CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE 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.

* * *

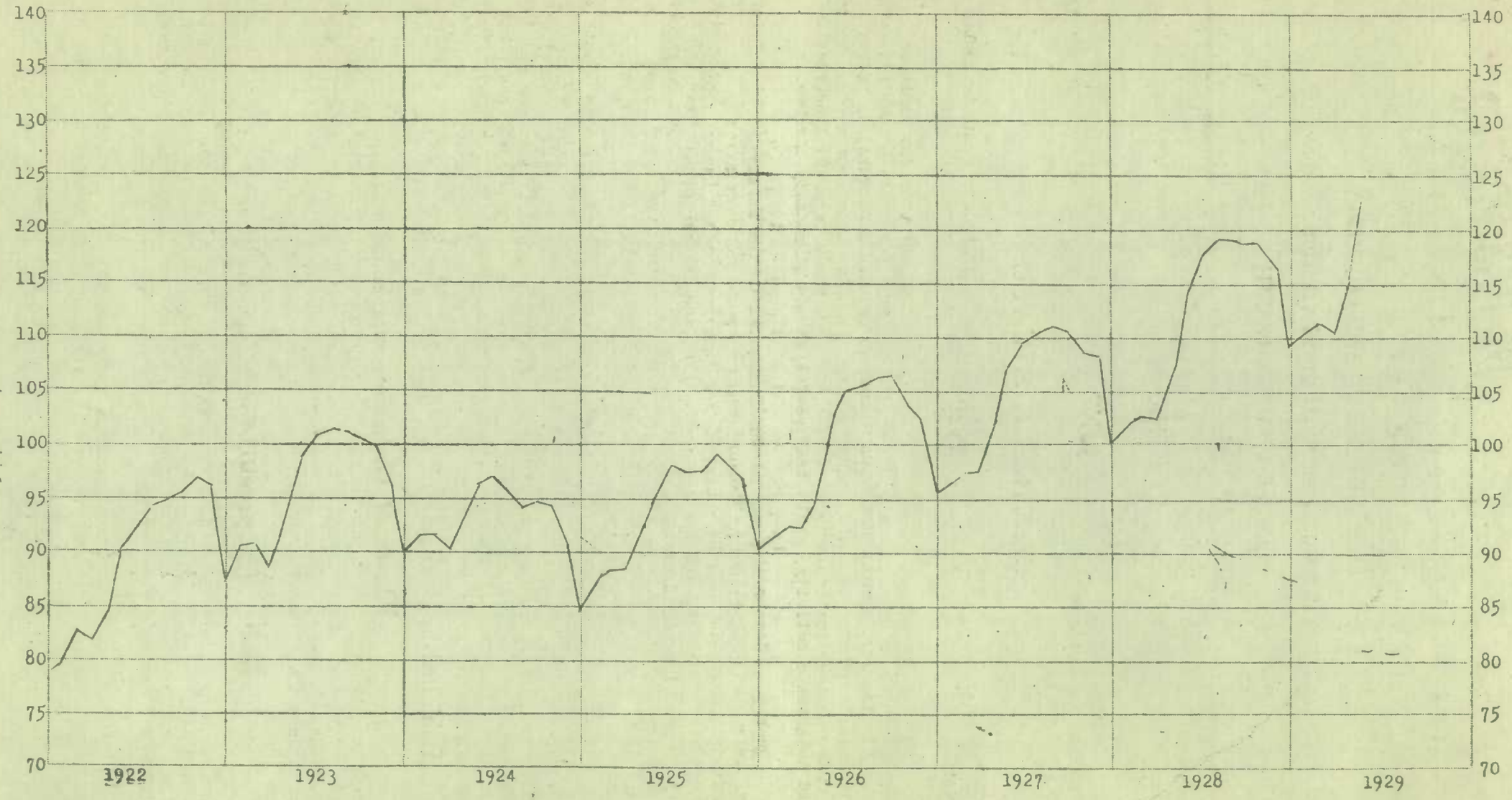
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

* * *

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 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 June 24, 1929.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,752 firms with 1,046,756 employees, as compared with 993,253 on May 1; this increase of 53,503 persons, or 5.4 p.c., brought the index number to 122.4, or over three points above the previous high level in the last nine years, recorded on Aug. 1, 1928. In the preceding month, the index stood at 116.2 and on June 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, respectively.

Unusually large advances were registered in logging, construction and transportation, while manufacturing, trade, services and communications also showed important increases.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 549 employers with a combined working force of 75,431 persons, as compared with 72,836 on May 1. This gain was rather smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and logging recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in mining, communications and trade; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any of the last eight years, the index being over five points higher than on June 1, 1928, when important advances had also been indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,503 firms employing 286,361 workers, or 21,300 more than in their last monthly report.

