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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
FEBRUARY

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1930

(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.

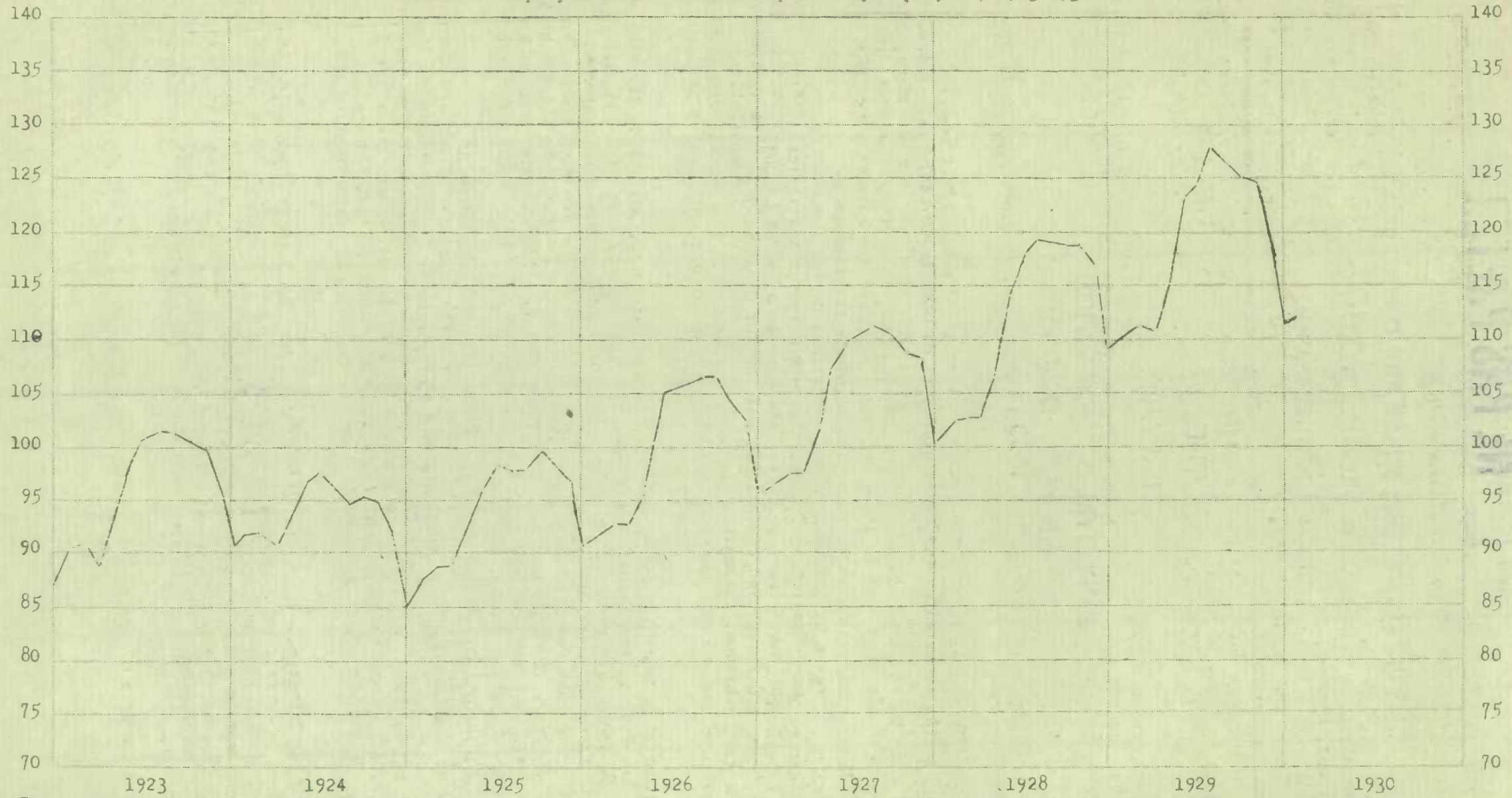
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



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 Feb. 25, 1930.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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There was a slight increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected by inventory shutdowns, and also by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries which were seriously retarded by the unusually cold weather prevailing at the beginning of the month, particularly in the Western provinces. Employment was, however, in rather greater volume than on the same date in 1929 and was considerably more active than on Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,062 firms, whose staffs aggregated 971,774 persons, as compared with 967,996 on Jan. 1. This increase, which was rather less extensive than on the same date in the two preceding years, caused the index to stand at 111.6, while on Jan. 1, 1930, it was 111.2 and on Feb. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively.

