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THE  
OCTOBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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



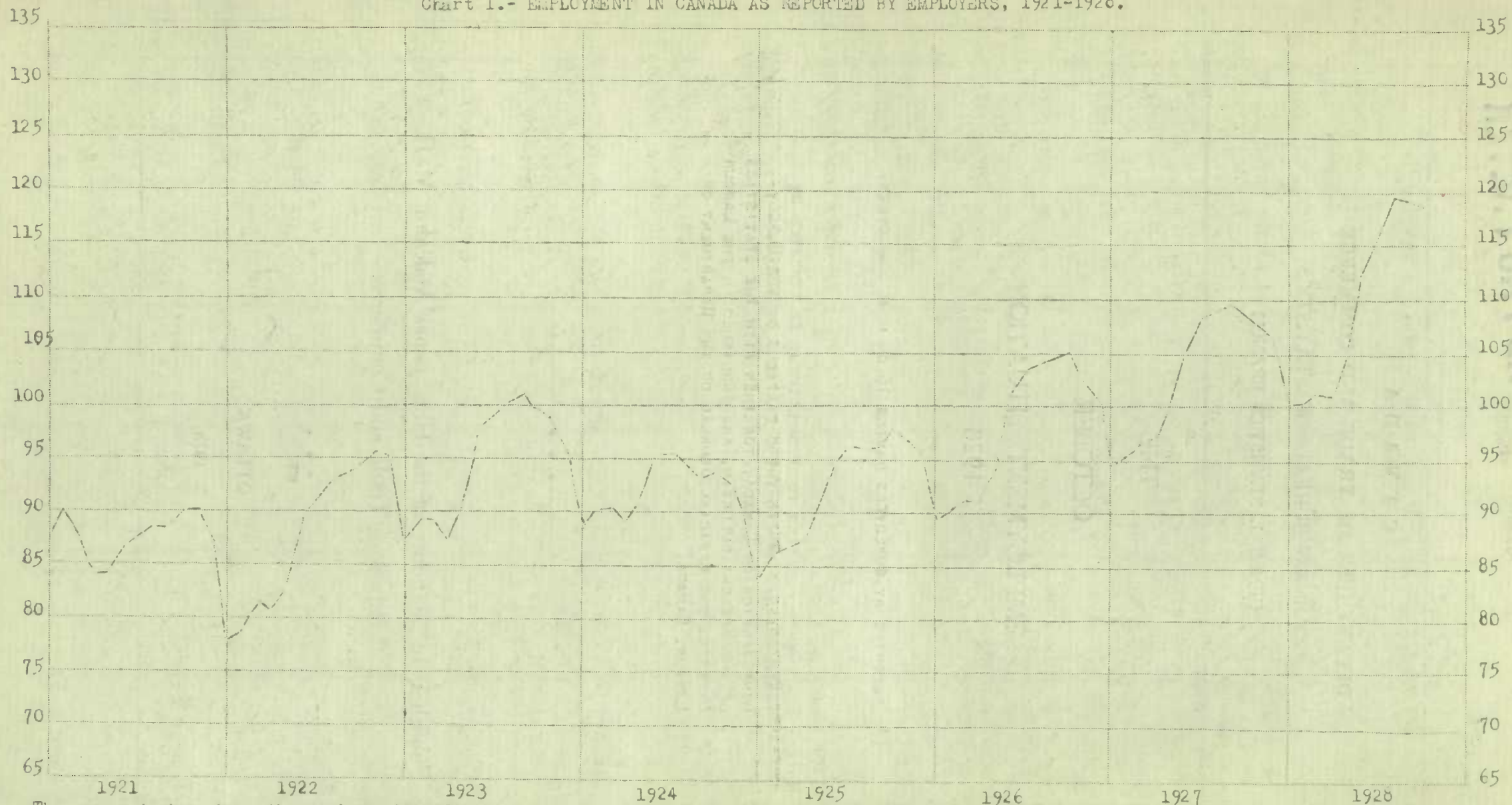
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



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

Issued Oct. 24, 1928.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There was a further small decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 employers, whose staffs aggregated 998,851 persons, as compared with 1,003,601 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date of last year had shown a similar slackening; the situation then, however, was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 118.9, compared with 119.5 on Sept. 1, and with 109.0, 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 on Oct. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index on Oct. 1, 1928, was for this time of the year the highest on record.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, where it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Manufactures showed a decline, chiefly in lumber mills where the season's cut was approaching completion, and in iron and steel plants, while the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced. On the other hand, logging, mining, transportation and trade registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Ontario firms afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.- Further and rather larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 551 employers reduced their payrolls from 77,537 persons on Sept. 1, to 76,603 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved less than half as many workers as that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was decidedly lower. Construction and services reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in manufacturing, logging, mining and trade.

Quebec.- There was a decrease in Quebec, repeating the downward movement noted on Oct. 1, 1927, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,448 firms with 276,080 workers, compared with 279,243 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, while logging, mining and trade afforded more employment.

Ontario.- Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,032 employers of 416,957 persons, or 2,275 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were marked losses in construction and smaller decreases in transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- As on the same date in 1927, there was a falling-off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in services. On the other hand, manufacturing, transportation and trade were more active. Returns were received from 883 firms with an aggregate working force of 142,427 employees, compared with 144,296 on Sept. 1. The index was much higher than on Oct. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further moderate curtailment, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 713 employers, whose payrolls declined from 87,843 persons on Sept. 1 to 86,784 at the beginning of October. Losses on practically the same scale were registered at the beginning of October of last year, when the index was several points lower.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

