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THE  
JULY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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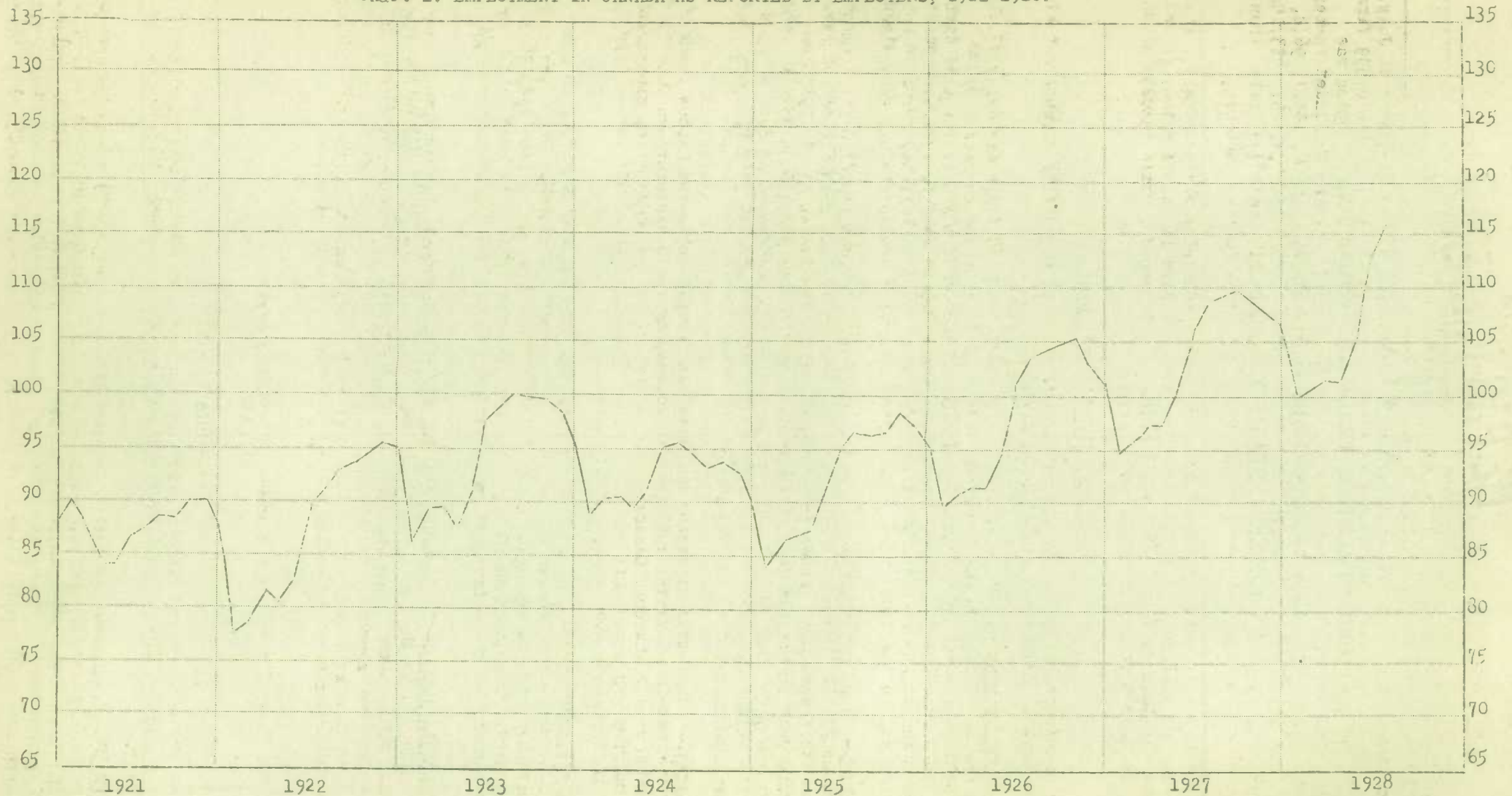
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OTTAWA

