CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1929

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

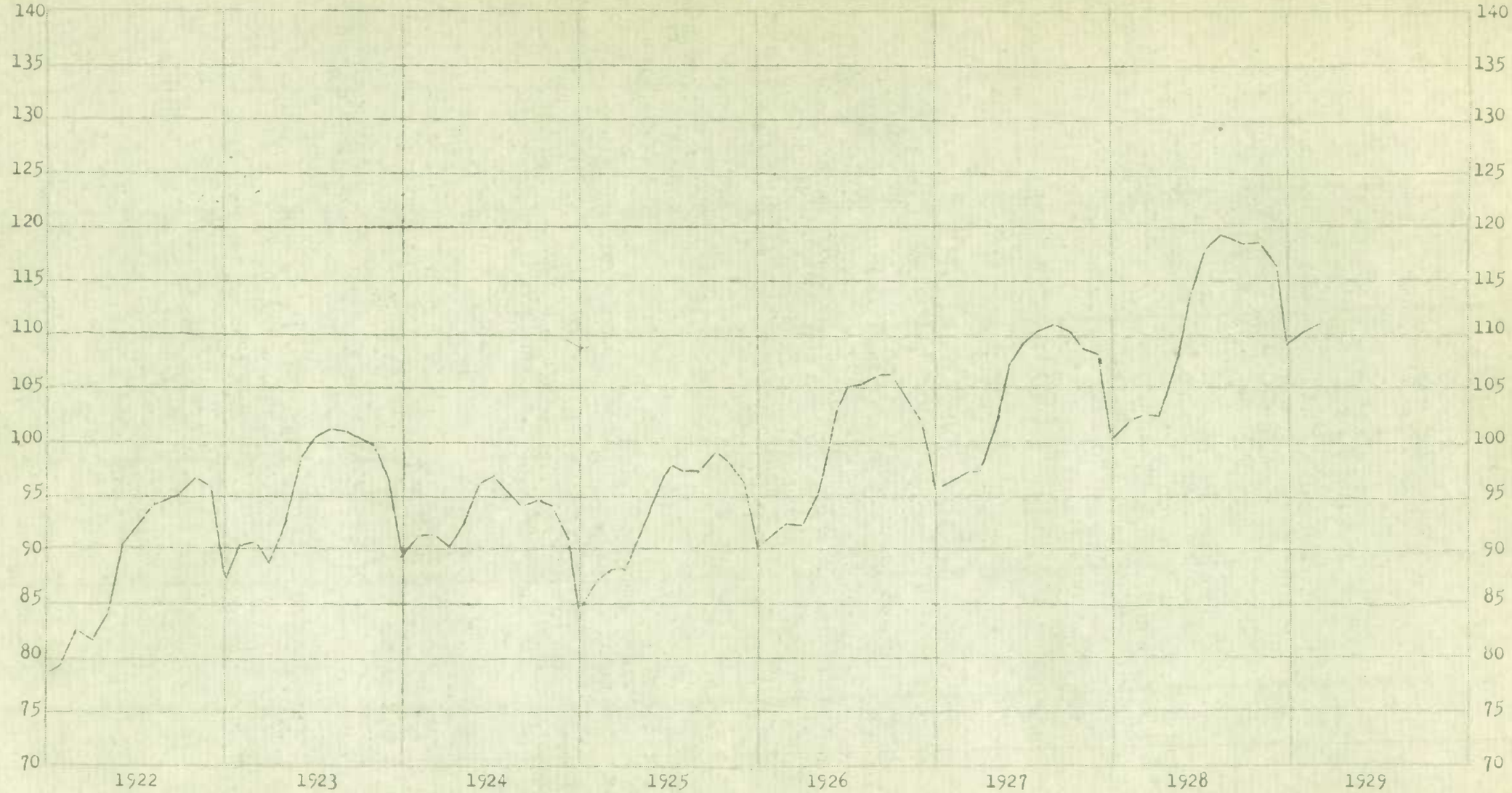
Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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

OTTAWA

1929

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average [illegible] employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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

Issued Mar. 25, 1929.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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.

There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,422 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 944,681 persons, as compared with 936,108 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 8,600 workers caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to rise from 110.5 on Feb. 1, 1929, to 111.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on Mar. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing, but improvement was also indicated in construction, communications and services, while logging, mining, transportation and trade were seasonally slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated.

Maritime Provinces. - There was a large increase in the Maritime Provinces, where 510 employers enlarged their staffs from 69,636 persons on Feb. 1, to 71,348 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in food and iron and steel works, and transportation and construction were also busier. Logging and mining, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on Mar. 1, 1928, had shown a slight gain, but the index then was many points lower than on the date under review.