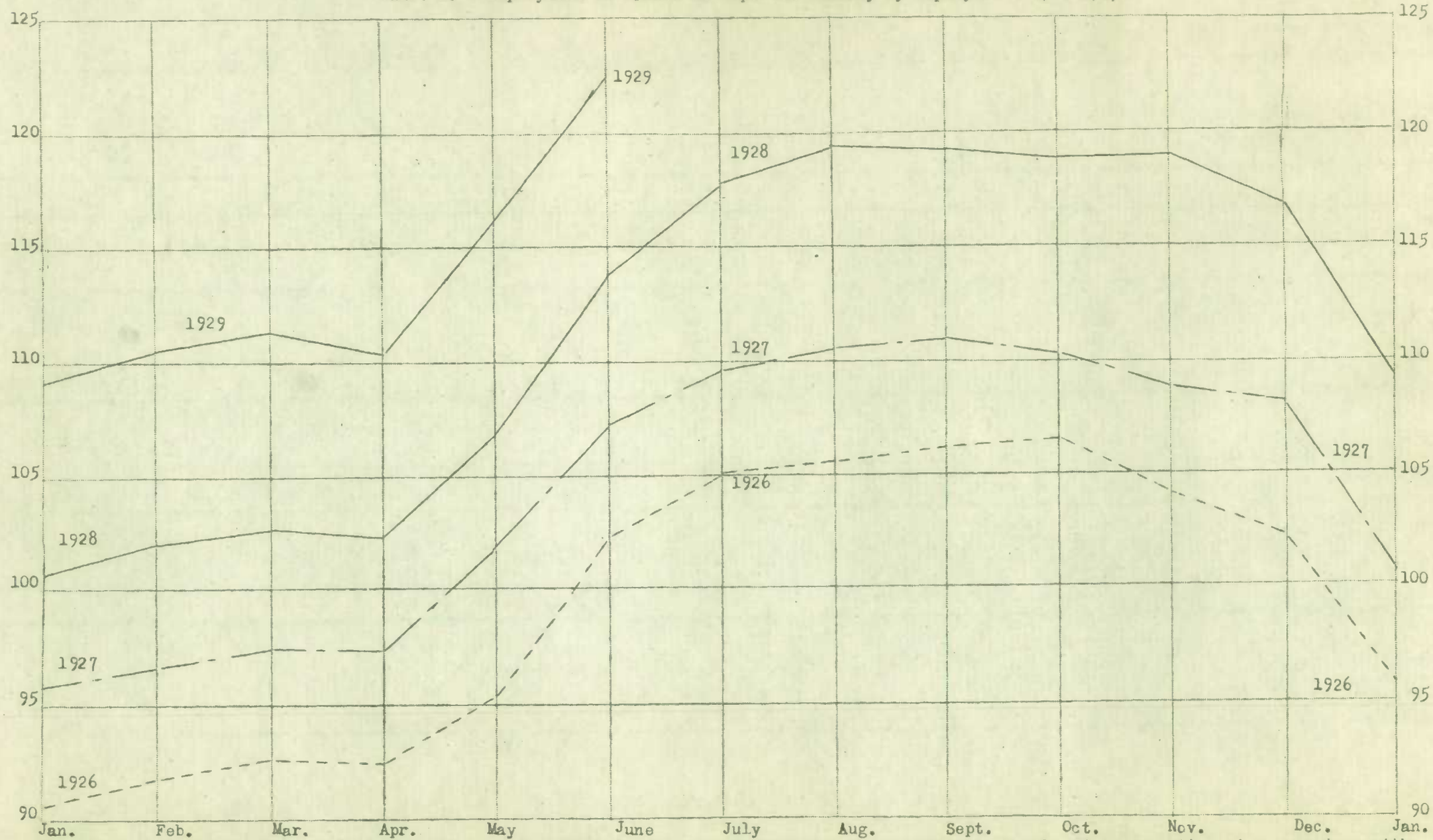
Ontario.- The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 126.7 as compared with 115.5 at the beginning of June, 1928, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 3,054 co-operating establishments aggregated 443,397 persons; on May 1, they had 432,847 employees. Construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in trade, mining, communications, logging and services. In manufacturing, considerable increases in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, (which of late has shown exceptional activity), and in textiles.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 934 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 150,582 persons, as against 136,084 in the preceding month. Similar increases were indicated on June 1, 1928, but the index then was many points lower.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 90,985 workers was registered by the 712 reporting employers, who had 86,425 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last nine years. Construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but logging, transportation and other groups also showed heightened activity, while coal mining was seasonally slacker.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1927, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.

