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CANADA

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

THE
NOVEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1939

(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 EMPLOY-
MENT 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

1939

Price \$1 a year

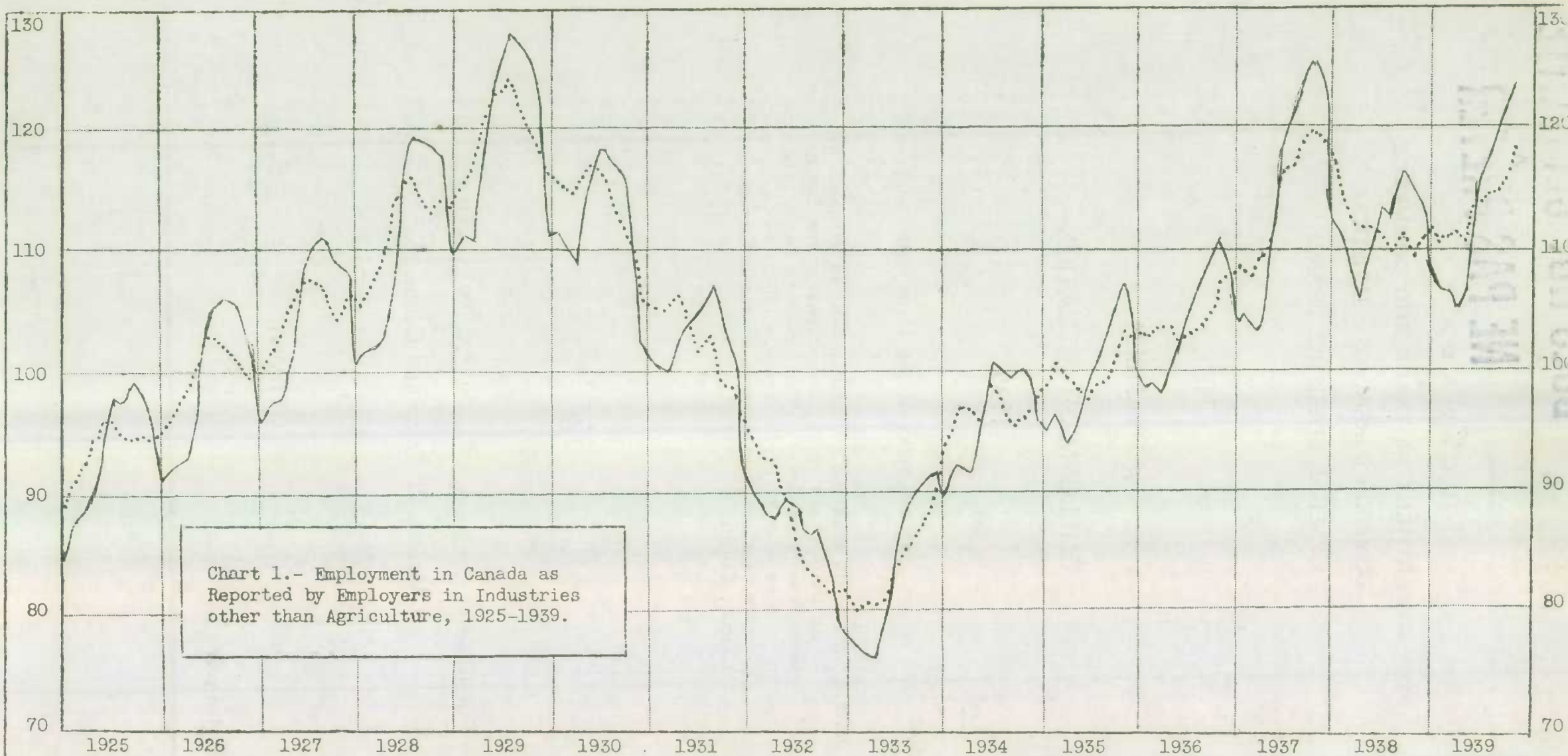


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1925-1939.

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 years 1929-1937.

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

Issued Nov. 27, 1939.

THE NOVEMBER 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.

- General Summary -

Industrial employment showed pronounced, contra-seasonal expansion at the beginning of November, continuing the uninterrupted favourable movement in evidence since the first of April. During these seven months the index (1926=100), rose by 18.7 points to 123.6 at Nov. 1, an advance which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded, by that recorded in the same period of 1937. The latest index was higher than in any other November for which data are available, except 1929 and 1937, when the figures were 124.6 and 125.2, respectively.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 11,914 establishments employing 1,206,183 men and women, an increase of 18,914 or 1.6 p.c. over their Oct. 1 staffs. As already mentioned, this improvement is contrary to the usual seasonal trend from October to November; accordingly, the index of employment when corrected for seasonal influences, showed an advance, the adjusted figure rising from 115.8 in the preceding month, to 118.5 at the beginning of November.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at Nov. 1 have been as follows, (1926=100):- 1939, 123.6; 1938, 114.6; 1937, 125.2; 1936, 111.0; 1935, 107.7; 1934, 100.2; 1933, 91.3; 1932, 84.7; 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9 and 1927, 108.8.

Employment in manufacturing showed a substantial increase, reversing the usual seasonal movement at the first of November; this advance resulted in the highest level of activity indicated in any month in this record of nearly nineteen years, the Nov. 1 index, at 122.1, being slightly above the previous high points in 1937 and 1929. Some 12,700 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1939, an increase of 2.1 p.c. The largest gains were in iron and steel and textile plants, while seasonal losses were reported in food and lumber factories.

In the non-manufacturing industries, logging reported important seasonal improvement, the co-operating camps furnishing work for 26,600 additional employees; with one exception, (viz., 1937) this was the largest Nov. 1 increase in the years for which data are available. Trade and mining also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation and construction and maintenance showed pronounced contractions; although these were seasonal in character, they exceeded the average losses indicated in those industries in preceding years of the record.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries is given beginning on page 6.

For Nov. 1 of last year, 11,049 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,100,263, a decrease of some 19,800 persons as compared with their Oct. 1, 1938, returns. The contractions in construction and transportation were then most pronounced, while manufacturing, services and communications had also released employees.

EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AND INVESTMENT OPERATIONS.

For some months, statistics of their employment have been collected from banks, trust companies and stock market operators. At the beginning of November, 413 firms and branches in these lines of business reported staffs aggregating 33,264 persons, compared with 33,354 in the preceding month. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Nov. 1 survey of employment to 1,239,447 in 12,326 establishments, and

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OFFICE - CEBU

January 25, 1951

THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANCING CORPORATION

Mr. J. B. ...
In connection with the ...

General Information

The National Banking Corporation of the Philippines is a public corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines. It was established in 1948 to provide a national banking system for the Philippines. The Corporation is authorized to engage in all the activities of a national bank, including the receipt and deposit of money, the issue and circulation of national banknotes, and the collection and payment of checks and drafts.

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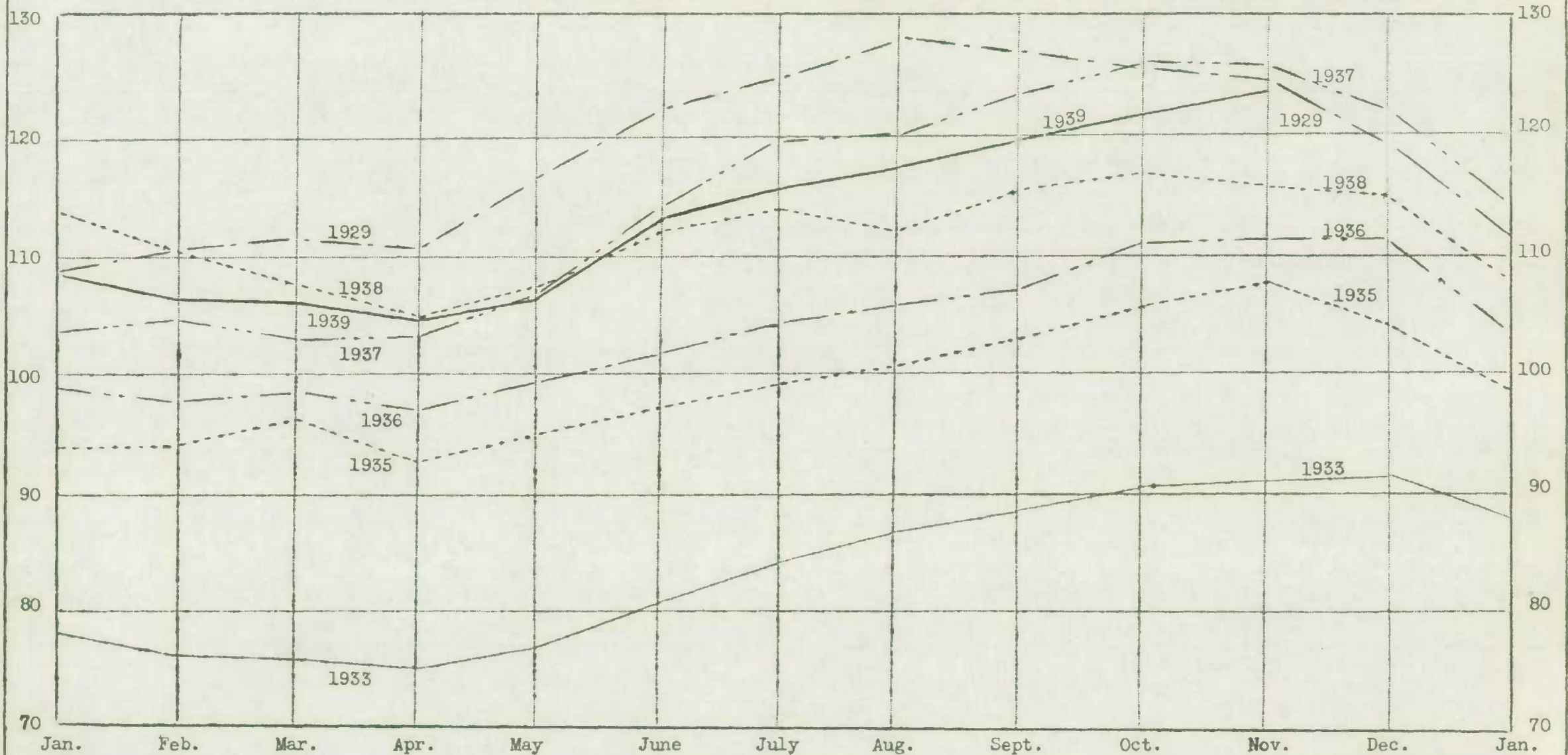
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Financial Statement for the Year 1950

