.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of 3.7 p.c. in factory employment from the middle of August to the middle of September. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 82.7, which was 7.6 p.c. higher than in September of last year, being also higher than that for any other month since October, 1930. The metal and machinery, wood, rubber, printing and paper goods, textile, clothing and millinery and food industries reported considerable increase in September as compared with August, 1936.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Department of Labor and Industries in Massachusetts from 1,623 manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 281,803 persons at Sept. 15, an increase of 5,643 over the preceding month. The index of employment (average 1925-27=100), stood at 79.8 in September, compared with 78.2 in August, 1936, and 74.6 in September, 1935.

Illinois.- According to statements received by the Illinois Department of Labor from 4,745 employers, there was an increase of 2.4 p.c. in employment in September as compared with August. The index (based on the average 1925-27 as 100) stood at 81.3, as compared with 79.4 in July, 1936, and 72.9 in August, 1935. Improvement was noted in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 91.9 in August, 1936, as compared with 95.6 in July, 1936, and 90.4 in August, 1935. Gains were indicated in the stone and allied industries, in wood, rubber, leather and textile factories and in construction.

-6-

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

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	103.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
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	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.3	102.7	106.0
Nov. 1	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
Dec. 1	104.6	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	95.5	102.7	95.1	92.4
Feb. 1	98.4	102.2	95.2	102.4	93.7	94.1
Mar. 1	98.9	101.7	95.1	103.8	95.1	92.4
Apr. 1	97.4	101.8	91.4	103.4	90.5	95.9
May 1	99.5	103.4	96.4	103.4	92.7	99.0
June 1	102.0	103.4	99.8	104.7	97.7	102.2
July 1	104.6	111.7	101.6	106.2	101.9	104.8
Aug. 1	105.6	113.9	101.3	107.1	103.9	107.9
Sept. 1	107.1	114.4	103.0	108.1	107.4	109.3
Oct. 1	110.1	117.9	106.0	112.6	103.6	108.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1936.

100.0 8.1 28.1 41.8 13.2 8.8

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
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	97.9	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
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Feb. 1	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Mar. 1	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Apr. 1	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
May 1	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
June 1	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
July 1	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
Aug. 1	92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Sept. 1	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Oct. 1	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1936.
 13.7 1.3 12.5 1.4 3.0 1.6 3.9 3.4

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

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

All		Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921		91.3	88.0	86.8	100.3	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922		95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923		100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924		95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925		99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926		106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927		110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928		118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929		125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930		116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931		103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932		86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
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	103.4
Mar. 1		76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1		76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1		77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1		80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1		84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1		87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1		88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1		90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1		91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1		91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Jan. 1, 1934		88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Feb. 1		91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Mar. 1		92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Apr. 1		91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
May 1		92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
June 1		96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
July 1		101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
Aug. 1		99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Sept. 1		98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Oct. 1		100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Nov. 1		100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Dec. 1		98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Jan. 1, 1935		94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Feb. 1		94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Mar. 1		96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Apr. 1		93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
May 1		95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
June 1		97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
July 1		99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
Aug. 1		101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Sept. 1		102.7	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Oct. 1		106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Nov. 1		107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Dec. 1		104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Jan. 1, 1936		99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Feb. 1		98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Mar. 1		98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Apr. 1		97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
May 1		99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
June 1		102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
July 1		104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
Aug. 1		105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Sept. 1		107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Oct. 1		110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1936.