Pronounced recovery was shown in manufacturing, logging, mining and services also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in trade, construction and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction, transportation and trade reported a falling-off in the Maritime Provinces, where mining and manufacturing were brisker. Shipping was still affected by the grain congestion. Statistics were received from 526 firms, employing 75,234 workers, compared with 76,341 at the beginning of January. Moderate gains had been indicated on the same date in 1928, but the index then was between seven and eight points lower.

Quebec.- The recovery in Quebec caused the re-instatement of a smaller number of workers than on Feb. 1 of last year, but employment was then in smaller volume. Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel, textiles, lumber and electrical apparatus) showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation, construction and trade recorded decided seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,648 co-operating employere aggregated 273,400 persons, as against 271,343 in their last report.

Ontario.- Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor divisions. Services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction, and logging and transportation also released employees. According to data received from 3,196 firms, their staffs rose from 412,589 at the beginning of January, to 416,064 on the date under review. This advance involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on Feb. 1, 1929, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- The contraction in the Prairie Provinces did not involve so many workers as that noted at the beginning of February, 1929, but the situation then was rather better than on the date under review, when employment continued to show the effects of the grain congestion. Statements were tabulated from 990 employers, whose staffs declined by 1,212 persons to 129,677 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing, logging and mining were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications.

British Columbia.- In spite of the intensely cold weather which seriously curtailed out-door activities, there was a moderate increase in employment at the beginning of February; this contrasted with the considerable decline recorded on Feb. 1, 1929, when employment was in smaller volume. The working forces of the 701 reporting firms aggregated 77,399, an increase of 565 as compared with their Jan. 1 staffs. There was improvement in manufacturing, logging, communications and construction, while transportation was slacker.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
LABORATORY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

1. Introduction  
2. Experimental  
3. Results  
4. Discussion  
5. Conclusions

The following report describes the synthesis and properties of a new class of organic compounds.

The synthesis was carried out in a series of steps, starting from the reaction of the starting materials.

The results of the synthesis are shown in the following table, which gives the yields and physical constants of the products.

The physical constants of the products are given in the following table, which shows that they are in good agreement with the literature values.

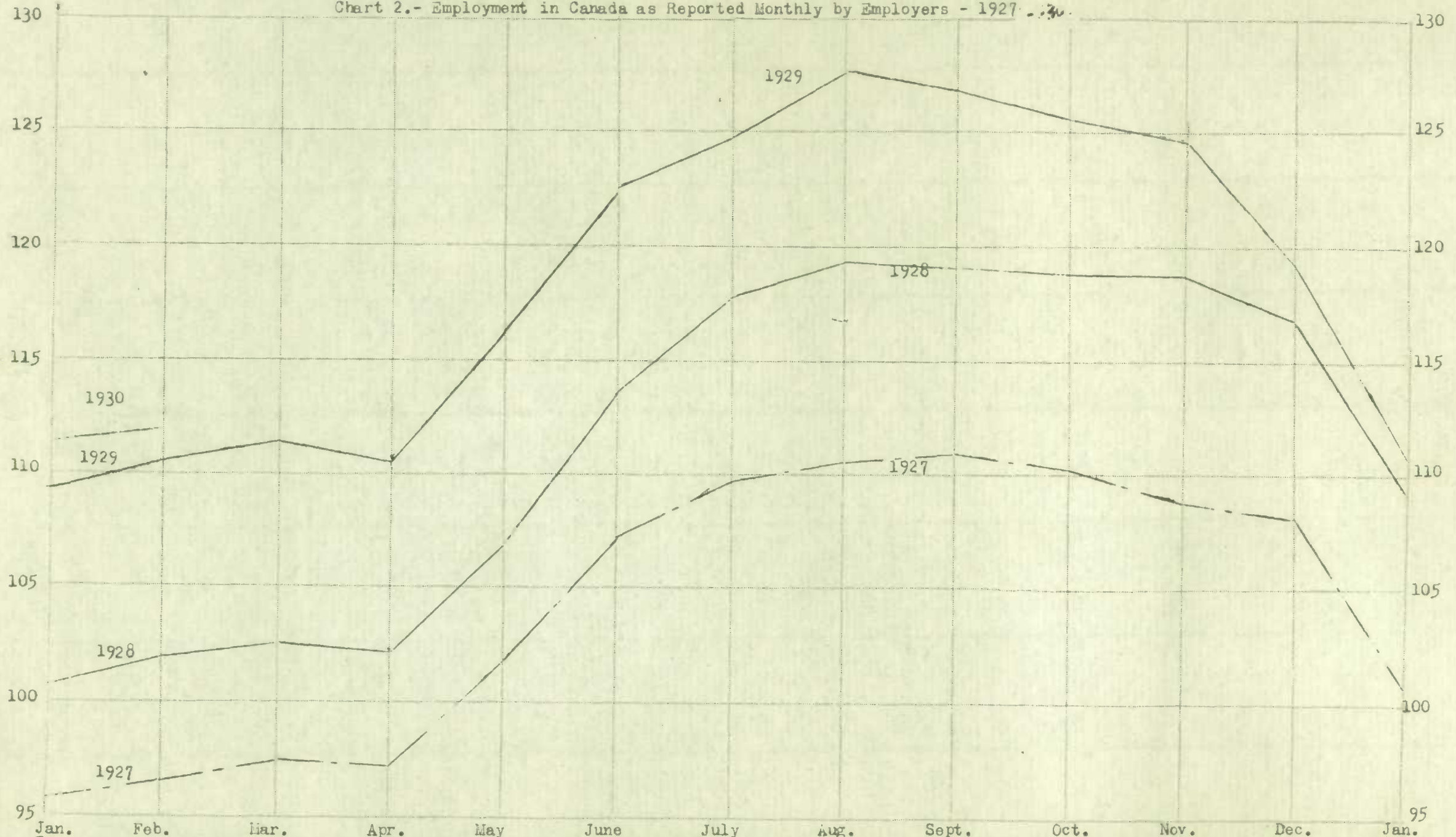
The infrared spectrum of the product shows characteristic absorption bands in the region of 1700-1800 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which is consistent with the presence of a carbonyl group.