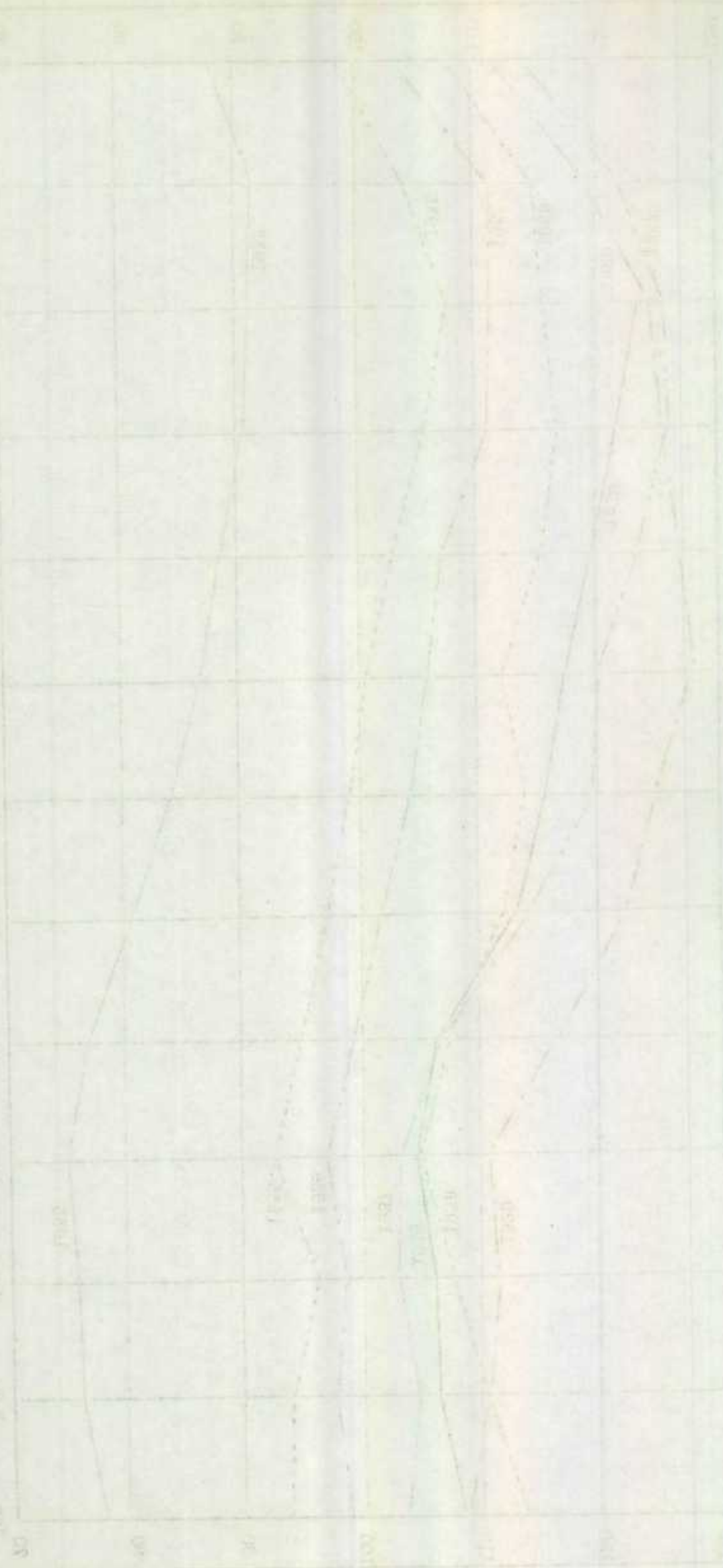
The financial statement for the year 1950 shows that the Corporation has maintained a sound financial position. Total assets at the end of the year were P100,000,000, consisting of P50,000,000 in cash and P50,000,000 in loans and investments. Total liabilities at the end of the year were P80,000,000, consisting of P40,000,000 in deposits and P40,000,000 in other liabilities. The Corporation has a surplus of P20,000,000, which is a testament to its sound financial management.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1929 and 1933, and 1935 to 1939.



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. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

The following table shows the results of the tests made on the specimens of the material under consideration. The specimens were tested in the form of bars, and the results are given in the form of a table. The table shows the load in pounds, the elongation in inches, and the breaking stress in pounds per square inch. The breaking stress is calculated by dividing the load at the time of rupture by the original cross-sectional area of the specimen.



Graph showing the relationship between load and elongation for the material under consideration. The curve shows that the material is elastic up to a load of approximately 1000 pounds, and then becomes plastic. The breaking load is approximately 1800 pounds.

slightly lowers the index of 123.6 in the industries above enumerated, to 123.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial organizations were added to the general figures for Oct. 1, the index was lowered from 121.7 to 121.3. Comparable data for 1938 are not available.

ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT
AND UNEMPLOYED.

The Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates* of the total number of wage-earners, of those in employment and those unemployed throughout the Dominion. The estimates are based upon the census definition of wage-earner as one who has, or has had a job from an employer in any field of work, including the following and all other classes of industry:- agriculture, fishing, trapping, forestry, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, trade, finance and services - professional, public, domestic, personal, etc., etc. Also according to the definition given in the census volumes, the unemployed are those who have at one time had gainful employment but are no longer employed. This definition automatically excludes young persons just leaving school and others who have never had a job; persons who have retired, and those reporting themselves at the census in the class, "No occupation" are also excluded.

It may be noted that the estimated number of wage-earners shows some variation from month to month, the figure expanding or contracting in response to seasonal, secular and cyclical influences. The variation is largely at the expense of the workers classed as "on their own account"; it is, however, also true that when employment is active, either generally or in a particular industry, persons not normally belonging to the wage-earning class (in the broad sense of the word), will take positions, later to retire therefrom without actively seeking work at other periods and without experiencing the privations frequently associated with unemployment. An illustration of such cases may be found during the canning season, when work of this nature will call forth a considerable body of workers who do not ordinarily look for employment outside their homes in other parts of the year; another example is the employment of students and others in summer hotels during the active season, and in retail trade during the Christmas rush.

The following shows the estimated number of wage-earners, and of those employed and those unemployed, at the end of the months of the present year for which the figures are now available:-

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Estimated Number of Wage- earners (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)</u>	<u>Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)</u>
Jan. 1939	2,678	2,193	485
Feb.	2,684	2,193	491
Mar.	2,655	2,161	494
Apr.	2,659	2,186	473
May	2,724	2,329	395
June	2,754	2,385	369
July	2,771	2,419	352
Aug.	2,793	2,461	332
Sept.	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/

Since January, the estimated number of wage-earners, as defined above, has increased by some 128,000, the estimated number in employment by 313,000, while the estimated number of unemployed has declined by approximately 185,000. The estimated number of jobless declined by 52,000 from August, 1939, a falling-off which considerably exceeded that of some 22,000 recorded between August and September, 1938.

* See Census Monograph No. 11, entitled "Unemployment."

1/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage earners.

2/ Not including total number of enlisted men.

3/ Not including enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

The following shows the estimates for September, 1939, together with the figures for the same month in recent years:-

September	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1939	2,806 1/	2,506 2/	300 3/
1938	2,748	2,402	346
1937	2,812	2,587	225
1936	2,630	2,267	363
1935	2,531	2,184	407
1934	2,528	2,058	470
1933	2,495	1,909	586
1932	2,465	1,829	636
1931	2,583	2,144	439
1930	2,683	2,388	295
1929	2,623	2,576	47
1928	2,461	2,434	27

The estimated number of wage-earners who were available for employment in Canada was greater than in September of any other year for which estimates have been prepared, except 1937. The number at work was higher than in September, 1938, and was also higher than in September in the years, 1930-1936, but was lower than in the same month of 1937, being also lower than in September, 1929. The wage-earners unemployed showed a decrease from September of last year, and the estimated number without work was also smaller than in any September in the period, 1931-1936, but was greater than in September, 1937, being also greater than in that month in the years, 1928-1930.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario important additions to staffs were reported, but the tendency in the remaining provinces was seasonally downward. The largest losses in employment took place in Saskatchewan. In that province, the index was lower than at Nov. 1, 1938; in New Brunswick and Ontario it was below the level of the same month in 1937, but with these exceptions, employment at Nov. 1, 1939, was generally more active than in the autumn of any preceding year since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in industrial activity in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but this was slightly more than offset by improvement in New Brunswick, with the result that there was little general change in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were received from 833 employers in this area with 87,250 workers on their payrolls, compared with 87,215 at the beginning of October. The factory group as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile and some other plants, but lumber and animal food factories were seasonally slacker. Heightened activity was indicated in mining, building and trade, and there were large, seasonal increases in logging camps. On the other hand, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment.

A considerable decline had been recorded at Nov. 1, 1938, by the 807 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 82,494 men and women; the index was then some five points lower than at the latest date, when employment was, however, in less volume than at Nov. 1, 1937. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Nov. 1, 1938, and 1937:-

Provinces	Relative Weight (1926=100)										
	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937
P.E. Island	2.3	101.1	103.2	111.6	111.0	108.7	94.4	82.2	88.3	95.0	83.0
Nova Scotia	57.5	126.9	130.5	125.6	124.2	129.9	120.6	114.4	114.7	123.6	124.9
New Brunswick	40.2	108.1	103.4	105.3	105.6	99.3	94.4	84.1	82.3	100.3	132.8
Maritimes	100.0	117.9	117.9	116.4	115.6	115.9	108.4	100.2	99.7	112.6	127.3

1/ Not including enlisted men who were previously non-wage-earners. 2/ Not including total number of enlisted men. 3/ Not including enlisted men who were previously unemployed wage-earners.

Quebec.- Important expansion was shown in Quebec, chiefly in logging, although manufacturing, building and trade also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were losses in mining and transportation, and in highway and railway construction and maintenance work. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions showed gains, but contractions were indicated in the lumber, vegetable food, electrical apparatus and some other classes. The 2,959 reporting employers enlarged their forces by 14,634 workers, bringing them to 375,718 at Nov. 1; the gain amounted to 4.1 p.c. Activity was much greater than at Nov. 1, 1938, when a considerable decline had been indicated in the 2,749 establishments furnishing information, whose staffs had numbered 337,392.

Ontario.- The trend was decidedly upward in Ontario at the beginning of November, the 5,212 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 494,488 persons, or 11,770 more than in the preceding month. This was the largest Nov. 1 increase ever recorded; the average change at that date in the eighteen preceding years for which statistics are available has, however, been unfavourable, so that the latest advance is contra-seasonal. There were substantial gains in logging as the camps gradually opened for the winter's operations. Mining and trade showed moderate improvement from Oct. 1, while there was very pronounced expansion in manufacturing. This took place chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions, but increased activity was also shown in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral plants. On the other hand, the food and lumber industries reported seasonal reductions in staffs; transportation and construction and maintenance also released employees, the largest losses being in work on the highways. General curtailment had been noted in Ontario at the beginning of November, 1938; the index was then 9.4 points lower than at the latest date, when it stood at 124.4. For Nov. 1 of last year, statistics had been received from 4,808 employers with 450,092 men and women on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.- There were seasonal decreases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at Nov. 1, 1939. Returns were compiled from 1,696 firms in the Prairie Provinces, having 147,137 employees, as against 151,828 at Oct. 1. Manufacturing, logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but there were declines in communications, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the gains in manufacturing occurred in food factories. On the whole, the shrinkage in this area was on a much smaller scale than that recorded at Nov. 1, 1938, and the index then was lower, standing at 108.1, as compared with 112.7 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for Nov. 1 of last year from 1,548 establishments employing 137,972 workers; this was a decrease of 6,519 from their Oct. 1, 1938, payrolls.