100.0 52.9 3.9 6.5 2.1 10.2 11.7 2.7 10.0

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).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	52.9	109.0	105.9	103.3	94.4	86.7	84.1	91.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	129.0	136.9	124.6	113.9	109.2	109.7	102.8
Fur and products	.2	87.3	89.2	103.2	89.6	99.5	88.6	91.2
Leather and products	2.2	112.4	112.2	110.1	100.0	100.1	90.6	92.0
Boots and shoes	1.5	114.3	114.6	114.0	103.0	107.5	97.4	100.7
Lumber and products	4.3	85.3	87.1	79.9	71.8	63.9	58.1	72.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	79.2	82.0	72.5	63.9	54.4	46.6	60.6
Furniture	.7	87.3	84.4	82.0	76.9	71.7	72.9	98.2
Other lumber products	1.1	102.9	104.9	101.1	92.6	87.6	82.2	90.6
Musical instruments	.1	56.0	53.3	50.1	50.4	29.8	48.5	66.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	161.4	133.3	136.2	135.0	119.6	121.0	116.5
Pulp and paper products	6.1	104.7	103.6	98.5	95.0	88.0	87.3	96.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	97.6	96.3	89.1	86.3	76.8	73.4	86.6
Paper products	1.0	125.5	123.4	115.9	106.8	100.8	99.7	99.5
Printing and publishing	2.3	106.8	106.3	105.0	102.5	98.6	101.7	109.7
Rubber products	1.2	103.2	101.5	92.3	91.8	86.2	81.0	94.4
Textile products	10.0	122.0	118.8	116.9	109.4	104.5	98.6	96.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	132.7	133.5	131.7	121.4	114.3	105.0	95.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.7	93.9	90.7	89.3	81.2	75.7	75.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	146.6	145.3	141.2	117.4	125.8	109.8	99.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	516.2	514.4	529.8	467.9	413.3	378.5	330.8
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	126.5	124.0	123.5	115.0	118.2	110.0	105.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	115.0	110.1	105.6	100.8	93.5	92.1	95.4
Other textile products	1.0	103.1	94.3	97.2	91.6	86.9	80.9	86.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	112.4	113.4	120.8	114.8	117.0	115.2	111.6
Tobacco	.7	91.9	95.4	107.2	105.9	111.5	109.8	102.7
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.8	139.2	138.4	126.6	124.5	122.7	124.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	145.3	128.4	139.0	130.7	112.2	95.9	97.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	141.0	139.3	132.0	120.4	111.4	107.5	113.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	87.5	88.9	84.5	74.3	64.0	70.2	106.0
Electric light and power	1.5	123.2	124.1	119.6	117.6	112.2	113.9	132.4
Electrical apparatus	1.7	126.3	124.4	128.4	108.5	95.7	105.2	134.5
Iron and steel	10.9	87.2	83.1	84.7	70.6	62.5	61.1	71.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	113.7	107.4	112.0	81.4	66.7	59.8	77.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	109.0	106.5	94.9	81.9	65.8	68.9	93.1
Agricultural implements	.4	45.3	45.5	53.0	34.6	25.3	21.4	23.9
Land vehicles	4.6	79.7	74.2	79.0	68.0	64.2	62.4	62.8
Automobiles and parts	1.5	111.5	92.0	110.8	71.4	65.9	46.0	59.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	65.8	56.6	68.0	53.5	47.5	61.8	66.9
Heating appliances	.5	121.3	105.8	112.1	98.2	89.9	81.7	105.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	90.7	91.9	83.9	64.6	54.7	54.8	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	94.8	96.7	97.1	78.0	65.0	64.9	73.2
Other iron and steel products	1.7	94.1	93.2	86.4	82.8	68.1	67.4	87.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	142.7	139.3	125.8	112.7	91.6	81.7	101.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	145.9	143.7	142.7	136.3	128.2	121.4	124.6
Miscellaneous	.6	134.9	133.0	130.2	121.7	104.1	99.1	103.2
LOGGING	3.9	141.7	82.7	115.8	113.4	64.7	28.4	42.2
MINING	6.5	147.9	140.2	129.5	117.9	105.8	98.2	108.2
Coal	2.4	92.7	85.7	89.0	91.0	88.7	89.2	98.1
Metallic ores	3.3	281.3	272.7	230.3	196.4	158.8	131.9	138.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	128.5	120.5	113.1	87.9	81.1	74.0	95.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.1	84.6	86.0	82.1	81.3	82.5	91.2	104.2
Telegraphs	.5	97.1	99.6	93.6	92.5	86.6	91.8	107.5
Telephones	1.6	81.3	82.5	79.0	78.3	81.5	91.0	103.4
TRANSPORTATION	10.2	88.3	89.4	86.4	84.8	82.7	87.2	95.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	122.7	121.2	118.7	114.6	113.9	120.7	120.4
Steam railways	5.9	77.9	79.0	75.8	75.0	72.0	77.7	90.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	91.6	96.1	94.0	92.3	94.2	90.7	87.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.7	103.9	109.0	117.4	117.0	97.0	84.3	161.5
Building	2.4	61.4	60.1	67.2	58.1	45.2	49.1	112.2
Highway	5.7	159.5	161.9	213.3	222.3	185.5	137.3	314.8
Railway	3.6	95.0	109.6	79.3	79.0	68.2	73.4	87.7
SERVICES	2.7	127.4	137.5	120.5	116.2	108.1	109.8	125.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	121.5	139.6	117.3	115.0	104.3	104.5	125.9
Professional	.2	134.1	130.7	123.5	119.0	115.6	128.6	125.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	135.4	135.6	125.1	117.5	112.5	113.0	125.0
TRADE	10.0	129.6	126.3	123.8	120.0	115.0	114.5	120.8
Retail	7.3	136.1	132.3	128.9	126.8	121.0	119.0	126.1
Wholesale	2.7	114.8	112.9	112.2	104.2	101.2	103.8	108.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.1	107.1	106.1	100.0	90.4	86.7	103.9