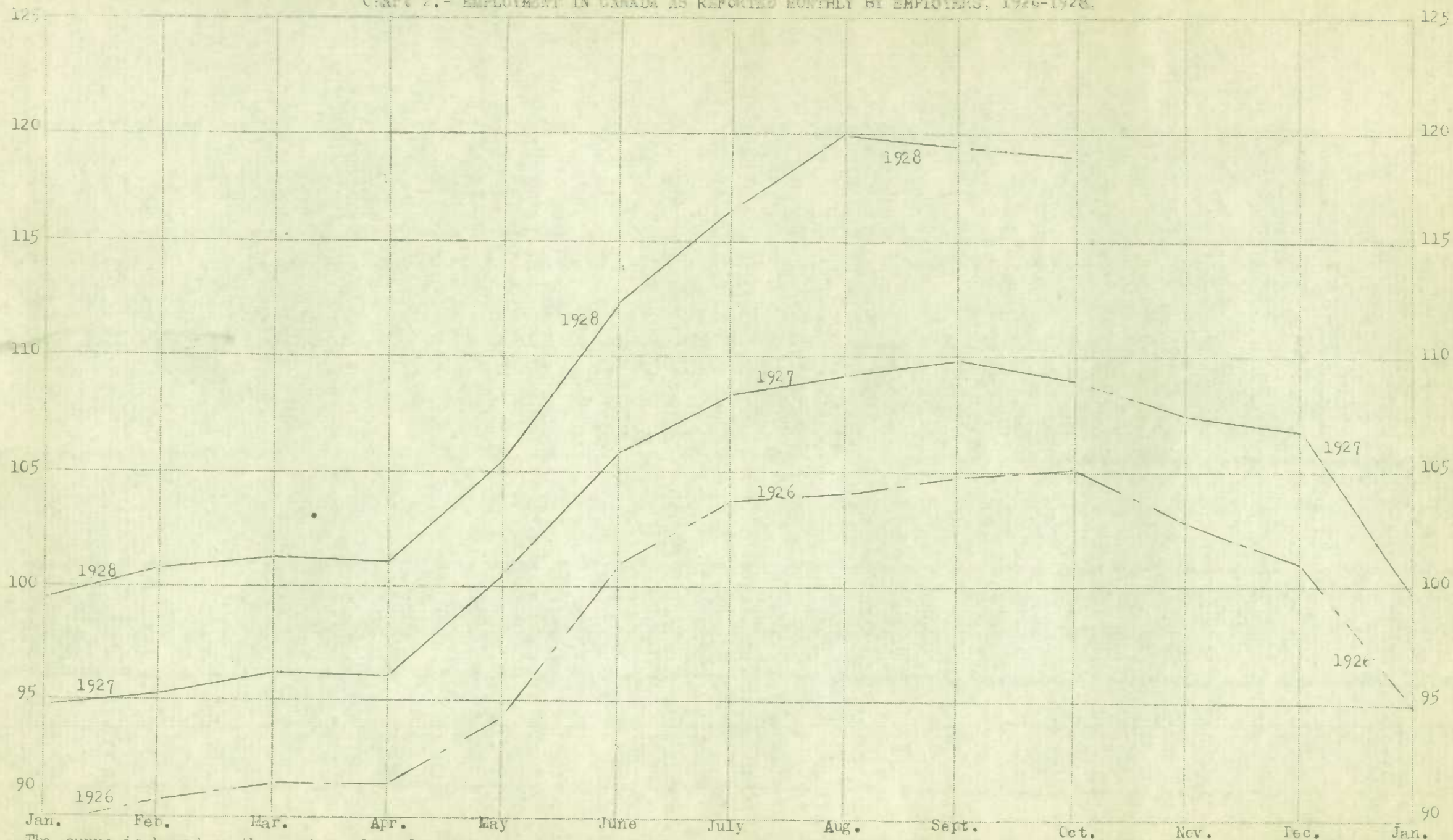
The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized on the basis of the European model. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education in the United States. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

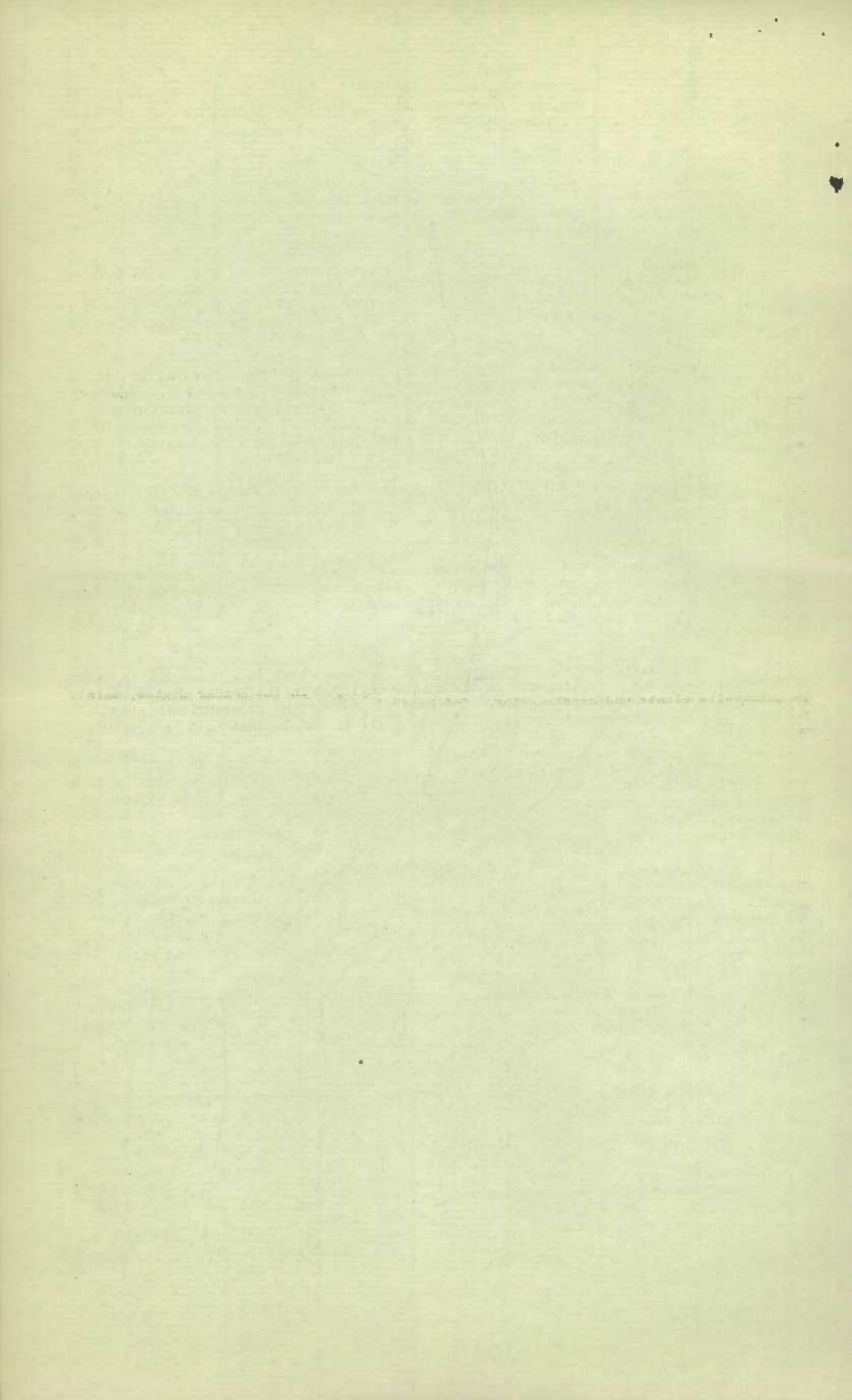
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Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED MONTHLY BY EMPLOYERS, 1926-1928.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.