1928

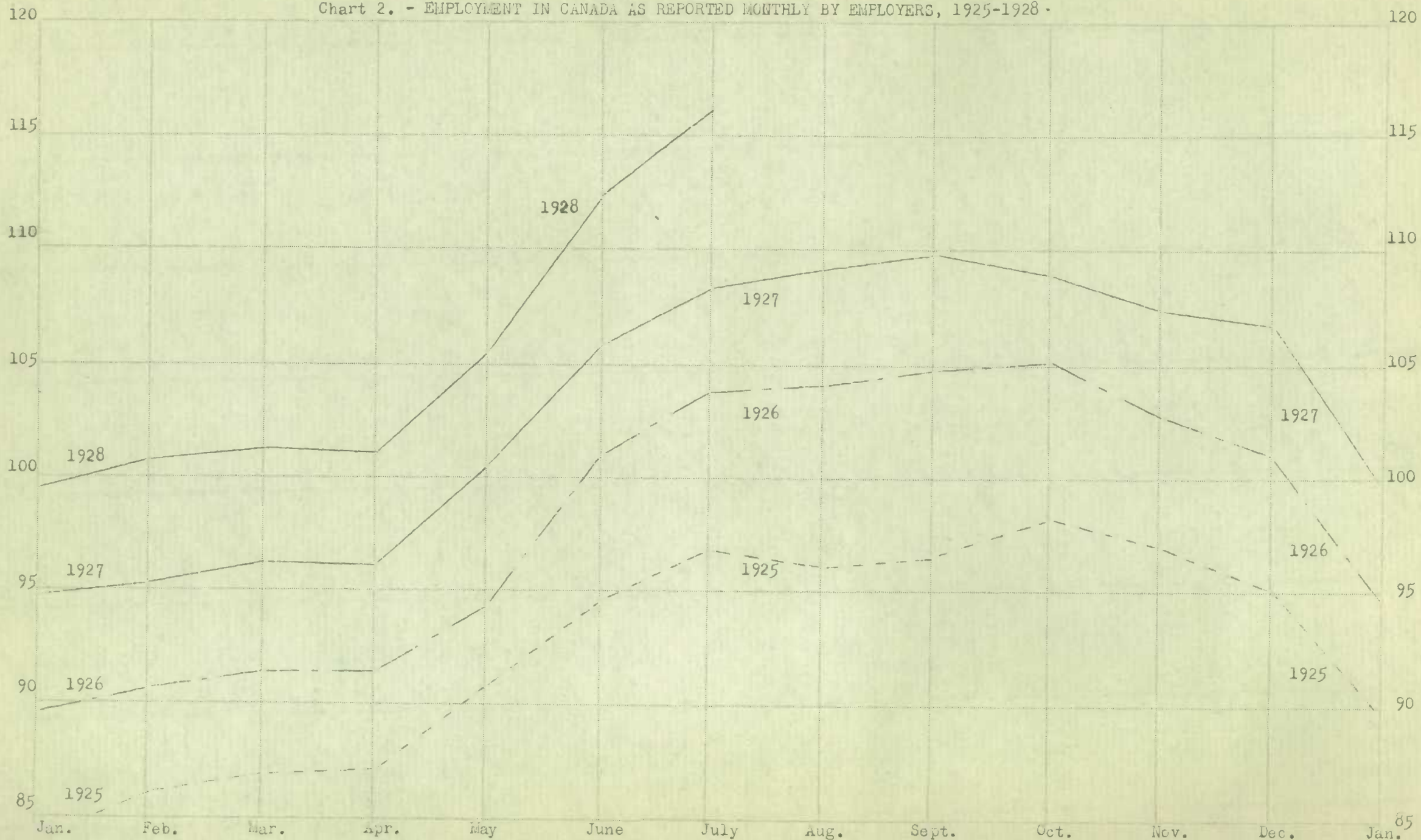
Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



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.



Chart 2. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED MONTHLY BY EMPLOYERS, 1925-1928.



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 July 25, 1928.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,599 firms employing 976,078 workers, or 32,111 more than on June 1. This advance, which was rather larger than on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 116.3, as compared with 112.4 in the preceding month, and with 108.4, 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from Charts 1 and 2.

Considerable improvement was registered in all industries except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, in which they were greater than on July 1 of any other year of the record, while manufacturing and trade also showed unusually pronounced increases.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Prairie Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 580 firms employing 77,010 workers, as against 71,054 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 6,000 persons brought employment to a higher level than in any other month of the last eight years, the index standing at 103.5, as compared with 100.5 on July 1, 1927. Construction recorded the greatest improvement, but there were also gains in logging, services and some other groups; on the other hand, coal mining and water transportation were slacker.

Quebec.- Construction, manufacturing, trade and services reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving, and there were also losses in transportation. The forces of the 1,433 co-operating employers aggregated 268,355 persons, compared with 261,106 on June 1. This advance involved more workers than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1928, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario.- Continued expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 3,003 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 402,296 employees, or 7,051 more than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, and trade, but logging was seasonally quiet. Smaller increases were indicated on July 1, 1927, when the index was over eight points lower.

Prairie Provinces.- The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and mining. Data were compiled from 871 employers with an aggregate staff of 142,075 workers, as against 133,170 in their last report. This increase of 8,905 workers exceeded that registered on the same date of last year, while the level of employment was higher than in any other month of the record.

British Columbia.- The improvement in British Columbia was the greatest ever reported on July 1, and the index, at 128.5, was at its maximum since the series was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 86,342 persons was employed by the 712 firms whose data were received and who had 83,391 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly fruit, vegetable and fish canning, construction, services and mining, recorded marked gains, while logging afforded less employment.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The eight cities for which separate tabulations are made reported heightened activity, the gains in Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Toronto and Ottawa being most noteworthy.

MONTREAL.- Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in the construction, trade and service groups, while manufacturing was seasonally dull. A combined working force of 128,548 persons was indicated by the 765 co-operating employers, who had 127,856 on June 1. The gains noted on July 1, 1927, were more extensive, but the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.