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1936	Sept.1 1936	Oct.1 1935	Oct.1 1934	Oct.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931
Maritime -All Manufacturing	33.5	107.4	103.0	102.0	95.9	86.6	75.8	83.6
Provinces Lumber products	4.5	90.7	91.5	84.5	80.2	59.8	37.4	54.3
Pulp and paper	5.1	167.2	156.5	147.9	142.0	150.1	128.2	138.9
Textile products	3.6	84.0	83.6	86.9	86.4	81.4	75.1	72.7
Iron and steel	10.5	108.6	102.6	107.2	92.2	82.2	67.1	82.4
Other manufactures	9.8	106.4	100.8	97.8	96.8	86.4	86.9	86.5
Logging	4.0	162.7	48.6	167.3	137.9	64.1	19.3	27.7
Mining	19.2	109.0	106.9	106.9	100.6	95.6	91.3	106.6
Communications	2.4	96.3	100.6	90.6	87.7	84.4	91.2	117.1
Transportation	8.6	62.8	63.7	61.5	64.5	68.5	62.0	77.7
Construction	23.7	219.4	228.9	204.6	164.3	121.3	128.2	190.5
Services	1.6	168.5	218.2	164.4	153.5	144.4	151.9	182.2
Trade	7.0	124.1	121.4	119.9	112.1	105.3	104.2	115.1
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	117.9	114.4	112.9	103.1	90.9	84.9	102.6
Quebec All Manufacturing	59.8	107.9	106.5	103.1	96.2	88.8	87.3	94.0
Lumber products	3.3	89.8	95.9	83.1	81.4	73.6	71.5	88.3
Pulp and paper	7.9	100.5	100.5	94.1	91.0	79.8	83.3	87.0
Textile products	17.6	130.9	127.8	124.3	115.5	106.7	99.7	98.6
Iron and steel	8.9	79.3	79.3	74.3	68.0	61.9	63.6	68.9
Other manufactures	22.1	115.3	112.0	112.0	104.5	99.1	97.2	109.7
Logging	7.0	245.4	133.4	170.5	195.7	92.7	52.6	70.5
Mining	3.3	218.5	204.3	163.4	125.3	117.2	95.0	110.9
Communications	1.7	72.5	73.5	71.3	73.0	76.3	86.5	97.6
Transportation	10.1	88.7	88.6	89.0	89.5	85.9	90.2	96.6
Construction	8.0	61.2	70.9	87.6	66.4	73.6	64.0	132.8
Services	2.4	123.3	121.3	105.8	105.7	100.2	101.5	110.0
Trade	7.7	135.1	133.8	129.2	125.5	128.6	126.0	132.3
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	106.0	103.0	103.1	96.0	89.1	85.8	101.6
Ontario All Manufacturing	61.9	110.1	105.3	103.9	93.5	85.7	82.7	92.4
Lumber products	3.8	76.2	76.5	73.1	68.6	62.1	61.1	78.0
Pulp and paper	6.3	102.3	101.0	98.0	93.6	88.6	87.5	99.8
Textile products	10.6	115.6	112.6	112.1	105.2	104.4	99.2	95.4
Iron and steel	14.5	91.6	85.8	89.2	69.1	59.0	55.4	72.1
