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THE  
SEPTEMBER  
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.

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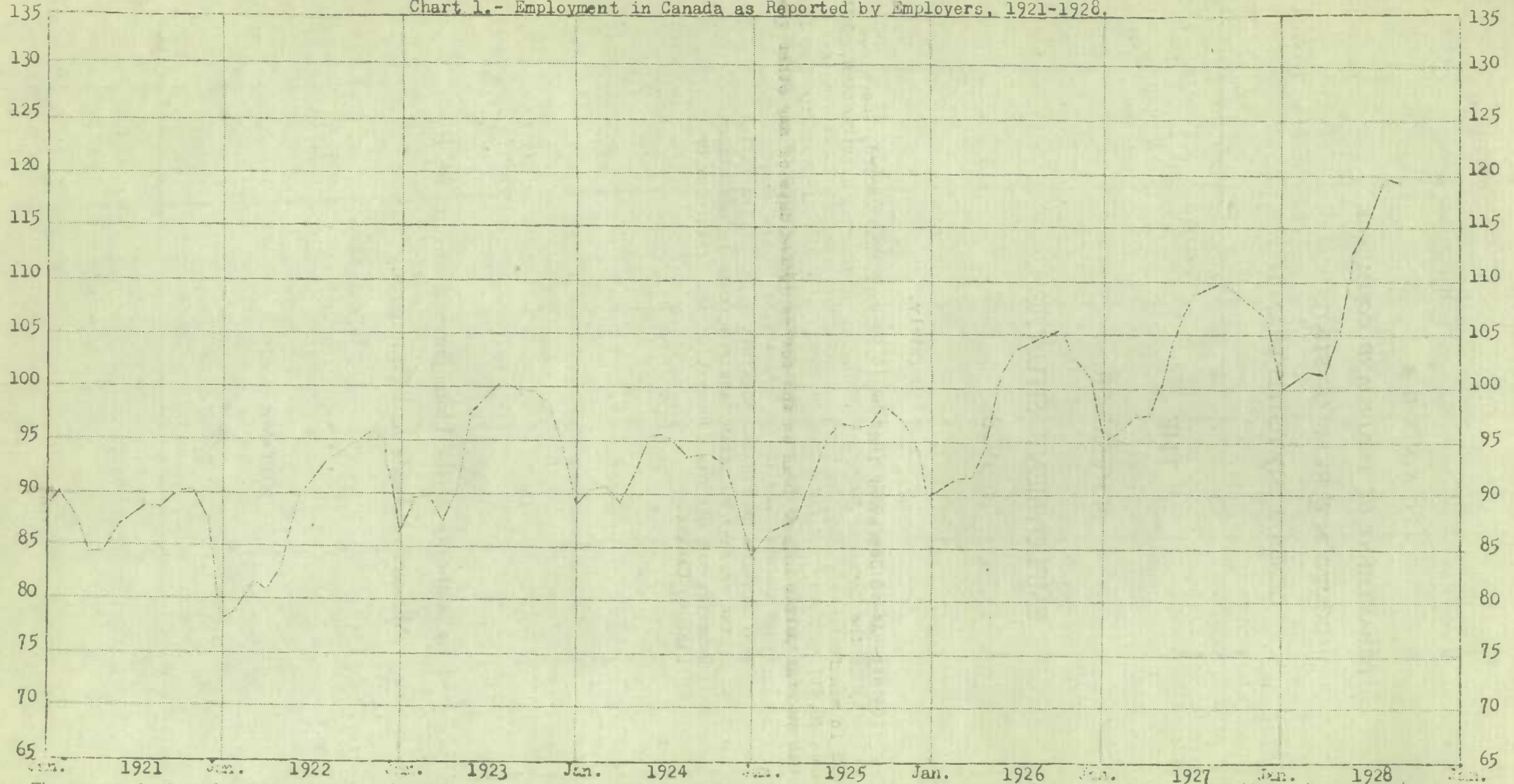
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 September 29, 1928.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

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Chiefly owing to the demands upon the labour market for workers to harvest the exceptionally large Western crop, there was a slight slowing-up of industrial activity at the beginning of September, but the situation continued considerably more favourable than in any month of the years, 1920-27. Owing to the smallness of the unit of employment, agriculture is not represented in these statistics, so that the pronounced increase in the numbers employed in that industry cannot here be measured. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received data from 6,567 firms with a combined working force of 1,001,395 persons on September 1, as against 1,004,286 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 119.5, compared with 119.9 on August 1, 1928, and with 109.7, 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7, and 88.7 on September 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications and transportation showed heightened activity, while there were heavy seasonal losses in construction, and trade was rather quieter.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Quebec and Ontario reported improvement, while employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately.

Maritime Provinces:- As on September 1 of most years of this record, there was a slackening in activity in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in highway construction, while gains were noted in manufacturing. Statistics were received from 533 firms, whose staffs aggregated 76,917 workers, compared with 77,584 in the preceding month. The index of employment was several points higher than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record.

Quebec:- Further gains were noted in manufacturing, construction, communications, transportation and mining, while logging was also seasonally brisker. Within the manufacturing group, the largest increases were in textile, rubber, building material, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor factories. The working force of the 1,455 co-operating employers stood at 279,369 persons, as against 276,163 on August 1. Less extensive advances were registered at the beginning of September, 1927, when the index was several points lower.

Ontario:- Increases on a rather smaller scale than on September 1 of a year ago were recorded in Ontario, where 2,997 firms enlarged their staffs by 997 employees to 413,184 on the date under review. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel and lumber plants, while there were gains in the rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, electric current, vegetable food and several other divisions. Logging camps reported considerable seasonal activity, and communications and transportation also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the early autumn of 1927, or of any other year since the series was commenced.

Prairie Provinces:- Following five months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index continued much higher than on the same date of last year. Returns were tabulated from 874 employers of 144,015 workers, as compared with 149,522 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing, mining, communications, building and highway construction and trade afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker.

British Columbia:- For the first time since the beginning of this year, there was a reduction in employment in British Columbia; this took place chiefly in construction, while communications, transportation, trade and logging showed improvement. The working force of the 709 firms furnishing data declined from 88,830 persons on August 1 to 87,910 at the beginning of September. The contraction involved about the same number of workers as that indicated on September 1, 1927, when employment was in smaller volume.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number they employed in January 1920 as 100.