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.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while declines were noted in Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Improvement on a large scale was recorded in Montreal, where the 801 co-operating firms employed 140,660 persons, an increase of 6,347 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. The index was at the highest point yet reached.

Quebec.- Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and transportation. Statements were tabulated from 106 establishments having 11,924 workers, as against 11,316 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated on June 1, 1928, when the index was lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than at the same date of any other year of the record.

Toronto.- The situation in Toronto continued better than in any other period in the seven years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 888 employers with 124,447 persons on their payrolls, compared with 123,011 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction, trade, services and transportation. The general gain was rather smaller than that noted on June 1, 1928.

Ottawa.- Construction, services and manufactures recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, when a decline had been indicated. A combined working force of 13,570 employees, or 540 more than in their last report, was indicated by the 135 co-operating firms.

Hamilton.- Additions to staffs on a rather smaller scale than on June 1, 1928, were reported in Hamilton; 219 employers had 39,982 workers on their paylists, as compared with 39,205 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were decidedly better than on the same date of a year ago.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Following a period of unusual activity, employment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, 2,565 persons being released from the staffs of the 128 firms furnishing data, who reported 20,746 employees. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, while improvement was noted in construction. Increases had been registered on June 1, 1928, but employment then was in much smaller volume, the index standing at 147.3, as compared with 168.3 on the date under review.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 32,638 persons was indicated by the 312 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 32,374 employees on May 1. This gain involved a rather smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then slightly lower. Most of the advance recorded was in construction and communications.

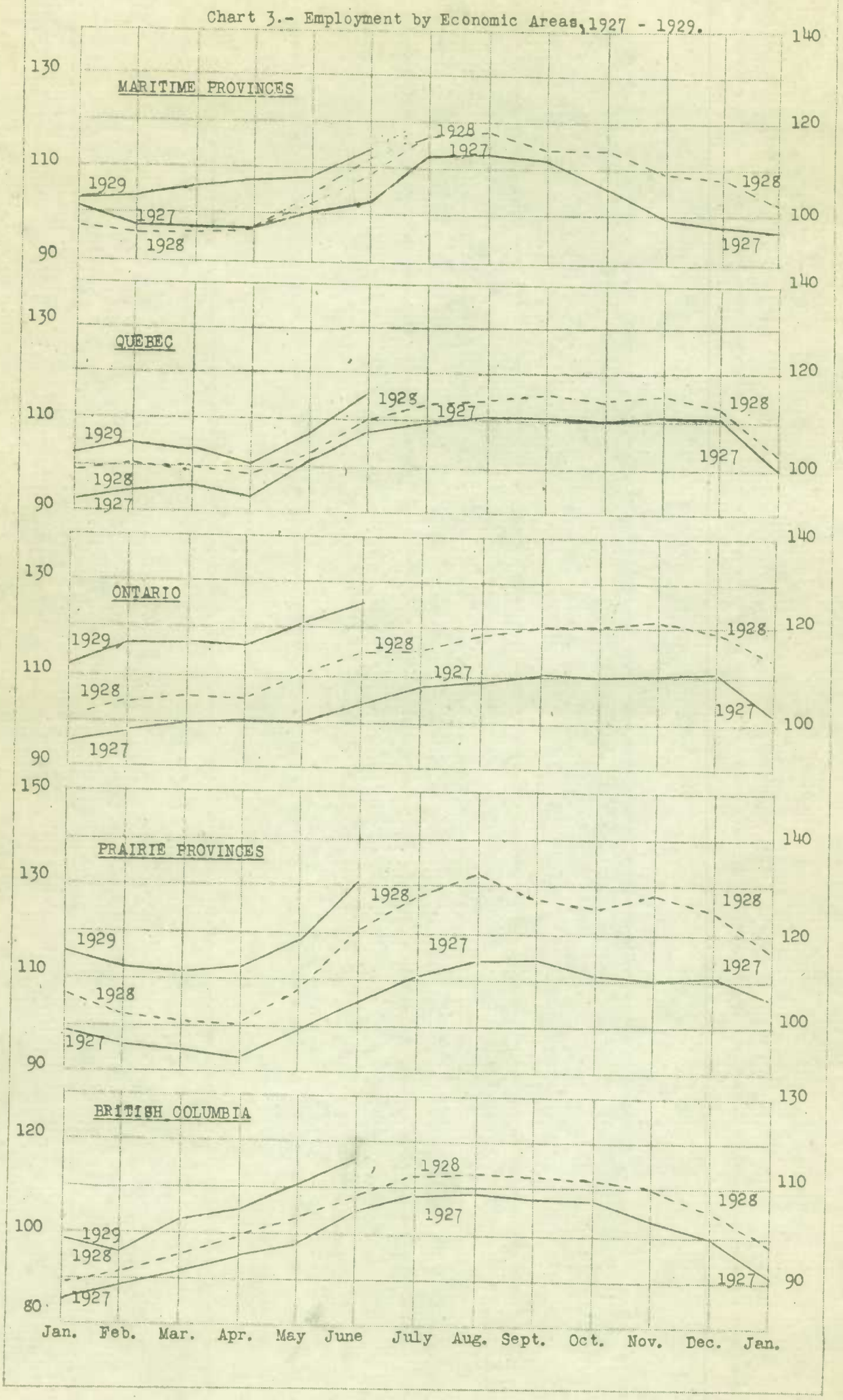
Vancouver.- Manufacturing reported the largest gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 264 employers with 29,514 workers in their employ, or 242 more than on May 1. Improvement was also indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Statements were tabulated from 4,106 manufacturers employing 575,358 operatives, as compared with 568,118 in the preceding month. This increase was not so extensive as that reported on the same date in 1928, but employment continued higher than in any other month for which data are available. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, which were of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral, non-ferrous metal and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel and textile plants were slacker; the losses in the former were the first recorded since the beginning of this year, during which exceptional activity has been noted in the metal industries.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927 - 1929.



Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a pronounced increase, chiefly in river-driving operations; this was larger than on the same date in 1928, when the index was lower. Returns were received from 207 firms employing 23,325 workers, or 4,103 more than in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines afforded more employment; 216 operators reported an aggregate working force of 50,528 persons, practically the same as in their last return. Gains had been noted on June 1, 1928, but employment then was at a rather lower level.

Communications.- Continued improvement was indicated on telephones and telegraphs; 186 companies enlarged their staffs from 28,413 persons on May 1 to 29,284 in the period under review. Employment was more active than on June 1 in earlier years of the record.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 305 employers with 129,782 workers on their payrolls, or 8,203 more than on May 1. This increase involved much the same number of workers as that indicated on June 1, 1928, but the index was higher than in the early summer of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 842 contractors reported 133,963 employees, as compared with 103,859 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1 of any other year of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but, as is usual at this season, the track departments of the railways reported the most pronounced gains.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were only small changes in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 213 firms employing 21,612 persons, as compared with 20,023 on May 1. The index was higher than on June 1 in any other year for which data are available.

Trade.- Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 677 establishments reported 82,904 employees, or 1,422 more than in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since the series was instituted, in all of which the level of employment was lower.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further improvement in employment in most industries during April. Among the approximate 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 9.9 on Apr. 22, 1929, as compared with 10.1 on Mar. 25, 1929, and 9.5 on Apr. 23, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,132,300 persons were out of work on May 27, 1929, an increase of 27,600 on the fortnight.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- Factory employment in New York State decreased approximately one p.c. in May as compared with April, but was higher by some six points than in May, 1928. The metal, building material and food industries reported heightened activity, while clothing factories were seasonally dull.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Deparment of Labor and Industries from 996 establishments showed that they employed 212,835 persons in May, as compared with 213,336 in April, a decrease of 0.2 p.c. There were reductions in boot and shoe, confectionery and motor vehicle factories, while improvement was shown in bread and bakery, woollen and worsted and some other establishments.

Wisconsin.- Employment in Wisconsin was 0.7 p.c. higher in April than in March, and 8.1 p.c. higher than in April, 1928. The metal, leather, textile, light and power and laundering groups showed increases in employment, but activity declined in the food and chemical industries.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines increased 0.4 p.c., and in manufacturing 0.7 p.c., during April. The greatest gains were in the metal, machinery and conveyance, clay, glass and stone and chemical, oil and paint groups, while there were losses in the food, men's clothing and some other industries.

Note: "The Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, 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 CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

			Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June	1	1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June	1	1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June	1	1923	98.5	105.5	94.5	103.1	94.8	89.1
June	1	1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
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	113.5
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	113.1
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
Apr.	1		110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May	1		116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June	1		122.4	112.5	115.9	126.7	132.4	117.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1929.			100.0	7.2	27.3	42.4	14.4	8.7

Note: The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April 1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
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
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at June 1, 1929.	13.4	1.1	11.9	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.1	2.8

14/6/29. BCM.