QUEBEC.- Further improvement brought the index in Quebec to 124.8, the highest point reached since the record for this city was commenced in 1924. Statements were tabulated from 105 firms with 11,916 employees, compared with 11,048 in the preceding month. Manufactures, construction and transportation registered practically all the gain.

TORONTO.- Manufacturing (notably in food and printing establishments), transportation and trade reported increased activity. The 350 establishments furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,082 employees to 113,390 at the beginning of July. Smaller gains were noted on the same date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

OTTAWA.- Statistics were received from 144 employers with 13,089 persons on their paylists, compared with 12,078 in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in manufactures, but construction was also brisker. The additions to payroll exceeded those indicated on July 1, 1927, and the index continued several points higher than it was last summer, or in any other period since the series was instituted.

HAMILTON.- There were rather small gains in Hamilton, where employment continued at a higher level than on the same date of last year, or, in fact, than in any other month for which data are available; 234 workers were added to the forces of 210 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 32,147 on the date under review. Construction and trade were brisker, while manufacturing showed practically no change, losses in iron and steel plants being offset by increases in food, electrical apparatus and other groups.

WINDSOR AND THE OTHER BORDER CITIES.- Further improvement in employment, <sup>mainly</sup> in automobile plants, in the Border Cities caused a gain of 1,460 persons in the staffs of the 126 reporting employers, who had 18,502 in their employ on the date under review. The index was much higher than on July 1, 1927, when large declines were reported; the situation was, in fact, better than in any other month since the record for this city was commenced in 1925.

WINNIPEG.- Manufacturing, transportation and trade registered advances that brought employment to its maximum in this record. An aggregate working force of 31,798 employees was reported by the 301 co-operating firms; this was 918 more than on June 1. The improvement registered on the same date of a year ago was less extensive.

VANCOUVER.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued to be favourable, according to data from 252 establishments employing 27,654 workers, as against 27,457 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications, trade and some other industries also reported improvement. A larger increase was noted by the firms making returns for July 1, 1927, when the index stood at 122.6, as compared with 125.1 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1926 in several of the leading industrial cities, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.- Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 4,047 co-operating manufacturers employed 524,802 operatives, as against 518,643 in the preceding month. Much smaller gains were indicated in this division on July 1, 1927, when the index was between six and seven points lower.

LOGGING.- The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 2,492 persons being released from the staffs of the 225 reporting firms, who employed 17,197 on July 1. This decline involved a smaller number of workers than that noted on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the index was lower.

MINING.- Returns were tabulated from 237 mine operators with 48,344 employees, as compared with 48,122 in their last report. Gains were reported in the mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals except coal, which was seasonally slacker. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1927, although larger increases were then recorded.

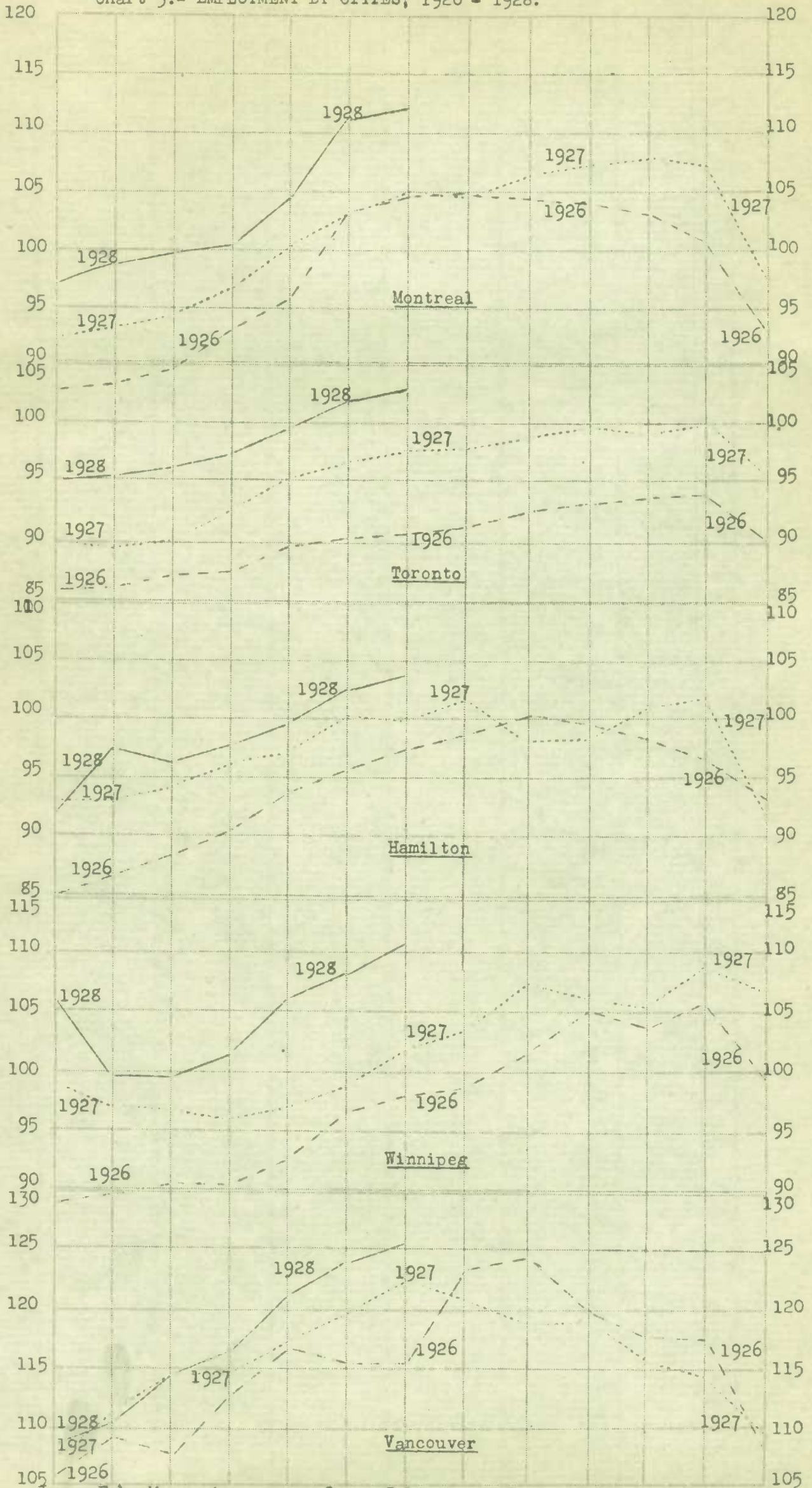
TRANSPORTATION.- Local and steam railway transportation shared in the upward movement evidenced on July 1, while shipping was quieter; 293 employers reported a combined working force of 123,164 persons, as against 121,642 on June 1. Employment was in greater volume than in any other month since the series was instituted.