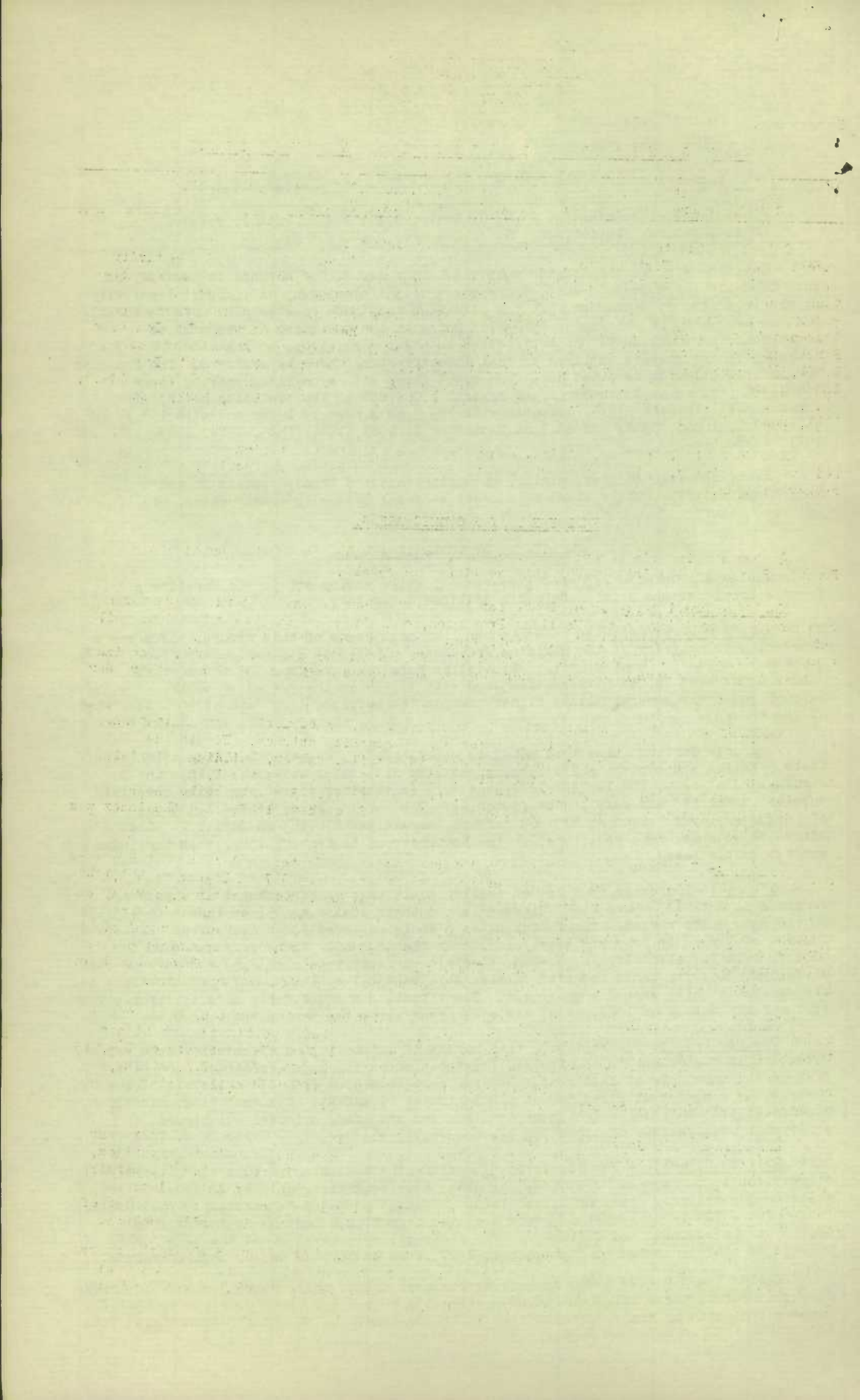
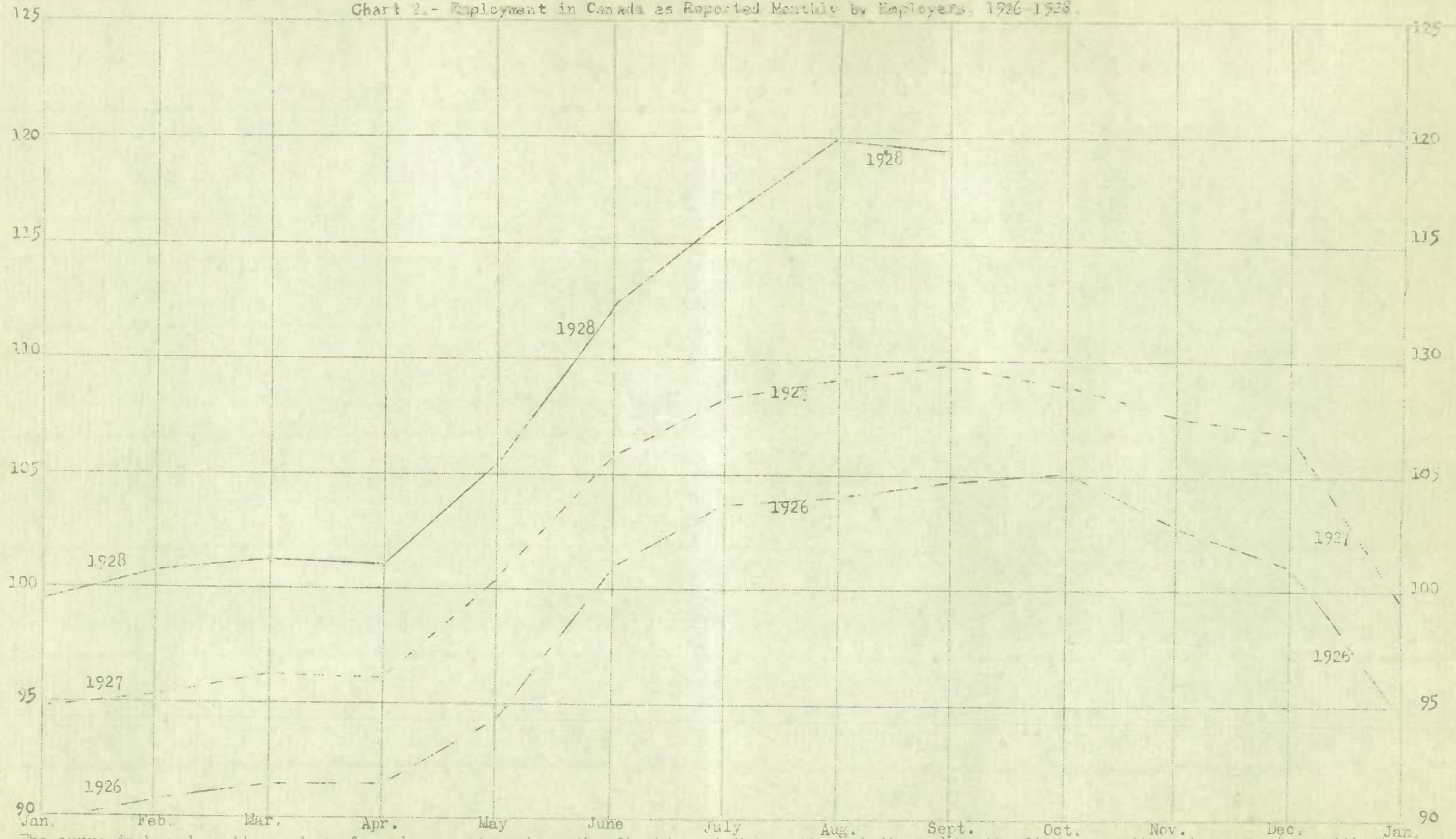
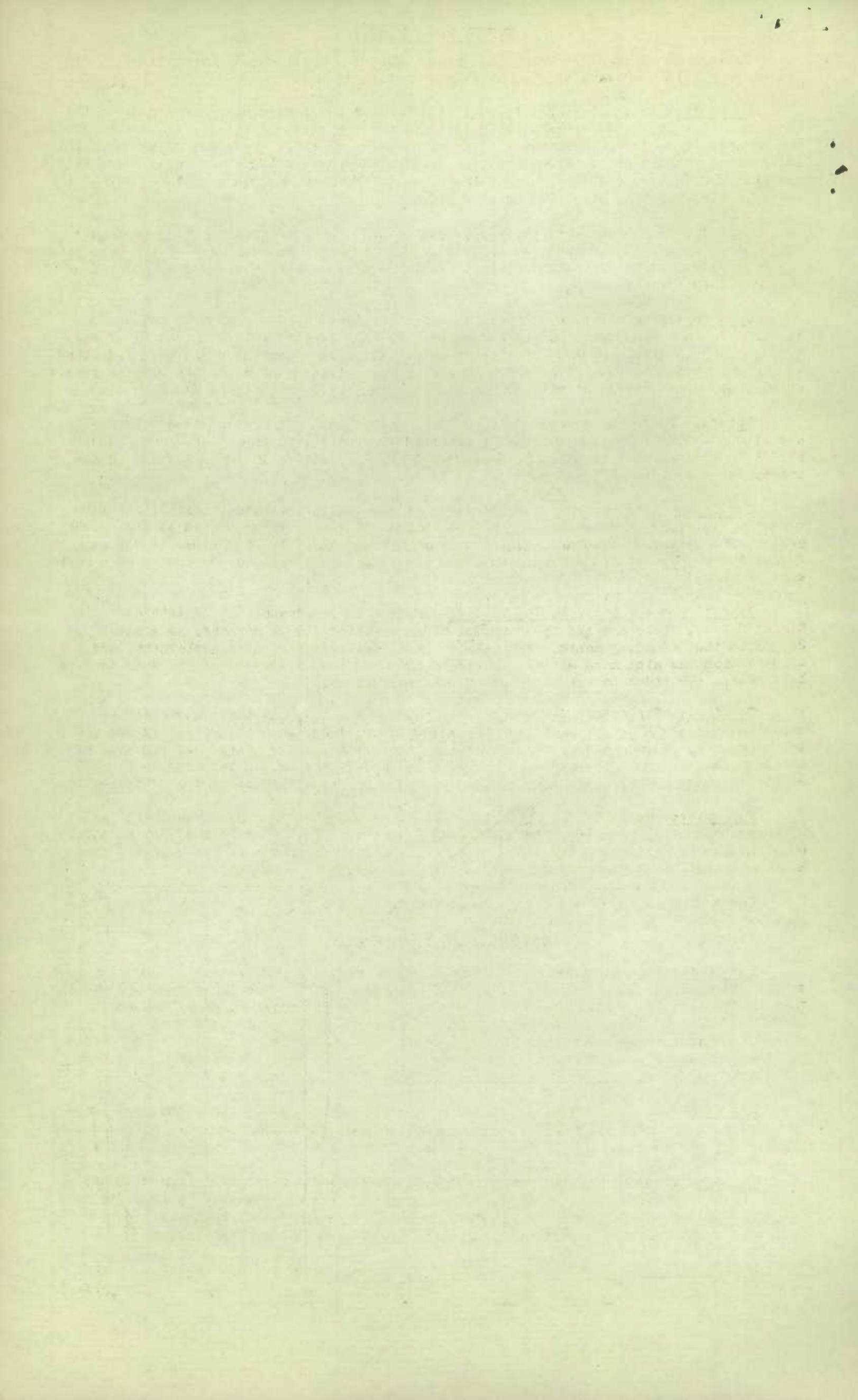


