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CANADA

DEPARTMENT TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
SEPTEMBER
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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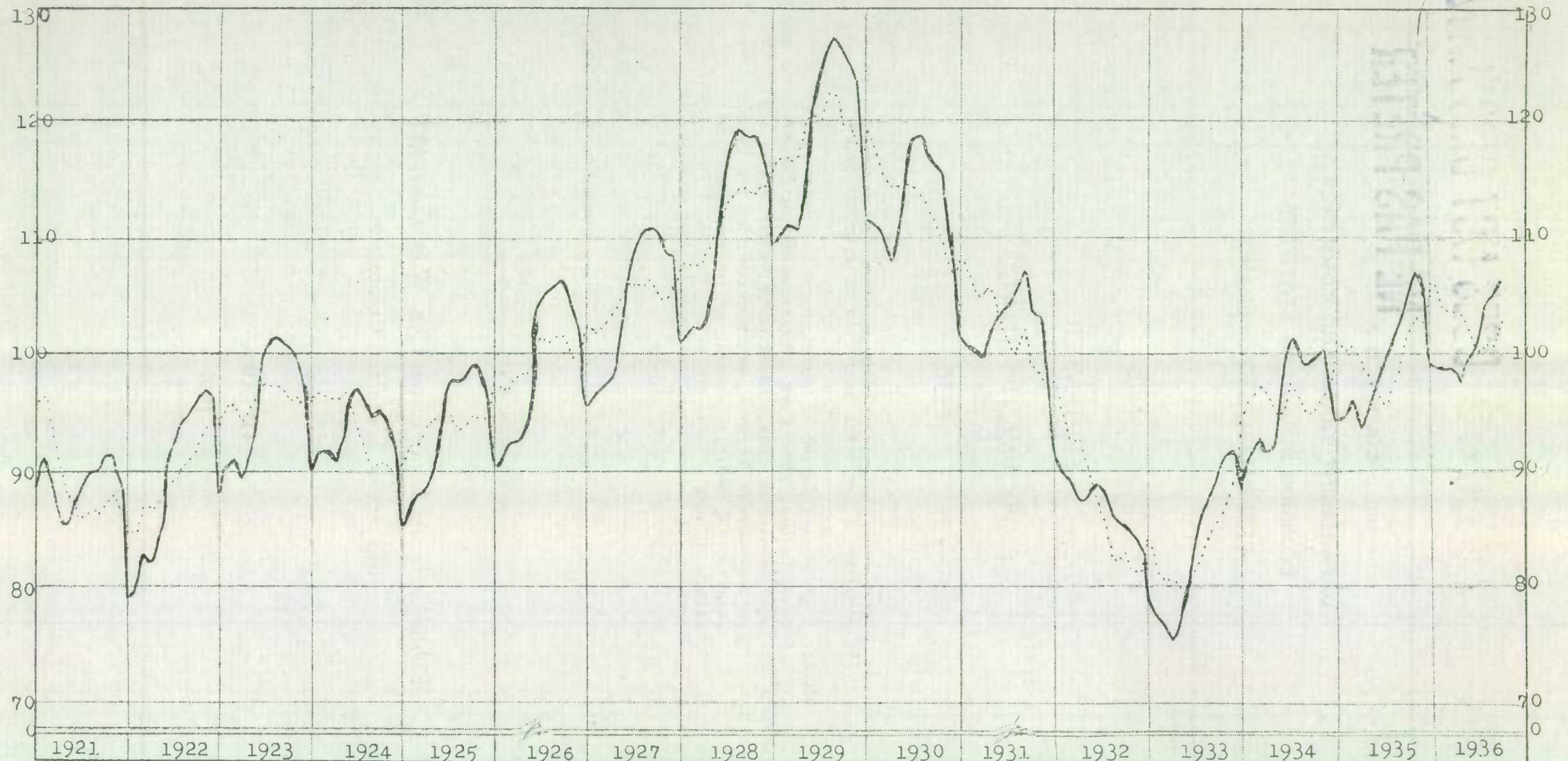
Published by Authority of the Hon. W.D. Euler, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 Sept. 29, 1936.

THE SEPTEMBER 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.

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 9,967 employers with an aggregate payroll of 1,014,532 persons, or 14,562 more than at Aug. 1. Reflecting this gain, the crude index (average 1926=100) rose from 105.6 in the preceding month to 107.1 at Sept. 1, as compared with 102.7 at the same date of last year.

According to the experience of the years since 1920, the average change between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1 is very slight, increases in a number of these years just about offsetting declines in the remainder. The advance at the latest date therefore resulted in a gain in the seasonally-adjusted index, which rose from 101.1 at Aug. 1 to 102.7 at the beginning of September, 1936.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes for Sept. 1 in the sixteen years of the record:- 1936, 107.1; 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, 1936. The experience of past years indicates that factory employment has declined in seven and increased in eight of the previous Septembers for which statistics are available, showing on the average for the fifteen years, a very 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 at Sept. 1 in any other of the years when the trend has been upward, with the exception of 1933. The greatest gains in manufacturing at the date under review occurred in fruit and vegetable canneries and in textile factories, while there were important seasonal losses in fish-canneries, and iron and steel plants were also slacker. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, construction and services showed heightened activity. On the other hand, there were small reductions in logging, while employment in trade was practically unchanged from the preceding month. An analysis by industries is given in greater detail beginning on page 3.

The employers furnishing data for Sept. 1, 1935, had numbered 9,355, and their employees had aggregated 964,647, which was an increase of 15,062 over their Aug. 1, 1935, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions. As already indicated, the index at the date under review, standing at 107.1, was several points higher than at the beginning of September of last year, when it was 102.7.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all five economic areas showed substantial gains, those in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces 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 at 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 at the date under review took place in construction and maintenance, mainly of highways and roads, although general building work was also rather more active. Improvement was indicated in manufacturing (particularly of textile and vegetable

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT

REPORT NO. 1000

BY J. H. GOLDSTEIN AND R. F. SCHWENKER

Submitted to the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1955.

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The authors are indebted to Dr. J. H. Goldstein for his helpful discussions during the course of this work.

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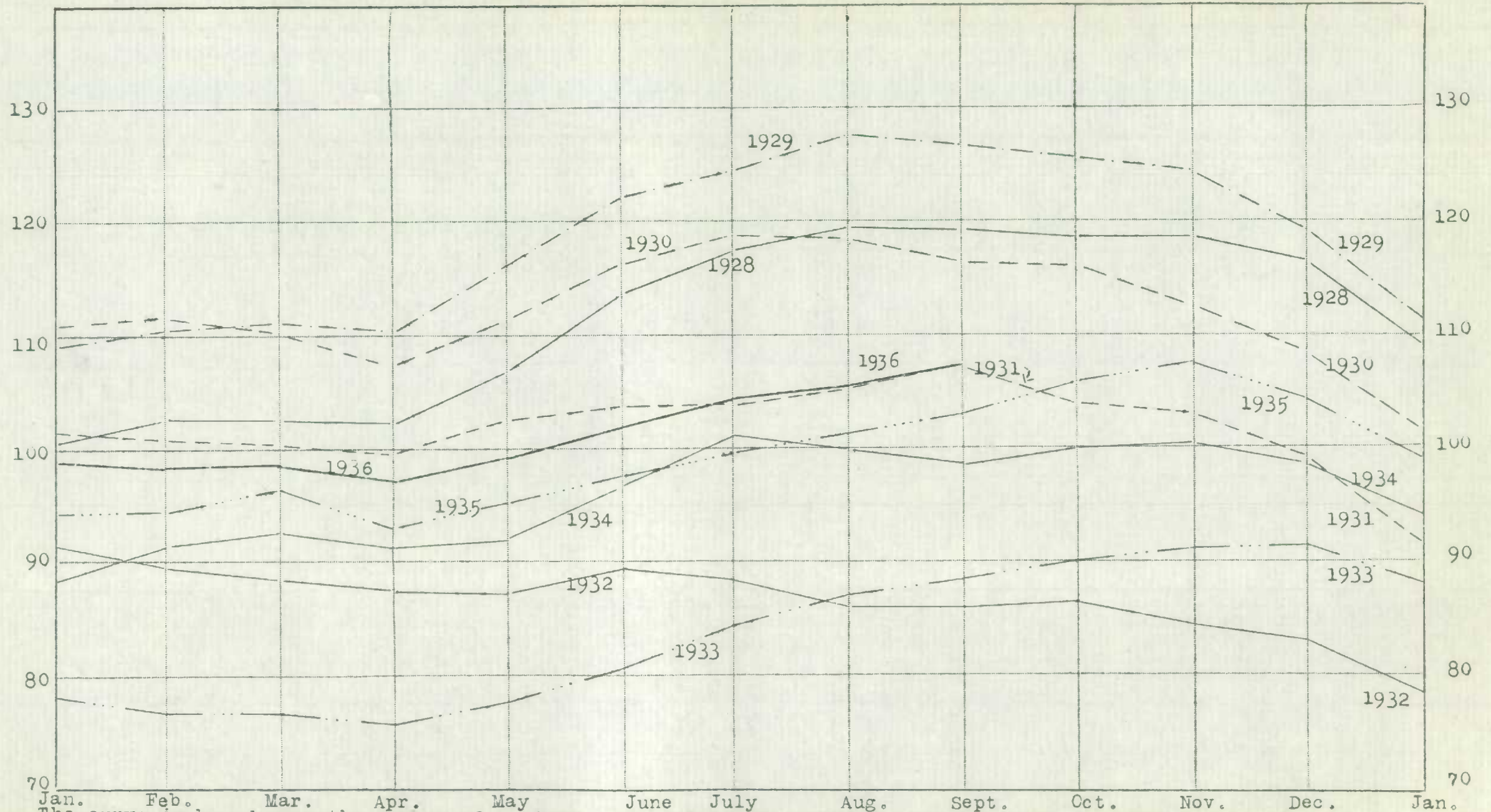
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1. J. H. Goldstein and R. F. Schwenger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **23**, 1000 (1955).
2. J. H. Goldstein and R. F. Schwenger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **23**, 1000 (1955).
3. J. H. Goldstein and R. F. Schwenger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **23**, 1000 (1955).
4. J. H. Goldstein and R. F. Schwenger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **23**, 1000 (1955).
5. J. H. Goldstein and R. F. Schwenger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **23**, 1000 (1955).