Note: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb. 1,	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar. 1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Apr. 1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May 1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June 1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July 1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug. 1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct. 1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov. 1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec. 1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
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	109.7
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	128.5
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	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.4	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	115.4	144.6	131.1	126.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1929.									
	100.0	55.0	2.2	4.8	2.8	12.4	12.8	2.1	7.9

5/6/29.EB.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
MANUFACTURING	55.0	121.2	119.8	112.6	106.9	101.6	95.6	95.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	119.5	110.0	116.7	115.4	109.0	104.3	99.9
Fur and products	.2	102.5	100.3	91.1	97.3	101.0	92.5	94.9
Leather and products	1.5	91.0	91.4	100.4	100.3	92.3	89.7	97.5
Lumber and products	5.9	120.7	107.9	109.7	111.3	110.2	108.6	106.1
Rough and dressed lumber	3.7	119.6	100.8	106.5	113.2	115.0	116.1	111.8
Furniture	1.0	123.7	123.5	117.1	105.6	100.8	90.2	-
Other lumber products	1.2	121.6	117.8	113.4	108.5	102.9	95.2	99.0
Musical instruments	.3	96.5	97.8	92.4	96.9	95.8	78.7	79.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	104.8	101.6	100.0	98.5	93.7	91.2	89.9
Pulp and paper products	6.4	111.8	109.8	111.3	108.1	100.0	93.1	92.8
Pulp and paper	3.1	108.7	105.6	113.5	113.1	101.3	90.0	89.4
Paper products	.8	111.4	111.2	112.5	104.4	98.3	97.6	94.1
Printing and publishing	2.5	116.0	115.0	108.7	103.1	99.0	97.2	97.3
Rubber products	1.7	143.6	139.7	125.7	113.8	97.3	97.1	86.4
Textile products	7.9	108.8	110.3	106.3	105.5	98.9	94.6	88.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	107.0	108.7	110.5	109.6	100.2	94.7	83.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	114.0	115.6	104.0	102.5	99.9	89.1	84.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	107.2	108.4	101.9	99.8	97.0	96.6	97.8
Other textile products	1.0	109.4	111.0	108.7	114.3	98.9	99.0	95.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	125.2	124.0	120.1	107.7	101.7	101.5	97.8
Tobacco	.8	112.8	113.2	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	145.1	141.6	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	186.5	176.8	133.8	95.7	99.9	95.7	105.1
Chemicals and allied products	.7	117.6	118.9	114.1	106.2	103.1	95.5	103.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	131.3	125.1	115.7	108.0	105.8	90.9	94.5
Electric Current	1.5	132.3	121.9	118.9	106.7	99.8	105.1	102.5
Electrical apparatus	1.3	139.0	136.0	117.5	105.0	94.5	88.6	89.9
Iron and steel products	16.4	133.2	137.6	118.1	105.9	104.2	92.9	98.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	143.9	145.9	125.3	112.8	105.3	102.0	114.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	133.3	133.9	123.9	110.6	99.5	94.3	93.2
Agricultural implements	1.0	124.9	126.2	102.8	109.9	100.9	69.6	70.6
Land vehicles	7.5	131.5	140.0	118.7	103.1	106.6	95.7	103.0
Automobiles and parts	4.5	182.9	215.2	170.0	116.6	113.1	91.7	90.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	135.2	136.7	125.4	110.3	111.3	122.2	103.8
Heating appliances	.6	137.9	133.6	112.7	101.9	101.7	94.6	93.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	178.2	174.6	138.8	111.0	102.4	77.7	90.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	137.2	138.9	113.9	105.5	100.1	88.9	91.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	117.4	118.8	108.4	104.5	100.4	89.0	91.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	136.5	134.3	120.7	114.0	95.2	82.0	86.5
Mineral products	1.2	136.7	133.7	116.9	104.5	101.7	105.0	102.7
Miscellaneous	.4	113.2	112.5	103.9	106.9	100.0	95.7	96.7
LOGGING	2.2	92.7	75.8	85.9	86.8	96.4	92.6	96.6
MINING	4.8	115.3	115.6	112.3	105.5	96.5	98.8	108.5
Coal	2.4	99.3	101.5	100.7	101.8	94.6	94.5	110.2
Metallic ores	1.5	138.4	132.2	126.6	110.9	95.1	102.5	105.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	140.9	142.1	135.2	111.9	105.2	98.3	97.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	120.9	117.3	106.9	103.7	100.4	94.6	94.5
Telegraphs	.6	126.8	118.6	111.5	106.8	102.6	94.7	92.4
Telephones	2.2	119.3	116.9	105.7	102.7	99.9	94.6	94.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	115.4	108.1	108.0	104.8	102.1	97.1	101.6
Street railways and cartage	2.3	125.1	119.6	112.3	104.4	100.8	98.7	101.2
Steam railways	8.4	112.1	106.0	105.1	103.0	98.5	95.2	100.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	120.3	104.7	119.8	114.8	124.6	105.8	110.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.8	144.6	112.0	136.8	121.3	114.5	95.6	90.4
Building	4.9	134.7	114.3	118.3	112.4	104.3	76.8	74.4
Highway	2.1	144.3	77.9	142.5	125.0	95.4	100.6	61.0
Railway	5.8	154.2	123.2	144.1	126.8	128.3	109.8	113.2
SERVICES	2.1	131.1	121.6	118.4	105.4	100.9	97.2	95.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	131.9	113.8	114.7	101.5	101.0	100.6	98.5
Professional	.2	122.5	126.3	118.5	107.2	100.2	100.0	96.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	132.5	133.5	123.6	109.8	100.9	91.1	89.8
TRADE	7.9	126.0	124.0	113.7	104.8	96.7	93.1	91.8
Retail	5.6	130.8	128.8	116.3	106.5	95.6	92.5	89.5
Wholesale	2.3	115.4	113.7	108.3	101.9	98.9	94.2	96.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	122.4	116.2	113.8	107.2	102.2	95.6	96.4