The following shows index numbers for each of the Prairie Provinces in recent months, together with the figures for Nov. 1, 1938 and 1937:-

Relative Weight	Index Numbers (1926=100)										
	Nov.1 1939	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Sept.1 1939	Aug.1 1939	July 1 1939	June 1 1939	May 1 1939	Apr.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937
Manitoba	44.0	103.1	104.9	104.2	99.4	98.5	95.6	90.7	83.9	97.6	99.3
Saskatchewan	22.8	124.5	134.7	128.9	123.5	107.5	105.1	98.2	91.9	132.2	115.9
Alberta	33.2	120.0	121.8	119.2	115.6	110.0	106.4	97.7	95.8	108.1	110.5
Prairies	100.0	112.7	116.4	114.0	109.4	104.0	101.0	94.5	91.7	108.1	106.2

British Columbia.- A seasonal contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,214 employers furnishing returns aggregated 101,590, compared with 104,424 in the preceding month. The reduction (which approximated the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920) took place largely in construction, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in logging, mining and services. In the group of factory employment, there were important, seasonal reductions in food canneries, and in non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, lumber and iron and steel works were brisker. Employment generally was more active than at Nov. 1 of last year, when 1,157 establishments had reported a total working force of 92,013 persons, compared with 95,308 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 107.5, as compared with 115.5 at Nov. 1, 1939, when it was higher than in any other November for which data are available.

In Tables 1 and 5 are given index numbers by economic areas.

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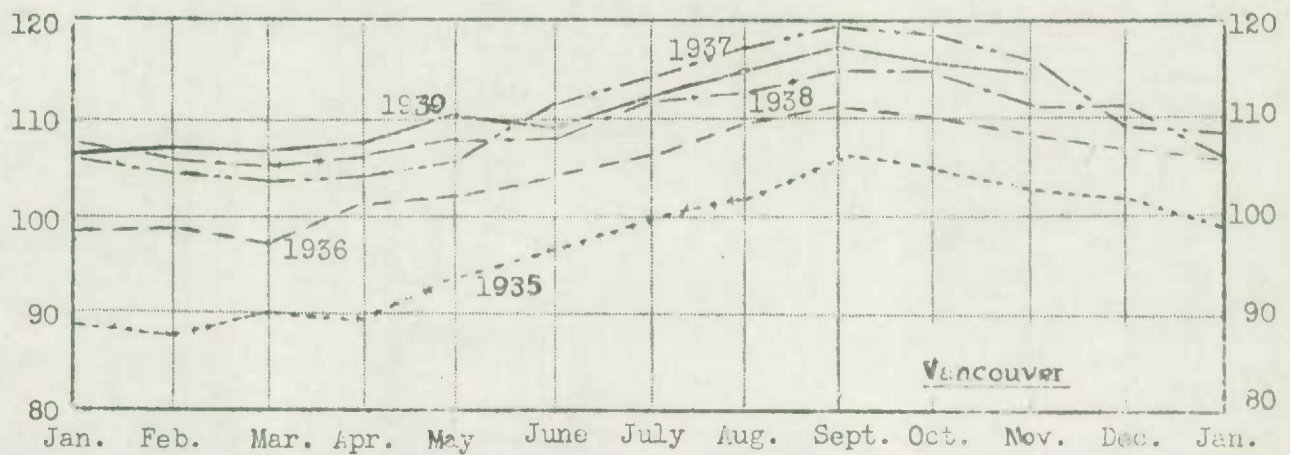
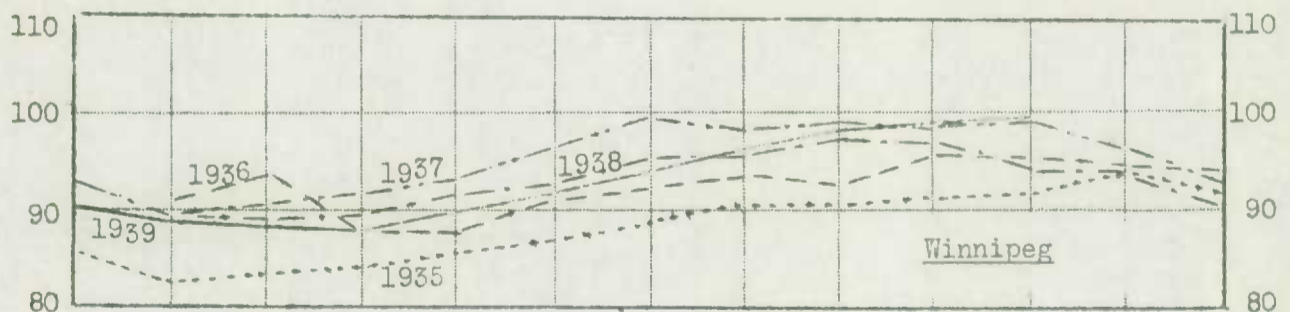
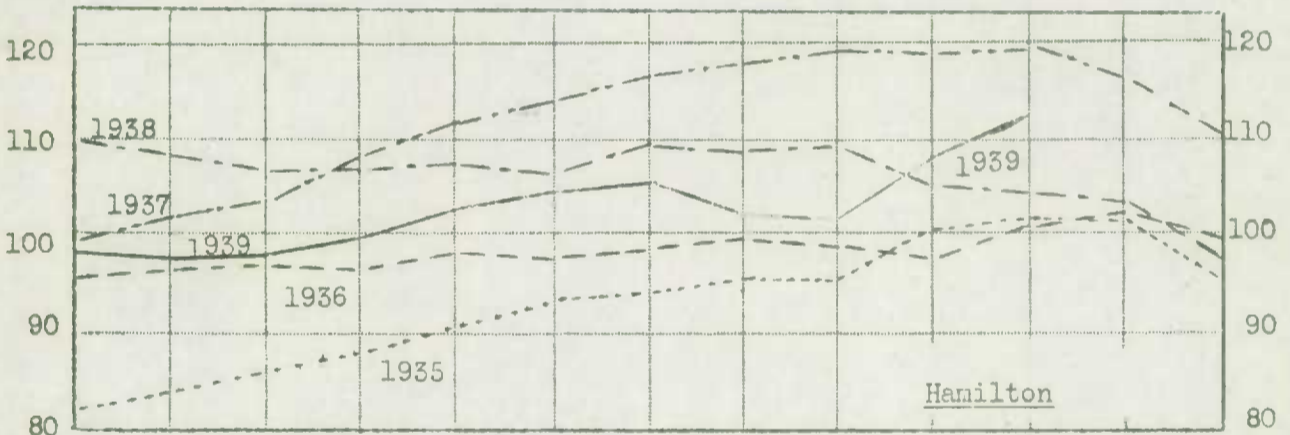
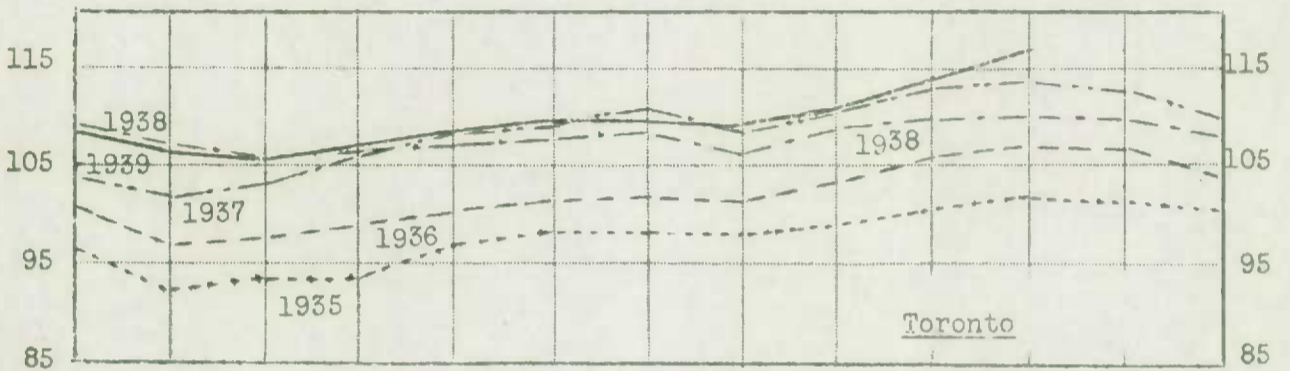
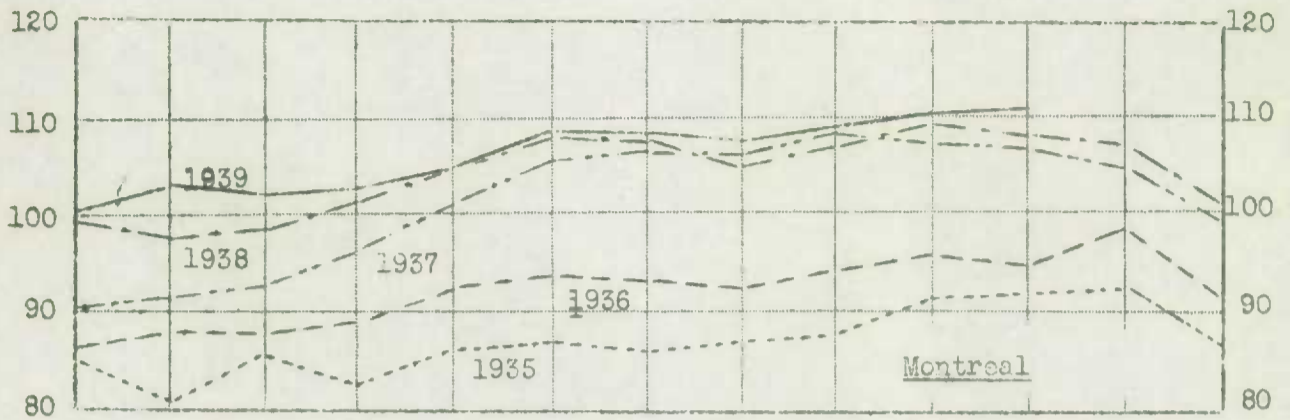
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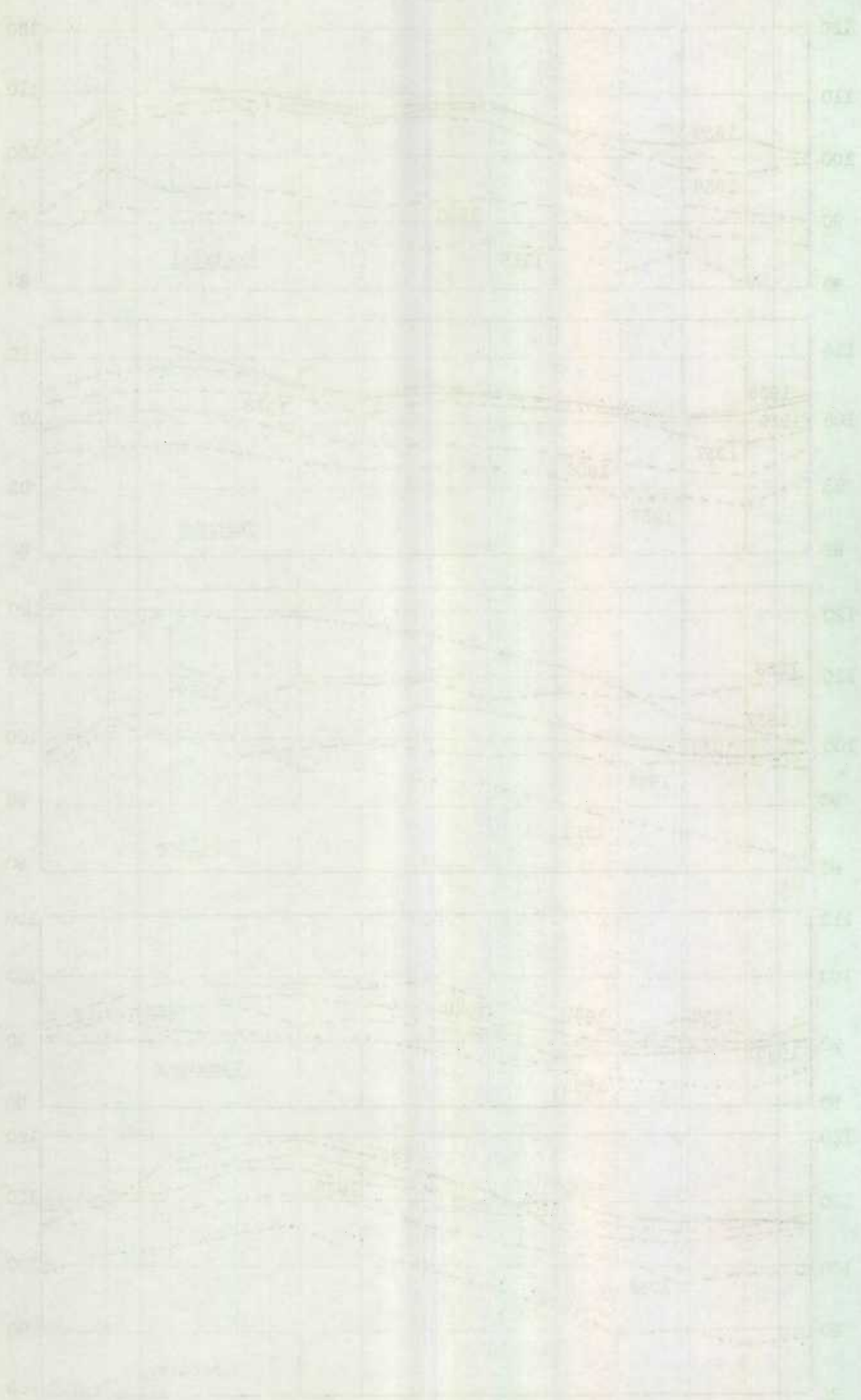
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Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1939.