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.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses. The names are written in a cursive hand and are somewhat difficult to read. The addresses are also written in cursive and are located to the right of the names. The list appears to be a directory or a list of contacts.

Name	Address
Mr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.
Mr. W. B. Jones	456 Elm St.
Mr. C. D. Brown	789 Oak St.
Mr. E. F. Green	1010 Pine St.
Mr. G. H. White	1212 Cedar St.
Mr. I. J. Black	1414 Birch St.
Mr. K. L. Gray	1616 Spruce St.
Mr. M. N. Blue	1818 Willow St.
Mr. O. P. Red	2020 Ash St.
Mr. Q. R. Yellow	2222 Hickory St.
Mr. S. T. Purple	2424 Magnolia St.
Mr. U. V. Orange	2626 Poplar St.
Mr. W. X. Green	2828 Sycamore St.
Mr. Y. Z. Blue	3030 Chestnut St.
Mr. A. B. Red	3232 Walnut St.
Mr. C. D. Yellow	3434 Olive St.
Mr. E. F. Purple	3636 Pear St.
Mr. G. H. Orange	3838 Peach St.
Mr. I. J. Green	4040 Plum St.
Mr. K. L. Blue	4242 Cherry St.
Mr. M. N. Red	4444 Apple St.
Mr. O. P. Yellow	4646 Grape St.
Mr. Q. R. Purple	4848 Lemon St.
Mr. S. T. Orange	5050 Lime St.
Mr. U. V. Green	5252 Orange St.
Mr. W. X. Blue	5454 Lemon St.
Mr. Y. Z. Red	5656 Lime St.
Mr. A. B. Yellow	5858 Orange St.
Mr. C. D. Purple	6060 Lemon St.
Mr. E. F. Orange	6262 Lime St.
Mr. G. H. Green	6464 Orange St.
Mr. I. J. Blue	6666 Lemon St.
Mr. K. L. Red	6868 Lime St.
Mr. M. N. Yellow	7070 Orange St.
Mr. O. P. Purple	7272 Lemon St.
Mr. Q. R. Orange	7474 Lime St.
Mr. S. T. Green	7676 Orange St.
Mr. U. V. Blue	7878 Lemon St.
Mr. W. X. Red	8080 Lime St.
Mr. Y. Z. Yellow	8282 Orange St.
Mr. A. B. Purple	8484 Lemon St.
Mr. C. D. Orange	8686 Lime St.
Mr. E. F. Green	8888 Orange St.
Mr. G. H. Blue	9090 Lemon St.
Mr. I. J. Red	9292 Lime St.
Mr. K. L. Yellow	9494 Orange St.
Mr. M. N. Purple	9696 Lemon St.
Mr. O. P. Orange	9898 Lime St.
Mr. Q. R. Green	10000 Orange St.

food products), and in communications. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and railway construction showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 701 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 82,130 workers at Sept. 1, 1936, compared with 81,678 in the preceding month. A rather smaller increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year, when the 656 employers furnishing data had reported 76,325 persons on their payrolls; the index then was over seven points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 114.4.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade; within the first-named, the textile, vegetable food, leather, lumber, rubber and some other manufacturing groups showed improvement, while iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco and beverage factories released employees. The working force of the 2,353 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 285,430 persons, as against 280,865 at Aug. 1. This gain was considerably greater than the average increase indicated at Sept. 1 in the years, 1921-1935.

An advance rather exceeding that noted at the date under review had been registered at the beginning of September, 1935, but employment then was generally in lesser volume, the index standing at 99.3, as compared with 103.0 at the latest date. Statements for Sept. 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,231 establishments employing 273,178 workers, compared with 267,289 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- In this province, 4,406 firms reported considerable increases in personnel, enlarging their staffs from 414,473 at the first of August, to 418,296 at Sept. 1: improvement had also been noted at the same date last year, when the index, at 103.9, was several points lower than at the latest date, viz., 108.1. Manufacturing recorded a substantial increase. There were large seasonal increases over Aug. 1, 1936, in the vegetable food and textile divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and some other groups, while there were moderate declines in lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, construction, services and trade reported heightened activity, but logging was slack.

The 4,126 employees co-operating at the same date in 1935 had employed 397,962 persons as compared with 392,513 at Aug. 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.- A further important advance was indicated on the whole in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was nearly seven points higher than at Sept. 1, 1935, when a much smaller increase had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated for the date under review from 1,447 employers of 136,342 workers, as compared with 131,818 in the preceding month. Mining, transportation and construction afforded heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being extensive. On the other hand, manufacturing and retail trade were slack; within the former group, iron and steel works showed most of the loss. The seasonal employment afforded in harvesting operations at this time of year is, of course, not reflected in these statistics.

For Sept. 1, 1935, 1,355 firms had reported 126,860 employees, or 2,250 more than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed an increase at Sept. 1, the sixth recorded in as many months. A similar advance had been indicated at the same date of last year, but the index, at 108.0, was then slightly lower than at the latest date, (viz., 109.3). Manufacturing on the whole was brisker, the improvement occurring largely in lumber and vegetable food factories, while fish canneries released help. Logging and highway construction and maintenance also showed heightened activity, while railway construction and shipping released some workers. The personnel of the 1,057 firms furnishing data rose from 91,136 persons at Aug. 1, to 92,334 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 987 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 90,322.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver, while curtailment was noted in Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: (a) the general situation and (b) the progress of the work done.

2. The second part of the report deals with the details of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the work done in the field, (b) the work done in the laboratory, and (c) the work done in the office.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the results of the field work, (b) the results of the laboratory work, and (c) the results of the office work.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusions drawn from the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the conclusions drawn from the field work, (b) the conclusions drawn from the laboratory work, and (c) the conclusions drawn from the office work.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the recommendations made during the year. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the recommendations made from the field work, (b) the recommendations made from the laboratory work, and (c) the recommendations made from the office work.