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	June 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	39.3	117.4	106.2	109.0	112.6	106.0	108.8	112.6
Lumber products	5.8	111.4	74.4	106.5	115.2	115.4	123.0	122.8
Pulp and paper	4.1	117.1	114.9	110.5	120.2	99.4	97.3	96.3
Textile products	4.6	95.5	96.9	93.2	105.6	101.7	100.1	100.2
Iron and steel	14.0	131.3	128.4	112.1	104.3	97.9	99.1	117.3
Other manufactures	10.8	116.4	101.1	113.5	118.9	114.0	116.9	109.0
Logging	1.4	81.5	69.1	71.3	42.3	24.7	55.0	53.0
Mining	21.3	107.4	108.1	109.7	108.1	99.1	103.8	115.6
Communications	3.0	111.9	110.4	106.4	102.0	97.5	101.8	107.3
Transportation	13.8	90.8	121.5	96.7	63.7	103.7	79.5	79.9
Construction	14.7	140.6	98.6	117.3	104.0	73.7	115.0	72.8
Services	.9	142.1	142.8	94.6	92.2	97.3	88.3	90.6
Trade	5.6	113.5	112.7	105.9	98.9	97.9	99.9	97.7
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	112.5	108.3	107.2	103.5	98.7	101.3	101.0
Quebec- Manufacturing	60.9	116.0	113.9	111.8	106.3	101.4	96.0	96.8
Lumber products	4.1	116.2	101.7	110.8	115.6	102.9	104.9	108.2
Pulp and paper	8.7	110.0	107.9	113.5	107.3	102.3	93.0	90.4
Textile products	12.6	106.6	108.5	110.4	108.2	99.3	97.2	90.2
Iron and steel	13.9	124.1	126.6	111.6	103.6	107.5	95.3	105.2
Other manufactures	21.6	119.4	114.6	112.5	104.9	98.2	95.1	96.1
Logging	3.0	112.5	72.8	106.7	125.4	149.6	134.5	117.4
Mining	2.0	144.0	139.3	121.7	116.7	103.5	77.9	83.8
Communications	2.8	125.1	123.0	109.2	106.8	99.6	98.1	92.1
Transportation	12.6	116.2	96.2	111.3	110.0	107.3	107.5	111.5
Construction	10.8	104.6	77.0	100.9	106.9	105.9	76.3	68.6
Services	1.7	107.0	105.7	107.6	100.1	100.8	96.9	92.1
Trade	6.2	133.1	130.3	117.1	106.3	97.1	92.1	86.9
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	115.9	107.3	110.7	107.5	103.7	95.9	95.3
Ontario Manufacturing	65.4	125.4	126.1	114.0	107.2	101.7	94.1	95.0
Lumber products	6.1	125.5	114.8	111.9	112.6	114.2	111.5	113.0
Pulp and paper	6.8	114.2	112.1	110.8	107.3	98.7	94.7	97.6
Textile products	9.1	111.2	112.7	103.1	103.3	98.8	92.1	87.3
Iron and steel	22.1	141.8	143.6	124.9	109.7	104.5	90.2	93.7
Other manufactures	21.3	121.2	120.1	110.8	103.4	97.8	93.7	94.0