COMMUNICATIONS.- Further additions to staffs were registered in this group, in which 373 extra workers were employed by the 187 companies and branches making returns. They had 26,270 on their payrolls, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record.





Chart 3.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES, 1926 - 1928.



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



CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Unusually pronounced increases for the time of year were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was more active than in any other month since 1920. Data were received from 766 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 141,874 employees, or 22,532 more than at the beginning of June. Highway construction absorbed more than half of these additionally employed men.

SERVICES.- Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 187 employers with 19,556 persons on their staffs, as compared with 18,070 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gains, which exceeded those reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level so far reached.

TRADE.- Improvement on a larger scale than in the summer of any other year since 1920 was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 657 firms having 74,872 persons in their employ, or 2,309 more than at the beginning of June.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during May showed a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with the preceding month; among the approximately 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries, was 9.9 on May 21, 1928, as compared with 9.6 on Apr. 23, 1928, and 8.7 on May 23, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,217,500 persons were out of work on July 2, an increase of 24,950 on the week and of 163,900 in the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States was 0.1 p.c. greater in June than in May, according to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 11,231 establishments employing 3,091,921 persons. Seasonal increases were reported in food, men's clothing, cement, brick, cigarette and cigar plants, and there were also advances in petroleum-refining, automobile tire, carriage, wagon, machine tool and woollen factories. On the other hand, the outstanding losses were in fertilizer, rubber footwear, women's clothing, millinery, lace, cotton, knitting, silk, iron and steel, furniture, electric car repairing and printing plants.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labour, there was on the whole a slight increase in factory employment in New York in June as compared with May; there were small increases in metal, railroad repair, men's clothing and boot and shoe plants, but cooking and heating apparatus, shipbuilding, cutlery and jewelry, pig iron, textile and women's clothing factories and rolling mills registered declines.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry from 1,002 factories show that they employed 196,966 persons in June, as compared with 202,048 in May. The most outstanding declines were in shoe, cotton and rubber footwear plants, while improvement was noted in men's clothing, electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies and a few other groups.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor reported a 2.4 p.c. increase in factory employment during June as compared with May, all the major industries showing improvement.

Wisconsin.- There was an increase of 0.1 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin between Apr. 15 and May 15, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market." The metal, building material, food and a few other industries showed increased activity, while the textile, wood, rubber and paper groups registered reductions.

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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.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6
July 1, 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
July 1, 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
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	85.0	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1928.

100.0      7.9      27.5      41.2      14.6      8.8



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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1923	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.5	-	87.7	100.3
July 1, 1924	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
July 1, 1925	95.7	98.9	87.5	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	36.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	39.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	36.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	39.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	95.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	95.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	103.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.1	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	97.7	107.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	97.3	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	103.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	33.4	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1928.								
	13.2	1.2	11.6	1.3	3.3	1.9	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
July 1, 1923	99.5	93.6	48.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3	
July 1, 1924	95.9	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	
July 1, 1925	96.8	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.5	107.8	102.1	
Feb. 1	90.7	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	
Mar. 1	91.5	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	
Apr. 1	91.4	89.3	43.9	83.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	
May 1	94.3	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	
June 1	101.0	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	
July 1	103.7	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	93.4	
Aug. 1	104.2	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	
Sept. 1	104.9	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	
Oct. 1	105.2	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	
Nov. 1	102.8	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	101.7	
Dec. 1	101.1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	
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	113.5	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	115.7	238.2	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	152.2	118.0	
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1928.										
	100.0	53.8	1.3	4.9	2.7	12.6	14.5	2.0	7.7	