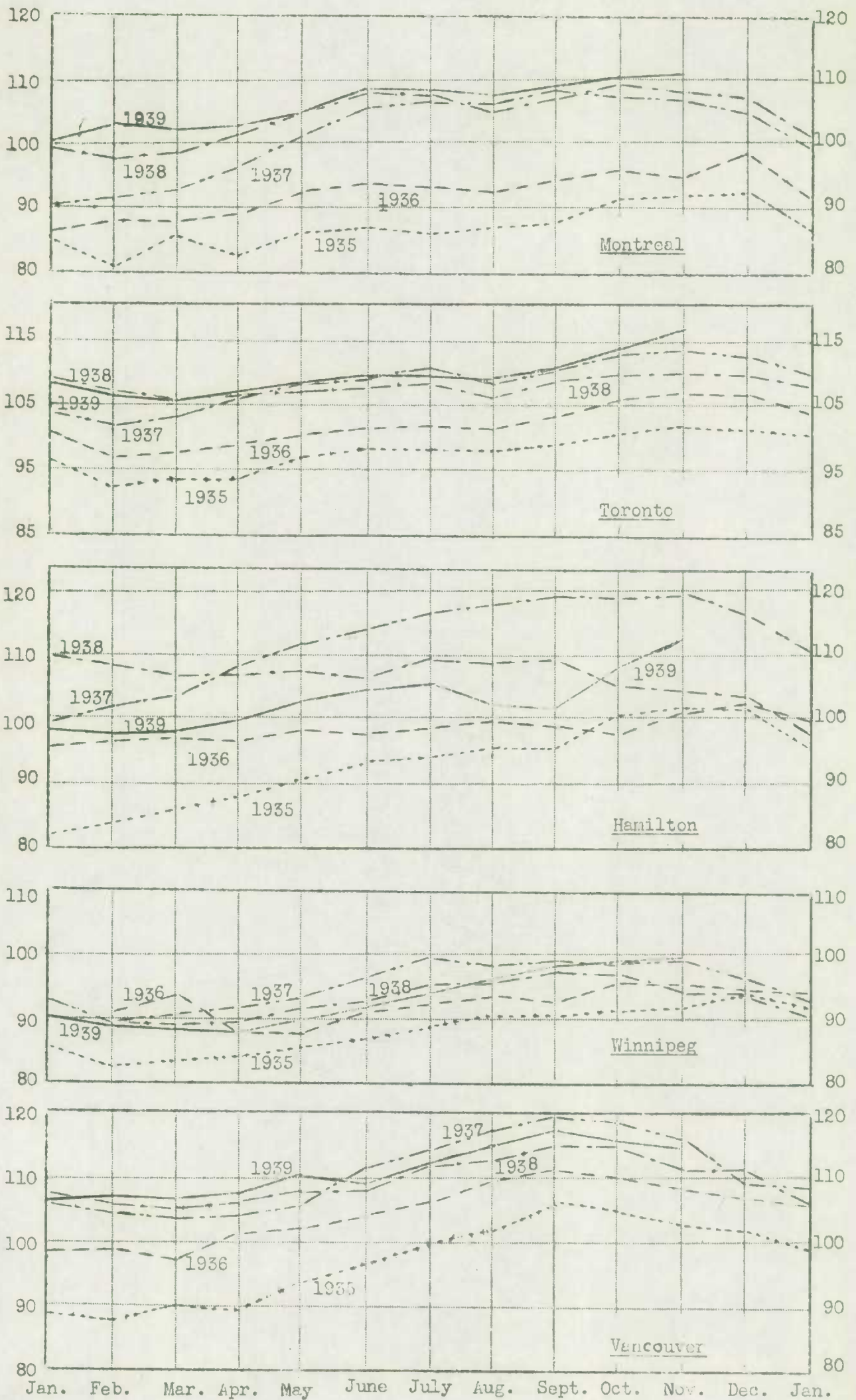
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Graph 1 - The Effect of Temperature on the Rate of Reaction

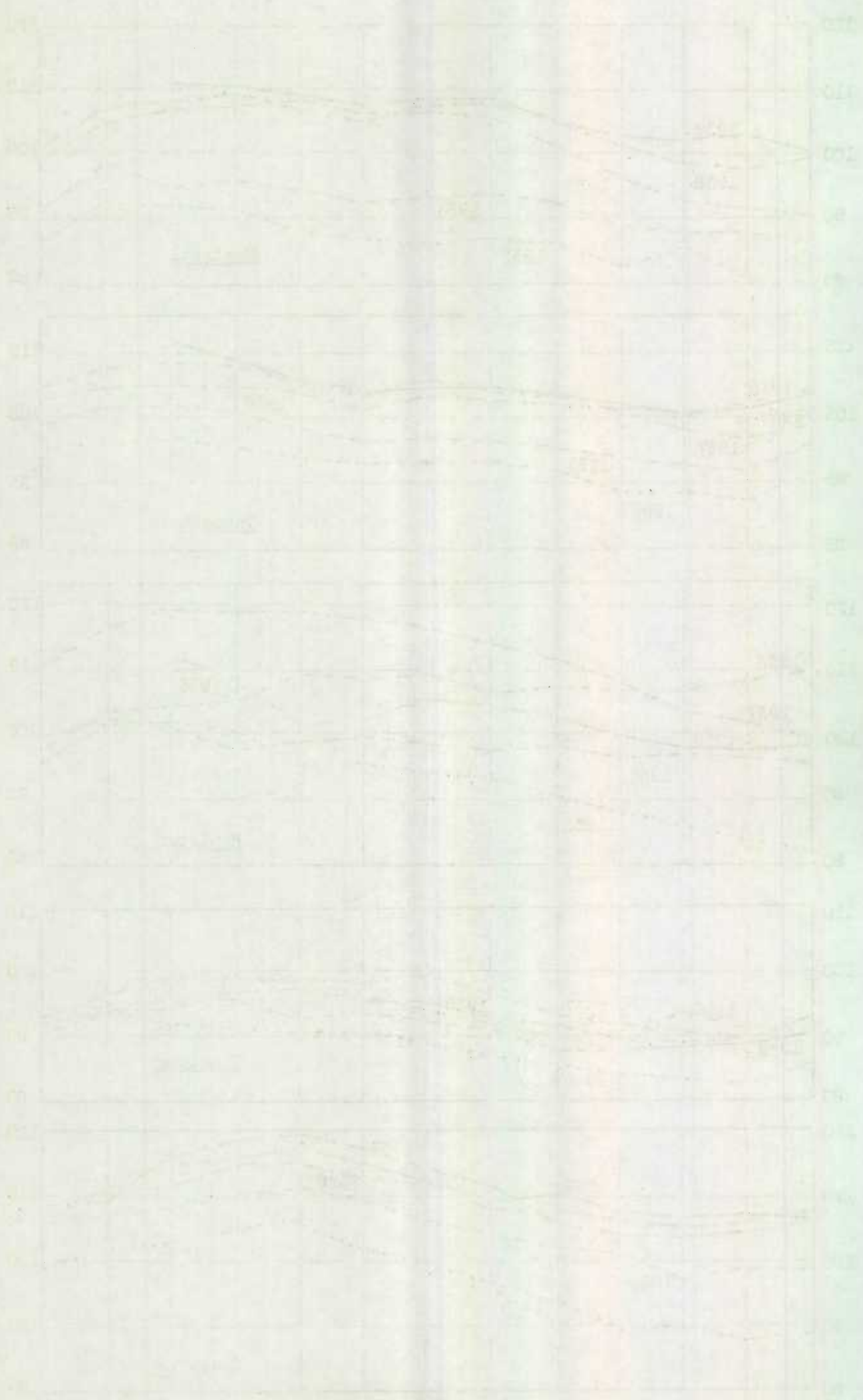


Graph 1 - The Effect of Temperature on the Rate of Reaction

Chart 3.- Employment in Leading Cities, 1935-1939.



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EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were recorded in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg; in Quebec City the tendency was slightly upward, while there was a falling-off in activity in Vancouver. Except in Quebec, the volume of employment in these centres was greater than at the beginning of November of 1938.