Logging	1.1	62.2	57.4	57.0	53.2	58.2	72.5	77.7
Mining	3.0	138.4	136.1	134.8	111.9	94.9	104.2	108.0
Communications	2.5	121.4	117.5	105.8	105.4	101.8	90.9	97.5
Transportation	9.3	119.5	111.0	108.5	107.4	101.9	99.9	104.6
Construction	9.7	158.1	138.1	152.1	139.6	116.7	106.5	118.4
Services	1.9	145.6	133.3	123.1	106.7	100.9	97.2	94.9
Trade	7.1	128.0	124.0	114.0	102.7	87.1	97.1	97.6
Ontario- All industries	100.0	126.7	123.8	115.5	108.1	101.4	95.6	98.1
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.6	123.7	122.2	114.1	102.9	99.4	95.4	93.8
Lumber products	2.7	156.1	140.7	131.5	126.1	110.6	107.6	100.6
Pulp and paper	2.7	109.7	111.3	121.4	115.5	99.8	93.3	97.1
Textile products	1.6	120.9	116.2	118.2	99.8	87.5	89.3	76.6
Iron and steel	12.5	118.7	120.9	105.7	96.9	99.6	94.0	93.5
Other manufactures	10.1	128.3	124.7	119.4	103.4	98.5	96.0	95.2
Logging	.4	47.5	40.1	32.9	39.5	34.3	29.0	45.8
Mining	5.0	102.8	102.6	98.7	96.5	86.0	78.4	99.3
Communications	3.2	120.3	112.7	108.2	97.5	99.8	96.4	93.6
Transportation	20.1	121.8	112.2	109.3	104.4	94.7	89.8	96.9
Construction	23.9	188.3	133.8	176.3	124.0	137.3	100.9	89.6
Services	3.1	150.1	126.1	140.0	117.5	104.4	103.8	105.8
Trade	14.7	123.0	123.7	113.8	107.5	96.1	88.8	89.9
Prairie Provinces- All Industries	100.0	132.4	129.7	121.5	106.5	102.8	92.4	93.4
British Columbia- Manufacturing	40.7	115.3	111.2	106.8	106.1	101.0	92.8	83.0
Lumber products	16.0	111.8	105.7	102.0	101.6	107.3	100.9	87.4
Pulp and paper	4.9	105.0	100.4	99.2	106.3	97.3	81.6	71.1
Textile products	1.1	121.1	122.8	110.6	102.3	98.3	89.8	82.7
Iron and steel	4.6	116.4	117.5	108.7	96.8	99.4	106.7	94.8
Other manufactures	14.1	122.8	119.4	113.6	113.7	95.4	86.1	82.0
Logging	8.8	117.8	110.1	108.6	98.8	107.1	90.1	104.0
Mining	9.1	102.9	106.1	98.6	95.8	97.4	108.2	112.7
Communications	3.3	116.6	114.3	102.9	99.1	101.5	91.5	83.4
Transportation	13.1	111.2	110.2	106.8	106.1	103.8	94.7	98.1
Construction	13.9	146.3	114.7	138.6	119.7	122.7	96.1	93.3
Services	3.2	116.3	114.0	107.4	100.9	98.2	94.0	90.1
Trade	7.9	118.8	118.0	113.5	108.5	96.1	88.9	83.5
British Columbia- All Industries	100.0	117.5	111.6	109.9	105.5	103.5	94.5	91.7