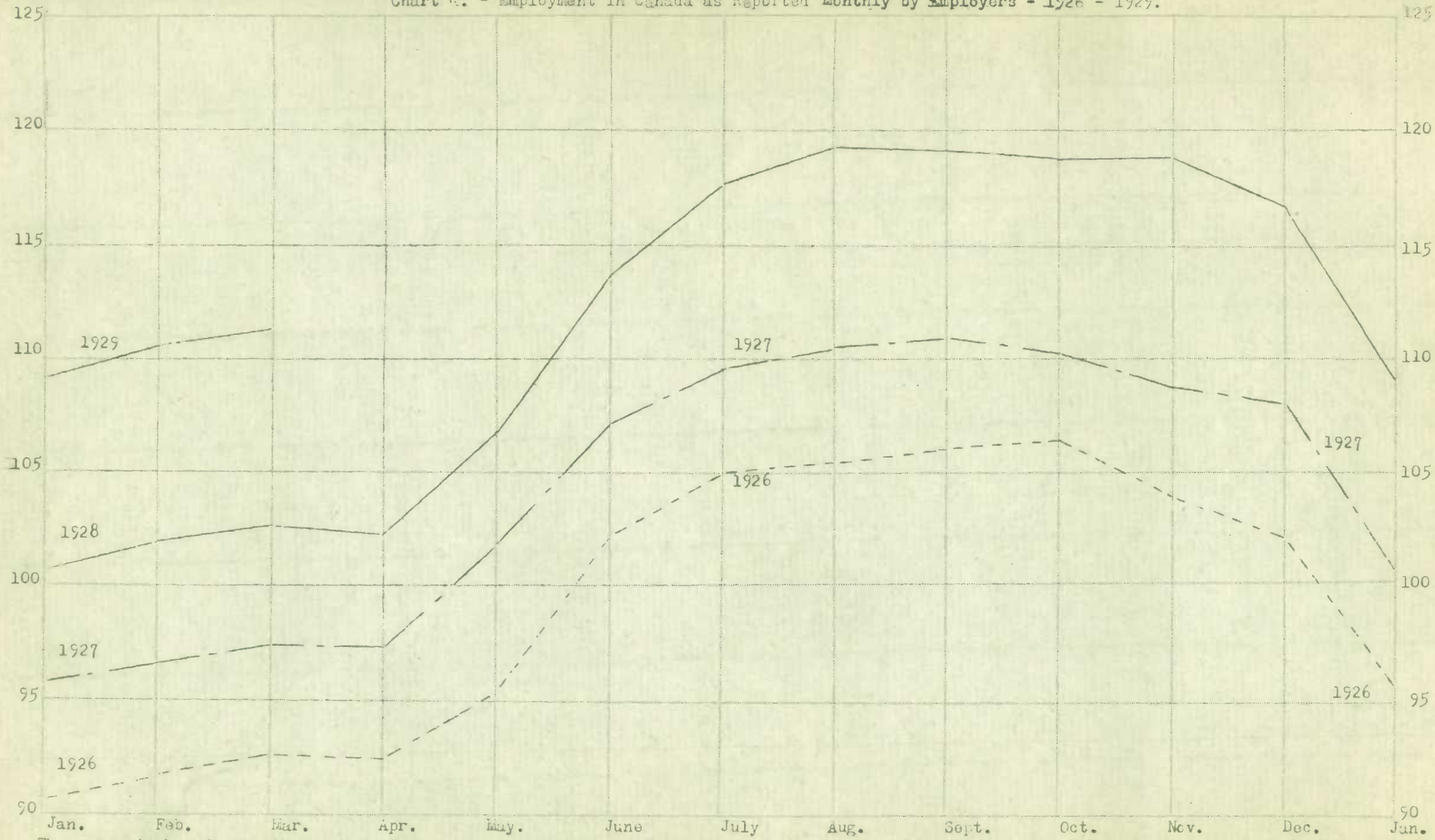
Quebec.- In spite of the fact that activity declined at the beginning of March, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the late winter of any other year of the record. The decrease as compared with the preceding month was due to seasonal curtailment in logging, transportation, trade and construction. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker, the iron and steel, textile, lumber, leather, food, electric current and electrical appliance divisions showing the largest gains, while pulp and paper and tobacco factories were slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,427 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 256,200 employees, as against 259,133 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 104.7 as against 100.9 on Mar. 1. of a year ago.