Montreal.- Further improvement of a contra-seasonal nature took place in Montreal at Nov. 1, when 678 persons were added to the payrolls of the 1,718 co-operating firms, who employed 171,936. Trade, building and manufacturing showed heightened activity, the largest increases being in the last-named, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, transportation and road construction were quieter. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then several points lower. Statements for Nov. 1, 1938, had been received from 1,583 establishments providing work for 164,254 men and women.

Quebec City.- Little general change took place in Quebec, according to 211 employers of 15,523 persons, compared with 15,509 at Oct. 1. Construction, transportation and services showed declines, which were rather more than offset by gains in manufacturing and trade; the improvement in the former was of a general character. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of November, 1938, when the 193 co-operating business enterprises had employed 16,405 workers, or 268 more than at Oct. 1, 1938.

Toronto.- There was a substantial increase in the payrolls of 1,766 firms in Toronto, who had 150,920 men and women in their employ, a number greater by 4,223 than in their last report. This gain, and that recorded at Oct. 1, were larger than in any preceding month of the years for which data are available, and resulted in the highest level of industrial activity since midsummer of 1930. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, in which chemicals, foods, printing and publishing, iron and steel and other heavy industries and textiles showed improvement, that in the last-named being most pronounced. Construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. A small advance had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was nearly eight points lower; the 1,626 employers making returns for Nov. 1, 1938, had reported staffs aggregating 138,304, compared with 138,111 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- In Ottawa, moderate improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel and pulp and paper divisions; services, building and trade were also rather brisker, while road work afforded less employment. The 230 establishments furnishing data employed 15,316 persons, as against 15,054 at Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the same date in 1938; the trend had then been downward, according to information from 211 employers of 14,203 workers.

Hamilton.- Industrial activity greatly increased in Hamilton at Nov. 1, when the 331 co-operating firms reported 36,771 employees, or 1,507 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the textile, iron and steel and electrical apparatus group. Small gains also took place in building, transportation and trade. A decline had been recorded at the beginning of November of last year, and the index was then decidedly lower. The Nov. 1, 1938, paylists of the 304 reporting employers had included 33,311 men and women.

Windsor.- The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 195 establishments reported 19,414 persons in their employ, compared with 17,260 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, but transportation and building were also rather busier. A smaller gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a lower level. Statistics for Nov. 1, 1938, had been tabulated from 191 firms, whose staffs aggregated 17,958.

Winnipeg.- Employment again advanced in Winnipeg, according to 530 employers with 43,325 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 43,122 in their last report. Manufacturing was brisker, especially in food, leather and textile plants; trade also showed an upward movement, while communications, transportation, building and road construction released employees. Figures furnished by 498 concerns at the first of November of last year showed that they had 40,712 men and women on their payrolls; the employment index then stood at 94.7, compared with 99.3 at the date under review. This is the highest Nov. 1 figure since that of 1930.

Vancouver.- The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 522 co-operating establishments had 38,361 persons on their staffs, or 329 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing was more active, but transportation, construction and services showed declines. Industrial activity generally was at a higher level than at the beginning of November of last year, when greater curtailment had been reported by 476 firms, whose employees had numbered 35,972, a reduction of 1,387 from Oct. 1, 1938.

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Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in certain centres since 1935, the curves being plotted from the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed marked contra-seasonal expansion at Nov. 1, the gain being the largest of the four increases which have been indicated at that date during the nineteen years for which these monthly surveys have been made; in the remaining fifteen years, the movement at the beginning of November has been unfavourable. The 6,472 co-operating establishments reported 626,375 employees, or 12,691 more than at Oct. 1. The index (1926=100), rose from 119.7 in the preceding month, to 122.1 at Nov. 1, when it was higher than in any other month of the record, being slightly above the previous maximum of 121.7 at Oct. 1, 1937.

Since the increase was not only contrary to the usual seasonal trend, but was also extensive, the seasonally-adjusted index gained substantially, rising from 116.0 at the beginning of October, to 121.0 at the date under review.

Marked improvement was shown in textile and iron and steel plants at Nov. 1, 1939, when the advances were greater than in any other November for which data have been compiled; indeed, they have rarely been exceeded in any month of these nineteen years. The leather, chemical, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and other industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, beverage and lumber factories released employees, the declines being mainly of a seasonal nature.

For Nov. 1, 1938, 6,217 manufacturing establishments had reported 565,332 employees, compared with 573,426 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment, (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years:- 1939, 122.1; 1938, 110.9; 1937, 119.0; 1936, 107.7; 1935, 103.5; 1934, 92.8; 1933, 86.5; 1932, 81.7; 1931, 88.8; 1930, 104.6; 1929, 117.2; 1928, 115.1 and 1927, 104.9.

Logging.- Data were received from 398 firms employing 60,709 men, or 26,604 more than in the preceding month. This increase has only once been exceeded in any month for which statistics are available, the number of workers added to the payrolls at Nov. 1, 1937, having been larger, although the percentage increase was smaller. The index, at 206.4, was many points higher than at Nov. 1 of last year. There were advances in logging at Nov. 1 in all provinces except British Columbia, those in Quebec being most extensive.

Mining.- Improvement was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and of coal, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mining were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 422 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 79,444 persons, ^{compared} with 79,108 at Oct. 1. A greater increase had been noted at the beginning of November, 1938, when the index was, however, a few points lower. With rare exceptions, the movement in mining has been upward at Nov. 1 in other years for which data are available.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is customary in the late autumn. The companies and branches whose statistics were tabulated had 23,148 workers in their employ, or 215 fewer than at Oct. 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at Nov. 1, 1938.

Transportation.- An unusually large decrease of a seasonal character was reported by the 515 co-operating employers in the transportation group; their staffs numbered 109,751, compared with 114,852 in the preceding month. Shipping and stevedoring, local transportation and storage and steam railway operation all showed contractions, of which the most pronounced were on the railways. A smaller reduction had been made at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then slightly lower than that of 90.6 at the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines were recorded in highway and railway construction and maintenance, while building work showed improvement. Statements were received from 1,351 contractors employing 142,424 workers, compared with 159,229 at the beginning of October. Curtailment had been indicated in this group at Nov. 1 in most years for which statistics have been compiled, but the loss at the latest date exceeded the average in the experience of preceding years since 1920. The index of 117.6 at the beginning of November, 1939, was lower than at the same date in 1938, when it stood at 122.5.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while there were small increases in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 595 firms in the service group reported 29,850 men and women in their employ, or 201 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 135.2, was slightly above that of Nov. 1, 1938, when a larger

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, - That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such other Bases, and organizing its Powers in such Manner, as shall seem them most likely to promote their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly we have suffered the longest Sufferance under a Constitution which never entered into our Conception; but a long train of Abuses and Usurpations, growing out of the said Constitution, have occasioned us to declare that we are obliged to dissolve it, and to establish new Laws, and a new Constitution.

When the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, frequently in the course of the year 1773, declared their adherence to the Constitution, and in particular to that Part, which declares, that the United States are, united in a Union, and that the States are equal; and that the States are united in a Union, and that the States are equal; and that the States are united in a Union, and that the States are equal.

And that the Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, frequently in the course of the year 1773, declared their adherence to the Constitution, and in particular to that Part, which declares, that the United States are, united in a Union, and that the States are equal; and that the States are united in a Union, and that the States are equal.