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Montreal -Manufacturing	65.2	114.7	114.4	109.3	103.4	102.7	95.9	99.4
Plant Products - edible	4.4	106.7	99.8	100.2	98.5	97.4	99.2	94.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	111.6	110.2	106.9	101.7	99.5	97.8	96.2
Textiles	10.7	95.9	98.1	105.0	103.6	99.8	98.9	98.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	118.9	117.5	111.5	105.1	101.0	103.7	103.0
Iron and steel	17.0	130.7	135.2	116.0	107.4	112.5	92.6	109.0
Other manufactures	22.7	116.3	112.3	109.3	101.6	96.1	93.8	94.2
Communications	4.4	123.4	122.4	110.1	107.7	100.8	100.1	93.1
Transportation	8.7	132.8	103.6	133.4	117.4	133.9	116.4	116.4
Construction	7.9	134.3	102.5	129.3	95.8	101.9	86.9	68.6
Trade	10.9	130.2	127.8	114.2	106.7	96.9	91.9	86.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	119.3	114.2	109.7	104.5	104.5	96.8	97.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.0	120.0	116.3	120.3	101.8	83.2	97.8	-
Leather products	17.1	102.4	101.0	114.8	100.6	50.8	102.4	-
Other manufactures	41.9	129.1	124.4	123.5	102.9	101.6	95.5	-
Transportation	10.9	112.8	103.2	116.0	119.9	107.4	95.1	-
Construction	14.3	160.4	148.1	93.2	118.7	104.4	94.0	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.0	117.1	117.0	110.9	90.3	96.8	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.1	117.1	118.8	110.6	104.9	99.1	94.7	93.2
Plant products - edible	5.4	113.0	114.3	109.5	104.4	98.4	96.0	94.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	120.9	119.7	109.7	102.9	98.3	95.4	96.1
Textiles	11.5	108.5	108.3	99.5	101.6	95.6	95.9	92.3
Iron and steel	12.7	139.8	150.5	125.6	108.3	101.3	88.8	87.0
Other manufactures	25.2	111.6	111.4	109.7	106.2	100.1	95.8	95.0
Communications	4.4	115.2	111.3	99.2	104.0	102.0	88.7	97.3
Transportation	5.8	142.3	129.9	115.7	101.1	102.2	104.8	109.2
Construction	4.5	154.8	142.6	162.2	175.7	117.3	110.5	76.0
Trade	17.3	124.1	119.4	110.8	103.1	97.6	97.9	97.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	122.1	120.7	112.7	107.0	99.7	95.8	94.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	56.4	122.7	119.8	113.0	111.2	104.7	105.4	104.5
Lumber products	10.9	128.6	124.1	82.4	118.0	132.1	122.0	119.6
Pulp and paper	20.1	112.7	112.2	107.7	102.2	96.7	104.4	103.8
Other manufactures	25.4	129.1	124.9	131.7	117.0	99.9	98.6	98.0
Construction	9.4	207.0	179.5	211.4	124.0	146.0	185.2	108.9
Trade	13.7	113.7	118.6	109.6	104.4	96.5	95.3	99.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	127.8	123.7	118.4	111.5	105.9	106.6	108.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.1	130.5	128.4	106.1	104.1	101.0	87.2	86.4
Textiles	16.0	100.8	102.5	92.4	98.5	100.3	93.7	75.4
Electrical apparatus	10.8	142.1	133.9	114.5	98.7	93.3	84.6	94.3
Iron and steel	37.4	151.8	150.6	115.7	110.0	105.2	77.8	84.3
Other manufactures	19.9	122.0	117.2	106.3	102.5	98.9	97.2	96.1
Construction	4.5	235.9	219.2	122.5	139.2	109.0	74.4	70.0
Trade	5.2	128.2	127.4	123.4	100.4	97.2	103.2	105.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	133.1	130.6	109.0	105.5	101.1	88.3	87.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.4	168.9	195.0	151.2	96.2	113.5	-	-
Iron and steel	67.8	174.0	206.7	156.5	91.9	117.3	-	-
Other manufactures	14.6	148.8	148.2	133.9	114.3	100.7	-	-
Construction	7.5	184.[illegible]	164.7	132.5	114.1	95.1	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	168.3	189.5	147.3	98.5	111.1	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	42.5	121.8	121.5	113.1	101.5	98.4	92.6	89.7
Animal products - edible	4.2	107.6	105.7	99.2	94.4	93.8	94.4	88.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	106.7	107.2	104.9	102.6	96.9	99.4	107.0
Printing and publishing	7.6	115.8	117.2	109.1	105.2	97.8	94.3	95.2
Textiles	5.4	114.0	120.2	109.7	97.1	98.7	89.7	87.9
Other manufactures	21.0	134.0	131.7	122.5	103.1	100.3	90.4	83.7
Transportation	5.8	98.9	101.4	103.5	99.5	99.7	98.7	104.0
Construction	4.1	60.4	47.1	79.8	66.9	126.8	41.2	23.3
Trade	39.4	112.1	113.9	115.1	107.6	95.1	87.0	87.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	111.5	110.9	110.7	101.3	99.2	87.5	85.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.3	107.9	106.1	105.2	101.8	96.6	97.3	92.9
Lumber products	11.7	91.4	88.0	90.9	94.1	101.4	104.4	103.5
Other manufactures	27.6	116.9	115.6	113.4	106.3	93.7	93.0	87.0
Communications	8.4	112.1	112.1	103.3	95.7	101.7	90.9	83.1
Transportation	16.4	110.6	113.1	104.9	110.4	105.8	88.0	90.6
Construction	7.6	99.3	96.3	116.0	98.7	110.6	48.5	58.9
Services	6.8	113.7	111.1	109.1	102.8	98.9	95.5	88.4
Trade	21.3	120.8	119.4	114.4	110.0	95.1	87.6	81.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.9	109.9	107.4	103.7	99.7	89.3	86.3

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.