The ultraviolet spectrum of the product shows a maximum absorption at 280 mμ, which is characteristic of a conjugated system.

The following table gives the elemental analysis of the product, which is in good agreement with the calculated values.

The authors are indebted to the National Science Foundation for the grant which supported this work.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927 - 1930.



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.

- 2 -

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showed reductions.

Montreal.- Manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and electrical apparatus groups, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in transportation, trade and construction. On the whole, however, there was a large increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 891 firms employing 134,994 workers, as compared with 132,509 in the preceding month. This gain was slightly less than that recorded on Feb. 1, 1929, but the index on the date under review continued higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 120 employers in Quebec showed that they had reduced their staffs by 1,060 persons to 11,386 at the beginning of February. Manufactures reported curtailment, and trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was slightly lower than on the corresponding date of last year, when employment had also shown a reduction.

Toronto.- Heavy, seasonal losses took place in trade, construction and transportation, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was a decrease of 996 in the number employed by the 968 co-operating firms, who had 122,599 employees. An increase had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing was busier, especially in the pulp and paper division, while trade, transportation and communications were seasonally quiet; 146 employers in Ottawa had 12,554 workers, or 398 less than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1929.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a further falling-off, mainly in trade and construction. Statistics were tabulated from 221 firms employing 36,994 persons, compared with 37,317 in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, despite the fact that improvement had then been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 1,396 workers were taken on by the 133 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 15,992. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1929, when larger gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 334 firms with 31,918 employees, as compared with 32,756 in the preceding month. Conditions were not so favourable as at the beginning of February of last year, when curtailment had also been noted.

Vancouver.- The manufacturing industries reported considerable recovery, and construction was also busier. A combined working force of 28,660 persons was recorded by the 271 employers furnishing data, who had 27,838 in their last report. Employment was better than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when reductions from Jan 1 had been registered.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufacturing was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher than on the date under review; with that exception, however, the situation was better than in any other February on record. Statements were tabulated from 4,235 manufacturers employing 528,318 operatives, compared with 510,784 in the preceding month. Particularly noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel industries, but the textile, lumber, leather, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, musical instrument and building material factories.

Logging.- Seasonal expansion on a rather larger scale than at the beginning of February, 1929, was shown in logging camps, 255 of which enlarged their staffs from 53,858 men on January 1 to 56,302 on the date under review. The index was higher than in the winter of other years for which data are available.