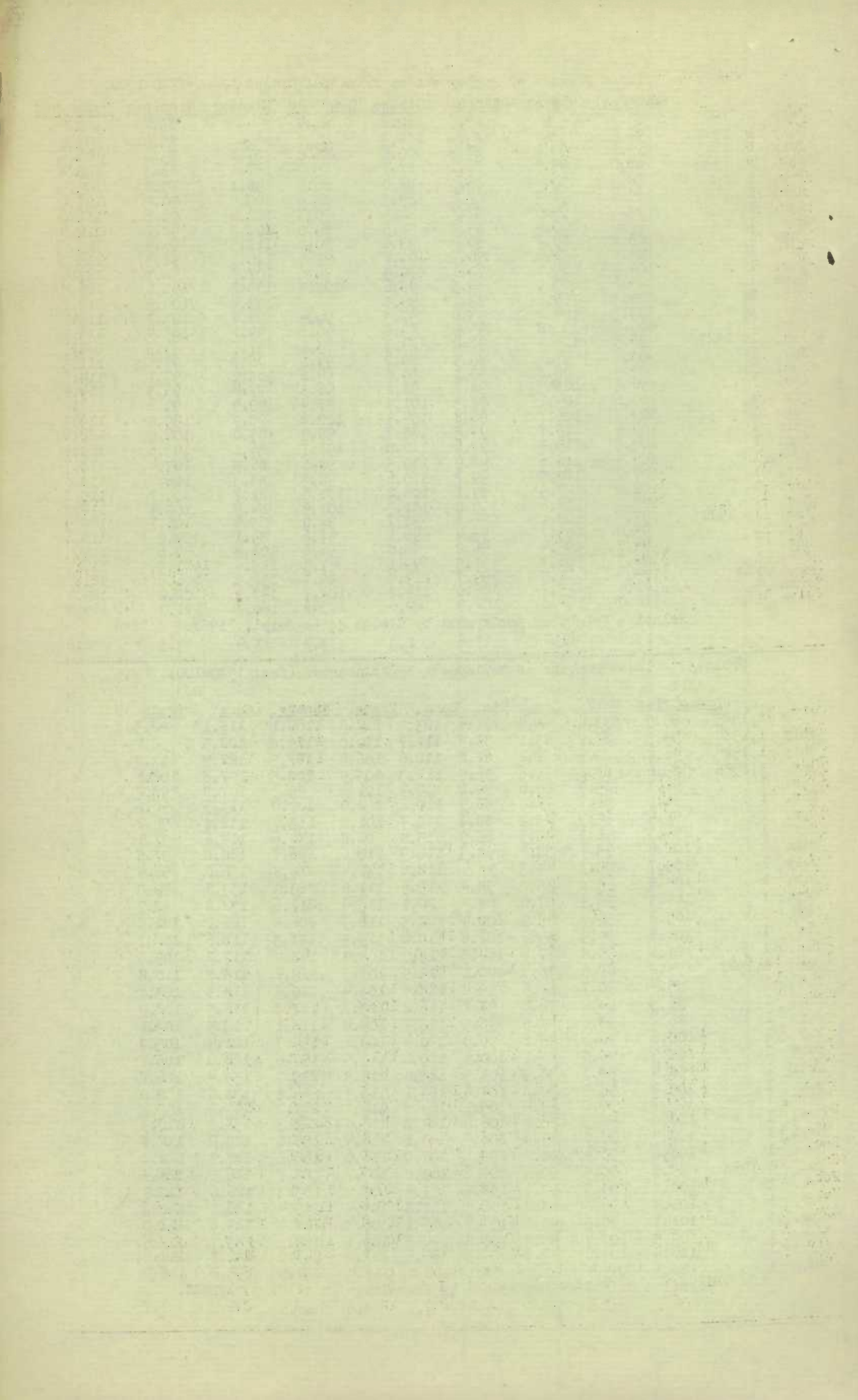




Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1928	June 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
Manufacturing	53.8	105.4	104.0	98.7	95.3	89.1	87.7
Animal products - edible	2.0	118.1	113.3	117.9	107.3	105.4	101.3
Fur and products	.1	81.2	77.5	86.9	88.4	81.9	81.1
Leather and products	1.8	79.4	78.8	79.1	76.3	69.8	74.7
Lumber and products	6.0	117.8	110.2	116.4	118.1	116.2	111.9
Rough and dressed lumber	4.0	138.6	124.6	141.0	147.3	148.0	142.8
Furniture	.9	98.7	98.8	89.7	84.8	79.0	71.6
Other lumber products	1.1	85.5	86.6	82.5	79.4	73.1	74.4
Musical instruments	.3	66.5	66.4	70.1	69.4	56.3	55.7
Plant products - edible	2.9	100.7	98.5	98.9	96.0	97.0	91.2
Pulp and paper products	6.5	123.5	120.7	116.9	110.0	102.1	99.9
Pulp and paper	3.4	140.1	135.6	133.2	124.0	110.5	106.8
Paper products	.8	104.9	103.6	96.1	91.3	85.9	84.6
Printing and publishing	2.3	110.8	109.5	105.2	99.9	97.6	96.9
Rubber products	1.7	112.3	109.9	100.4	85.0	86.9	71.0
Textile products	7.6	96.5	98.7	96.3	92.2	87.7	81.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	114.6	118.3	117.0	105.5	100.6	84.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	105.7	106.4	101.4	103.4	91.0	87.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.2	73.4	75.3	73.0	73.2	72.1	72.1
Other textile products	.9	106.4	108.4	107.2	98.8	97.0	89.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	118.9	117.9	104.1	98.0	100.6	98.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	118.5	133.9	110.2	101.2	89.1	108.2
Chemicals and allied products	.7	95.3	95.7	87.0	83.8	79.7	83.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	114.4	113.3	109.8	106.4	93.2	94.1
Electric current	1.5	155.9	149.8	140.5	131.9	135.2	129.1
Electrical apparatus	1.2	146.6	145.5	131.7	119.5	109.6	108.3
Iron and steel products	15.2	94.9	95.3	83.1	85.5	72.9	76.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	75.1	76.2	65.1	61.6	52.2	57.8
Machinery (other than vehicle)	1.2	91.7	93.3	82.7	76.0	70.9	68.1
Agricultural implements	.9	82.7	84.3	87.6	90.1	59.2	55.2