Other manufactures	26.7	132.8	125.7	122.3	115.2	104.6	101.9	109.5
Logging	2.1	98.6	53.9	91.2	84.5	54.5	9.3	25.6
Mining	5.4	236.1	228.1	200.1	167.9	140.0	119.7	131.8
Communications	2.0	78.6	78.7	77.2	76.0	79.0	89.1	98.6
Transportation	7.2	86.4	86.7	81.6	80.1	79.0	83.8	95.0
Construction	8.9	107.1	107.1	123.5	175.3	93.1	86.7	133.5
Services	2.7	148.5	154.1	144.5	139.9	125.6	127.4	142.0
Trade	9.8	136.4	132.1	131.9	128.1	119.8	118.3	126.1
Ontario- All Industries	100.0	112.6	108.1	108.1	104.8	89.6	86.1	99.3
Prairie All Manufacturing	28.5	104.4	99.9	98.6	90.9	86.9	90.4	89.4
Provinces Lumber products	1.9	90.7	92.4	85.8	75.1	78.1	67.8	73.3
Pulp and paper	2.6	95.1	91.2	89.6	86.9	84.1	88.4	101.7
Textile products	2.2	137.4	130.8	122.0	118.8	107.7	108.7	103.1
Iron and steel	8.9	76.7	70.5	76.8	71.4	69.7	77.2	67.8
Other manufactures	12.9	139.7	135.6	127.0	115.3	107.9	109.7	114.7
Logging	.2	21.4	8.3	30.1	47.2	11.2	11.4	7.2
Mining	7.7	121.4	103.4	108.4	114.4	110.8	111.3	110.5
Communications	2.7	98.2	100.8	95.9	96.7	91.6	98.2	112.6
Transportation	19.3	97.8	98.6	96.6	90.6	87.2	96.2	100.8
Construction	20.8	123.2	129.4	115.2	95.8	130.2	89.1	261.0
Services	3.8	153.0	130.4	101.4	93.5	91.9	97.3	122.5
Trade	17.5	115.6	113.2	108.5	107.0	102.6	104.7	107.2
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	103.6	107.4	102.7	95.7	98.7	94.6	129.1
British All Manufacturing	41.9	112.6	116.2	106.0	95.4	84.1	78.5	86.5
Columbia Lumber products	13.5	93.3	94.3	82.1	66.0	57.2	46.5	57.6
Pulp and paper	5.5	114.6	114.7	103.1	103.3	93.9	81.4	102.3
Textile products	1.2	127.0	116.7	114.7	101.6	99.6	90.5	108.0
Iron and steel	3.1	74.5	77.9	74.3	73.7	59.2	63.5	79.6
Other manufactures	18.6	144.6	153.7	143.7	132.0	117.8	118.5	114.9
Logging	7.5	94.3	85.4	87.7	62.6	56.3	30.6	41.4
Mining	8.9	200.6	97.9	89.0	88.2	71.4	72.3	78.6
Communications	3.4	110.6	114.1	101.9	96.3	97.1	100.8	121.3
Transportation	12.2	96.6	104.7	94.9	93.1	89.0	92.9	96.9
Construction	12.6	105.0	104.6	133.6	110.8	100.5	101.6	151.5
Services	3.2	106.5	111.9	100.3	95.9	90.1	88.7	105.9
Trade	10.3	131.7	124.8	123.1	115.7	105.6	107.7	116.5
B.C. All Industries	100.0	108.1	109.3	106.0	95.4	85.6	82.1	95.9