### EMPLOYMENT IN CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Toronto and Winnipeg, but downward in Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver.

Montreal.- For the first time this year, there was a falling-off in employment in Montreal, where the 770 co-operating firms employed 133,145 persons, or 1,178 less than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported the bulk of the reduction, while trade was brisker. Although employment had gained on the corresponding date of last year, it was then at a generally lower level.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a decrease at the beginning of October, 211 workers being laid off by the 101 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 11,856 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the loss took place in manufacturing and transportation. The index was higher than at the beginning of October, 1927.

Toronto.- Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 862 firms employing 117,633 persons, compared with 115,453 in their last report. Manufacturing, (particularly of textiles, electrical appliances and food products,) was much busier, as were trade, services and building construction. The additions to staffs reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago were on a smaller scale and the situation then was not so favourable.

Ottawa.- Trade was more active, while construction showed declines. The forces of the 140 employers furnishing data aggregated 12,744 workers, or 245 less than on Sept. 1. Employment was better than on the corresponding date in 1927, when small gains had been noted.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, other industries showing little general change. Statements were tabulated from 209 firms with 33,253 employees, compared with 33,823 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was several points lower, although the trend of employment was then upward.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants and construction. One hundred and thirty-two establishments recorded 21,539 employees, as against 21,764 on Sept. 1. Employment on Oct. 1, 1927, was in much smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg advanced on Oct. 1, when 214 workers were added to the forces of the 302 co-operating firms, bringing them to 33,216. Trade was decidedly more active, and manufactures also showed improvement, but there were declines in building. Reductions in personnel had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, and the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- For the first time this year, there was a contraction in employment in Vancouver, according to 265 employers with 28,438 persons on their payrolls compared with 28,765 on Sept. 1. Trade was busier, but manufacturing, construction and shipping reported decreases. Very little change was recorded on Oct. 1, 1927, when the index stood at 119.0, as compared with 128.2 at the beginning of October this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in these tables.

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

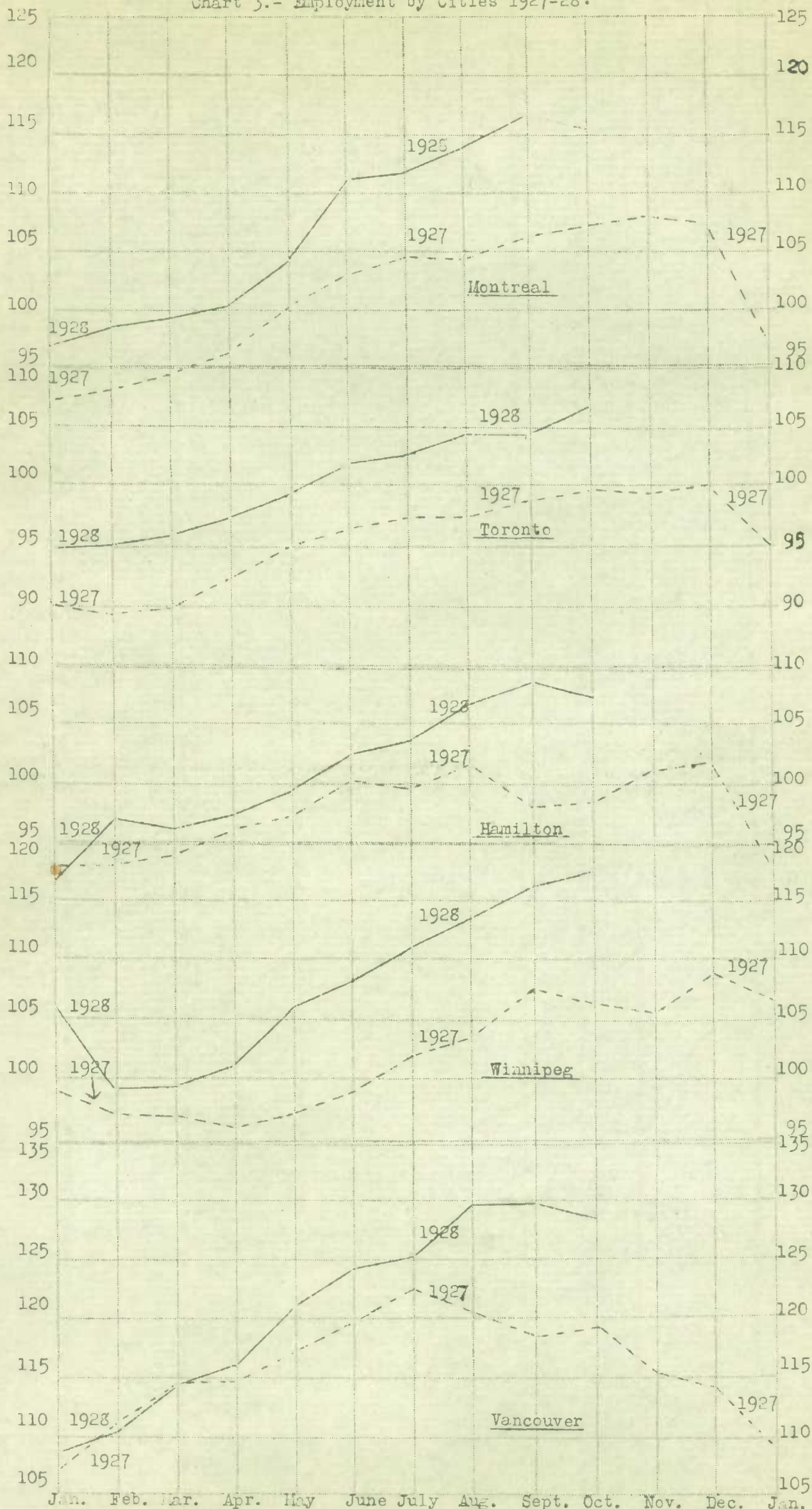
Manufacturing.- There was a further small reduction in manufacturing plants, 4,006 of which reported 537,213 operatives, compared with 538,736 in the preceding month. Similar declines were noted on Oct. 1, 1927, when the index number was much lower. Seasonal losses in fish-preserving and sawmilling factories caused most of the decrease, though there was also a falling-off in activity in rubber, pulp and paper, building material, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were also large gains in textile, electrical apparatus and musical instrument plants.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 238 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 5,361 workers to 24,383 on the date under review. This advance was on a larger scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in most of which the index was rather lower.