Ontario.- Further expansion was registered in Ontario, where the 2,949 co-operating establishments added 5,201 persons to their labour forces, bringing them to 411,589 on Mar. 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the same date of the years, 1921 to 1928. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and construction, services and communications were also more active than on Feb. 1; logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, were seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- The contractions shown in the Prairie Provinces involved a smaller number of workers than those recorded on the same date in the six preceding years, while the index was higher than on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record. Data were tabulated from 877 firms, with 126,816 employees, compared with 127,631 in their last report. Manufacturing and railway construction registered moderate increases, while mining and transportation reported the greatest declines.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging, mining, transportation and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 658 reporting employers aggregated 78,728 persons, as against 73,320 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower; the level of employment was higher on Mar. 1, 1929, than in the early spring of any other year of the record.

Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1926 - 1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1928 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Continued gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in the manufactures division, within which iron and steel plants recorded especially important recovery; on the other hand, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 756 firms employing 126,835 workers, as compared with 125,946, in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1928, was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, while construction and transportation were slacker. The working forces of the 101 co-operating employers totalled 10,390 persons, compared with 10,565 on Feb. 1, 1929. The index was higher than in the winter of earlier years of the record; larger losses had been noted on the same date in 1928.

Toronto.- Iron and steel and textiles reported a considerable increase, but there was a seasonal falling-off in construction. According to returns received from 853 firms in Toronto, they had enlarged their staffs from 116,740 workers in the preceding month to 117,544 at the beginning of March. Although rather more extensive gains had been indicated on the same date of last year, the index then was over ten points lower.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a small decline; manufactures were more active, but trade was seasonally dull. The 134 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 60 persons, bringing them to 11,192 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on Mar. 1, 1928, when a similar reduction had been noted.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, where 206 firms employed 36,683 workers, as compared with 35,662 in their last report. Contractions had been received on the same date of last year, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Windsor and The Adjacent Border Cities.- Further pronounced improvement was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from 127 firms with 20,782 employees, or 1,077 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was at a decidedly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1928, although important gains had then been indicated.

Winnipeg.- There was another, but smaller reduction in Winnipeg, where 300 employers reported 30,560 workers, as against 30,692 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was much more active than on Mar. 1 of last year, when similar losses were registered.

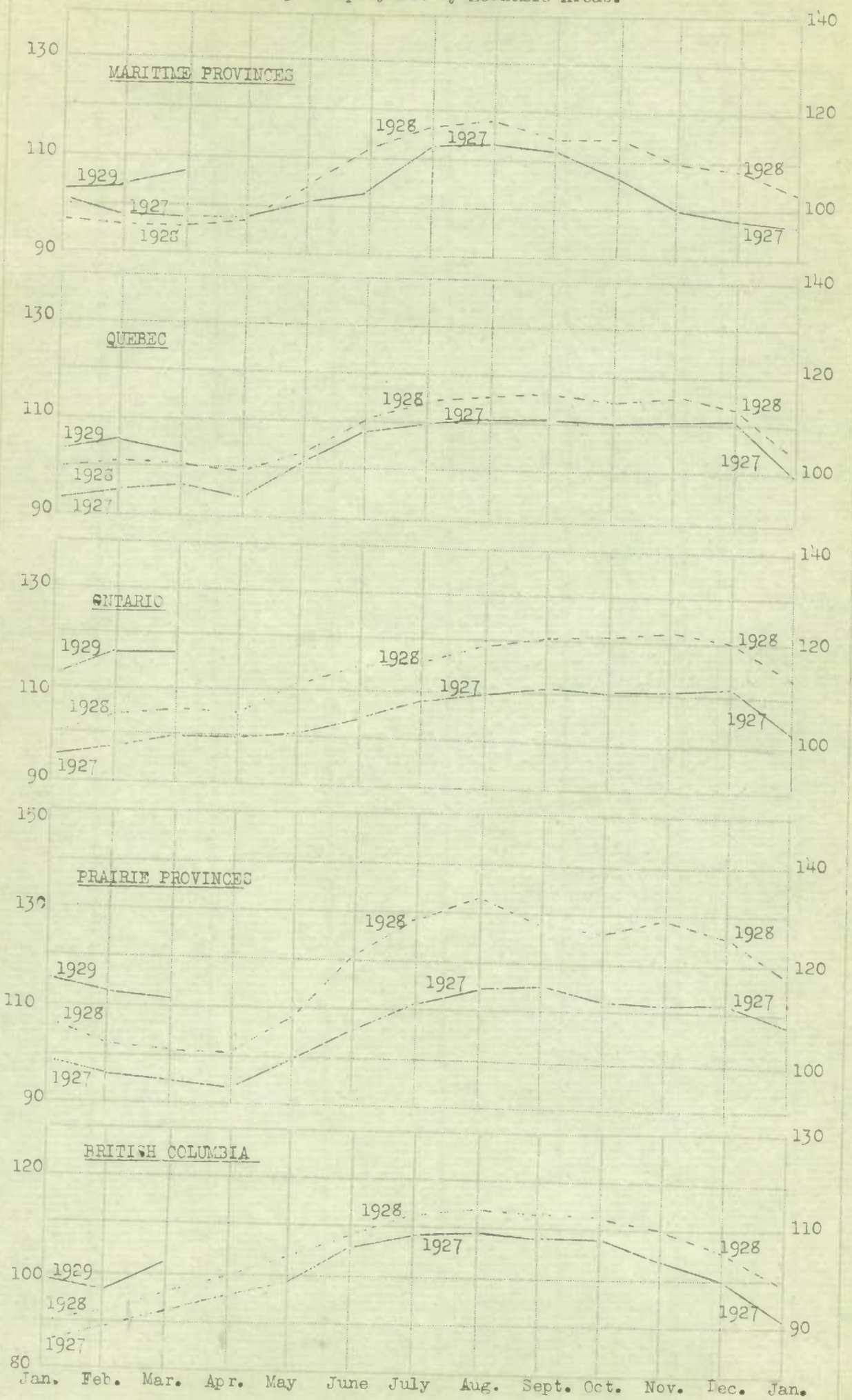
Vancouver.- Manufacturing (especially of lumber and iron and steel products), construction and transportation, recorded increases in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 262 employers, whose staffs were increased by 1,050 persons to 27,130 at the beginning of March. Gains on a smaller scale had been shown on the same date of a year ago, and the index then was lower than on the date under review.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,856 manufacturers employing 542,072 operatives, as compared with 527,987 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed seasonal gains which largely exceeded the average increase recorded on Mar. 1, and there were also important advances in textiles, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal and leather works. Pulp and paper and tobacco establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was greater than on Mar. 1, 1928, when the index number, as in the early spring of other years since 1920, was several points lower than on the date under review.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas.



Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 246 firms had 42,937 workers in their employ, or 2,496 less than in their last report. The decline involved practically the same number of employees as that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was some eight points lower.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 213 operators employing 50,498 persons, as against 51,404 on Feb. 1. Coal and metallic ore mines reported curtailed employment, while no general change took place in other branches of the industry. Similar losses were registered in this group on the same date in 1928, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Communications.- Increased employment was indicated in the communication division, which afforded more employment than at the beginning of March in any previous year since 1920. Returns were received from 185 companies and branches having 27,087 employees, compared with 26,826 in the preceding month. Telephone companies recorded most of the advance.

Transportation.- Local, steam railway and water transportation reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character. The working forces of the 299 co-operating employers declined from 114,640 persons on Feb. 1, to 112,625 on Mar. 1. The index was higher than in the early spring of other years of the record, in all of which the general trend has been downward.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a moderate gain, 634 persons being taken on by the 754 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 73,695 employees on Mar. 1. Highway construction recorded further curtailment, while building and railway construction and maintenance registered increased activity. The volume of employment was considerably greater than on the same date in any other year since the record was commenced.

Services.- There was an advance in the service group, 201 establishments reporting an aggregate staff of 18,728, compared with 18,489 workers on Feb. 1. Activity continued at a higher level than in the same month of other years of the record.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees, as is usually the case at the beginning of March; there was a decrease of 1,229 in the personnel of the 668 firms furnishing data, who had 77,039 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on Mar. 1 of any other year for which statistics are available. The index stood at 117.8 compared with 109.7 at the beginning of March, 1928, the previous maximum for that date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the week after Christmas there was the usual decline in employment, but this was followed by a steady improvement throughout January. Among the approximately 11,830,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.3 on January 21, 1929, as compared with 11.2 on December 17, 1928, and 10.7 on January 23, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,391,900 persons were out of work on February 25, 1929, a decrease of 66,100 on the week, but an increase of 283,200 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- There was an increase of two points in the index of employment in New York State factories during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from over 1,600 manufacturing plants. The increase in the index from 95 in January to 97 in February was larger than is usually indicated during that part of the winter. The clothing, shoe, glove, leather, textile, automobile, iron and steel, brass, copper and aluminum factories, on the whole, reported increased activity.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,008 establishments show that they employed 214,656 persons in February, as compared with 211,170 in January, an increase of 1.7 p.c.

Illinois.- Between January and February, 1929, there was an increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number employed by the firms making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor.

Wisconsin.- Employment in Wisconsin was 0.7 p.c. lower in January than in December, but was 4.3 p.c. higher than in January, 1928.