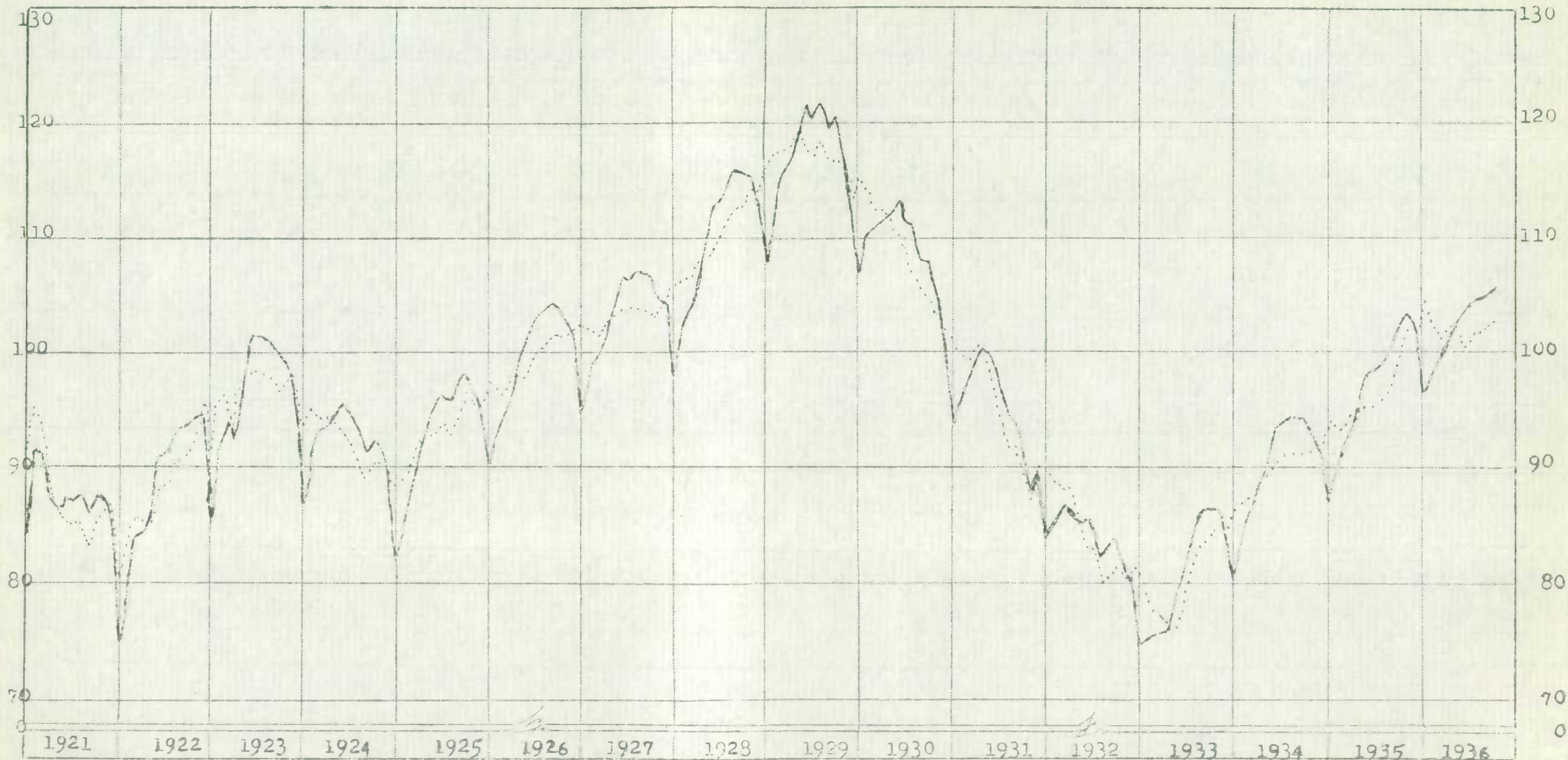
6. The sixth part of the report deals with the summary of the work done during the year. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the summary of the field work, (b) the summary of the laboratory work, and (c) the summary of the office work.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the closing remarks. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the closing remarks from the field work, (b) the closing remarks from the laboratory work, and (c) the closing remarks from the office work.

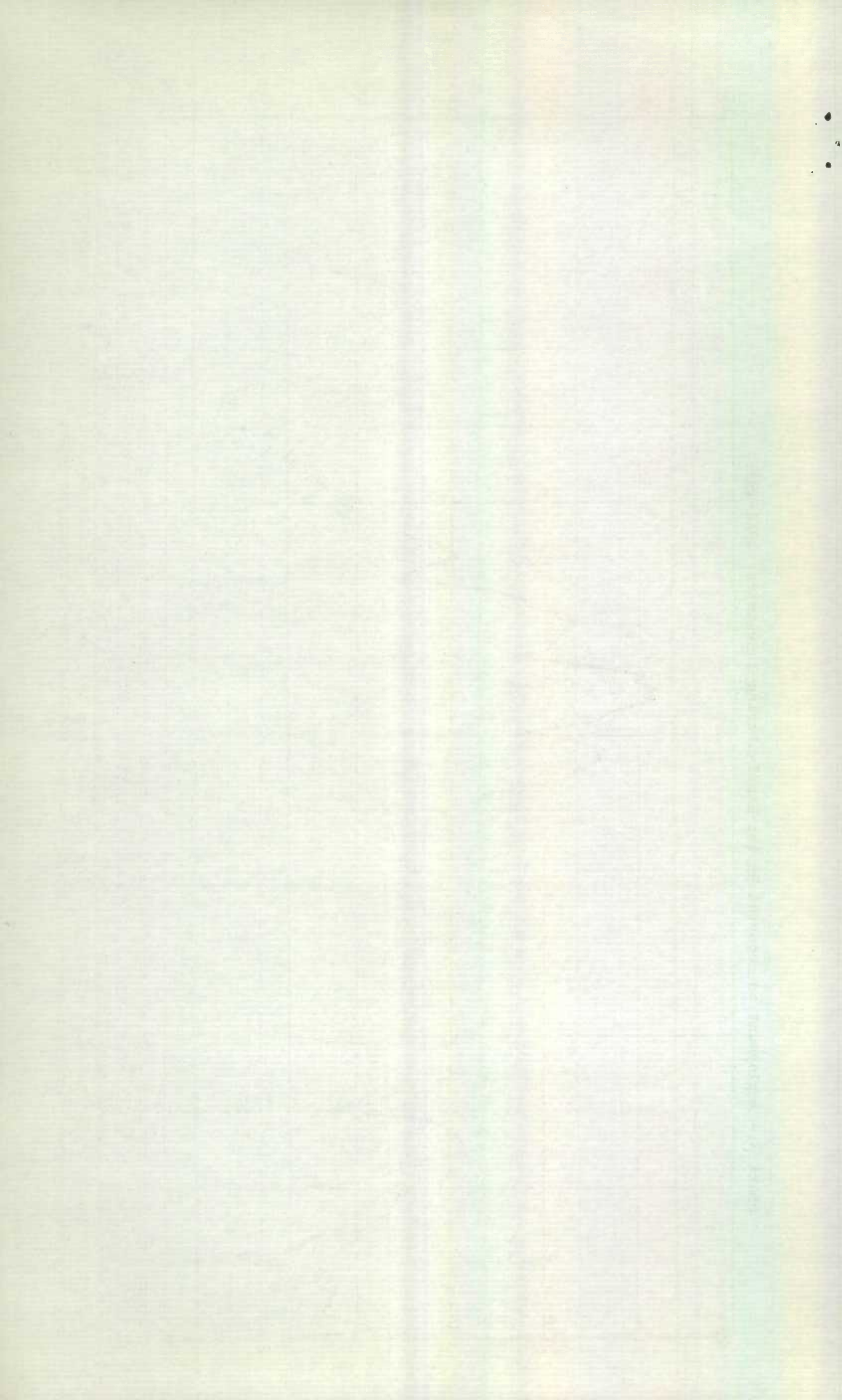
8. The eighth part of the report deals with the appendix. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the appendix from the field work, (b) the appendix from the laboratory work, and (c) the appendix from the office work.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the references. It is divided into three main sections: (a) the references from the field work, (b) the references from the laboratory work, and (c) the references from the office work.

Chart 3.- Employment as Reported 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.



Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed an increase at Sept. 1, 3,040 persons having been added since Aug. 1 to the paylists of the 1,355 co-operating firms, who employed 141,569. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but leather, lumber, vegetable food and printing and publishing factories were also somewhat busier. In addition, transportation, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A smaller advance had occurred at Sept. 1, 1935, and the index then was between five and six points lower.