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1926-1928.



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 BY CITIES.

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

Montreal:- As on September 1, 1927, there was a large increase in Montreal on the date under review, 3,344 workers being added to the pay lists of the 781 co-operating firms, who employed 134,737. Manufactures (except of iron and steel products) showed general improvement; construction, transportation, communications and trade were also considerably busier. The index was higher than at the beginning of September in any other year of the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec:- Heightened activity was indicated in Quebec, according to 103 employers of 12,016 persons, as compared with 11,797 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in construction and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum during the four years' record for this city.

Toronto:- Manufacturing and communications afforded more employment, while construction and transportation were slacker. Statements were received from 844 firms with 114,869 workers, or 242 more than on August 1. Larger increases had been indicated on the corresponding date of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level; on the date under review it was, in fact, at its maximum in the record for this city.

Ottawa:- There was a small decline in Ottawa, chiefly in trade, while construction was brisker. The 141 firms furnishing returns reported 13,290 employees, compared with 13,401 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1927, practically no change had been noted, but the index then was many points lower.

Hamilton:- Manufacturing, particularly of electrical apparatus, textile and rubber products, reported improvement in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 208 employers recorded 33,541 persons on their payroll, as against 32,975 on August 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, or than in any other month of the record.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities:- Another large advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 128 co-operating firms reported 21,626 workers, as against 20,388 in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded increased employment and construction was also more active. A slight gain had been indicated on the same date of last year; the index number then was considerably lower.