Note: "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, (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Apr. 1	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept. 1	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr. 1	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	117.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1929.	100.0	7.6	27.1	43.6	13.4	8.3

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May, 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June, 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July, 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Mar. 1, 1929.								
	13.4	1.1	12.4	1.2	3.9	2.2	3.2	2.9

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	100.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	123.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	119.1	117.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1929.									
	100.0	57.4	4.5	5.3	2.9	11.9	7.8	2.0	8.2

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

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
Manufacturing	57.4	115.7	112.8	104.7	99.8	94.9	88.6	93.1
Animal products - edible	1.7	104.7	105.1	94.6	90.6	86.6	83.2	83.1
Fur and products	.1	84.8	80.0	88.2	83.2	94.4	85.0	105.3
Leather and products	1.7	93.3	92.3	108.9	105.6	100.7	96.7	103.4
Lumber and products	5.0	95.0	87.6	88.9	85.5	83.3	77.7	81.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	81.1	71.0	77.4	74.6	75.0	70.3	74.4
Furniture	1.1	123.8	121.9	113.7	105.8	98.9	89.6	92.2
Other lumber products	1.2	115.5	111.6	106.4	105.0	97.9	92.1	78.7
Musical instruments	.3	103.3	102.5	95.3	95.8	91.9	81.9	81.8
Plant products - edible	2.9	100.2	97.2	93.8	94.4	92.1	90.9	89.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	108.0	109.6	108.3	99.8	94.7	89.8	92.5
Pulp and paper	3.3	103.2	104.7	110.2	96.7	91.0	84.9	87.9
Paper products	.9	109.7	110.4	106.0	103.5	98.5	92.7	97.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	114.3	116.3	107.0	103.2	98.9	95.9	97.6
Rubber products	1.9	138.5	138.9	119.5	108.5	105.6	90.5	84.6
Textile products	8.7	110.5	107.5	106.8	103.1	99.6	94.5	93.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	110.6	109.1	110.4	104.0	99.4	94.6	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	111.5	110.7	102.1	102.3	97.4	87.4	88.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	109.9	102.3	103.7	102.6	100.3	96.5	101.6
Other textile products	1.1	110.3	109.4	111.6	104.0	102.6	100.0	96.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	121.9	127.3	121.7	104.1	92.5	96.1	97.5
Tobacco	.9	111.4	120.3	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	138.6	138.3	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	152.9	151.0	148.0	107.3	119.2	114.8	115.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	112.9	112.8	108.9	101.6	98.6	96.1	101.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	107.7	109.6	96.0	92.1	81.4	69.6	82.3
Electric current	1.5	116.5	115.6	109.0	97.1	93.5	97.1	92.0
Electrical apparatus	1.4	130.4	130.3	109.6	107.4	94.1	92.8	90.4
Iron and steel products	18.0	132.1	126.5	106.9	103.5	97.8	87.7	100.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	141.4	134.7	114.1	104.1	93.4	90.6	116.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	127.1	127.1	117.3	104.4	96.1	87.6	98.2
Agricultural implements	1.2	125.3	121.1	104.0	111.7	94.0	60.6	75.0
Land vehicles	8.5	134.8	126.9	103.7	101.6	100.0	93.4	103.8
Automobiles and parts	2.9	194.9	177.7	120.3	114.7	104.9	84.7	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	112.8	105.2	104.8	114.1	96.8	93.2	111.5
Heating appliances	.6	132.1	118.5	103.3	100.2	94.2	87.7	95.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.1	173.2	167.6	127.3	101.2	96.1	73.5	97.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	134.6	132.0	100.4	105.9	102.3	85.1	88.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	111.9	111.6	105.3	101.3	96.5	84.8	93.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	135.3	128.0	116.1	105.8	94.6	81.4	87.6
Mineral products	1.3	126.3	126.1	106.4	96.9	96.4	93.4	91.7
Miscellaneous	.5	112.1	108.9	96.6	104.4	95.1	94.6	99.7
Logging	4.5	167.8	178.3	159.6	137.5	139.0	146.2	163.9
Mining	5.3	115.9	117.8	111.4	101.6	93.0	97.2	104.3
Coal	3.0	111.6	113.7	109.7	104.2	95.0	98.8	109.4
Metallic ores	1.5	125.6	128.3	122.6	102.1	92.5	102.2	97.7
Non-metallic minerals(other thancoal)	.8	115.8	115.4	100.4	92.3	84.5	70.3	85.2
Communications	2.9	112.0	110.9	101.2	99.8	94.7	91.3	90.5
Telegraphs	.6	109.4	108.1	98.4	96.0	88.6	83.2	84.4
Telephones	2.3	112.7	111.7	101.9	100.9	96.2	93.5	92.3
Transportation	11.9	99.8	101.6	97.3	95.7	92.3	90.1	95.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	112.3	114.4	103.4	96.9	96.4	94.8	97.9
Steam railways	8.5	101.3	102.6	99.4	99.0	95.1	93.1	98.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	74.4	78.6	77.9	75.7	72.4	67.3	71.1
Construction and maintenance	7.8	80.0	79.3	73.3	72.3	65.6	58.8	57.0
Building	3.8	94.3	93.0	79.3	87.3	67.8	57.4	50.4
Highway	.6	40.7	43.0	49.9	27.4	25.4	46.7	27.3
Railway	3.4	81.4	79.9	75.1	76.2	78.2	65.1	73.0
Services	2.0	119.1	117.3	105.3	97.3	93.0	88.7	88.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	113.7	113.2	99.1	92.5	91.6	88.7	90.6
Professional	.2	129.3	118.5	114.6	100.9	101.0	94.7	93.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	124.5	123.4	111.5	103.0	92.0	86.6	85.2
Trade	8.2	117.8	119.7	109.7	101.2	95.8	91.3	90.5
Retail	5.8	121.9	124.5	112.3	102.4	96.0	89.3	87.9
Wholesale	2.4	109.0	109.4	104.6	99.0	95.6	95.0	95.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	111.4	110.5	102.6	97.5	92.6	88.1	91.8