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 for the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1	Oct.1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	65.3	99.1	97.5	93.7	88.5	84.3	84.8	91.4
Plant products -edible	4.7	120.3	112.2	112.7	113.4	109.9	111.7	109.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	104.4	103.4	102.9	100.6	97.7	100.6	104.2
Textiles	15.9	112.0	109.4	103.8	98.0	90.5	87.6	91.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.6	105.4	105.3	114.3	106.3	120.5	117.7	108.9
Iron and steel	13.3	75.6	76.5	70.3	64.3	60.5	61.7	55.6
Other manufactures	22.1	103.6	101.2	96.4	91.5	84.5	86.7	105.2
Communications	2.6	62.5	63.0	62.3	65.2	69.4	78.5	87.2
Transportation	10.4	99.2	97.9	102.7	95.2	93.8	101.0	104.4
Construction	5.4	49.2	48.8	45.2	47.7	75.4	69.2	100.6
Trade	12.7	128.2	126.9	124.2	117.8	121.6	120.8	128.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	95.6	94.3	91.5	87.0	87.3	88.0	97.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.8	100.9	99.6	99.2	96.9	97.9	98.9	119.4
Leather products	20.8	108.6	108.8	108.5	104.1	113.7	106.7	128.3
Other manufactures	41.0	97.3	95.3	95.0	93.6	90.6	95.3	114.6
Transportation	13.1	94.1	93.5	99.4	98.9	104.4	108.1	130.2
Construction	6.8	79.5	75.4	147.3	104.0	96.1	91.3	162.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.1	97.9	101.8	97.5	98.3	100.2	124.2
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.8	104.1	102.1	98.6	93.8	87.2	88.5	100.4
Plant products - edible	6.0	124.0	113.4	109.1	116.3	103.1	105.5	116.5
Printing and publishing	9.0	120.5	118.9	115.3	109.8	102.6	105.8	114.4
Textiles	11.8	95.5	92.0	91.3	92.1	92.1	90.5	94.5
Iron and steel	9.2	83.4	80.8	77.5	67.8	59.7	62.7	78.6
Other manufactures	27.8	108.8	109.1	105.1	97.6	91.0	91.0	104.1
Communications	2.6	65.7	65.7	65.5	67.4	72.2	81.3	88.7
Transportation	5.9	96.4	96.5	92.0	90.7	92.2	99.4	126.3
Construction	2.9	65.4	65.2	73.8	58.2	49.0	73.1	122.0
Trade	20.3	127.9	123.7	123.9	121.9	115.6	114.3	122.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.5	103.4	101.1	96.5	90.9	93.5	107.3
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	44.8	97.1	99.9	92.8	89.6	82.9	84.0	110.4
Lumber products	4.9	61.7	67.2	48.9	69.8	42.4	42.5	109.0
Pulp and paper	14.4	89.4	93.5	92.3	83.0	81.2	79.1	94.4
Other manufactures	25.5	115.4	115.9	109.2	101.8	99.0	102.9	125.0
Construction	15.2	159.2	154.9	158.3	135.4	108.0	96.0	202.7
Trade	19.2	131.8	126.2	120.7	112.8	105.9	110.9	114.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.9	111.2	105.6	100.8	93.2	94.4	124.5
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	81.0	96.8	96.3	99.4	81.8	73.3	73.3	86.6
Textiles	18.2	90.1	86.8	89.0	84.0	87.1	75.8	84.1
Electrical apparatus	10.8	111.1	109.2	116.9	84.3	76.5	95.4	113.7
Iron and steel	27.7	86.8	85.1	90.2	66.8	48.9	48.0	65.7
Other manufactures	24.3	111.1	115.6	114.7	101.2	95.2	98.9	107.7
Construction	2.3	45.9	48.4	57.0	48.8	39.7	68.7	199.5
Trade	8.7	128.7	126.8	124.5	118.2	101.0	100.7	111.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	98.0	97.7	100.1	84.4	75.4	77.6	96.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.7	127.9	110.3	110.5	88.9	79.2	54.2	75.5
Iron and steel	62.1	121.9	100.3	106.4	80.1	69.8	40.8	64.0
Other manufactures	20.6	150.0	147.1	125.4	121.2	117.3	109.4	121.6
Construction	2.0	34.9	37.5	57.6	19.3	14.0	17.4	69.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	120.3	106.9	106.8	86.7	77.6	58.7	80.9
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.2	98.6	96.8	95.1	89.6	86.6	88.5	100.7
Animal products - edible	5.8	130.5	130.2	124.6	117.9	112.0	108.2	106.2
Printing and publishing	5.1	96.0	92.8	94.4	96.1	93.2	98.1	104.6
Textiles	6.4	147.1	144.8	130.7	125.6	113.5	112.0	107.2
Iron and steel	17.1	75.5	73.8	75.4	69.3	68.7	73.0	70.7
Other manufactures	13.8	113.6	112.2	108.7	101.8	98.8	100.1	106.2
Transportation	10.3	83.7	82.8	77.9	75.5	71.5	76.1	93.1
Construction	4.0	58.2	52.0	63.6	47.5	30.6	43.1	76.5
Trade	29.1	100.2	96.9	93.8	92.9	89.4	91.9	94.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	95.3	92.9	91.1	86.5	82.3	85.6	96.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.2	114.6	114.4	104.6	88.5	83.5	81.8	91.4
Lumber products	9.6	87.4	86.8	79.7	54.3	47.0	44.9	55.8
Other manufactures	30.6	126.9	127.0	116.1	104.6	100.6	98.9	109.4
Communications	7.3	108.3	111.7	101.5	95.3	95.6	99.1	110.5
Transportation	17.5	104.1	111.0	102.7	99.4	93.6	99.6	100.8
Construction	7.1	65.8	65.7	73.3	38.4	45.5	63.0	93.8
Services	5.9	104.0	107.8	100.2	94.9	89.7	85.1	101.4
Trade	21.9	133.0	129.5	124.1	116.5	105.8	105.9	115.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	109.1	110.0	103.5	90.5	85.9	88.5	99.7

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 for the date under review.

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