Chart 3.- Employment by Cities 1927-28.



The curve is based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY  
540 EAST 57TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in this group, metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines reporting most of the upward movement. The working force of the 235 co-operating firms aggregated 50,802 persons, compared with 50,387 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on Oct. 1 of any other year since this record was instituted.

Communications.- Practically no change was noted in communications, in which 187 companies furnished data showing that they had 27,818 employees. The index continued higher than in any other period for which data are available.

Transportation.- Further additions to payrolls were indicated in transportation, but the increase was smaller than on Oct. 1, 1927, when the number employed in this industry was decidedly less. Statistics were received from 291 employers with 126,061 persons on their staffs, as against 125,818 in their last report. Most of the gain took place in railway operation, while shipping afforded reduced employment.

Construction.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1; the contractions were unusually pronounced for the time of year, but as activity has been at an exceptionally high level during 1928, the number employed is still greatly in excess of that in previous years of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest declines, but there was also a slight recession in building. A combined force of 135,494 workers was reported by 819 co-operating contractors, who had 146,214 employees at the beginning of September. Employment continued in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 1,121 persons in the staffs of the 189 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 19,092 persons on Oct. 1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a smaller number of workers, but the index then was much lower.

Trade.- There was a large increase in trade, in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 662 establishments reported 77,983 employees, compared with 75,884 in the preceding month. This advance exceeded that recorded on Oct. 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at its maximum for the autumn in the years since 1920.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, apart from temporary fluctuations at the holiday periods, showed little change in total volume during August. Among the approximately 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.7 on Aug. 20, 1928, compared with 11.7 on July 23, 1928, and 9.3 on August 22, 1927. The latest press reports state that 1,336,400 workers were unemployed on Oct. 1, 1928, an increase of 41,150 in the week and 260,500 in the year.

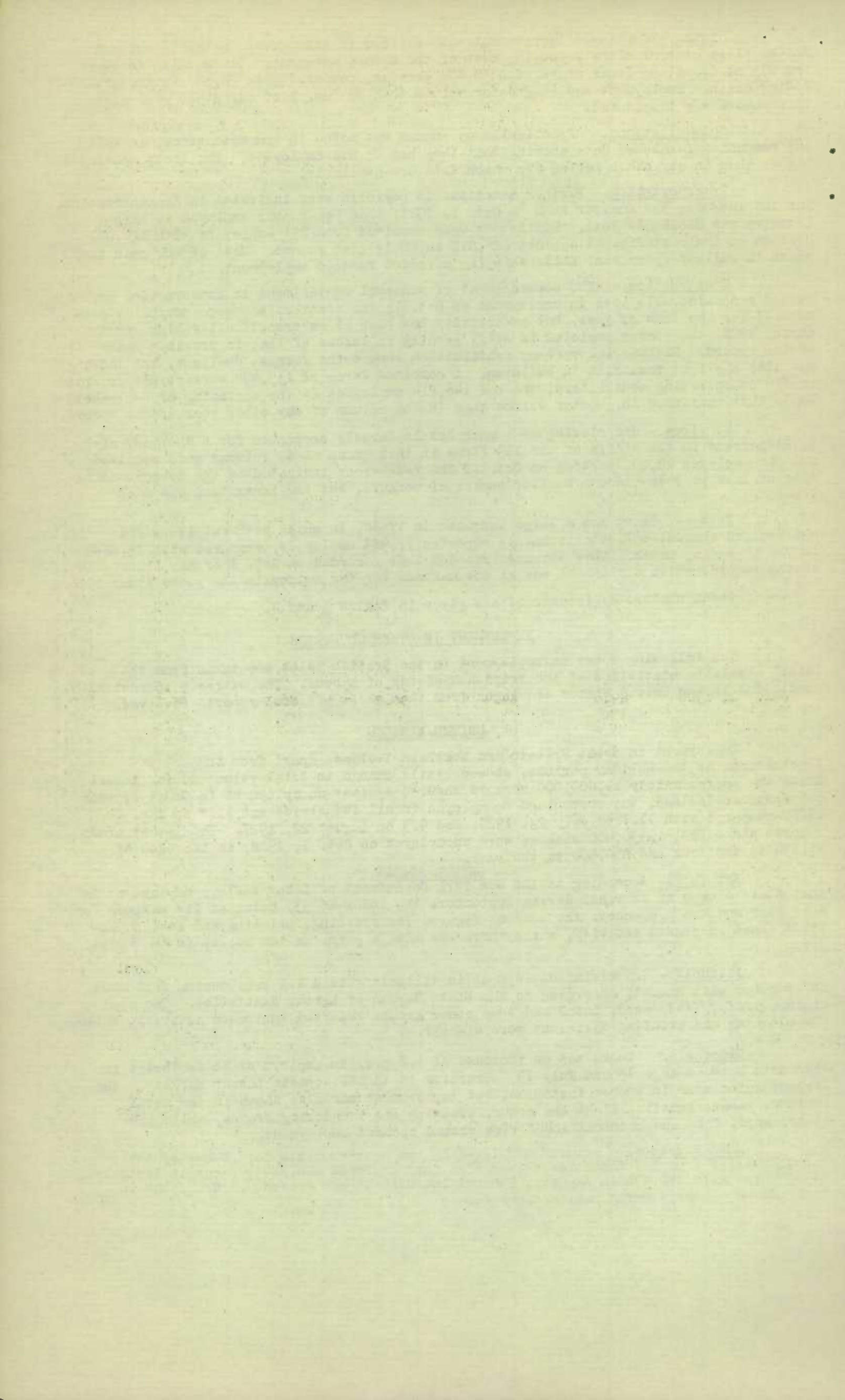
#### UNITED STATES.