Winnipeg:- Employment in Winnipeg continued to expand, the increases being on much the same scale as at the beginning of September, 1927, when the situation was not so favourable. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade recorded most of the improvement. An aggregate working force of 32,983 persons was reported by the 299 employers whose returns were received, and who had 32,162 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver:- There was a slight increase in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 253 firms employing 28,561 workers, as against 28,514 on August 1. Construction reported reductions in personnel, while shipping was rather brisker. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of a year ago.

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

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing:- Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper factories showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character, while all other divisions of the group recorded improvement, that in the textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, electric current, food, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor industries being most pronounced. Statements were received from 4,018 manufacturers employing 538,015 operatives, or 1,916 more than at the beginning of August. Employment on September 1, 1927, had declined slightly, and the index then was between nine and ten points lower than on the date under review.

Logging:- The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a large increase in employment; the 226 co-operating firms employed 18,570 workers, compared with 17,094 in the preceding month. The index was slightly higher than on September 1, 1927.

Mining:- The coal and metallic ore divisions showed improvement which resulted in a gain of 545 persons in the mining group as a whole. The 230 operators furnishing data had 50,223 employees on September 1. Less pronounced advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when conditions were not so favourable.

Communications:- Further important increases were noted in this division, chiefly in

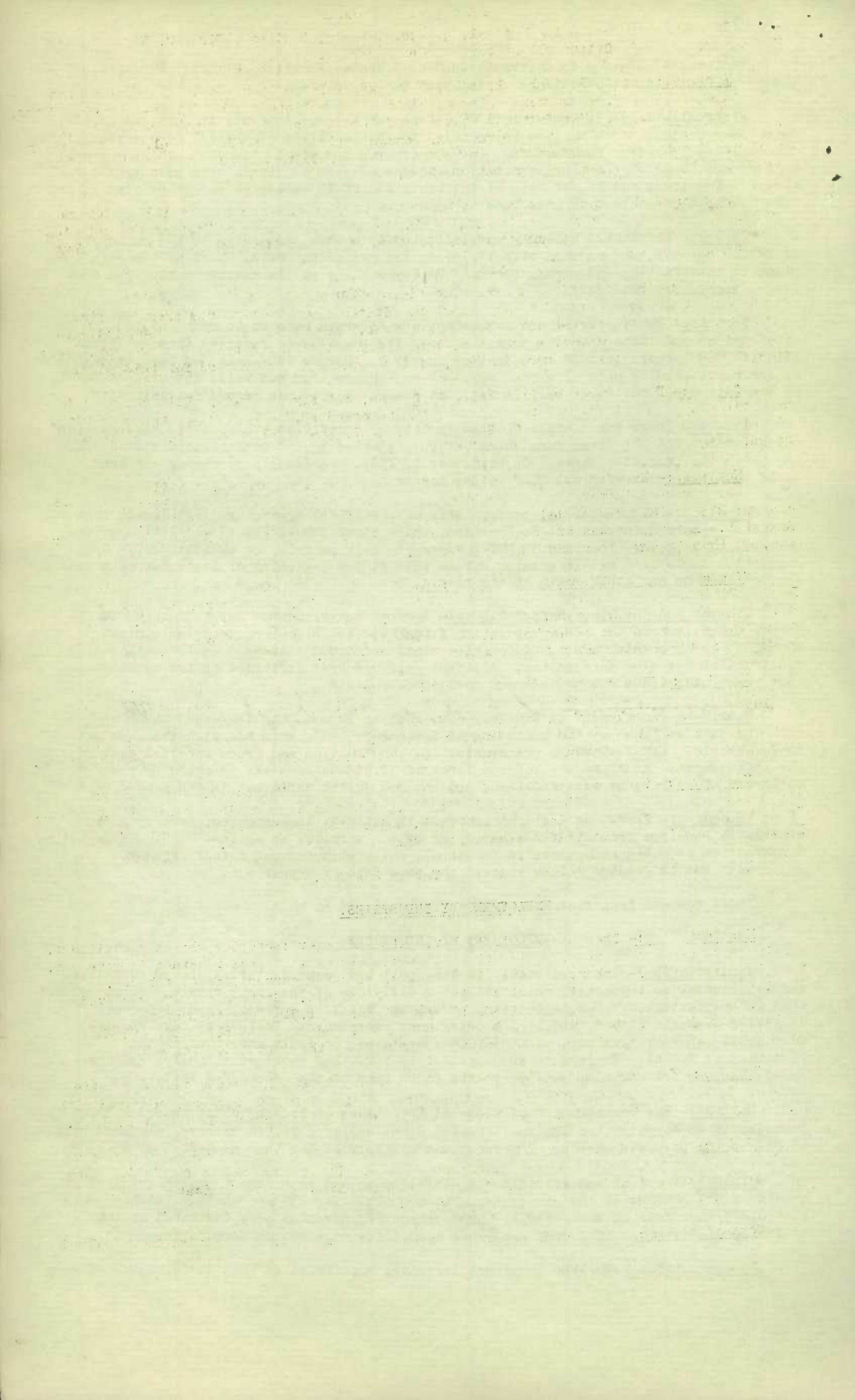
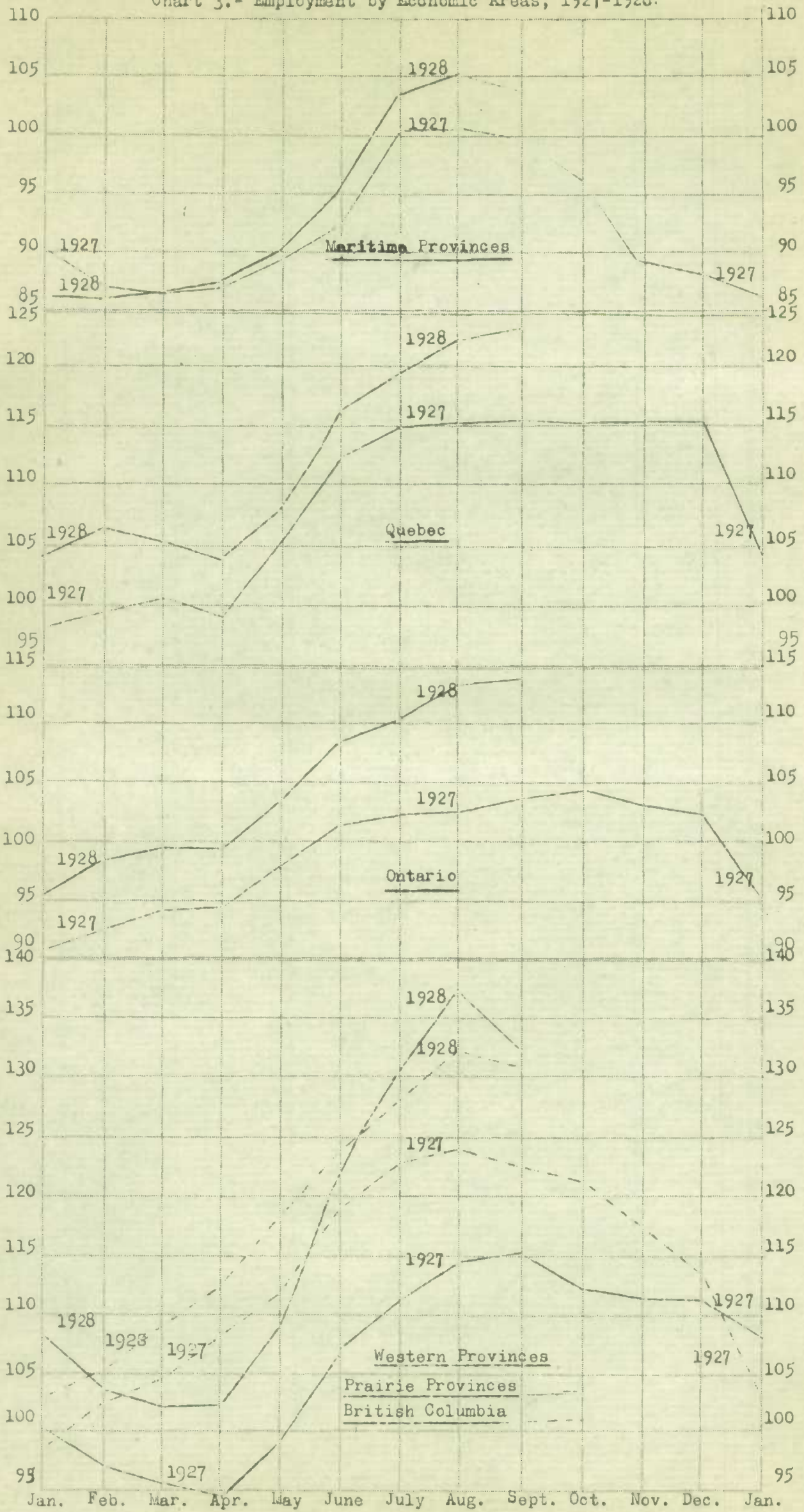




Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1928.





telephones. Statistics were compiled from 187 companies and branches employing 27,737 workers, compared with 26,893 in their last report. Employment continued in greater volume than in the early autumn of 1927, or of any other year since the record was instituted.

Transportation:— Local and water transportation showed increased activity, but steam railway operation was rather slack. A combined force of 125,742 persons was registered by the 292 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 125,140 on August 1. The index was higher than on the same date of last year, when rather larger gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance:— There was a farther though smaller increase in employment in building, but highway and railway construction showed seasonal losses, which were more marked than those recorded on September 1, 1927. The payrolls of the 793 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 145,960 employees, or 8,113 less than in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the same month of any other year of the record.

Trade:— For the first time since January, there was a slight decline in trade, but employment continued at a higher level than in the autumn of any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. Returns were received from 644 retail and wholesale houses employing 75,342 persons, compared with 75,579 on August 1. Wholesale trade showed practically no change, while retail stores released some employees.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 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.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland:— Employment during July showed a further decline; among the approximately 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, and in all industries was 11.7 on July 23, as compared with 10.8 on June 25, 1928, and 9.2 on July 25, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,320,000 workers were out of work on August 27, 1928, an increase of 11,840 in the week and of 270,739 in the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States increased 1.5 p.c. in August, as compared with July, according to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 11,097 establishments with 3,111,655 employees. The index, with the 1923 average as 100, stood at 86.0, as compared with 84.7 in July, 1928, and 87.4 in August, 1927. The most pronounced increases were in the stove, steamfitting, pottery, piano, cigar, fertilizer, clothing and millinery and automobile industries, while the largest declines were in the slaughtering and meat-packing, shipbuilding, rubber footwear, cotton goods and machine tool groups. State

New York:— According to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York State factories showed an increase of one p.c. during August as compared with July. Large gains were reported in the metal and clothing groups, while declines were indicated in the food, paper and printing industries.

Massachusetts:— Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 989 factories showed that they employed 198,082 persons in August, as compared with 194,580 in July. The largest gains were in boot and shoe and cotton mills, while the woollen and worsted group afforded reduced employment.

Illinois:— The Illinois Department of Labor reported an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the employment afforded during August as compared with July. The greatest improvement was in the metal, wood, textile, coal-mining and construction industries.

Wisconsin:— There was an increase of 4.2 p.c. in employment in factories in Wisconsin between June 15 and July 15, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market." The increase was almost entirely seasonal, being reported chiefly in canning and preserving establishments.



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
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	95.9
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	84.5	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.3	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	113.9
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