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

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1929	Feb.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
Maritime Provinces -Manufacturing	35.8	103.0	99.3	93.0	90.6	90.9	88.3	94.3
Lumber Products	3.7	68.0	67.6	67.2	61.4	68.2	69.1	63.4
Pulp and Paper	3.8	108.3	108.1	100.6	92.2	95.2	88.0	92.7
Textile Products	4.8	97.6	97.0	95.3	102.9	97.6	100.4	92.1
Iron and Steel	14.7	130.1	124.5	104.4	101.4	100.4	91.5	115.7
Other Manufactures	8.3	92.0	85.7	89.8	88.4	88.5	89.4	90.4
Logging	3.4	170.7	185.1	227.0	233.7	170.0	111.7	162.0
Mining	22.3	106.5	109.6	105.8	102.1	87.5	98.5	97.0
Communications	3.1	108.6	109.2	101.3	96.9	95.1	99.3	98.9
Transportation	19.8	123.3	115.3	114.5	128.5	123.4	113.5	107.0
Construction	8.8	80.2	75.4	50.9	45.8	109.0	46.8	41.1
Services	.9	141.1	131.6	88.2	87.7	85.8	86.9	87.8
Trade	5.9	108.9	109.8	103.6	98.8	100.7	100.6	100.0
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	106.8	104.6	97.5	97.4	99.6	91.7	92.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.5	111.5	109.7	106.2	99.6	95.6	91.3	94.6
Lumber Products	3.4	87.6	83.9	88.6	86.0	81.8	78.5	88.8
Pulp and Paper	8.9	105.4	107.6	107.0	96.2	92.5	86.3	87.5
Textile Products	14.4	112.1	109.6	111.6	104.5	101.4	96.5	92.9
Iron and Steel	15.4	122.1	117.1	104.1	99.4	98.1	91.7	103.4
Other Manufactures	22.4	111.7	111.1	107.2	100.8	94.3	92.6	94.1
Logging	5.0	167.5	201.9	155.9	143.5	110.6	107.9	129.0
Mining	2.0	130.5	126.7	110.8	97.1	81.8	64.1	74.6
Communications	3.0	119.0	115.9	106.0	102.0	95.8	95.6	84.7
Transportation	10.2	84.6	91.5	89.2	82.9	80.8	79.0	88.7
Construction	7.2	62.5	63.8	66.2	80.2	60.1	56.4	56.4
Services	1.9	103.9	105.0	98.4	96.0	95.1	88.4	95.7
Trade	6.2	118.8	125.1	108.3	99.1	92.9	85.7	83.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.7	105.9	100.9	96.2	89.6	85.4	89.1
Ontario - Manufacturing	67.2	120.6	117.6	106.2	101.7	95.6	87.7	93.7
Lumber Products	4.9	97.0	95.8	91.2	86.2	82.8	78.1	83.8
Pulp and Paper	7.1	111.3	112.5	111.3	101.9	96.2	93.6	97.9
Textile Products	9.3	109.4	105.7	103.4	101.8	98.5	92.7	93.2
Iron and Steel	23.7	140.8	133.6	110.0	106.8	97.1	83.2	97.1
Other Manufactures	22.2	117.2	118.2	106.5	101.1	96.3	90.2	92.2
Logging	4.2	206.0	218.8	196.4	149.5	185.0	215.5	230.2
Mining	2.7	118.7	125.4	121.3	104.6	92.3	96.3	104.6
Communications	2.5	111.9	110.3	101.1	101.7	95.1	89.6	96.1
Transportation	8.4	100.4	102.0	96.1	95.0	92.3	92.9	97.0
Construction	6.3	95.8	95.1	84.5	78.5	65.9	70.3	71.1
Services	1.8	130.1	128.3	114.5	99.7	94.5	93.7	90.9
Trade	6.9	118.3	119.2	112.0	99.0	97.1	93.9	94.7
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	118.4	117.0	106.3	100.1	95.0	90.5	95.6
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	33.6	121.1	120.4	106.1	97.6	93.6	93.0	95.2
Lumber Products	2.8	148.8	133.1	120.7	81.7	81.8	82.5	92.8
Pulp and Paper	3.1	109.9	115.1	116.3	110.2	102.0	93.7	94.6
Textile Products	1.8	123.4	118.0	115.1	103.6	95.8	86.6	90.0
Iron and Steel	14.9	120.4	120.2	101.3	98.0	96.1	96.7	97.5
Other Manufactures	11.0	119.1	120.1	105.3	96.2	89.9	91.2	93.9
Logging	2.5	234.5	249.7	253.5	238.8	210.1	236.4	246.5
Mining	7.5	129.3	133.6	125.7	109.9	93.1	90.9	125.7
Communications	3.3	105.0	107.1	95.9	93.7	91.8	88.5	90.7
Transportation	21.1	104.0	106.4	98.3	96.6	91.3	87.2	93.8
Construction	13.1	87.5	86.7	73.9	65.6	56.0	47.4	47.0
Services	2.3	125.9	123.1	103.4	93.2	85.0	8[illegible].0	83.2
Trade	16.6	117.1	117.6	110.4	105.8	95.8	90.5	90.5
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	112.3	113.1	101.8	95.2	88.0	84.4	88.9
British Columbia - Manufacturing	40.8	104.1	94.4	95.6	96.5	90.6	73.6	77.9
Lumber Products	15.4	95.8	74.8	86.7	92.8	89.9	78.6	77.8
Pulp and Paper	5.2	98.5	97.5	96.7	102.8	92.7	83.1	83.6
Textile Products	1.3	119.0	115.9	96.3	103.2	93.3	87.1	90.4
Iron and Steel	4.9	108.0	105.6	105.2	101.3	105.9	91.3	96.6
Other Manufactures	14.0	114.7	112.6	100.4	95.3	85.0	75.2	70.4
Logging	9.4	107.6	87.0	105.0	93.9	101.5	98.5	113.3
Mining	11.3	110.6	105.5	97.9	93.0	107.4	113.8	109.8
Communications	3.5	108.3	107.8	96.7	99.4	94.3	86.2	79.8
Transportation	14.0	107.1	103.7	103.2	97.0	94.0	95.2	98.8
Construction	8.1	73.4	69.8	78.8	63.5	65.1	68.3	53.8
Services	3.5	110.7	106.2	101.7	99.0	95.5	86.8	87.2
Trade	9.4	121.4	120.6	103.0	104.2	94.4	90.1	83.7
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	103.7	96.4	97.0	93.0	91.6	87.0	86.2