New York.- According to the New York Department of Labor, factory employment in that state showed an increase during September, the index at 93, being at its maximum for this year and two p.c. above the August figure. The clothing, printing and food industries showed increased activity, while there was also a gain, on the whole, in the metal group.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois gained 1.1 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labour Statistics. The coal mining, trade, food, wood, metal and some other groups reported increased activity, while the clothing and printing divisions were slacker.

Wisconsin.- There was an increase of 1.2 p.c. in employment in factories in Wisconsin between Aug. 15 and July 15, according to the "Wisconsin Labour Market". The largest gains were in rubber factories, but improvement was also shown in the metal, leather, paper, textile, light and power, printing and laundering groups, while the stone, wood, food and chemical industries showed reduced employment.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 957 factories showed that they employed 202,284 persons in September, as compared with 198,496 in August. General improvement was recorded, the gains in boot and shoe plants being most pronounced.





Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Oct. 1, 1921	90.2	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4
Oct. 1, 1922	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.0	100.1
Oct. 1, 1923	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
March 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1	118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1928.						
	100.0	7.7	27.6	41.7	14.3	8.7

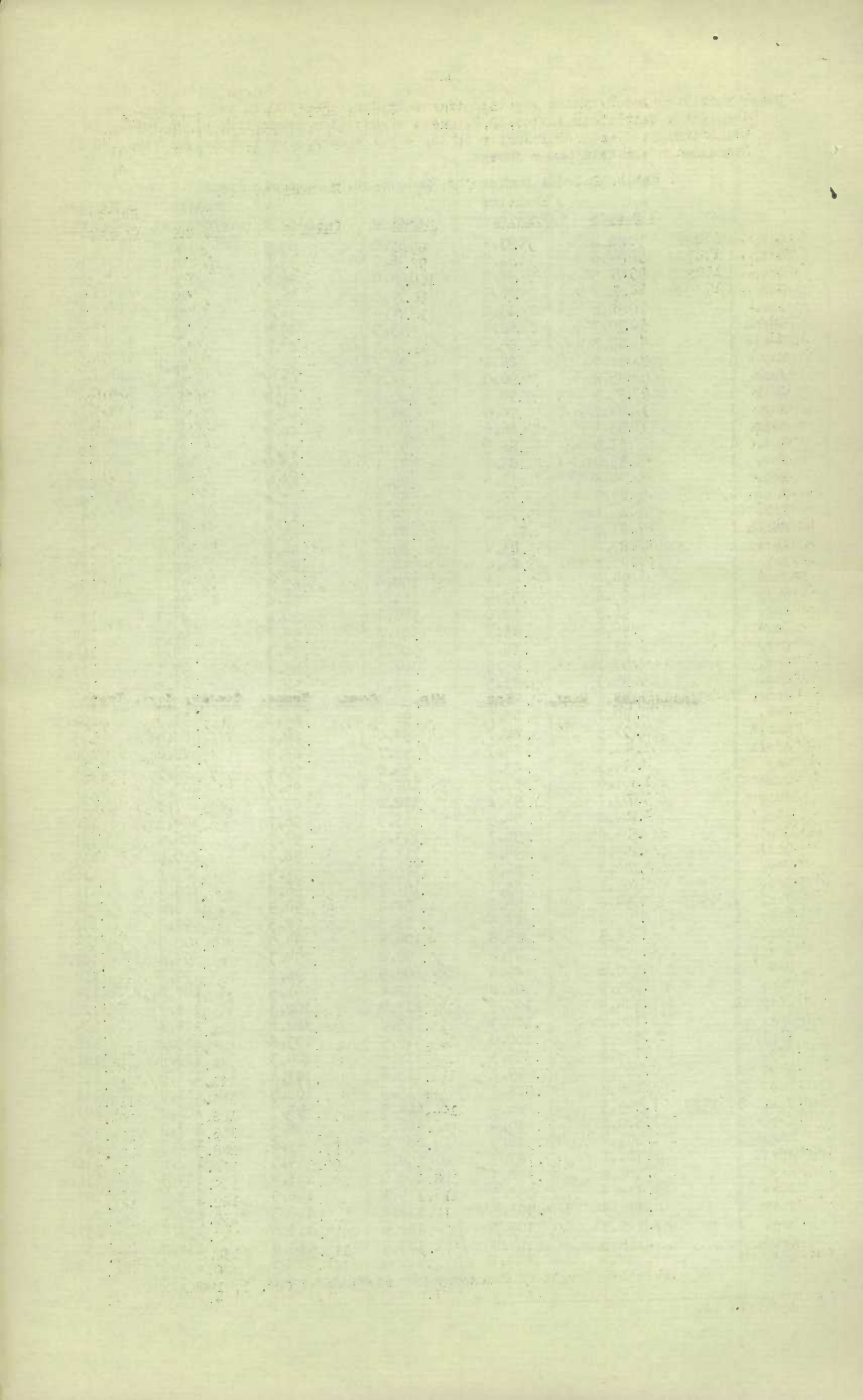




Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	92.3	-	90.9	-	-	-	98.8	100.7
Oct. 1, 1923	98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Oct. 1, 1924	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Oct. 1, 1925	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Oct. 1, 1926	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	128.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1928.	13.3	1.2	11.8	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	2.8

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

	All								
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	90.2	81.3	48.1	96.4	105.1	109.6	142.5	104.5	92.4
Oct. 1, 1922	94.6	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	114.0	166.2	102.0	91.9
Oct. 1, 1923	99.5	91.8	51.7	104.9	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2
Oct. 1, 1924	93.9	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1
Oct. 1, 1925	98.3	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7
Oct. 1, 1926	105.2	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
Apr. 1	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
Apr. 1	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.8	118.0
Aug. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Oct. 1	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	147.3	122.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1928.	100.0	53.8	2.4	5.1	2.8	12.6	13.6	1.9	7.8





Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100.)