Quebec.- An increase was registered in Quebec, according to 173 employers of 13,064 persons, as compared with 12,924 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of leather products, and construction were rather more active, while other industries showed little general change. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a larger advance had been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services and trade also afforded moderately increased employment, while the fluctuations in the other industries were slight. Statements were received from 1,486 firms with 128,010 workers, 2,855 more than at Aug. 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, and employment then was below its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a further increase in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and trade. The 196 firms furnishing returns reported 14,661 employees, compared with 14,179 in the preceding month. At Sept. 1, 1935, a minor decline had been noted, and the index was then several points lower.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed curtailment, mainly in textile and iron and steel. The changes in the remaining industries were on a comparatively small scale. Two hundred and eighty-seven employers had 31,482 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 32,120 at 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 substantial reduction was registered in Windsor, where the 176 firms making returns reported 14,582 workers, as against 15,714 in the preceding month. Vegetable food and iron and steel factories showed diminished activity, while in other industries there was little general change. A moderate loss had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index was then slightly lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg declined on the whole; construction and transportation showed small advances, while manufacturing and trade were slacker. An aggregate working force of 39,878 persons was reported by the 484 co-operating establishments, which had employed 40,331 workers in the preceding month. A decrease had also been recorded at the same date in 1935, when the index was somewhat lower.

Vancouver.- There was a moderate advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 439 firms employing 35,351 workers, as against 35,125 at Aug. 1. Manufacturing plants reported larger payrolls, the greatest gains being in the food and lumber industries, but transportation showed a decline. Employment was more active than at the same date of a year ago, although a much larger increase had then been noted.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Continuing the uninterruptedly favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance at Sept. 1, the 5,812 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 531,449 at Aug. 1, to 536,420 at the date under review. Reflecting this advance, the index rose from 104.9 in the preceding month to 105.9 at Sept. 1, when it was higher than in any other month since Oct. 1, 1930.

The increase in activity at the beginning of September, 1936, 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 when adjusted for seasonal movement therefore showed a gain, rising from 101.9 at the first of August to 103.0 at the latest date.