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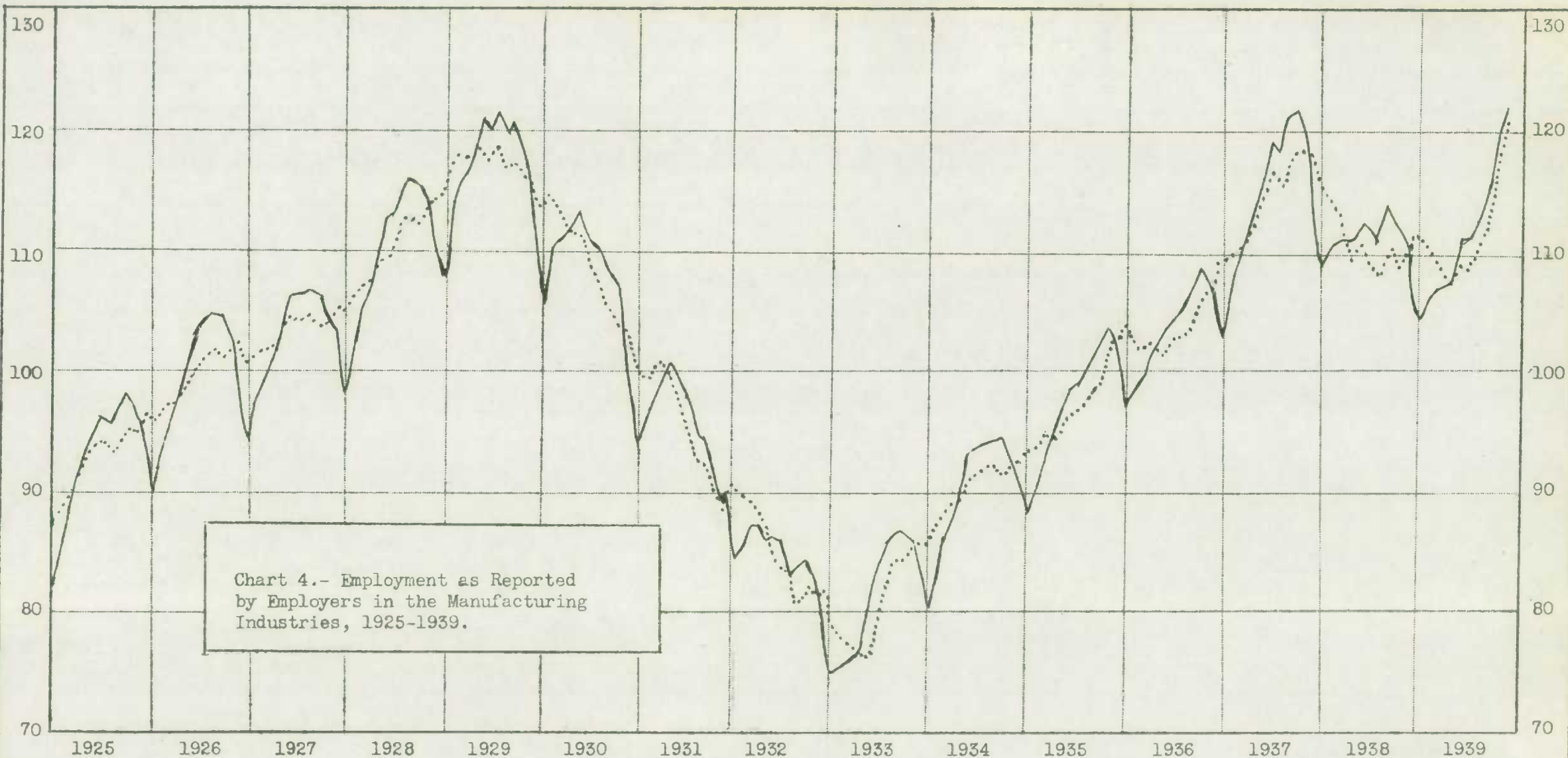
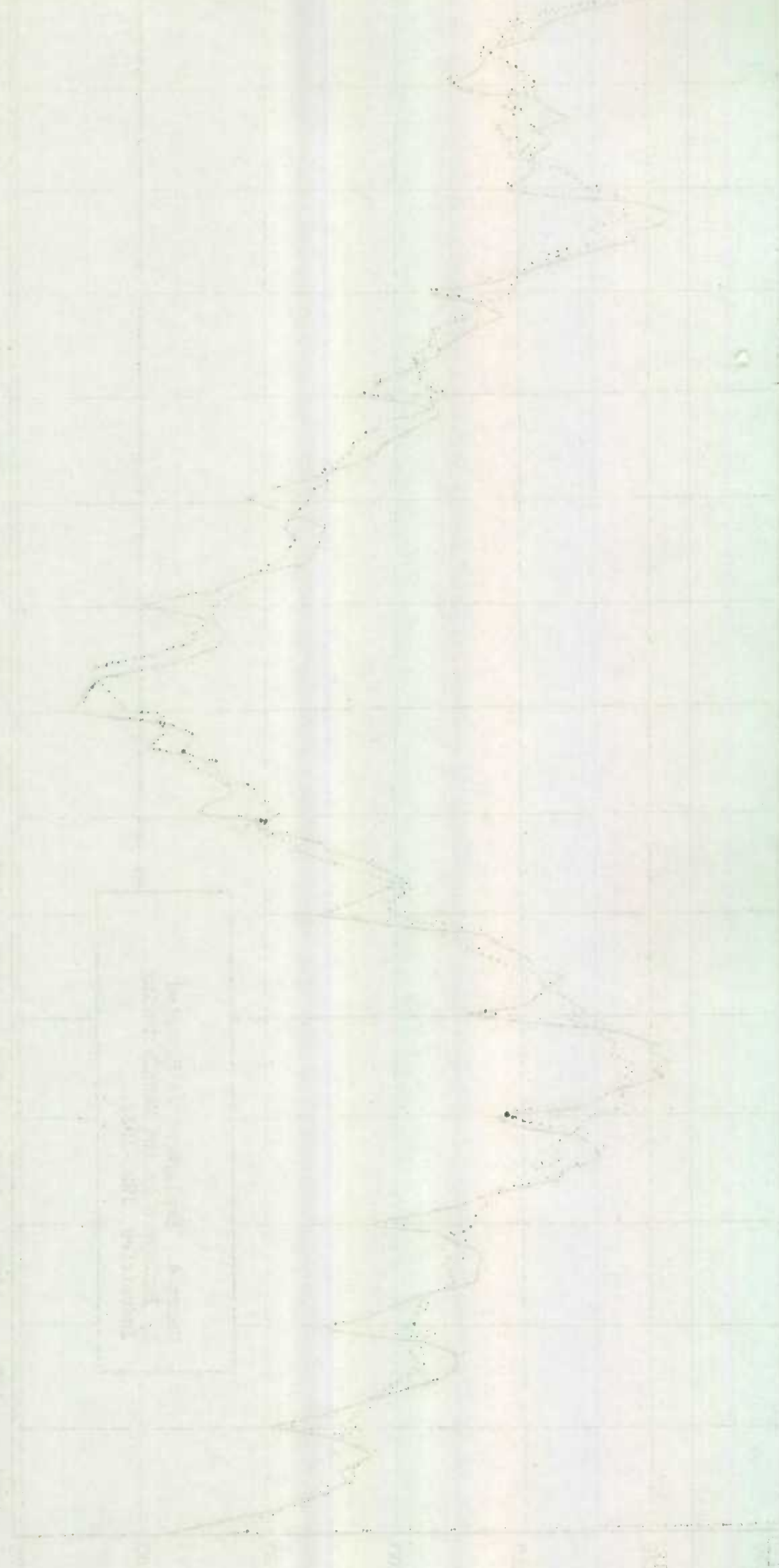


Chart 4.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1925-1939.

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 years 1929-1937.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various positions in the office of the
 Secretary of the State, for the term ending on the 31st day of
 December, 1904.

1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 appointed to the various positions in the office of the
 Secretary of the State, for the term ending on the 31st day of
 December, 1904.

reduction in staffs had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,605 workers being added to the forces of the 2,075 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose employees aggregated 134,482. The improvement occurred mainly in retail stores, but wholesale houses were also rather busier. The index in this division at the beginning of November, at 140.2, was higher than at the same date in 1938; a smaller gain had then been reported. The advance this year approximated the average at Nov. 1 in the years since 1920. Further pronounced expansion may, of course, be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The latest information received from the United States Department of Labor shows that employment in all manufacturing industries increased by nearly 300,000 from August to September; while the increase from September to October was somewhat smaller because of the large seasonal decrease in canning and an industrial dispute involving about 50,000 workers in automobiles, it was nevertheless estimated at about 200,000.

Preliminary reports for October indicate that increases in manufacturing activity were widespread. Among the industries of major importance in which substantial gains in employment were reported were iron and steel, cotton goods, woollen goods, meat packing plants and electrical machinery and equipment. Decreases except in canning were small and largely seasonal in character.

More than 500,000 workers were returned to employment in non-agricultural occupations between August and September. A major portion of this increase was in manufacturing industries, although there were also substantial gains in wholesale and retail trade, mining and transportation. Compared with September a year ago there were approximately 1,150,000 more workers employed in September, 1939, in non-agricultural industries. These figures do not include employees of Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Gains were widely reported in manufacturing industries, 72 of the 90 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reporting increased working forces and 66 showing a rise in payrolls. The September factory employment index (100.1 p.c. of the 1923-1925 average) reached the highest level since November, 1937. While the recovery in recent months has been unusually pronounced, and the employment index has passed the 1923-1925 average level for the first time in 22 months, factory employment in September, 1939, was still approximately 10 p.c. below the levels reached in July and August of 1937.

The index for the durable goods industries, based on the 1923-25 average as 100, stood at 89.7 in September, compared with 84.1 in August, 1939, and 75.9 in September, 1938; in the non-durable goods industries, the figures were as follows:- September, 1939, 109.9; August, 108.1; September, 1938, 107.3. The index for manufacturing as a whole was 100.1, compared with 96.4 in the preceding month, and 92.0 in September, 1938.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported an increase of 3.7 p.c. in employment in manufacturing at Oct. 15 as compared with Sept. 15, while there was a gain of about 12 p.c. over October, 1938. The preliminary, general index of employment, (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 90.7 in October, 1939, the highest for any October since 1929.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime</u> <u>Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie</u> <u>Provinces</u>	<u>British</u> <u>Columbia</u>
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8
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	108.6	108.1
Nov. 1	111.0	119.4	110.3	112.8	106.0	105.4
Dec. 1	110.1	115.3	112.6	112.9	98.6	101.5
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	109.5	104.0	107.5	94.2	95.4
Feb. 1	104.1	107.5	106.7	108.4	91.4	91.3
Mar. 1	102.8	106.6	102.5	108.9	91.3	89.2
Apr. 1	103.0	105.4	102.2	108.8	89.4	97.5
May 1	106.3	110.7	105.2	111.2	93.2	103.4
June 1	114.3	122.0	113.6	118.8	99.3	112.2
July 1	119.1	135.8	118.0	122.2	104.0	117.1
Aug. 1	120.0	134.3	120.8	122.2	105.6	116.9
Sept. 1	123.2	135.4	124.5	125.0	109.4	121.2
Oct. 1	125.7	134.9	127.3	130.4	107.6	117.9
Nov. 1	125.2	127.3	130.5	130.4	106.2	111.5
Dec. 1	121.6	122.5	129.6	125.8	100.5	107.5
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.8	119.7	117.5	96.2	97.8
Feb. 1	110.4	112.3	114.5	116.2	91.7	96.4
Mar. 1	107.8	108.3	110.1	113.7	92.2	96.2
Apr. 1	105.0	103.6	107.4	109.6	89.4	100.2
May 1	107.4	107.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	102.8
June 1	111.9	110.9	120.4	112.5	97.0	105.1
July 1	113.5	116.7	119.9	114.0	99.8	108.0
Aug. 1	112.1	112.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	107.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.2	118.1	115.0	112.2	112.0
Oct. 1	116.7	114.5	121.6	115.8	113.2	111.3
Nov. 1	114.6	112.6	119.7	115.0	108.1	107.5
Dec. 1	114.0	109.8	121.7	114.4	103.5	105.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	114.9	108.8	97.1	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	113.0	109.2	93.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	112.8	109.1	94.3	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	109.4	108.0	91.7	100.5
May 1	106.2	100.2	111.6	107.9	94.5	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	106.6
July 1	115.8	115.9	124.0	114.7	104.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	126.4	114.2	109.4	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	128.5	116.2	114.0	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	126.4	121.4	116.4	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	131.5	124.4	112.7	115.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1939.

100.0 7.2 31.2 41.0 12.2 8.4

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

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1928=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Nov. 1, 1930	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Nov. 1, 1931	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
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
Nov. 1	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Dec. 1	98.3	95.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Feb. 1	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Mar. 1	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Apr. 1	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
May 1	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
June 1	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
July 1	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
Aug. 1	105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Sept. 1	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Oct. 1	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Nov. 1	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Dec. 1	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Feb. 1	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Mar. 1	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Apr. 1	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
May 1	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
June 1	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
July 1	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
Aug. 1	104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Sept. 1	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Oct. 1	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Nov. 1	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Dec. 1	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	105.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1939.

14.3 1.3 12.5 1.3 3.0 1.6 3.6 3.2

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

STATE OF NEW YORK
 DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION AND FINANCE
 TAX RETURN

Line	Description	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1
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99
100

Total Taxable Income: \$100,000
 Total Tax: \$10,000
 Total Credits: \$2,000
 Total Tax Payable: \$8,000

Date: 12/31/2023
 Signature: _____
 Title: _____

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

All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constn.	Serv.	Trade	
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.8	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Nov. 1, 1930	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Nov. 1, 1931	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
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
Nov. 1	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Dec. 1	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Feb. 1	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Mar. 1	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Apr. 1	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
May 1	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
June 1	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
July 1	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
Aug. 1	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Sept. 1	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.5	146.6	130.9
Oct. 1	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Nov. 1	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Dec. 1	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Feb. 1	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Mar. 1	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Apr. 1	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
May 1	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
June 1	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
July 1	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
Aug. 1	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Sept. 1	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Oct. 1	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Nov. 1	114.6	110.9	130.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Dec. 1	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1939.