Land vehicles	7.0	111.5	113.6	94.4	100.1	88.8	98.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	38.6	39.0	33.4	31.1	34.8	39.7
Heating appliances	.5	100.6	98.3	89.5	88.0	82.8	75.4
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	136.0	131.6	108.0	98.3	75.8	80.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	98.2	95.1	85.2	83.8	73.0	59.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	88.9	85.6	82.4	80.2	72.3	68.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	118.7	117.4	111.3	96.6	79.7	84.0
Mineral products	1.2	132.6	122.4	112.1	107.8	110.8	106.8
Miscellaneous	.4	93.4	91.7	91.2	86.2	82.3	83.2
Logging	1.8	40.9	47.6	38.9	44.3	38.2	43.1
Mining	4.9	108.1	107.3	101.9	95.4	97.2	99.9
Coal	2.5	80.4	82.1	83.3	79.0	77.5	85.2
Metallic ores	1.5	194.3	187.5	166.1	151.2	157.3	154.1
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.9	143.5	137.8	117.8	109.0	109.6	95.2
Communications	2.7	126.0	124.4	123.4	118.2	112.6	111.7
Telegraphs	.6	136.0	130.6	129.8	123.6	115.4	108.7
Telephones	2.1	123.5	122.8	121.8	116.8	111.9	112.5
Transportation	12.6	118.4	117.0	115.9	111.4	106.2	110.0
Street railways and cartage	2.3	129.8	127.4	119.5	117.9	111.3	114.6
Steam railways	8.9	109.2	104.0	104.3	99.3	96.9	101.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	195.6	239.1	235.1	232.5	198.6	192.9
Construction and maintenance	14.5	264.6	223.0	235.1	216.8	187.5	175.8
Building	4.6	212.6	189.0	193.0	183.8	135.4	130.4
Highway	3.5	2992.3	2192.2	3400.6	2398.9	2873.4	1763.2
Railway	6.4	200.7	183.0	174.9	175.9	149.2	159.9
Services	2.0	152.2	141.7	135.4	126.0	122.9	122.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	164.0	141.4	143.3	134.5	135.6	136.9
Professional	.2	137.9	137.1	124.2	112.0	112.8	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	140.9	143.6	128.2	118.5	107.8	106.1
Trade	7.7	118.0	114.6	106.8	98.4	93.8	92.1
Retail	5.3	122.2	118.4	109.4	97.6	94.3	89.9
Wholesale	2.4	109.5	107.0	101.6	100.0	92.8	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.3	112.4	108.4	103.7	96.8	95.9