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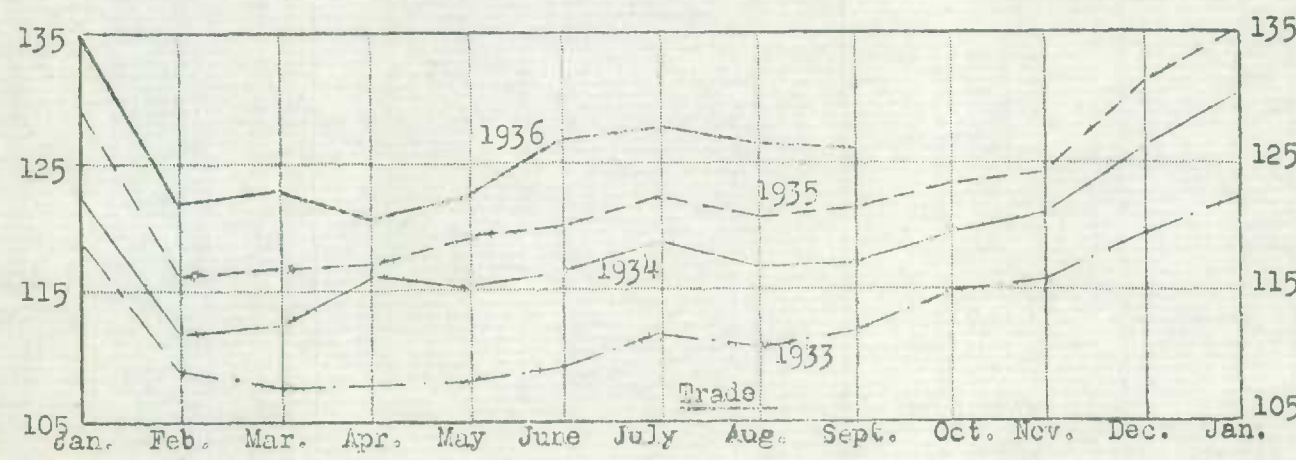
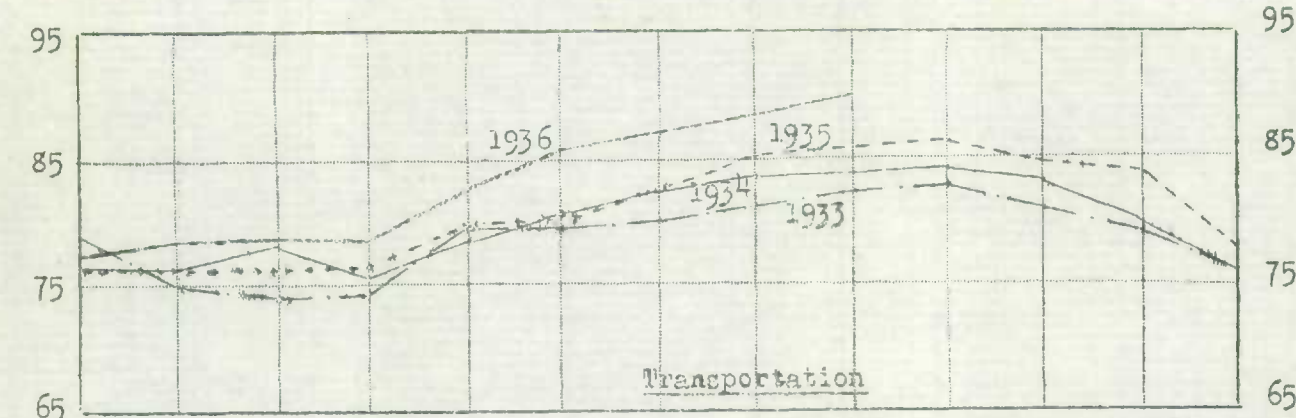
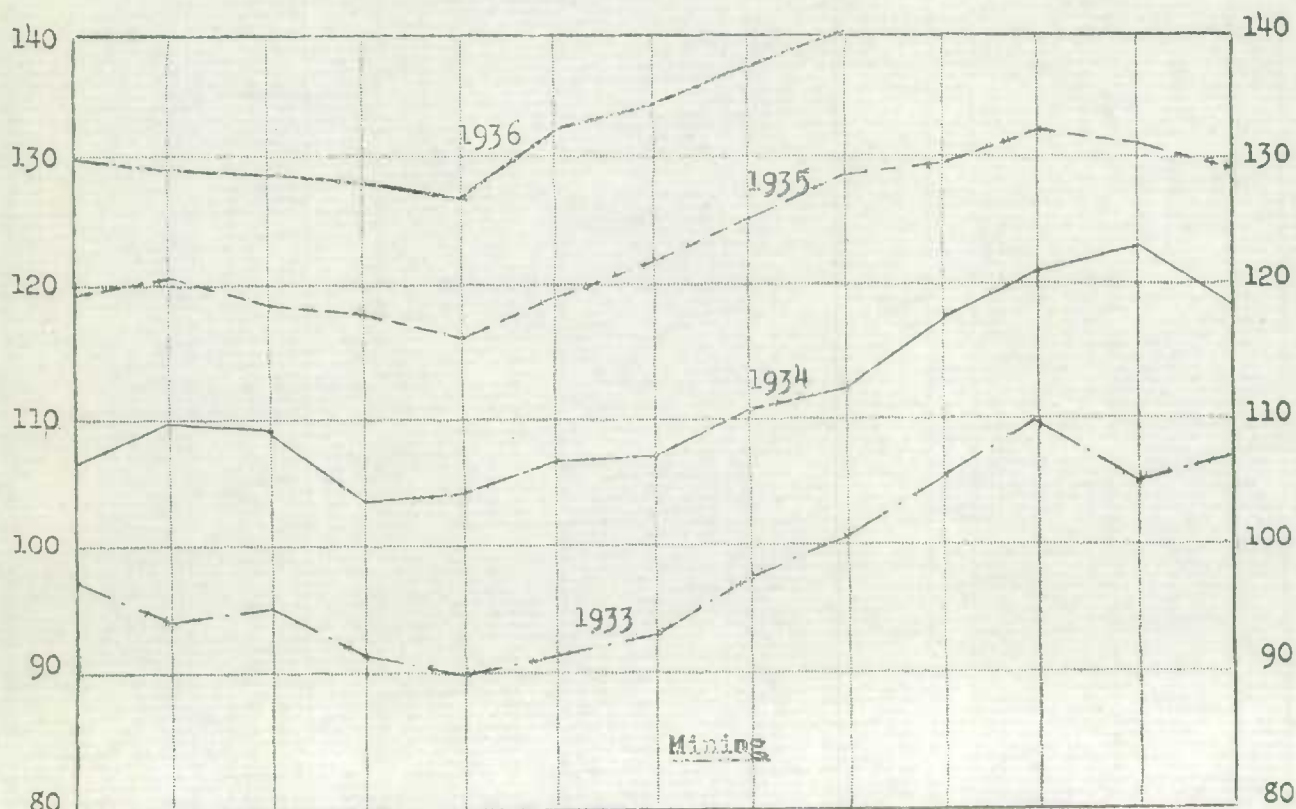
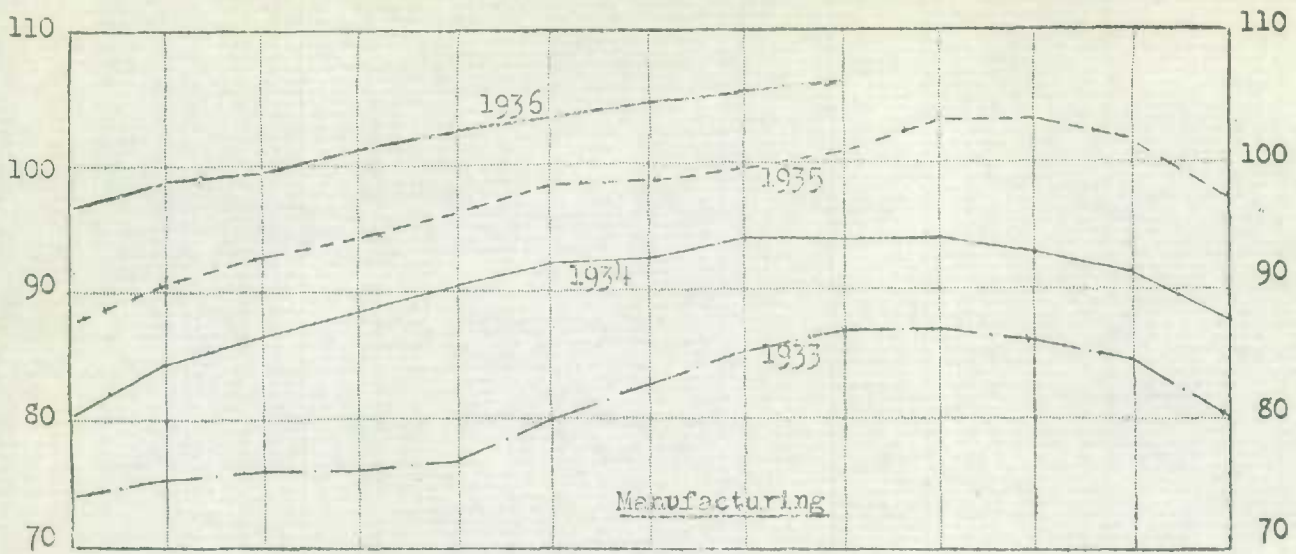
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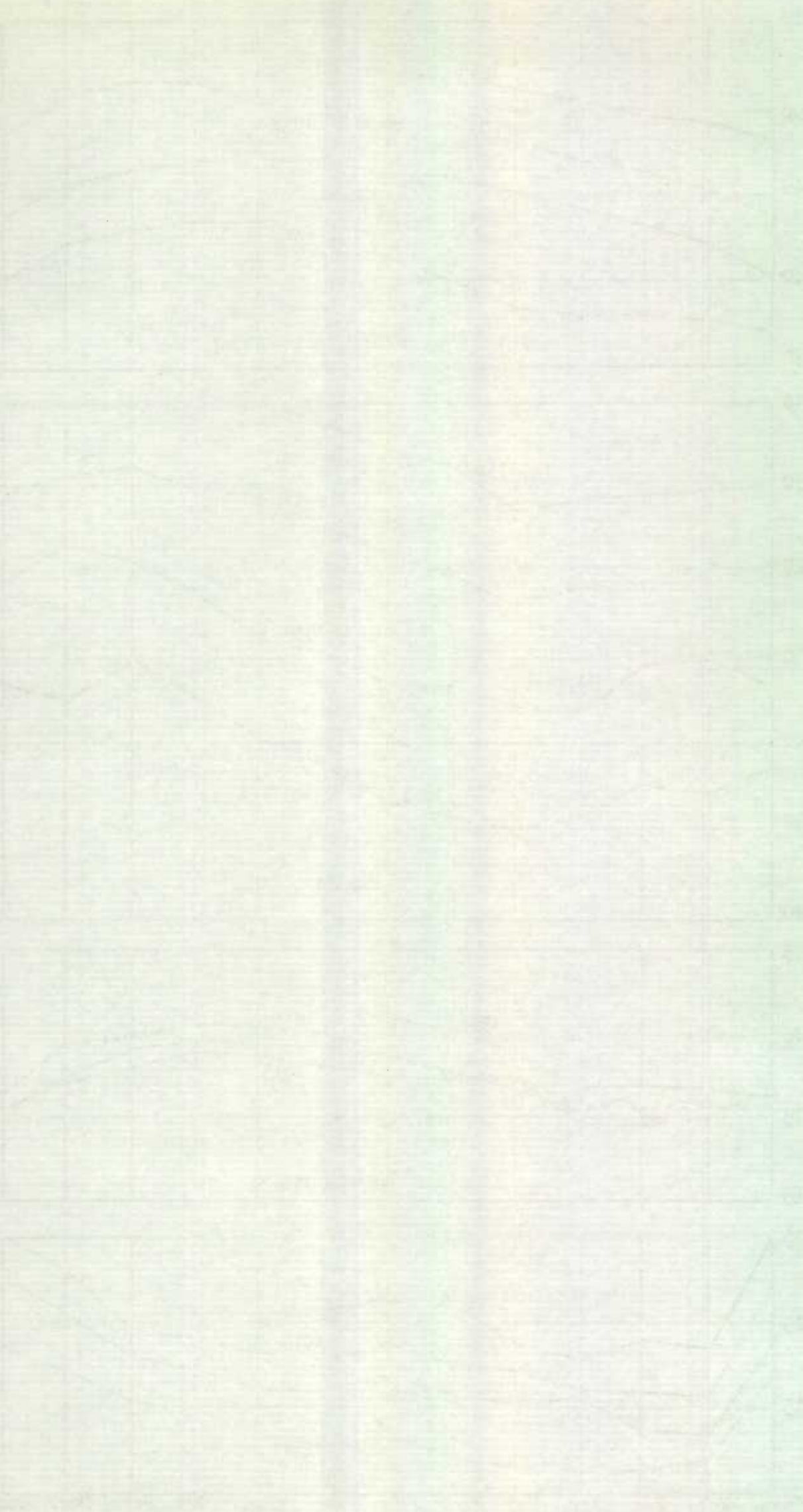
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Chart 4.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1933-1936.



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A review of the manufacturing group shows that the edible animal, pulp and paper, tobacco and beverage and iron, and steel divisions 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, electrical apparatus, electric light and power and non-ferrous metal industries indicated considerable improvement, also partly of a seasonal nature. The largest gains in factory employment were in Quebec.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment at Sept. 1 in the sixteen years of the record are as follows:- 1936, 105.9; 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.

For Sept. 1, 1935, 5,550 manufacturers had reported 506,900 employees on their staffs; the increase over the preceding month had been on much the same scale as at the date under review.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a small falling-off at the beginning of September, according to the 311 reporting firms, whose employees aggregated 23,400, compared with 23,987 in their last return. The number employed in the bush at Sept. 1 was greater than at the same date in 1935, being also larger than in most other years of the record.

Mining.- The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and metallic ores showed heightened activity, there being an increase of 1,056 persons in the mining group as a whole; the 400 operators furnishing data had 64,633 employees at Sept. 1. Rather larger advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was between eleven and twelve points lower.

Communications.- Continued improvement was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 22,790 workers, as compared with 22,280 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than in the early autumn of 1935; the gain then indicated had been decidedly smaller.