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

100.0      7.7      27.9      41.2      14.4      8.8

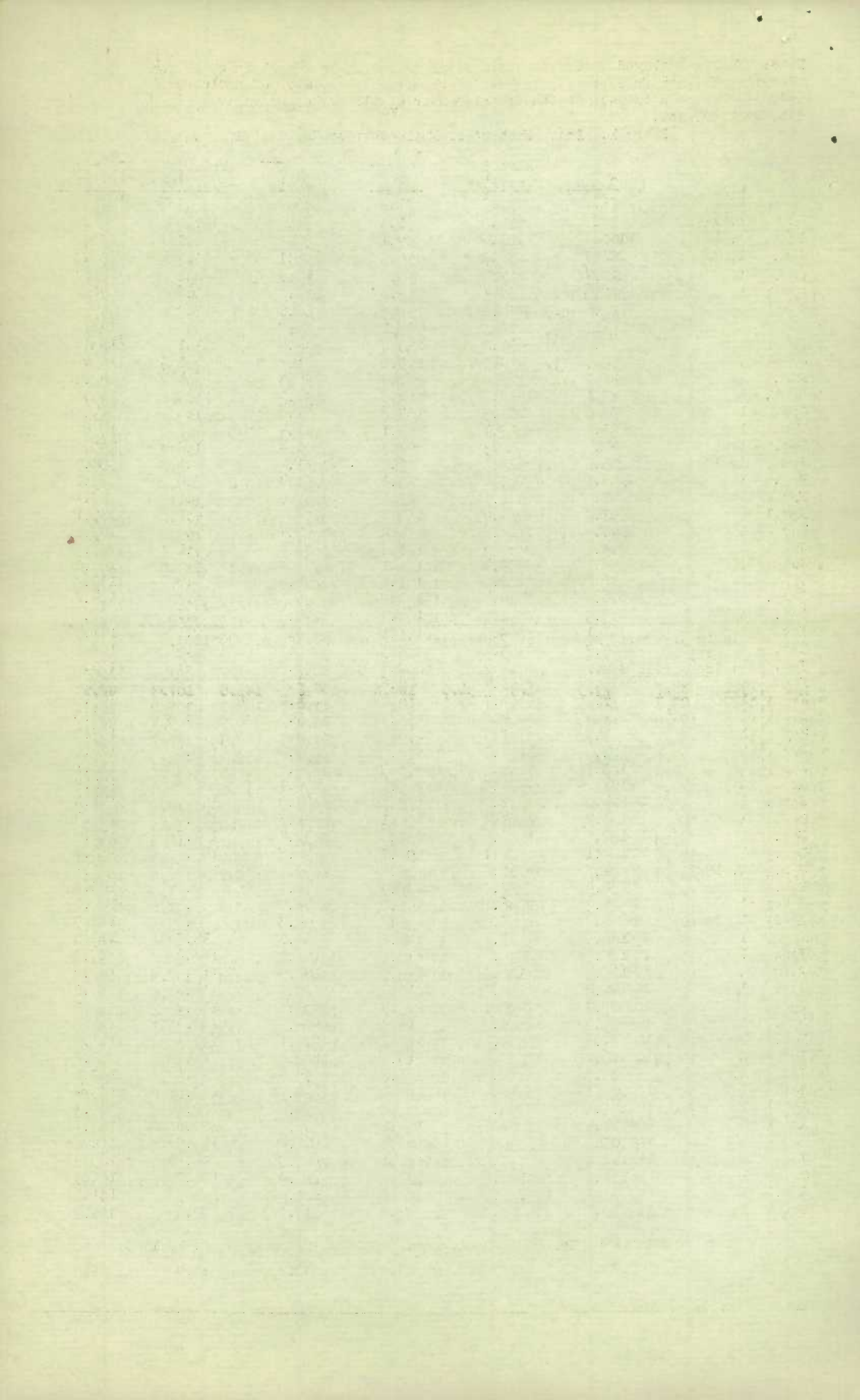


Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	90.5	-	88.3	-	-	-	92.9	102.2
Sept. 1, 1923	93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Sept. 1, 1924	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Sept. 1, 1926	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	95.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	95.1	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	103.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.2	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.3
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	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	114.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	108.8	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
	Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1928							
	13.5	1.2	11.5	1.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	2.9

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

	All Industries								
	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	79.3	41.9	96.0	106.8	106.6	141.6	107.3	92.1
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	105.0	90.8
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0
Sept. 1, 1924	93.1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1
Sept. 1, 1925	96.6	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6
Sept. 1, 1926	104.9	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9
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	124.2	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	123.5	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.3	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
Aug. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1	119.5	106.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
	Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1928								
	100.0	53.7	1.8	5.0	2.8	12.6	14.6	2.0	7.5