100.0	51.9	5.0	6.6	1.9	9.1	11.8	2.5	11.2
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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 at the date under review.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934
MANUFACTURING	51.9	122.1	119.7	110.9	119.0	107.7	103.5	92.8
Animal products - edible	2.4	149.0	151.2	133.4	138.2	132.8	120.5	111.9
Fur and products	.2	114.3	110.3	95.1	99.5	87.6	100.4	91.1
Leather and products	2.1	123.1	119.5	106.1	109.2	109.0	106.3	96.0
Boots and shoes	1.4	121.6	120.3	104.5	109.1	107.6	107.2	95.1
Lumber and products	4.0	88.2	91.1	77.7	89.0	81.4	76.2	67.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	76.0	83.0	66.5	77.4	72.5	66.5	56.9
Furniture	.7	90.8	86.0	88.8	93.5	88.8	86.6	78.9
Other lumber products	1.1	126.0	121.7	104.8	121.4	103.7	97.8	93.7
Musical instruments	.1	58.4	58.2	53.5	56.8	55.9	51.8	55.2
Plant products - edible	3.7	146.6	160.3	134.7	138.0	136.9	126.5	114.4
Pulp and paper products	5.8	113.9	111.8	107.5	113.9	105.8	98.6	95.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	102.3	101.5	96.9	109.0	98.3	88.6	85.7
Paper products	1.0	146.7	138.3	136.0	139.0	127.1	117.8	107.8
Printing and publishing	2.3	117.6	116.0	111.7	111.7	108.4	105.1	103.9
Rubber products	1.2	115.6	114.7	106.1	115.1	101.5	96.3	91.7
Textile products	9.7	134.0	126.5	122.6	128.9	121.5	118.9	110.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	144.1	135.0	130.4	140.9	132.7	134.8	122.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	109.5	102.7	96.7	104.1	94.7	93.3	88.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	156.6	147.3	129.9	144.9	145.3	145.8	121.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	478.8	443.5	497.1	530.4	512.0	534.8	476.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	136.9	127.5	124.9	129.2	128.0	127.2	118.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	126.0	121.0	118.7	123.3	113.5	105.8	100.3
Other textile products	1.0	123.3	115.8	107.1	98.8	101.3	97.7	89.7
Tobacco	.7	98.8	99.1	96.4	100.3	91.9	106.2	101.3
Beverages	.8	181.3	186.9	166.9	161.3	147.3	144.6	124.6
Chemicals and allied products	1.7	175.7	168.7	159.6	159.9	144.2	134.8	125.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	99.4	97.8	89.3	94.4	84.0	80.1	73.8
Electric light and power	1.5	143.6	141.7	137.9	129.6	121.1	117.6	116.2
Electrical apparatus	1.6	138.8	136.1	136.0	158.6	126.3	131.2	111.6
Iron and steel products	11.7	107.6	101.5	93.9	109.3	89.8	88.7	71.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	151.7	145.3	115.4	144.3	117.8	116.7	89.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	123.4	119.9	113.7	134.9	109.4	95.8	82.9
Agricultural implements	.4	60.1	51.2	60.7	80.2	44.9	55.9	39.6
Land vehicles	4.8	94.8	88.4	84.6	98.0	83.7	85.4	67.9
Automobiles and parts	1.7	139.9	114.7	132.5	151.9	127.4	131.5	71.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	62.4	74.7	72.0	68.2	63.7	62.9	45.3
Heating appliances	.4	142.7	139.5	139.5	135.0	126.8	113.1	100.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	131.6	120.8	96.8	130.4	89.5	86.8	63.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	124.4	114.6	106.3	120.6	102.1	97.4	72.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	119.9	113.7	103.7	113.5	94.1	88.5	78.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.2	167.6	166.3	155.6	159.7	141.1	126.8	111.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.1	168.5	163.6	156.1	149.5	143.3	139.8	134.3
Miscellaneous	.5	152.3	150.3	146.0	139.8	133.6	124.6	120.9
LOGGING	5.0	206.4	115.6	130.8	306.3	206.9	158.4	171.9
MINING	6.6	171.0	170.3	163.4	161.1	151.8	132.5	121.2
Coal	2.1	94.4	92.2	92.9	93.2	95.5	92.9	93.8
Metallic ores	3.7	353.6	352.0	335.5	320.4	286.7	234.4	204.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	143.7	150.7	135.8	145.4	133.9	110.6	85.6
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	86.7	87.5	85.5	88.9	83.1	81.4	80.7
Telegraphs	.5	100.0	101.4	97.0	101.9	94.9	94.8	91.1
Telephones	1.4	83.0	83.7	82.3	85.3	80.0	77.8	77.9
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	90.6	94.8	87.9	87.2	87.1	84.5	83.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	133.5	133.9	125.2	116.8	120.7	117.4	112.7
Steam railways	5.2	79.2	84.3	75.7	77.4	75.8	74.2	75.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	86.1	91.2	94.6	93.1	94.8	89.8	88.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.8	117.6	131.5	122.5	131.7	99.6	119.9	111.0
Building	3.0	85.1	82.0	80.4	85.3	61.0	70.4	60.6
Highway	6.6	209.1	245.3	238.2	250.8	165.1	226.3	214.0
Railway	2.2	64.5	75.3	56.3	66.2	77.9	71.5	66.7
SERVICES	2.5	135.2	136.1	132.8	131.0	124.9	117.1	114.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	129.0	131.2	126.5	125.0	119.1	113.3	112.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	145.9	144.6	143.3	141.1	133.8	122.2	117.6
TRADE	11.2	140.2	138.6	135.6	137.0	132.0	124.6	121.3
Retail	8.4	144.8	142.6	141.3	144.6	139.5	130.2	128.0
Wholesale	2.8	128.1	127.8	122.0	119.9	115.0	111.6	105.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	123.6	121.7	114.6	125.2	111.0	107.7	100.2

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

TABLE 1. - EXPORT VALUES OF MANUFACTURES BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, 1960-1969

Year	Total	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation	Other
1960	1,200	800	100	150	150
1961	1,300	850	110	160	180
1962	1,400	900	120	170	210
1963	1,500	950	130	180	240
1964	1,600	1,000	140	190	270
1965	1,700	1,050	150	200	300
1966	1,800	1,100	160	210	330
1967	1,900	1,150	170	220	360
1968	2,000	1,200	180	230	390
1969	2,100	1,250	190	240	420

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "U.S. International Trade in Goods and Services, 1960-1969," Table 1.1.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Height	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1939	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
<u>Maritime- Provinces</u> Manufacturing	35.5	114.9	113.9	101.8	120.1	109.5	100.2	97.0
Lumber products	3.8	73.0	81.8	72.2	87.8	83.0	64.1	72.3
Pulp and paper	5.3	166.7	160.3	154.5	187.9	164.9	143.0	144.0
Textile products	4.0	96.3	88.4	85.4	91.0	84.4	87.6	88.8
Iron and steel	11.0	117.3	117.2	96.8	129.4	111.0	110.8	94.5
Other manufactures	11.4	127.2	124.7	114.8	119.5	116.0	100.3	100.7
Logging	5.9	225.5	76.0	148.3	365.7	290.7	191.9	245.9
Mining	19.7	114.8	114.4	112.9	110.9	110.6	106.0	101.5
Communications	2.5	100.6	101.3	95.7	98.3	95.3	88.2	87.6
Transportation	8.7	65.5	68.4	60.4	63.5	63.7	61.3	63.3
Construction	16.4	154.3	191.0	184.7	198.3	189.5	190.9	151.7
Services	1.7	172.9	176.0	173.5	168.0	156.7	154.3	154.1
Trade	9.6	142.3	140.9	134.8	132.9	127.9	123.5	110.0
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	117.9	117.9	112.6	127.3	119.4	111.1	104.9
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	54.1	123.1	120.9	112.0	119.1	105.9	103.2	94.4
Lumber products	2.9	97.0	99.9	83.9	96.9	85.6	84.6	75.7
Pulp and paper	6.9	108.3	107.0	103.4	109.8	99.6	95.1	89.6
Textile products	15.7	147.1	140.5	135.4	142.0	129.9	126.1	114.3
Iron and steel	8.3	94.5	92.0	81.2	98.1	78.8	76.8	69.1
Other manufactures	20.3	134.1	133.8	122.4	123.6	112.0	109.5	101.2
Logging	8.3	354.8	182.6	211.9	539.1	365.7	254.5	324.7
Mining	3.5	288.9	292.4	264.1	252.7	223.0	166.0	128.0
Communications	1.5	77.6	77.9	77.4	78.1	72.0	70.2	72.7
Transportation	7.7	87.0	89.9	89.2	89.1	83.1	87.1	88.4
Construction	14.8	140.2	148.4	136.6	103.7	75.5	85.1	61.3
Services	2.2	120.8	122.0	119.0	124.2	113.2	101.0	99.9
Trade	7.9	145.7	144.2	143.9	144.2	137.1	130.5	127.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	131.5	126.4	119.7	130.5	110.3	105.0	98.0
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	61.8	122.9	119.6	112.3	120.9	108.8	105.3	92.0
Lumber products	3.3	73.1	78.4	66.9	80.9	72.0	71.2	63.7
Pulp and paper	6.3	114.6	112.0	108.7	111.2	105.2	97.4	95.6
Textile products	10.0	123.3	114.5	112.2	118.9	115.4	114.5	107.6
Iron and steel	16.9	119.3	109.3	104.8	120.5	96.3	95.2	69.8
Other manufactures	25.3	140.3	142.4	130.4	134.9	126.0	121.0	109.8
Logging	3.3	171.5	87.7	94.6	227.8	155.1	134.9	119.0
Mining	5.7	289.8	286.6	265.1	258.6	244.1	203.4	174.1
Communications	1.7	78.9	79.6	78.4	85.4	78.3	77.7	76.0
Transportation	6.5	87.5	90.0	83.0	87.2	84.7	80.1	79.3
Construction	7.5	100.4	112.6	110.5	174.2	101.7	123.0	160.8
Services	2.5	157.7	155.8	157.7	152.1	147.0	142.2	141.7
Trade	10.9	146.5	144.3	140.1	144.6	138.8	132.9	130.2
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	124.4	121.4	115.0	130.4	112.8	110.0	103.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> Manufacturing	29.1	113.4	110.9	103.7	109.2	107.3	98.9	91.7
Lumber products	2.0	98.3	94.5	88.3	103.2	89.4	80.2	71.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	103.1	101.6	97.8	97.5	96.0	90.7	86.1
Textile products	2.4	156.1	151.7	144.3	139.2	142.7	122.9	117.3
Iron and steel	8.7	81.2	81.3	72.1	79.7	77.1	76.4	72.0
Other manufactures	13.3	152.1	146.7	141.0	145.8	146.0	129.2	118.1
Logging	.5	44.6	16.5	42.5	47.3	37.5	72.4	78.3
Mining	7.8	131.8	128.2	126.8	134.2	126.7	120.7	121.4
Communications	2.6	97.4	101.0	98.0	98.2	93.6	94.7	93.6
Transportation	19.7	106.7	115.1	101.9	91.7	94.2	94.3	91.2
Construction	17.1	106.2	125.0	108.2	101.6	105.4	140.4	94.5
Services	3.0	117.8	118.9	113.3	105.9	105.8	97.3	91.3
Trade	20.2	124.6	122.7	121.3	118.6	118.2	108.4	107.1
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	112.7	116.4	108.1	106.2	106.0	108.1	96.5
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing	43.1	126.9	128.0	110.8	115.5	107.5	99.2	89.1
Lumber products	14.4	108.2	106.6	89.7	93.1	92.9	80.6	66.7
Pulp and paper	5.1	116.3	115.3	102.7	122.5	116.2	104.3	103.0
Textile products	1.1	128.6	126.8	128.4	123.4	126.3	112.1	94.6
Iron and steel	3.5	93.1	90.2	86.3	83.6	75.7	73.7	64.8
Other manufactures	19.0	163.1	169.6	143.3	147.5	129.4	125.4	116.5
Logging	7.4	103.4	106.0	93.3	110.2	95.9	85.5	62.5
Mining	9.4	112.0	114.3	118.9	111.7	101.9	83.8	88.6
Communications	3.1	114.4	112.9	103.0	109.6	105.4	99.6	95.5
Transportation	11.5	97.5	102.5	94.6	94.7	98.3	91.3	89.5
Construction	9.7	87.9	99.2	90.8	97.1	96.8	123.7	124.1
Services	3.5	120.9	127.8	110.5	110.4	105.6	100.1	95.3
Trade	12.3	142.3	142.7	137.1	144.3	133.5	122.2	116.2
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	115.5	118.7	107.5	111.5	105.4	101.8	94.1

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.