Industries	1-Relative Weight	Oct.1 1928	Sept.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924	Oct.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.8	107.9	108.2	98.3	96.7	91.3	85.7	91.8
Animal products-edible	1.9	113.8	119.7	110.7	103.4	100.5	97.0	88.6
Fur and products	.1	89.3	85.6	89.3	92.5	90.8	88.3	100.2
Leather and products	1.7	79.1	79.6	81.6	81.3	75.2	74.4	78.9
Lumber and products	5.9	118.1	121.0	109.9	117.2	113.4	107.9	116.4
Rough and dressed lumber	3.8	136.1	142.5	129.4	145.7	142.1	137.7	146.4
Furniture	1.0	101.3	98.3	92.4	85.9	80.0	74.1	72.3
Other lumber products	1.1	90.7	90.1	79.1	78.1	74.9	66.7	80.3
Musical instruments	.4	76.7	72.4	74.9	79.1	67.8	65.3	66.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	120.0	111.3	119.1	114.2	113.9	106.5	103.9
Pulp and paper products	6.3	122.2	123.6	117.6	111.7	102.8	101.1	104.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	134.6	138.4	133.6	126.4	110.2	105.2	115.1
Paper products	.8	111.2	111.4	99.6	95.3	91.7	91.8	91.0
Printing and publishing	2.3	111.6	110.2	105.3	100.0	98.0	99.5	97.1
Rubber products	1.7	119.4	121.4	98.4	87.1	92.1	66.5	67.4
Textile products	7.7	100.1	98.9	97.5	94.5	89.6	85.4	86.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	117.2	119.8	119.1	106.6	103.0	91.9	93.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	107.6	106.0	100.0	104.5	93.9	86.2	93.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	78.6	75.2	75.1	76.9	74.1	76.4	77.0
Other textile products	.9	110.2	106.7	108.1	101.2	94.7	94.6	91.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	122.0	122.4	107.6	100.0	103.6	101.5	101.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	129.5	121.2	115.1	95.1	81.7	112.0	104.2
Chemicals and allied products	.7	94.5	93.8	88.0	84.6	80.1	82.6	88.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	119.5	120.6	104.0	106.7	90.0	87.0	99.8
Electric current	1.6	164.9	166.4	142.6	131.0	134.3	131.5	122.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	157.7	152.0	136.6	131.3	117.3	112.1	104.3
Iron and steel products	14.9	94.7	95.8	80.2	80.9	74.5	66.6	81.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	76.0	74.6	62.7	62.7	61.2	47.3	69.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	96.1	97.0	85.2	76.4	72.8	66.1	76.8
Agricultural implements	.8	80.7	79.9	77.7	74.8	59.6	35.3	60.0
Land vehicles	6.8	110.1	112.8	90.7	94.9	89.8	81.8	97.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.7	33.3	27.9	28.9	28.5	30.4	31.0
Heating appliances	.5	107.3	105.9	90.4	92.0	87.0	83.2	92.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	137.1	138.0	110.0	98.7	76.5	76.2	101.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	99.8	101.6	76.0	84.4	74.3	67.4	82.0
Other iron and steel products	2.0	90.5	90.4	82.2	82.3	73.1	69.1	76.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	121.1	122.5	107.2	102.6	86.6	77.8	89.7
Mineral products	1.3	142.6	142.8	109.7	107.8	109.5	108.1	100.3
Miscellaneous	.4	93.3	93.3	86.2	89.5	84.3	82.5	82.1
Logging	2.4	57.9	44.4	53.8	45.9	49.5	53.4	51.7
Mining	5.1	113.5	112.4	106.6	100.4	96.2	99.0	104.9
Coal	2.6	84.4	84.3	86.2	84.8	78.8	83.8	95.2
Metallic ores	1.6	206.5	202.5	178.4	156.3	147.1	151.5	138.5
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.9	147.5	145.3	121.9	111.7	109.9	99.9	111.6
Communications	2.8	133.4	133.3	124.8	120.3	114.2	111.2	106.6
Telegraphs	.6	148.3	147.3	130.1	127.0	115.3	108.4	109.3
Telephones	2.2	129.6	129.7	123.4	118.6	113.9	112.0	105.9
Transportation	12.6	121.1	120.9	115.4	116.3	111.3	109.0	116.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	132.1	131.4	122.4	116.0	119.4	117.2	122.4
Steam railways	8.8	110.7	110.0	103.8	105.9	100.1	98.0	106.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	212.9	219.0	227.5	235.3	215.5	211.3	204.5
Construction and maintenance	13.6	252.5	272.6	227.9	206.8	169.7	157.5	171.8
Building	5.2	244.7	244.2	213.7	195.6	148.6	135.4	144.5
Highway	3.3	2600.3	3225.7	3313.4	2607.4	2204.8	1828.4	2499.5
Railway	5.1	164.0	182.8	147.0	146.8	128.4	126.0	140.2
Services	1.9	147.3	159.5	138.0	126.7	120.5	115.0	113.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	148.4	171.4	141.8	132.4	130.4	122.1	123.4
Professional	.2	139.2	140.9	130.9	119.5	113.3	111.5	113.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	148.2	148.7	134.8	121.0	108.5	105.9	101.0
Trade	7.8	122.6	119.4	110.3	101.8	96.7	93.1	93.2
Retail	5.4	127.2	123.4	111.5	101.5	95.4	91.1	90.5
Wholesale	2.4	113.1	111.1	108.1	102.4	99.1	97.0	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	118.9	119.5	109.0	105.2	98.3	93.9	99.5

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 firms making returns on the date under review.





Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	36.1	86.1	85.3	82.5	85.0	82.7	80.6	90.8
Lumber products	6.4	109.5	115.7	118.1	141.2	130.8	133.9	134.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	134.9	146.6	135.0	120.4	113.0	102.0	116.1
Textile products	4.5	92.8	90.2	98.2	94.2	91.0	95.7	88.0
Iron and steel	12.3	67.6	65.2	56.4	57.5	56.3	50.4	75.0
Other manufactures	9.3	89.5	85.9	87.3	89.8	90.7	88.0	86.2
Logging	.6	14.6	11.5	6.8	24.7	24.7	27.4	13.6
Mining	21.3	104.3	103.0	102.3	100.0	91.7	95.8	109.7
Communications	3.1	101.9	102.3	94.1	91.5	88.2	93.5	94.7
Transportation	12.8	75.8	76.1	71.0	71.0	71.2	70.1	71.3
Construction	20.1	338.6	362.0	289.9	243.1	182.5	189.9	210.2
Services	.5	102.8	194.5	100.7	99.8	107.3	93.0	94.3
Trade	5.5	124.3	125.4	113.0	110.1	113.1	112.6	117.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.1	104.4	96.3	94.2	88.1	88.3	97.0
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	58.8	106.2	107.8	99.5	96.2	91.1	87.4	94.6
Lumber products	4.1	131.7	138.3	121.1	130.8	121.9	127.9	140.0
Pulp and paper	8.5	125.8	127.2	119.3	117.4	104.5	102.1	108.7
Textile products	12.3	108.1	108.3	108.4	97.7	96.4	88.8	90.6
Iron and steel	12.3	84.8	86.8	78.3	74.9	71.5	68.4	86.4
Other manufactures	21.6	110.2	111.5	99.7	97.8	93.2	88.7	90.6
Logging	3.3	71.8	53.2	56.6	42.6	47.7	41.3	56.4
Mining	1.9	141.3	139.9	133.6	116.0	90.9	78.1	101.5
Communications	2.7	167.7	171.2	157.8	152.4	142.4	141.9	121.4
Transportation	12.5	142.7	142.8	144.8	148.0	142.5	140.0	144.0
Construction	13.1	283.7	309.4	272.5	295.9	193.5	172.9	182.5
Services	1.8	159.2	174.5	164.9	156.2	149.9	147.8	135.4
Trade	5.9	135.8	133.4	120.3	112.5	106.2	96.9	93.5
<u>Quebec</u> - All industries	100.0	122.4	123.9	115.4	113.1	102.7	97.6	104.0
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	64.4	107.0	106.6	95.7	94.6	89.0	83.1	88.0
Lumber products	6.2	117.1	117.4	102.7	109.6	106.9	106.1	110.2
Pulp and paper	6.9	118.9	120.4	114.8	106.0	101.6	100.3	102.4
Textile products	8.8	91.9	90.0	87.4	90.7	83.4	81.5	83.0
Iron and steel	20.1	102.6	104.8	83.2	85.5	76.3	66.3	77.0
Other manufactures	22.4	112.3	109.5	104.3	98.0	95.6	88.9	90.9
Logging	1.7	41.6	27.8	47.2	34.5	42.3	55.5	41.0
Mining	3.1	189.0	186.1	160.3	142.2	131.9	137.8	135.0
Communications	2.5	128.0	126.7	123.4	116.9	111.2	108.9	106.6
Transportation	9.5	120.7	122.4	115.5	112.0	108.2	111.1	119.0
Construction	10.2	226.6	235.8	212.9	163.1	160.6	170.1	188.9
Services	1.7	152.2	154.3	141.3	123.4	119.3	115.2	113.4
Trade	6.9	116.4	112.0	105.9	95.3	94.1	95.0	92.8
<u>Ontario</u> - All industries	100.0	114.5	113.9	104.3	98.7	94.3	91.6	96.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.0	127.2	125.6	109.3	106.5	99.9	93.7	101.5
Lumber products	2.3	108.7	111.5	93.9	84.4	83.2	75.0	83.0
Pulp and paper	2.6	125.0	120.5	113.7	99.8	94.0	103.3	95.1
Textile products	1.7	141.2	135.3	122.9	110.8	104.9	89.0	97.5
Iron and steel	12.6	118.3	114.8	102.7	105.5	99.3	85.4	107.3
Other manufactures	10.8	143.5	144.8	119.7	115.8	106.5	109.2	100.9
Logging	.2	8.1	6.7	5.3	6.7	7.6	7.4	6.0
Mining	5.6	79.5	78.9	76.0	71.3	66.7	71.2	83.2
Communications	3.4	112.5	110.2	101.4	97.9	95.4	88.9	93.2
Transportation	22.0	124.1	119.6	109.2	115.9	105.9	96.4	109.5
Construction	21.0	278.4	311.3	222.7	208.2	172.8	139.9	155.4
Services	2.7	164.4	184.1	132.5	121.5	110.4	97.1	107.0
Trade	15.1	112.1	109.8	99.9	93.2	83.9	79.6	83.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All industries	100.0	130.5	132.2	112.5	110.0	99.8	91.4	100.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	41.5	126.1	129.5	120.2	120.6	112.7	97.4	100.2
Lumber products	15.5	115.7	119.2	116.2	121.5	120.8	94.0	110.9
Pulp and paper	4.8	116.1	115.4	120.7	125.4	103.4	98.8	99.8
Textile products	1.1	157.2	142.9	115.7	126.6	108.3	93.2	114.3
Iron and steel	4.3	59.8	59.3	53.1	52.6	52.2	50.8	54.0
Other manufactures	15.8	211.8	223.5	194.9	185.3	177.8	167.5	132.4
Logging	8.7	126.3	111.2	117.2	113.4	103.4	103.1	107.1
Mining	9.3	97.4	97.9	95.1	95.3	110.0	113.3	98.2
Communications	3.3	166.7	167.2	146.9	150.8	138.5	125.2	119.4
Transportation	12.5	121.3	124.2	117.0	112.3	110.4	107.9	114.4
Construction	13.0	166.8	182.7	149.8	141.5	137.9	103.0	103.7
Services	3.3	114.6	122.5	110.6	108.1	101.9	95.7	97.6
Trade	8.4	165.2	159.8	148.7	136.7	125.7	119.1	114.3
<u>British Columbia</u> - All industries	100.0	129.2	131.2	121.5	119.2	114.8	104.0	104.2