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



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

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1928	June 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	35.9	85.6	85.4	85.8	84.4	85.3	89.2
Lumber products	6.8	115.5	106.3	129.9	143.6	138.7	140.7
Pulp and paper	3.7	142.4	132.2	127.8	124.8	122.1	120.2
Textile products	4.4	90.5	87.6	100.4	91.4	96.0	84.1
Iron and steel	11.4	62.9	64.9	57.5	53.4	53.2	66.6
Other manufactures	9.6	91.4	96.1	93.0	94.0	94.2	93.3
Logging	1.1	29.6	21.4	24.6	26.9	14.1	22.6
Mining	20.4	99.9	103.2	103.4	96.5	97.2	103.5
Communications	2.9	96.6	93.0	92.1	89.7	89.7	93.0
Transportation	13.6	81.2	87.2	74.6	70.1	69.1	68.8
Construction	19.9	339.3	193.9	306.5	205.8	351.5	145.3
Services	.8	142.7	100.0	140.9	126.4	116.2	137.0
Trade	5.4	120.4	119.0	114.4	110.7	111.6	107.4
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	103.5	95.5	100.5	91.1	99.4	90.6
<u>Quebec</u>							
Manufacturing	60.1	105.7	104.6	100.4	97.0	90.6	91.9
Lumber products	4.2	130.6	120.9	133.1	130.5	134.7	142.5
Pulp and paper	9.0	128.8	126.5	120.6	114.9	104.2	101.6
Textile products	12.1	104.3	108.5	106.2	97.2	93.7	87.2
Iron and steel	13.4	89.9	87.8	81.7	83.9	72.6	83.4
Other manufactures	21.4	106.3	104.7	98.5	95.0	90.0	89.6
Logging	2.3	48.8	49.3	45.1	55.9	46.1	43.0
Mining	1.8	130.1	127.3	121.2	110.8	88.5	69.8
Communications	2.7	161.1	161.0	159.4	148.2	146.4	135.2
Transportation	12.4	138.2	141.4	145.8	145.2	137.2	138.9
Construction	12.8	268.9	223.0	274.1	282.7	190.8	177.8
Services	1.8	168.8	157.4	154.6	157.5	146.2	140.4
Trade	6.1	135.7	127.4	117.7	107.7	100.1	94.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	119.2	116.1	115.0	112.8	101.1	100.6
<u>Ontario</u>							
Manufacturing	64.8	103.9	102.8	95.3	92.5	86.1	83.0
Lumber products	6.4	117.1	106.3	109.3	111.6	109.2	108.0
Pulp and paper	7.2	118.7	115.9	112.1	105.5	100.5	99.7
Textile products	8.8	89.2	90.4	87.4	87.6	82.0	76.0
Iron and steel	20.8	102.7	104.5	87.2	87.3	73.9	72.2
Other manufactures	21.6	104.1	102.2	98.3	91.2	89.7	85.3
Logging	.9	21.1	25.1	19.4	21.0	25.2	29.9
Mining	3.1	182.5	179.6	152.4	135.6	142.8	145.0
Communications	2.4	121.1	121.0	122.4	115.3	107.5	113.3
Transportation	9.7	119.5	114.9	115.0	111.3	107.6	113.4
Construction	10.5	222.8	205.9	220.7	177.5	165.5	179.3
Services	1.7	146.0	147.3	129.3	122.7	119.0	117.3
Trade	6.9	112.3	109.8	99.8	93.7	93.5	93.9
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	110.5	108.5	102.3	97.0	91.8	91.4
<u>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	28.3	121.2	116.5	108.1	103.6	97.2	97.2
Lumber products	2.4	111.4	101.9	102.3	89.5	83.9	83.3
Pulp and paper	2.6	125.6	122.2	117.7	100.0	94.4	95.8
Textile products	1.5	124.4	123.2	107.2	99.5	89.8	77.3
Iron and steel	11.8	110.7	108.3	101.0	103.1	95.6	97.2
Other manufactures	10.0	137.6	130.0	117.7	110.5	105.8	105.7
Logging	.2	7.0	9.4	6.8	10.7	6.5	10.8
Mining	5.1	71.1	67.5	65.7	69.0	56.4	63.7
Communications	3.2	104.4	99.9	95.9	96.6	90.8	91.1
Transportation	20.9	117.2	110.9	108.2	98.9	93.7	99.5
Construction	25.3	334.7	297.0	230.6	250.6	187.8	198.7
Services	2.9	176.9	148.3	146.4	111.6	123.0	126.8
Trade	14.1	105.7	103.1	97.7	87.8	79.3	80.8
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	130.7	122.4	111.5	107.3	95.9	99.1
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	40.4	121.8	118.2	123.7	114.1	103.6	93.1
Lumber products	15.1	112.1	113.2	116.0	119.7	114.9	92.8
Pulp and paper	4.8	116.7	115.9	123.9	114.7	96.2	83.9
Textile products	1.1	125.5	132.8	116.4	119.7	102.1	103.4
Iron and steel	4.2	58.4	58.5	52.7	52.8	50.5	48.7
Other manufactures	15.2	203.8	186.7	209.8	165.9	148.7	154.9
Logging	7.5	106.2	120.7	106.3	111.1	85.5	99.1
Mining	9.4	97.2	95.4	92.8	95.1	109.4	110.1
Communications	3.1	153.8	150.7	148.4	149.2	137.5	124.1
Transportation	12.2	117.9	118.4	118.8	114.8	105.1	107.7
Construction	16.3	210.7	172.3	159.7	161.0	132.6	147.3
Services	3.3	121.3	112.4	112.1	107.4	105.0	103.4
Trade	7.8	152.6	152.8	146.8	131.6	123.3	112.6
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	128.5	123.9	122.9	118.1	108.0	105.8