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 106,855 persons was registered by the 445 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 105,985 at Aug. 1. The index was nearly four points higher than at the same date of last year, when a less extensive increase had been indicated in the transportation division as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- Improvement took place in these industries; building, highway and railway construction and maintenance all afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 1,142 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 128,463 employees, or 7,340 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 109.0 at the latest date, was slightly lower than at Sept. 1, 1935. The additions to staffs then indicated had been on a similar scale.

Services.- Employment in the service group showed continued gains; 472 employers had 29,994 persons on their payrolls, an increase of 364 over their employees at Aug. 1. No general change had been indicated in services at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was nearly ten points lower.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade, on the whole, afforded practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding month, but was rather brisker than at Sept. 1 of last year. Returns were received from 1,299 trading establishments employing 101,977 persons, compared with 101,939 at Aug. 1, 1936.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain of the leading industries since 1933.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to The Ministry of Labour Gazette, there was an improvement in the state of employment, on the whole, between June 22 and July 20. Among the approximately 13,058,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.7 at July 20, 1936, as compared with 13.1 at June 22, 1936, and 15.3 at July 22, 1935. The total number of insured persons in employment stood at approximately 10,895,000 at July 20, 1936, an increase of 63,000 over June, 1936, and of 481,000 as compared with July of

last year. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 1,613,940 persons were registered as out of work in August, 1936, a decrease of 38,132 from the July figure. The August total is the lowest in six years.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

A substantial increase in factory employment between July and August, combined with gains in ten of the sixteen non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, resulted in a net gain of 166,000 workers in these combined industries over the month interval. The gain marks the seventh consecutive month in which increases have been reported in manufacturing. The August, 1936, employment index (88.7) exceeds the level shown in any other month since September, 1930. The base used in calculating this index is the average for the period 1923-1925 equals 100.

Employment gains in ten non-manufacturing industries slightly offset the decline in the remaining six non-manufacturing industries covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and resulted in a small net employment increase between July and August.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, employment in New York State factories increased by 2.7 p.c. in August as compared with July, bringing the preliminary index (1925-27 average = 100) to 79.5, or 7.7 p.c. higher than in August, 1935; the index at the latest date was higher than in any other month since November, 1930. There were gains in the clothing and millinery, metal and machinery, stone, clay and glass, wood, leather, rubber, textile and other groups.

Illinois.- Industrial activity showed a contra-seasonal increase in Illinois in July, 1936, according to statistics tabulated by the Illinois Department of Labor. Statements were received from 4,688 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises, employing 541,509 persons at July 15, an increase of 0.3 p.c. over their June staffs. The index, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100, rose from 79.2 in June, 1936, to 79.4 in July, 1936, while in July of last year it was 72.4. The improvement since the preceding month took place in factory employment, the non-manufacturing industries showing a slight decline.

Wisconsin.- According to The Wisconsin Labor Market, the index of factory employment (average, 1925-7 = 100), stood at 95.6 in July, compared with 91.8 in June, 1936, and 92.3 in July, 1935. The employment afforded in Wisconsin factories in July, 1936, was greater than in the same month of any other year since 1929. Most of the increase over June was in the canning and preserving industry, other branches of manufacturing showing, on the whole, a slight decline.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
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
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
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	102.7	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0
Oct. 1	106.1	112.9	103.1	108.1	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1936.
100.0 8.1 28.1 41.2 13.5 9.1

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	..	97.6	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	..	99.0	114.5	97.1	..	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	..	83.4	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	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	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	138.5	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
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
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	100.5	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept. 1	88.7	102.8	98.7	105.9	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1936.

13.9 1.3 12.6 1.4 3.1 1.4 3.9 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.

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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	73.4	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	
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1	
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6	
Feb. 1,	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4	
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3	
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6	
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6	
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1	
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8	
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5	
Sept. 1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8	
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0	
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6	
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1	
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3	
Feb. 1	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6	
Mar. 1	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5	
Apr. 1	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1	
May 1	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6	
June 1	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5	
July 1	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1	
Aug. 1	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5	
Sept. 1	98.8	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1	
Oct. 1	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0	
Nov. 1	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3	
Dec. 1	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0	
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6	
Feb. 1	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	
Mar. 1	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	
Apr. 1	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4	
May 1	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3	
June 1	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9	
July 1	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1	
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	

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

100.0	52.9	2.3	6.4	2.2	10.5	12.7	3.0	10.0
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
MANUFACTURING	52.9	105.9	104.9	100.8	94.3	86.8	83.1	94.7
Animal products -edible	2.7	136.9	142.5	134.6	125.9	127.4	112.7	109.3
Fur and products	.2	89.2	94.0	99.7	81.9	101.5	79.6	92.3
Leather and products	2.2	112.2	108.2	111.0	99.9	100.2	91.4	91.3
Boots and shoes	1.5	114.6	110.8	115.7	105.2	108.2	99.4	100.7
Lumber and products	4.5	87.1	87.4	81.7	74.2	66.5	59.4	77.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	82.0	83.8	77.5	68.9	58.9	50.4	67.5
Furniture	.7	84.4	83.1	75.9	72.3	70.5	67.3	95.7
Other lumber products	1.1	104.9	102.2	99.1	92.2	87.0	81.0	93.7
Musical instruments	.1	53.3	49.6	47.4	48.0	29.6	50.1	61.9
Plant products - edible	3.8	133.3	120.3	126.4	125.3	115.2	109.2	124.1
Pulp and paper products	6.2	103.6	104.3	98.2	94.4	89.5	88.5	94.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	96.3	98.3	89.9	86.4	73.3	76.1	82.8
Paper products	1.0	123.4	121.4	113.0	105.2	102.3	98.3	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	106.3	106.4	104.2	101.4	98.7	101.7	107.9
Rubber products	1.3	101.5	98.7	91.2	94.3	84.2	80.7	95.7
Textile products	10.1	118.8	113.7	112.3	108.1	101.5	93.9	93.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	133.5	129.1	129.0	122.6	115.2	102.6	95.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	93.9	91.1	89.5	90.3	82.8	75.2	76.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	145.3	140.5	133.0	119.3	126.0	103.9	96.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	514.4	496.8	523.6	469.7	397.9	366.9	283.5
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	124.0	120.2	117.9	114.0	113.9	104.7	100.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	110.1	101.6	99.9	96.1	89.0	87.4	92.4
Other textile products	1.0	94.3	94.2	92.6	91.7	81.3	70.9	76.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	113.4	118.3	121.0	114.0	109.3	112.6	118.7
Tobacco	.8	95.4	100.9	109.0	103.7	105.5	106.3	108.0
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.2	143.8	133.5	128.4	113.2	121.1	133.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	128.4	131.6	107.5	122.1	96.4	84.6	86.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	139.3	138.3	129.5	121.1	111.3	106.9	112.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	88.9	88.4	80.6	75.8	64.6	69.9	107.9
Electric light and power	1.5	124.1	122.3	118.8	116.6	112.1	117.6	133.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	124.4	120.8	122.3	105.1	91.8	101.3	133.1
Iron and steel products	10.7	83.1	85.5	79.7	71.2	62.8	62.1	79.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	107.4	107.3	100.0	85.7	68.7	60.8	81.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	106.5	106.9	91.8	82.2	66.3	71.4	92.3
Agricultural implements	.4	45.5	51.6	52.8	37.0	29.6	22.4	25.7
Land vehicles	4.4	74.2	78.8	75.1	69.4	65.0	64.8	77.0
Automobiles and parts	1.3	92.0	99.5	100.1	79.4	68.8	57.3	57.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	56.6	67.4	58.4	48.3	42.7	66.4	100.8
Heating appliances	.5	105.8	112.8	100.9	93.5	81.4	78.5	103.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.6	91.9	90.1	79.1	65.0	55.3	53.9	109.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	96.7	93.2	87.9	74.5	63.0	61.5	79.2
Other iron and steel products	1.7	93.2	89.8	83.0	77.0	67.5	65.4	85.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	139.3	137.3	123.2	111.9	91.6	80.6	107.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	143.7	143.6	141.6	138.7	127.5	122.2	132.2
Miscellaneous	.6	133.0	133.1	128.3	114.2	99.3	96.4	106.5
LOGGING	2.3	82.7	85.0	77.7	85.6	48.3	26.0	30.5
MINING	6.4	140.2	137.9	128.6	112.4	100.4	96.5	105.6
Coal	2.3	85.7	85.4	86.5	83.1	80.7	87.6	91.3
Metallic ores	3.3	272.7	265.6	233.0	189.1	156.5	130.0	142.1
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	120.5	119.0	112.8	95.2	80.7	72.6	98.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	86.0	84.1	82.1	82.5	83.8	92.9	105.8
Telegraphs	.5	99.6	97.0	94.2	93.2	87.7	96.0	108.6
Telephones	1.7	82.5	80.7	78.9	79.7	82.7	92.2	105.1
TRANSPORTATION	10.5	89.4	88.7	85.8	83.6	82.5	86.5	97.8
Street railways and cartage	2.7	121.2	120.0	118.3	114.3	114.4	118.4	121.6
Steam railways	6.2	79.0	77.8	75.4	74.3	72.0	77.3	90.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	96.1	98.1	92.1	87.1	91.9	90.2	100.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.7	109.0	102.9	110.9	118.1	88.4	84.4	176.8
Building	2.4	60.1	57.4	63.2	56.3	45.9	52.8	117.5
Highway	6.0	161.9	152.1	191.8	224.7	155.6	133.4	337.0
Railway	4.3	109.6	103.6	84.5	81.9	69.7	73.3	98.3
SERVICES	3.0	137.5	135.8	127.8	125.5	113.8	119.4	134.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.7	139.6	137.1	129.9	131.5	115.2	120.1	140.5
Professional	.3	130.7	132.0	124.0	120.8	123.3	128.9	123.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	135.6	134.5	125.3	116.5	112.4	116.0	129.6
TRADE	10.0	126.3	126.3	121.8	117.1	111.8	113.1	120.5
Retail	7.3	132.3	132.2	126.8	123.3	117.1	117.3	125.7
Wholesale	2.7	112.9	112.9	110.2	102.7	99.6	103.1	108.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.1	105.6	102.7	98.8	88.5	86.0	107.1