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
Manufacturing	53.7	108.2	107.7	98.7	96.9	89.4	84.5
Animal products - edible	2.0	119.7	116.1	114.2	108.4	104.2	100.2
Fur and products	.1	85.6	78.8	85.1	85.9	84.0	87.3
Leather and products	1.7	79.6	79.2	81.5	78.5	72.3	73.7
Lumber and products	6.0	121.0	121.7	115.0	119.5	115.1	110.5
Rough and dressed lumber	4.0	142.5	143.8	139.9	150.2	145.5	143.5
Furniture	.9	98.3	99.9	89.4	83.1	77.3	66.3
Other lumber products	1.1	90.1	89.4	78.4	78.4	75.4	69.7
Musical instruments	.3	72.4	67.3	70.1	75.5	62.5	62.3
Plant products - edible	3.1	111.9	111.2	107.8	107.3	104.4	101.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	123.6	125.2	117.9	113.8	102.9	100.5
Pulp and paper	3.3	138.4	140.7	134.2	131.2	111.4	107.4
Paper products	.8	111.4	108.7	99.1	92.5	88.8	87.6
Printing and publishing	2.2	110.2	112.5	105.2	100.4	97.6	96.6
Rubber products	1.7	121.4	115.1	101.2	87.0	89.9	67.3
Textile products	7.6	98.9	97.5	97.0	92.5	88.0	79.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	119.8	118.4	118.9	105.9	100.9	84.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	106.0	105.1	99.9	102.8	92.4	82.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.2	75.2	72.9	72.9	74.0	72.3	72.6
Other textile products	.9	106.7	107.1	109.3	98.3	94.6	86.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	122.4	120.0	109.3	102.2	103.9	99.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	121.2	103.8	104.2	84.1	73.6	105.8
Chemicals and allied products	.7	93.8	91.0	87.6	84.1	79.6	82.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	120.6	118.8	107.2	109.5	90.0	89.7
Electric current	1.6	166.4	165.2	147.7	134.0	138.3	133.2
Electrical apparatus	1.2	152.0	146.8	133.6	125.4	109.2	107.2
Iron and steel products	15.0	95.8	96.7	80.8	82.4	71.0	65.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	74.6	74.0	64.9	62.2	49.8	42.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	97.0	94.4	84.5	75.9	71.2	65.4
Agricultural implements	.8	79.9	85.3	77.4	79.6	57.2	39.5
Land vehicles	6.9	112.8	115.5	90.5	98.4	86.1	82.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	33.3	36.2	28.6	30.5	30.0	28.1
Heating appliances	.5	105.9	99.9	91.9	89.8	83.8	82.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	138.0	143.6	110.5	99.7	75.7	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	101.6	99.0	80.4	81.4	73.4	64.2
Other iron and steel products	2.0	90.4	88.6	83.5	81.6	71.1	67.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	122.5	122.0	108.5	102.8	83.8	78.0
Mineral products	1.3	142.8	141.3	112.0	108.1	110.9	108.0
Miscellaneous	.4	93.3	96.2	89.3	85.5	82.5	82.6
Logging	1.8	44.4	40.6	43.4	37.0	38.5	43.7
Mining	5.0	112.4	111.4	105.1	97.2	93.7	99.1
Coal	2.6	84.3	83.4	85.2	80.6	73.0	84.8
Metallic ores	1.5	202.5	198.9	175.5	154.7	157.0	148.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	145.3	146.5	120.0	111.3	107.1	99.9
Communications	2.8	133.3	129.5	124.8	120.1	114.8	113.1
Telegraphs	.6	147.3	142.1	132.3	126.5	119.1	113.8
Telephones	2.2	129.7	126.3	122.3	118.4	113.6	112.9
Transportation	12.6	120.9	120.4	114.7	113.4	108.7	107.8
Street railways and cartage	2.3	131.4	130.0	123.2	118.4	115.1	114.9
Steam railways	8.8	110.0	110.9	103.6	102.4	98.4	98.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	219.0	204.5	216.7	224.3	208.3	195.6
Construction and maintenance	14.6	272.6	287.6	245.2	217.6	175.5	165.3
Building	5.1	244.2	232.7	215.3	199.4	147.2	140.9
Highway	3.7	3225.7	3432.4	3673.1	2893.2	2523.4	1945.6
Railway	5.8	182.8	211.9	163.9	153.9	130.1	132.0
Services	2.0	159.5	157.7	143.6	132.2	125.9	121.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	171.4	168.9	155.4	144.1	142.7	136.2
Professional	.2	140.9	140.1	116.5	116.9	108.9	101.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	148.7	147.6	135.2	120.4	106.6	105.3
Trade	7.5	119.4	119.8	109.3	98.9	95.6	92.1
Retail	5.2	123.4	124.0	110.0	97.8	94.9	89.7
Wholesale	2.3	111.1	111.1	107.9	101.0	96.8	96.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	119.5	119.9	109.7	104.9	96.6	93.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by 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	Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)					
		Sept. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
<b>Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing</b>	35.5	85.3	84.3	83.7	83.2	78.6	79.0
Lumber products	6.7	115.7	118.1	128.7	142.8	126.1	137.7
Pulp and paper	3.9	146.6	147.2	131.0	123.7	120.7	112.5
Textile products	4.4	90.2	91.1	100.0	95.2	90.4	86.5
Iron and steel	11.8	65.2	61.9	56.3	53.2	48.0	47.2
Other manufactures	8.7	85.9	85.5	85.8	87.8	86.8	86.2
Logging	.4	11.5	18.7	12.9	12.4	7.9	9.3
Mining	21.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	99.4	87.2	100.5
Communications	3.1	102.3	98.5	93.2	92.6	90.4	95.6
Transportation	12.8	76.1	75.9	73.8	73.0	72.1	69.3
Construction	21.3	362.0	384.6	325.2	278.9	241.3	166.3
Services	.7	194.5	156.8	141.9	146.4	144.8	136.0
Trade	5.2	125.4	126.1	116.2	110.0	113.1	108.3
<b>Maritime Provinces - All Industries</b>	100.0	104.4	105.3	100.0	96.7	88.4	86.6
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Manufacturing</b>	59.1	107.8	107.0	100.9	97.4	90.5	87.8
Lumber products	4.3	138.3	136.2	131.2	134.9	131.0	141.3
Pulp and paper	8.5	127.2	129.4	119.6	119.6	105.0	102.5
Textile products	12.2	108.3	106.3	108.1	95.9	94.3	82.4
Iron and steel	12.4	86.8	88.1	78.4	79.6	71.2	71.2
Other manufactures	21.7	111.5	108.9	101.9	97.5	90.7	89.1
Logging	2.4	53.2	51.0	43.4	43.2	41.4	35.3
Mining	1.9	139.9	134.4	125.9	110.7	86.5	77.5
Communications	2.7	171.2	165.9	160.6	150.0	146.9	140.8
Transportation	12.3	142.8	142.0	139.7	142.5	139.1	136.1
<b>Construction</b>	14.1	309.4	300.2	290.2	297.5	192.8	188.3
Services	1.8	174.5	172.0	172.1	159.0	150.3	143.6
Trade	5.7	133.4	134.9	120.1	108.2	102.7	94.4
<b>All industries</b>	100.0	123.9	122.6	115.9	113.1	101.3	97.8
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Manufacturing</b>	64.6	106.6	106.6	95.2	93.7	86.3	79.7
Lumber products	6.3	117.4	120.1	108.8	112.2	108.2	105.0
Pulp and Paper	6.9	120.4	120.2	114.6	107.7	101.4	99.4
Textile products	8.7	90.0	89.7	86.8	88.4	82.1	76.6
Iron and steel	20.6	104.8	106.4	84.4	86.3	72.0	6.1
Other manufactures	22.1	109.5	107.5	100.5	94.4	92.1	86.7
Logging	1.1	27.8	19.3	30.9	21.3	28.7	39.5
Mining	3.0	186.1	187.1	154.7	140.0	144.5	134.6
Communications	2.5	126.7	124.0	122.2	116.5	110.4	111.4
Transportation	9.7	122.4	121.9	116.9	113.0	109.4	110.9
<b>Construction</b>	10.7	235.8	236.1	225.5	173.3	161.3	177.7
Services	1.7	154.3	154.1	140.4	124.8	119.0	119.5
Trade	6.7	112.0	114.0	104.2	94.2	93.8	93.5
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	113.9	113.6	103.8	97.9	92.7	88.9
<b>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	29.2	125.6	124.5	111.2	105.1	99.0	98.8
<b>Lumber and products</b>	2.3	111.5	112.0	95.4	85.5	93.3	79.8
Pulp and paper	2.5	120.5	128.7	122.9	97.0	92.5	94.0
Textile products	1.6	135.3	116.7	114.0	106.1	100.2	88.6
Iron and steel	12.1	114.8	114.5	103.2	103.6	94.9	97.9
Other manufactures	10.7	144.8	142.8	123.8	115.6	108.7	109.2
Logging	.2	6.7	8.8	5.7	5.7	6.2	9.1
Mining	5.5	78.9	76.0	73.7	62.7	56.6	66.9
Communications	3.3	110.2	107.9	101.4	99.0	94.3	92.7
Transportation	21.0	119.6	119.9	108.6	106.0	95.3	95.8
<b>Construction</b>	23.3	311.3	374.5	245.4	220.1	174.0	148.3
Services	3.0	184.1	180.6	142.0	130.5	121.1	115.3
Trade	14.5	109.8	108.6	98.7	87.8	82.4	80.2
<b>Prairie Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	132.2	137.5	115.2	106.9	96.0	93.9
<b>British Columbia-Manufacturing</b>	42.1	129.5	128.5	120.0	127.1	112.0	98.7
Lumber products	15.8	119.2	117.9	114.7	122.4	117.1	93.9
Pulp and paper	4.8	115.4	121.8	119.6	132.4	100.4	96.0
Textile products	1.0	142.9	130.7	113.2	126.4	101.9	100.4
Iron and steel	4.2	59.3	59.4	50.5	52.2	50.2	52.5
Other manufactures	16.3	223.5	220.0	200.7	210.4	185.7	167.6
Logging	7.6	111.2	107.5	114.0	96.7	88.8	100.0
Mining	9.2	97.9	97.7	96.3	93.8	108.7	112.7
Communications	3.2	167.2	158.5	148.4	151.0	138.8	127.1
Transportation	12.7	124.2	121.7	115.4	115.0	113.7	109.4
<b>Construction</b>	13.9	182.7	203.6	161.3	153.7	143.2	116.5
Services	3.3	122.5	125.3	118.5	113.2	110.5	102.9
Trade	8.0	159.8	154.0	148.3	135.9	127.0	115.0
<b>British Columbia - All Industries</b>	100.0	131.2	131.7	122.5	121.8	114.2	106.0