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative						
	Weight	July 1 1928	June 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.2	93.9	94.3	89.7	89.3	82.2	84.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	96.8	100.4	94.3	101.5	100.0	96.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	100.5	101.8	94.6	93.5	91.9	90.2
Textiles	10.8	80.3	85.8	86.5	80.8	79.8	79.1
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.6	93.5	99.5	91.0	89.2	94.0	95.1
Iron and Steel	17.7	89.5	86.5	80.4	82.9	66.1	79.7
Other manufactures	22.2	103.2	102.5	97.7	96.8	88.9	86.6
Communications	4.3	170.0	171.6	169.2	155.9	157.9	143.2
Transportation	8.7	211.1	232.7	212.1	226.5	202.1	184.1
Construction	8.0	250.7	222.2	190.0	200.8	166.0	123.3
Trade	10.9	133.4	124.6	118.5	107.8	100.1	95.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	112.0	111.4	104.9	104.5	95.7	94.8
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.5	104.4	99.7	85.9	81.7	81.7	-
Leather products	18.6	93.6	95.4	86.9	76.9	85.5	-
Other manufactures	40.9	110.2	102.0	85.4	84.4	79.5	-
Transportation	12.3	207.9	187.3	185.1	200.9	168.1	-
Construction	17.2	255.0	211.7	299.0	260.6	239.2	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	124.8	115.7	112.7	101.6	98.9	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.0	94.6	93.9	89.4	84.7	81.9	77.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	98.2	94.6	91.5	86.8	86.6	82.2
Printing and publishing	9.5	108.1	105.4	100.0	95.5	93.2	91.1
Textiles	10.5	72.9	74.7	74.7	74.4	72.6	70.1
Iron and Steel	12.5	104.6	105.6	91.1	84.9	77.5	68.2
Other manufactures	26.7	96.7	94.9	92.9	86.4	83.8	80.8
Communications	4.1	127.3	127.2	135.1	128.4	118.9	128.0
Transportation	5.6	125.0	119.8	104.8	106.3	105.5	115.3
Construction	4.8	188.7	186.9	214.3	139.8	121.7	98.7
Trade	16.9	107.3	106.5	99.9	93.4	93.6	93.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	102.9	102.0	97.5	90.7	87.6	83.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	58.2	114.3	104.6	104.8	97.8	96.9	97.1
Lumber products	12.5	132.3	78.2	121.6	128.0	118.4	128.7
Pulp and paper	20.1	99.5	95.3	89.6	85.1	89.2	86.2
Other manufactures	25.6	126.1	126.3	113.0	97.0	94.8	93.9
Construction	13.8	306.8	255.0	187.1	189.1	170.9	171.2
Trade	12.8	99.7	97.9	94.3	86.2	86.6	89.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	120.6	111.2	108.2	101.2	100.5	102.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.1	99.9	99.6	95.0	95.5	81.9	78.2
Textiles	17.5	96.0	96.9	97.8	105.3	99.4	79.0
Electrical apparatus	11.1	131.6	127.7	110.0	107.0	93.6	102.0
Iron and steel	34.3	91.1	94.3	88.1	89.5	63.8	66.9
Other manufactures	22.2	106.4	100.3	98.9	93.0	94.6	88.5
Construction	2.9	172.4	143.5	256.9	158.6	180.5	120.0
Trade	5.9	131.7	125.5	104.2	99.3	102.1	109.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.8	102.7	99.9	97.6	86.0	81.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	84.6	158.7	145.5	71.5	105.6	81.1	-
Iron and steel	70.0	178.3	161.7	66.4	117.2	82.2	-
Other manufactures	14.6	104.1	100.0	87.0	71.6	77.9	-
Construction	5.3	132.9	122.4	131.7	105.6	92.6	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	160.7	147.9	83.0	110.3	87.1	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	41.0	121.0	116.8	103.1	102.7	95.0	93.8
Animal products - edible	5.8	141.5	134.8	134.4	131.9	128.4	116.8
Plant products - edible	4.1	88.1	87.6	86.4	84.0	86.3	89.6
Printing and publishing	6.9	102.3	99.4	97.8	88.1	85.3	85.2
Textiles	5.2	116.9	111.8	100.8	97.0	88.2	87.7
Other manufactures	19.0	143.7	134.1	117.8	112.1	98.2	97.1
Transportation	6.8	109.8	100.2	104.4	95.9	95.6	103.1
Construction	5.0	127.0	130.4	129.5	217.7	85.8	60.1
Trade	40.3	104.5	103.2	96.7	86.0	76.6	77.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	111.0	108.2	102.0	98.3	85.6	85.6
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.2	96.7	94.8	95.6	88.2	89.3	79.0
Lumber products	12.4	108.0	103.8	109.9	119.3	126.7	99.3
Other manufactures	27.8	92.4	91.4	90.0	75.5	73.7	70.8
Communications	8.3	166.5	163.0	158.5	160.9	147.4	133.8
Transportation	7.6	144.3	148.2	156.6	145.8	126.4	129.7
Construction	8.4	212.3	212.0	182.6	197.6	118.9	127.6
Services	5.3	122.5	116.5	115.0	106.4	98.8	99.7
Trade	21.6	155.6	155.1	148.8	131.7	123.0	110.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	125.1	124.1	122.6	115.3	106.5	99.0

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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