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.

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

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 1
		1936	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Maritime-Provinces All Manufacturing	33.1	103.0	102.0	99.0	97.1	86.8	77.3	83.5
Lumber products	4.7	91.5	97.7	92.5	97.1	69.6	47.0	59.8
Pulp and paper	5.0	156.5	155.0	146.9	142.2	151.3	119.2	138.6
Textile products	3.7	83.6	77.1	80.1	85.7	79.7	76.1	65.0
Iron and steel	10.2	102.6	102.8	98.8	91.0	80.5	73.2	83.8
Other manufactures	9.5	100.8	97.3	95.5	93.6	84.3	84.8	86.2
Logging	1.2	48.6	74.0	63.6	102.0	49.2	34.8	22.3
Mining	19.4	106.9	109.6	106.8	99.0	91.6	97.7	106.2
Communications	2.6	100.6	94.1	92.6	90.0	86.0	94.9	118.2
Transportation	9.0	63.7	64.1	61.3	61.8	64.1	64.3	85.0
Construction	25.5	228.9	219.0	188.0	162.0	140.3	124.0	179.2
Services	2.2	218.2	213.9	209.2	196.8	182.0	203.2	232.6
Trade	7.0	121.4	122.9	113.1	109.8	101.9	106.7	114.8
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	114.4	113.9	107.0	101.8	91.5	87.8	102.7
Quebec All Manufacturing	60.8	106.5	104.4	101.0	96.7	88.3	86.8	97.4
Lumber products	3.7	95.9	94.9	93.8	90.2	75.8	74.9	88.0
Pulp and paper	8.2	100.5	100.3	94.7	92.1	84.5	84.5	83.7
Textile products	17.6	127.8	120.4	119.6	115.3	104.1	96.3	95.8
Iron and steel	9.2	79.3	81.4	72.3	69.1	61.2	64.5	88.3
Other manufactures	22.1	112.0	110.4	109.0	103.2	97.4	96.6	111.4
Logging	3.9	133.4	119.4	108.3	146.0	60.3	35.1	39.4
Mining	3.2	204.3	193.0	165.5	133.0	115.7	92.9	111.7
Communications	1.8	73.5	72.5	72.5	73.7	77.9	87.6	99.3
Transportation	10.3	88.6	87.6	87.3	85.1	85.5	88.5	98.5
Construction	9.5	70.9	74.0	83.4	73.6	69.2	67.4	180.4
Services	2.6	121.3	118.3	113.5	108.6	100.7	106.2	114.1
Trade	7.9	133.8	132.7	126.3	124.3	126.1	126.0	130.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	103.0	101.3	99.3	95.4	87.0	85.3	109.8
Ontario All Manufacturing	61.8	105.3	104.3	100.1	92.4	84.8	80.7	94.0
Lumber products	4.0	76.5	79.5	72.6	68.1	63.3	61.0	84.3
Pulp and paper	6.5	101.0	102.8	97.1	92.3	88.3	89.3	96.9
Textile products	10.7	112.6	110.0	107.8	103.0	101.0	92.7	93.2
Iron and steel	14.2	85.8	87.3	82.5	70.2	60.1	56.7	73.5
Other manufactures	26.4	125.7	121.6	119.4	112.6	102.6	97.8	113.7
Logging	1.2	53.9	76.6	60.4	58.6	39.8	16.3	21.5
Mining	5.4	228.1	224.1	201.1	161.7	139.1	117.5	137.7
Communications	2.0	78.7	77.1	76.5	76.8	79.3	90.5	99.9
Transportation	7.4	86.7	86.7	82.1	81.0	79.8	84.0	98.1
Construction	9.3	107.1	100.6	113.4	175.8	88.7	89.1	131.6
Services	3.0	154.1	152.3	144.8	147.7	128.2	132.9	150.3
Trade	9.9	132.1	131.5	129.1	123.3	115.6	116.3	125.5
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	108.1	107.1	103.9	103.3	88.1	85.1	100.7
Prairie Provinces All Manufacturing	27.6	99.9	104.6	97.5	90.2	86.9	89.3	97.8
Lumber products	1.9	92.4	94.5	93.0	89.0	80.5	72.4	82.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	91.2	93.5	87.9	82.9	81.8	86.5	98.8
Textile products	2.1	130.8	126.7	118.0	113.0	103.6	101.4	99.1
Iron and steel	8.3	70.5	79.3	75.2	71.8	69.8	75.2	86.7
Other manufactures	12.8	135.6	138.0	125.5	111.9	108.5	109.9	115.0
Logging	.1	8.3	6.8	31.4	26.2	11.3	15.2	5.5
Mining	6.6	103.4	97.4	100.3	92.8	94.2	93.8	90.8
Communications	2.9	100.8	100.2	92.3	96.9	93.2	101.5	114.4
Transportation	19.6	98.6	95.4	93.7	89.4	86.7	92.9	98.3
Construction	22.1	129.4	107.9	108.9	92.0	93.8	82.3	257.7
Services	3.8	130.4	130.4	115.7	109.8	107.0	117.0	135.8
Trade	17.3	113.2	114.1	108.8	104.7	100.7	103.1	109.6
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	107.4	103.9	100.5	92.9	90.7	91.6	130.0
British Columbia All Manufacturing	42.9	116.2	114.8	109.6	99.2	93.8	80.1	91.9
Lumber products	13.5	94.3	89.4	81.1	61.0	60.1	45.2	62.2
Pulp and paper	5.5	114.7	114.8	104.0	101.2	92.8	87.9	103.1
Textile products	1.1	116.7	112.8	112.3	97.1	95.4	94.5	100.5
Iron and steel	3.2	77.9	77.4	71.6	64.9	60.5	63.9	82.3
Other manufactures	19.6	153.7	155.6	155.8	152.8	142.9	122.2	125.1
Logging	6.6	85.4	74.4	78.1	57.9	52.0	27.3	38.9
Mining	8.5	97.9	97.7	89.7	86.7	67.9	73.2	77.8
Communications	3.4	114.1	110.4	105.4	101.4	100.6	101.8	124.4
Transportation	13.1	104.7	106.5	99.2	95.5	92.1	95.2	106.7
Construction	12.5	104.6	104.3	139.2	104.8	101.1	100.9	130.1
Services	3.4	111.9	111.9	105.7	103.1	93.7	94.9	112.2
Trade	9.6	124.8	126.3	119.6	114.4	101.2	104.6	114.7
1/ B.C. -All Industries	100.0	109.3	107.9	103.0	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 for the date under review.