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



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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	64.3	96.3	95.1	89.4	88.9	82.0	79.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	100.3	101.5	102.7	102.0	98.5	96.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	99.6	100.0	96.1	94.3	94.0	93.7
Textiles	11.1	85.9	82.4	86.8	81.1	80.8	72.8
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	101.7	99.5	95.3	94.4	96.6	97.6
Iron and steel	15.8	83.9	86.6	72.9	76.4	63.6	65.7
Other manufactures	23.2	111.1	107.3	99.5	99.6	89.7	85.1
Communications	4.3	179.4	174.6	169.0	153.4	155.5	147.8
Transportation	8.9	227.7	211.9	203.0	216.7	198.2	181.0
Construction	9.2	301.0	274.4	226.3	224.9	214.5	170.0
Trade	10.5	133.8	132.9	121.2	108.4	103.2	93.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	116.8	114.0	106.4	104.6	97.3	92.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	58.4	103.1	102.1	87.6	84.4	81.2	82.5
Leather products	17.1	87.0	88.3	91.8	83.3	88.2	87.0
Other manufactures	41.3	111.6	109.5	85.4	85.1	77.2	79.9
Transportation	11.6	197.0	209.3	188.3	184.8	187.7	126.4
Construction	18.8	320.3	268.5	358.2	260.2	176.4	230.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	126.8	124.2	118.6	103.5	97.4	96.4
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	64.8	95.9	95.3	89.5	86.6	83.0	78.7
Plant products - edible	5.7	98.4	97.2	96.8	89.6	90.6	88.9
Printing and publishing	9.5	109.3	110.3	101.0	98.0	94.3	92.6
Textiles	10.4	73.0	72.5	74.0	76.0	74.2	72.9
Iron and steel	12.4	107.2	108.8	87.8	85.9	75.3	64.7
Other manufactures	26.8	98.3	96.2	93.4	88.4	85.4	80.7
Communications	4.4	135.9	131.9	134.8	130.0	121.1	122.0
Transportation	5.5	126.4	128.9	110.2	104.7	111.1	114.0
Construction	5.0	198.5	203.5	221.5	142.0	111.9	101.0
Trade	16.9	108.3	109.7	103.6	94.2	93.6	93.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	104.6	104.5	98.9	92.3	88.5	85.3
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	57.2	115.3	115.3	108.7	97.7	97.3	92.5
Lumber products	12.0	131.1	130.9	130.6	126.8	131.3	118.3
Pulp and paper	19.9	95.3	96.1	90.5	86.4	85.5	82.8
Other manufactures	25.3	128.9	128.0	116.0	96.0	94.2	90.4
Construction	14.6	352.6	314.9	186.9	152.6	144.3	182.8
Trade	13.3	105.1	116.7	93.6	83.7	85.1	89.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	123.6	124.4	110.5	98.6	98.5	100.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.6	105.5	103.4	95.3	96.8	82.1	74.6
Textiles	16.9	96.8	96.5	100.4	106.9	97.3	90.1
Electrical apparatus	11.9	146.7	136.8	116.5	115.7	95.5	104.1
Iron and steel	34.3	96.2	94.1	82.9	87.0	64.3	51.7
Other manufactures	22.5	113.0	112.6	104.8	98.0	95.8	90.5
Construction	3.2	196.2	184.2	161.3	224.7	246.4	170.0
Trade	5.2	122.5	124.4	103.0	102.3	102.0	106.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	108.8	106.7	98.1	100.3	86.9	79.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.2	184.6	176.1	74.8	101.9	80.1	-
Iron and steel	71.1	211.8	202.0	71.3	110.8	82.3	-
Other manufactures	13.1	108.6	104.7	85.4	74.4	73.7	-
Construction	6.1	178.3	133.3	144.4	140.1	91.5	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	188.0	176.1	86.5	109.2	85.6	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.8	127.7	125.9	116.4	110.2	98.4	95.7
Animal products - edible	4.7	160.6	145.1	146.5	144.2	133.7	138.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	93.3	89.2	92.5	88.5	87.3	91.6
Printing and publishing	6.2	96.0	105.9	102.0	90.3	83.2	84.2
Textiles	5.6	127.3	114.5	109.5	106.3	98.2	89.3
Other manufactures	19.0	148.7	147.3	128.0	121.9	102.5	96.1
Transportation	6.9	115.0	107.7	102.6	97.5	95.5	101.9
Construction	6.2	159.9	141.6	148.0	230.3	80.7	80.5
Trade	40.3	106.5	105.9	98.9	85.1	80.0	76.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	116.4	113.8	107.4	101.6	88.0	86.4
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.7	101.5	102.1	90.1	102.0	95.5	84.5
Lumber products	12.2	109.9	114.3	100.0	124.3	125.1	106.0
Other manufactures	28.5	98.2	97.5	86.2	93.1	83.6	75.9
Communications	8.4	173.0	166.9	157.8	163.2	151.7	135.8
Transportation	17.0	157.7	152.2	144.4	147.6	137.5	132.3
Construction	8.0	206.6	218.1	182.3	202.8	144.8	146.5
Services	4.8	115.2	122.2	116.3	109.5	104.3	94.1
Trade	20.9	159.1	156.0	151.4	137.2	127.0	114.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	129.8	129.5	118.7	124.2	113.9	104.0

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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