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





Table 6.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries	1/Rel- ative Weight	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
		1922	1923	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.1	95.5	96.3	89.6	87.0	83.3	81.1	89.1
Plant Products - edible	4.6	102.5	100.3	102.7	104.1	101.0	101.0	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	100.7	99.6	97.1	96.1	95.2	93.4	96.8
Textiles	11.0	83.6	85.9	88.8	81.6	81.4	78.7	85.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	101.6	101.7	95.1	92.9	97.7	98.1	102.8
Iron and steel	15.5	81.2	83.9	73.6	68.5	62.9	63.2	86.3
Other manufactures	23.2	112.0	111.1	98.9	99.5	91.0	87.3	85.7
Communications	4.2	175.5	179.4	167.0	155.7	149.8	149.3	123.9
Transportation	8.9	224.0	227.7	218.6	232.6	205.0	194.2	187.9
Construction	9.0	288.3	301.0	228.5	224.8	226.2	151.1	159.7
Trade	10.9	137.2	133.8	121.3	112.9	106.6	95.8	93.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	115.7	116.8	107.2	104.3	99.4	93.7	98.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.6	102.3	103.1	88.4	87.6	83.0	81.5	-
Leather products	17.6	88.6	87.0	91.6	90.4	91.4	90.5	-
Other manufactures	41.0	109.7	111.6	86.7	85.9	78.2	82.1	-
Transportation	11.5	171.2	197.0	184.1	179.1	199.4	123.6	-
Construction	19.4	303.2	320.3	369.6	249.5	166.1	268.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	124.4	126.8	120.5	105.1	100.3	98.8	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.4	97.4	95.9	90.5	87.7	84.2	80.1	83.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	103.5	98.4	99.1	95.1	92.8	90.1	86.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	110.5	109.3	102.8	96.1	94.1	94.5	94.1
Textiles	10.9	77.6	73.0	76.2	80.0	75.8	77.5	74.4
Iron and steel	12.0	102.3	107.2	88.3	83.4	75.7	63.0	82.1
Other manufactures	26.4	100.3	98.3	93.3	89.2	87.0	81.4	85.3
Communications	4.4	139.1	135.9	138.9	131.2	126.3	123.1	112.7
Transportation	5.4	127.6	126.4	109.5	105.4	113.7	114.5	135.4
Construction	5.2	209.7	198.5	208.6	136.4	111.2	95.2	150.7
Trade	17.1	111.8	108.3	105.5	94.8	93.4	94.1	90.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.9	104.6	99.7	93.1	89.8	86.4	90.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	57.6	114.5	115.4	109.3	98.8	95.3	93.7	95.0
Lumber products	12.3	130.2	131.1	123.8	126.2	118.0	116.8	128.3
Pulp and paper	21.1	97.1	95.3	92.1	87.5	85.6	87.6	81.3
Other manufactures	24.2	126.4	128.9	118.5	97.6	94.8	89.2	93.8
Construction	11.0	262.4	352.6	179.3	140.8	217.7	175.5	233.4
Trade	15.6	118.0	105.1	96.8	90.0	88.9	92.4	94.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	121.1	123.6	110.6	99.5	101.8	100.8	105.5
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.6	103.7	105.5	95.3	95.7	83.4	76.4	86.4
Textiles	16.7	96.2	96.8	100.4	105.1	98.2	90.2	75.0
Electrical apparatus	11.8	144.0	146.7	119.2	128.1	96.7	106.1	114.8
Iron and steel	33.7	92.9	96.2	83.7	82.5	66.8	54.3	79.0
Other manufactures	23.4	112.8	113.0	102.2	98.6	95.3	91.7	98.5
Construction	3.1	188.2	196.2	175.6	238.0	253.8	149.0	242.2
Trade	5.2	123.0	122.5	108.1	102.2	103.8	102.4	118.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	107.1	108.8	98.3	99.7	88.3	80.4	91.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	83.9	183.2	184.6	73.1	96.2	90.4	-	-
Iron and steel	70.4	208.8	211.8	69.0	102.6	96.7	-	-
Other manufactures	13.5	111.6	108.6	85.7	76.6	72.4	-	-
Construction	6.0	162.6	178.3	136.7	133.9	92.9	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	186.4	188.0	83.3	103.7	94.8	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	127.6	127.7	114.1	109.2	99.4	98.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	4.6	156.9	160.6	144.9	149.0	131.3	136.9	139.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	99.7	93.3	90.9	89.6	89.0	87.4	93.9
Printing and publishing	6.6	100.3	96.0	94.1	88.9	85.3	97.9	86.9
Textiles	5.8	134.4	127.3	117.1	111.0	103.0	89.2	97.4
Other manufactures	18.4	142.6	148.7	125.0	117.2	102.0	96.7	98.0
Transportation	6.8	116.1	115.0	100.7	99.7	95.2	103.0	100.1
Construction	5.6	149.2	159.9	142.5	221.5	87.3	61.2	101.5
Trade	40.9	109.7	106.5	99.8	93.5	81.6	76.7	80.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.4	116.4	106.2	104.9	89.4	86.1	89.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.3	99.8	101.5	90.5	94.9	97.2	83.9	85.1
Lumber products	11.8	106.3	109.9	104.1	123.6	128.8	105.4	115.9
Other manufactures	23.5	97.3	98.2	85.2	83.4	84.3	75.1	72.5
Communications	8.4	171.8	173.0	156.5	163.1	148.4	134.6	127.0
Transportation	16.5	153.5	157.7	148.5	142.3	137.7	135.5	142.8
Construction	7.7	189.8	206.6	182.4	203.1	146.8	143.4	92.8
Services	5.2	112.5	115.2	109.8	109.3	98.7	91.0	95.4
Trade	21.8	164.4	159.1	151.5	136.7	125.3	117.6	111.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	128.2	129.8	119.0	119.7	113.9	104.0	101.6

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

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