Year	Month	Day	Event
1870	Jan	1	...
1870	Jan	2	...
1870	Jan	3	...
1870	Jan	4	...
1870	Jan	5	...
1870	Jan	6	...
1870	Jan	7	...
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1870	Jan	16	...
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1870	Jan	18	...
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1870	Jan	25	...
1870	Jan	26	...
1870	Jan	27	...
1870	Jan	28	...
1870	Jan	29	...
1870	Jan	30	...
1870	Jan	31	...
1870	Feb	1	...
1870	Feb	2	...
1870	Feb	3	...
1870	Feb	4	...
1870	Feb	5	...
1870	Feb	6	...
1870	Feb	7	...
1870	Feb	8	...
1870	Feb	9	...
1870	Feb	10	...
1870	Feb	11	...
1870	Feb	12	...
1870	Feb	13	...
1870	Feb	14	...
1870	Feb	15	...
1870	Feb	16	...
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1870	Feb	27	...
1870	Feb	28	...
1870	Feb	29	...
1870	Mar	1	...
1870	Mar	2	...
1870	Mar	3	...
1870	Mar	4	...
1870	Mar	5	...
1870	Mar	6	...
1870	Mar	7	...
1870	Mar	8	...
1870	Mar	9	...
1870	Mar	10	...
1870	Mar	11	...
1870	Mar	12	...
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1870	Mar	26	...
1870	Mar	27	...
1870	Mar	28	...
1870	Mar	29	...
1870	Mar	30	...
1870	Mar	31	...
1870	Apr	1	...
1870	Apr	2	...
1870	Apr	3	...
1870	Apr	4	...
1870	Apr	5	...
1870	Apr	6	...
1870	Apr	7	...
1870	Apr	8	...
1870	Apr	9	...
1870	Apr	10	...
1870	Apr	11	...
1870	Apr	12	...
1870	Apr	13	...
1870	Apr	14	...
1870	Apr	15	...
1870	Apr	16	...
1870	Apr	17	...
1870	Apr	18	...
1870	Apr	19	...
1870	Apr	20	...
1870	Apr	21	...
1870	Apr	22	...
1870	Apr	23	...
1870	Apr	24	...
1870	Apr	25	...
1870	Apr	26	...
1870	Apr	27	...
1870	Apr	28	...
1870	Apr	29	...
1870	Apr	30	...
1870	Apr	30	...

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1936	Aug.1 1936	Sept.1 1935	Sept.1 1934	Sept.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.1	97.5	94.8	91.0	88.2	81.8	83.4	96.7
Plant products - edible	4.5	112.2	106.5	104.9	107.0	100.9	104.5	108.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	103.4	101.8	103.2	99.8	98.1	100.6	103.0
Textiles	15.7	109.4	98.1	97.0	97.7	87.0	84.1	86.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.7	105.3	107.0	110.7	105.1	107.0	110.2	112.0
Iron and steel	13.6	76.5	79.0	69.0	65.6	59.4	62.7	80.7
Other manufactures	21.9	101.2	99.7	95.9	91.2	84.6	86.6	106.7
Communications	2.6	63.0	62.6	63.0	65.9	70.3	79.4	88.4
Transportation	10.4	97.9	96.6	99.5	92.6	93.5	95.4	105.4
Construction	5.4	48.8	48.2	40.5	50.7	65.2	67.0	112.1
Trade	12.7	126.9	126.1	121.2	115.9	119.1	120.8	128.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	94.3	92.2	88.7	86.6	84.4	86.3	102.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.1	99.6	98.7	99.5	97.7	98.8	104.2	119.5
Leather products	20.9	108.8	105.7	109.6	106.2	114.4	118.2	124.7
Other manufactures	40.2	95.3	95.5	94.9	93.9	91.5	97.7	116.6
Transportation	13.0	93.5	93.5	100.4	100.4	102.9	110.0	131.4
Construction	6.4	75.4	70.0	140.2	102.6	97.9	101.9	136.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.5	102.8	99.9	99.7	105.8	123.2
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.6	102.1	99.2	96.0	91.3	85.3	86.1	99.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	113.4	109.5	108.3	108.2	104.5	100.6	115.8
Printing and publishing	9.0	118.9	118.9	113.2	108.4	102.6	106.5	112.8
Textiles	11.5	92.0	86.0	87.9	87.7	87.3	85.3	91.7
Iron and steel	9.1	80.8	79.6	72.6	66.8	57.9	61.6	79.8
Other manufactures	28.4	109.1	106.1	103.4	96.3	88.2	89.0	103.7
Communications	2.7	65.7	64.8	65.6	67.9	70.8	82.1	89.6
Transportation	6.0	96.5	97.5	93.1	92.2	93.2	100.1	129.0
Construction	3.0	65.2	64.5	70.2	58.1	50.1	73.1	116.7
Trade	20.1	123.7	123.3	120.2	116.2	110.1	112.1	122.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	103.4	101.3	98.7	94.3	88.4	91.6	106.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.5	99.9	98.7	92.7	88.5	82.5	85.1	110.6
Lumber products	5.2	67.2	63.1	52.1	67.6	40.4	42.7	108.2
Pulp and paper	15.4	93.5	94.7	92.1	83.6	82.3	80.6	95.5
Other manufactures	25.9	115.9	114.4	107.7	99.9	97.8	104.0	124.9
Construction	15.1	154.9	136.4	144.2	145.7	111.4	115.1	173.1
Trade	17.3	126.2	123.5	118.5	111.0	108.0	108.0	112.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.2	107.4	103.9	100.9	93.1	98.0	121.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.8	96.3	98.7	93.5	82.4	75.4	72.6	87.5
Textiles	17.6	86.8	90.4	87.4	83.3	82.3	72.2	85.3
Electrical apparatus	10.7	109.2	106.1	106.2	85.2	77.3	94.8	114.2
Iron and steel	27.2	85.1	89.7	83.6	66.1	57.3	48.5	68.2
Other manufactures	25.3	115.6	116.2	108.2	103.9	95.3	99.2	106.0
Construction	2.5	48.4	44.7	50.6	49.0	45.1	69.2	177.2
Trade	8.7	126.8	130.3	123.3	115.2	100.5	100.7	112.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.7	99.8	95.2	84.9	77.7	77.1	95.8
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	80.4	110.3	121.0	111.5	93.7	76.4	71.1	72.5
Iron and steel	57.4	100.3	110.5	105.6	85.3	65.8	61.0	60.5
Other manufactures	23.0	147.1	159.4	133.1	124.7	119.4	112.3	120.6
Construction	2.4	37.5	35.6	24.4	28.7	22.3	13.9	54.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	106.9	115.1	105.2	91.0	76.2	71.8	77.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.3	96.8	98.9	94.2	87.3	86.6	87.6	101.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	130.2	132.7	127.0	115.2	117.9	111.5	108.4
Printing and publishing	5.0	92.8	96.7	92.2	89.1	89.4	95.4	100.9
Textiles	6.4	144.8	140.4	125.1	119.1	110.2	103.9	103.4
Iron and steel	17.1	73.8	77.9	74.8	69.5	69.0	72.7	81.2
Other manufactures	13.9	112.2	111.8	108.1	98.1	98.9	100.9	107.5
Transportation	10.4	82.8	80.6	78.1	77.0	75.4	78.5	90.7
Construction	3.6	52.0	45.4	66.7	48.8	27.7	41.1	80.5
Trade	29.1	96.9	98.6	93.2	90.9	88.4	90.8	97.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	92.9	93.8	90.1	85.2	82.2	85.1	98.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.8	114.4	110.5	105.5	89.1	85.8	83.6	94.5
Lumber products	9.5	86.8	77.0	79.2	49.3	50.1	46.1	55.6
Other manufactures	30.3	127.0	125.7	117.5	107.6	102.5	101.1	114.3
Communications	7.5	111.7	108.9	104.6	101.0	99.3	100.6	115.0
Transportation	18.5	111.0	113.1	104.6	101.3	99.8	102.2	106.6
Construction	7.1	65.7	67.0	83.3	38.3	38.9	55.7	107.2
Services	6.0	107.8	107.5	103.3	99.8	91.5	87.6	104.6
Trade	21.1	129.5	131.4	123.6	116.5	104.2	105.4	117.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.0	109.2	105.7	91.8	87.4	89.0	104.5

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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