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

21/3/29.EB.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1929	Feb.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	70.6	111.7	109.3	104.4	100.5	96.2	93.5	98.2
Plant Products - edible	4.6	101.4	98.1	86.8	93.9	96.2	95.1	91.5
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.5	107.9	108.9	104.0	102.0	98.6	94.2	95.5
Textiles	12.8	105.1	104.0	105.3	103.1	102.3	101.5	102.6
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	107.2	115.5	113.6	105.7	87.3	98.4	106.1
Iron and steel	20.0	128.3	120.0	104.1	99.1	96.2	88.1	91.4
Other manufactures	23.0	107.5	105.5	105.9	100.3	95.0	91.4	91.3
Communications	4.8	119.5	115.8	108.5	105.3	97.8	98.9	84.1
Transportation	5.0	69.3	70.2	67.9	62.4	61.7	57.0	56.9
Construction	5.4	84.4	89.9	93.7	76.4	60.2	63.5	42.1
Trade	11.2	119.9	128.4	108.9	99.5	92.7	85.1	83.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.5	106.9	101.0	95.8	90.8	87.8	88.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	66.0	119.7	118.0	117.2	107.1	99.5	99.7	-
Leather products	20.6	107.5	103.6	122.7	115.2	109.6	114.2	-
Other manufactures	45.4	126.0	125.7	114.6	103.2	93.5	91.8	-
Transportation	9.8	89.0	101.7	83.3	78.2	72.5	64.5	-
Construction	11.2	116.6	126.0	71.4	88.7	75.5	116.8	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	112.8	114.3	106.3	99.9	93.3	94.2	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.9	115.5	114.1	105.5	101.5	97.5	90.5	94.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	112.3	111.4	106.5	99.7	97.9	95.7	98.1
Printing and publishing	9.7	120.4	122.7	106.5	100.7	96.8	94.7	98.9
Textiles	11.1	105.3	101.7	100.1	98.6	98.5	96.0	95.8
Iron and steel	13.8	142.5	132.4	110.9	106.3	98.0	74.4	88.5
Other manufactures	25.7	108.1	109.6	105.7	101.7	97.0	91.6	94.2
Communications	4.3	107.1	104.8	97.7	101.7	95.2	90.0	96.3
Transportation	5.2	119.4	120.5	98.5	91.5	98.4	102.0	107.6
Construction	4.3	132.3	142.8	117.0	77.3	61.7	54.9	47.5
Trade	16.7	114.9	115.5	108.4	97.9	97.4	92.9	93.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	116.6	115.9	106.4	99.6	96.2	90.4	93.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.3	108.0	107.4	107.2	98.6	91.6	91.3	94.1
Lumber products	6.3	62.5	69.9	68.5	70.3	57.0	54.3	60.7
Pulp and paper	25.1	116.1	116.3	114.2	104.2	103.7	105.3	108.1
Other manufactures	28.9	119.8	115.4	118.3	106.0	96.0	94.3	96.1
Construction	6.5	123.9	118.6	90.0	49.7	53.9	77.8	55.3
Trade	14.6	101.5	111.8	108.7	103.3	102.0	97.9	99.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.4	110.3	105.2	96.0	90.8	92.2	95.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.7	122.5	118.5	101.5	100.0	94.1	83.9	86.5
Textiles	17.0	97.9	92.7	96.1	100.9	99.2	92.9	76.0
Electrical apparatus	10.8	131.4	130.0	104.0	102.3	87.4	90.9	98.4
Iron and steel	38.2	142.3	134.5	106.4	100.8	90.6	72.4	87.4
Other manufactures	19.7	112.6	113.4	97.7	96.8	97.5	89.8	89.1
Construction	3.7	167.3	193.5	68.6	70.7	66.5	53.0	45.7
Trade	5.0	124.3	122.0	116.2	99.0	95.4	99.5	111.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	123.5	120.3	101.7	99.1	93.1	84.3	87.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.0	176.2	166.1	102.4	105.8	105.7	-	-
Iron and steel	72.1	185.2	173.0	96.0	106.2	105.7	-	-
Other manufactures	13.9	140.8	138.7	129.0	104.7	101.0	-	-
Construction	5.0	125.9	111.4	96.1	66.3	55.6	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	168.5	159.5	103.4	102.4	100.1	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	43.0	120.0	118.3	104.8	98.2	92.5	86.6	89.2
Animal Products - edible	4.5	110.2	110.8	99.0	94.9	93.2	89.9	81.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	105.3	103.2	102.7	95.4	85.2	94.7	112.4
Printing and publishing	7.8	117.0	126.8	106.3	114.1	103.6	93.7	93.6
Textiles	5.6	117.6	111.4	110.9	106.3	95.4	87.7	91.1
Other manufactures	20.5	128.3	122.6	104.4	90.3	88.9	80.1	82.2
Transportation	6.2	100.5	102.3	101.4	105.1	99.7	101.5	106.4
Construction	2.3	32.2	33.8	42.5	50.2	67.3	9.8	13.4
Trade	42.2	112.7	115.0	111.0	109.3	96.0	91.2	89.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	107.6	108.1	101.9	99.4	92.9	84.6	85.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.2	98.7	94.7	98.5	103.8	98.9	91.4	83.2
Lumber products	10.5	78.1	73.5	90.7	100.1	84.7	93.5	85.0
Other manufactures	27.7	109.9	105.8	103.4	106.3	97.6	90.0	81.9
Communications	8.8	107.9	106.6	96.9	98.4	94.2	86.7	80.0
Transportation	17.4	107.4	103.2	102.5	96.2	94.0	95.6	101.1
Construction	6.6	78.2	60.0	74.2	71.3	86.7	55.1	25.8
Services	5.2	110.2	105.0	107.0	101.9	100.5	84.8	87.5
Trade	23.6	122.7	121.9	108.3	104.7	94.1	89.2	82.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.5	100.4	99.0	99.1	93.2	88.1	81.5

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

23/3/29 MS.