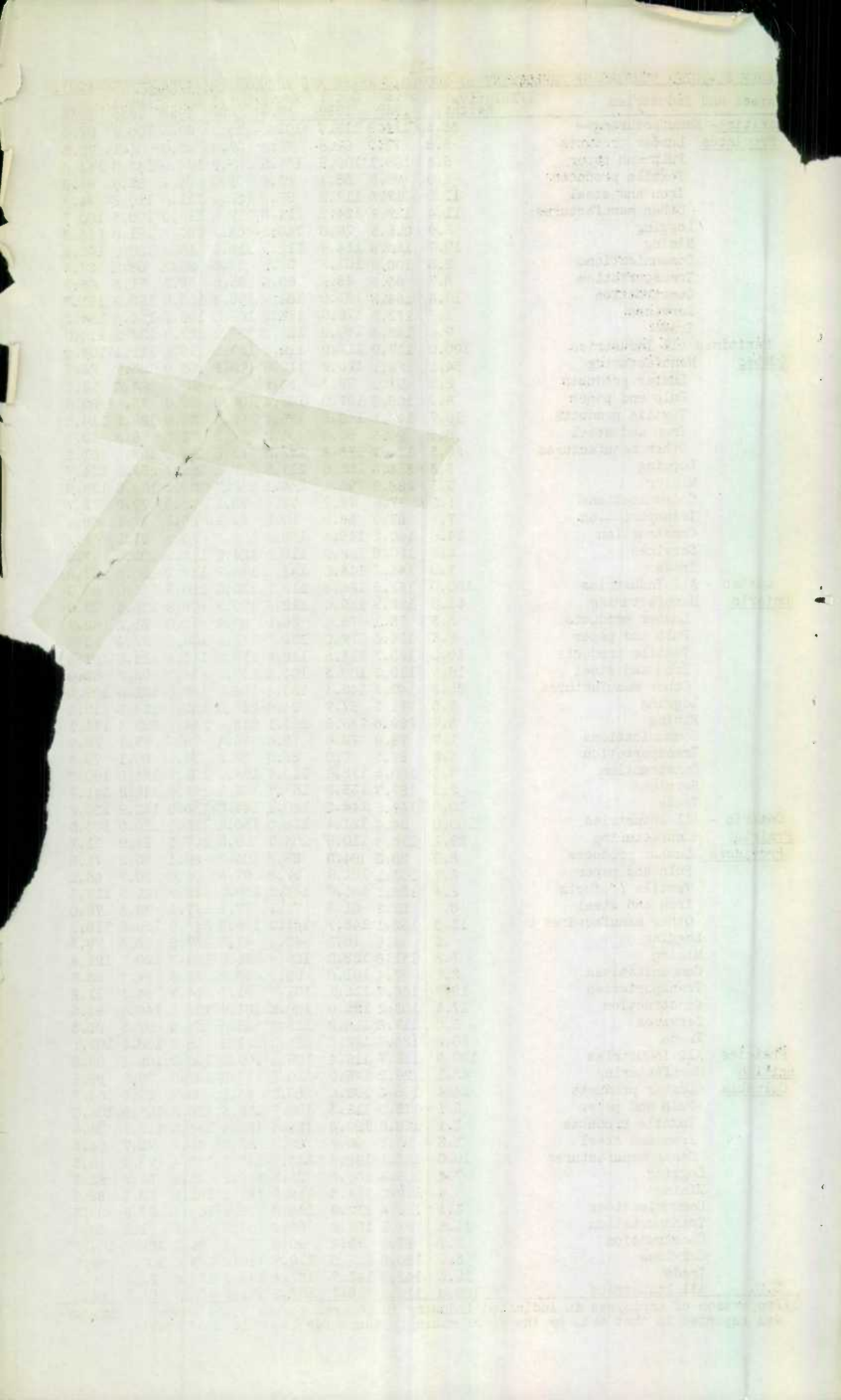


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Nov.1 1939	Oct.1 1939	Nov.1 1938	Nov.1 1937	Nov.1 1936	Nov.1 1935	Nov.1 1934
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.5	115.8	113.1	105.1	111.4	98.1	94.1	88.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	141.2	136.6	133.6	130.8	119.4	117.2	113.2
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	117.7	116.0	109.9	110.3	106.3	104.3	100.8
Textiles	15.3	127.4	123.2	119.7	123.5	109.6	102.4	96.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.8	127.4	127.8	116.8	113.5	105.0	114.8	105.8
Iron and steel	13.6	93.7	90.3	79.9	92.9	75.0	73.2	65.7
Other manufactures	21.3	118.4	117.0	107.2	114.8	102.5	95.0	90.2
Communications	2.5	65.2	65.1	64.2	65.2	62.4	62.0	64.5
Transportation	8.3	94.8	96.4	96.8	93.8	98.6	97.1	96.4
Construction	7.1	76.3	88.2	109.9	68.2	45.6	50.4	50.2
Trade	14.1	141.2	139.1	137.8	136.6	129.4	124.6	119.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	110.7	110.2	107.1	106.4	94.6	91.7	87.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.4	114.2	111.4	101.9	106.6	99.2	97.0	92.6
Leather products	15.7	97.2	98.3	92.2	92.0	102.4	102.6	98.4
Other manufactures	43.7	121.9	117.3	106.4	113.1	97.8	94.4	89.9
Transportation	10.5	95.2	97.2	102.9	94.2	92.5	102.8	109.5
Construction	7.4	99.6	112.9	276.2	89.9	81.8	143.2	106.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	111.6	111.5	119.1	107.8	97.1	100.5	96.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.6	118.1	114.0	109.5	111.5	103.9	100.0	93.8
Plant products - edible	5.9	132.8	128.5	120.3	121.5	118.1	111.9	112.1
Printing and publishing	8.9	134.9	130.6	128.3	129.6	123.1	118.2	112.0
Textiles	11.2	103.5	96.2	96.4	99.0	94.6	93.1	91.3
Iron and steel	10.8	109.4	105.2	95.2	103.1	85.3	79.7	67.3
Other manufactures	26.8	121.1	118.8	114.6	113.9	108.2	105.2	98.6
Communications	2.4	67.7	68.8	67.8	67.9	65.4	65.8	66.9
Transportation	5.4	100.1	100.2	94.2	96.3	95.5	88.7	87.8
Construction	3.0	76.5	73.7	61.3	90.6	66.3	67.3	61.7
Trade	21.2	134.4	132.2	128.9	133.0	130.7	125.1	125.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	117.4	114.1	109.6	112.7	105.9	101.7	97.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	47.2	107.3	104.7	97.5	101.7	95.3	87.9	88.7
Lumber products	5.8	75.3	73.7	46.3	54.6	46.7	48.1	58.9
Pulp and paper	15.8	100.5	98.0	94.7	98.7	90.6	79.4	87.4
Other manufactures	25.6	124.5	121.3	117.9	120.9	116.1	108.8	100.3
Construction	12.4	124.6	125.0	113.3	118.7	148.3	154.4	134.5
Trade	22.5	144.6	140.9	141.2	143.7	137.0	120.5	112.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	113.1	111.1	106.1	111.7	108.8	104.0	98.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	82.4	113.9	108.6	103.2	121.6	99.3	100.7	84.3
Textiles	16.9	96.8	88.0	88.3	94.4	92.3	88.8	86.9
Electrical apparatus	9.7	115.8	111.2	105.5	136.2	109.5	119.7	87.8
Iron and steel	31.6	114.4	109.9	95.8	129.6	90.1	94.7	71.3
Other manufactures	24.2	128.2	124.4	127.0	128.5	114.7	112.1	99.8
Construction	2.6	59.9	57.7	75.0	53.1	50.7	59.3	44.5
Trade	9.7	135.0	133.9	133.1	141.7	131.5	126.4	118.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	112.8	108.2	103.8	119.4	100.4	101.4	86.3
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.6	153.5	134.3	141.9	165.7	134.6	121.9	75.9
Iron and steel	63.4	147.5	123.9	135.1	167.8	133.9	122.4	64.6
Other manufactures	22.2	173.9	169.2	164.8	158.2	137.1	120.1	117.4
Construction	2.1	45.2	42.8	45.4	80.9	33.1	53.3	16.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	140.4	124.8	130.6	154.1	126.1	115.4	76.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	49.2	106.4	104.1	98.7	103.1	100.7	96.0	90.2
Animal products - edible	6.0	144.3	130.8	133.9	157.4	146.2	132.0	123.8
Printing and publishing	5.5	106.7	104.4	99.3	100.3	99.1	95.3	93.4
Textiles	6.7	160.0	154.8	147.8	142.4	152.7	131.7	123.2
Iron and steel	16.4	77.5	77.8	72.0	78.0	76.1	75.3	70.2
Other manufactures	14.6	125.7	123.9	117.4	117.2	111.9	108.9	102.1
Transportation	9.4	81.3	85.1	80.8	82.1	78.9	76.6	73.8
Construction	3.2	48.8	52.9	38.6	57.7	35.9	65.6	42.5
Trade	30.2	104.3	103.3	102.0	101.0	102.6	93.1	93.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.3	98.8	94.7	98.0	94.9	91.4	86.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	41.1	126.5	123.7	114.2	116.5	110.7	102.0	85.5
Lumber products	10.3	99.4	96.5	75.8	81.2	89.1	76.6	51.8
Other manufactures	30.8	139.1	136.4	131.7	132.5	120.6	113.6	101.1
Communications	6.9	112.6	110.0	107.0	107.9	102.9	98.8	93.9
Transportation	15.1	97.5	102.7	102.3	104.0	109.3	97.4	96.6
Construction	5.2	51.6	59.7	69.8	87.6	52.9	70.8	38.5
Services	6.9	124.4	129.3	111.8	113.4	104.6	102.2	97.1
Trade	24.8	143.4	143.6	137.2	144.2	134.3	124.6	117.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.8	115.8	110.4	115.0	107.0	101.3	89.0

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

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