Mining.- There were gains in employment in coal and metallic ore mining, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker; the situation in the mining group as a whole was better than on Feb. 1 of any other year on record. Statements were received from 214 operators with 54,724 employees, or 342 more than at the beginning of January.

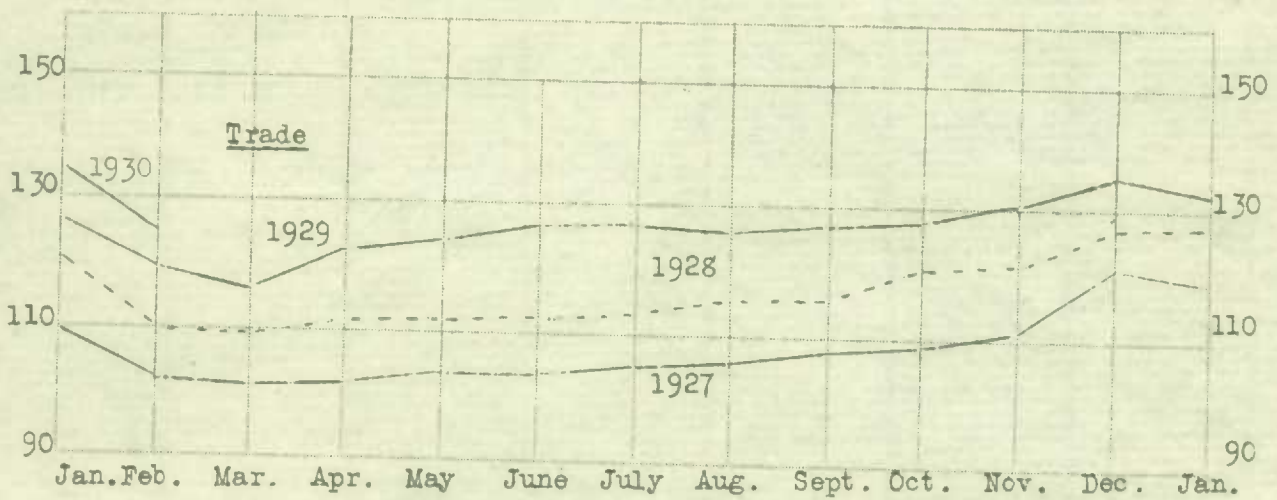
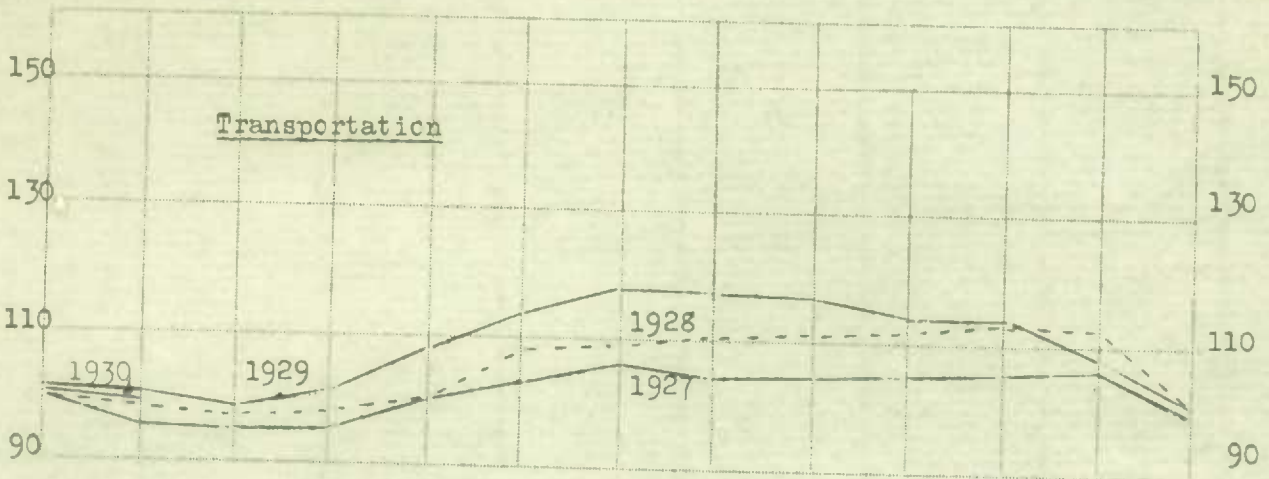
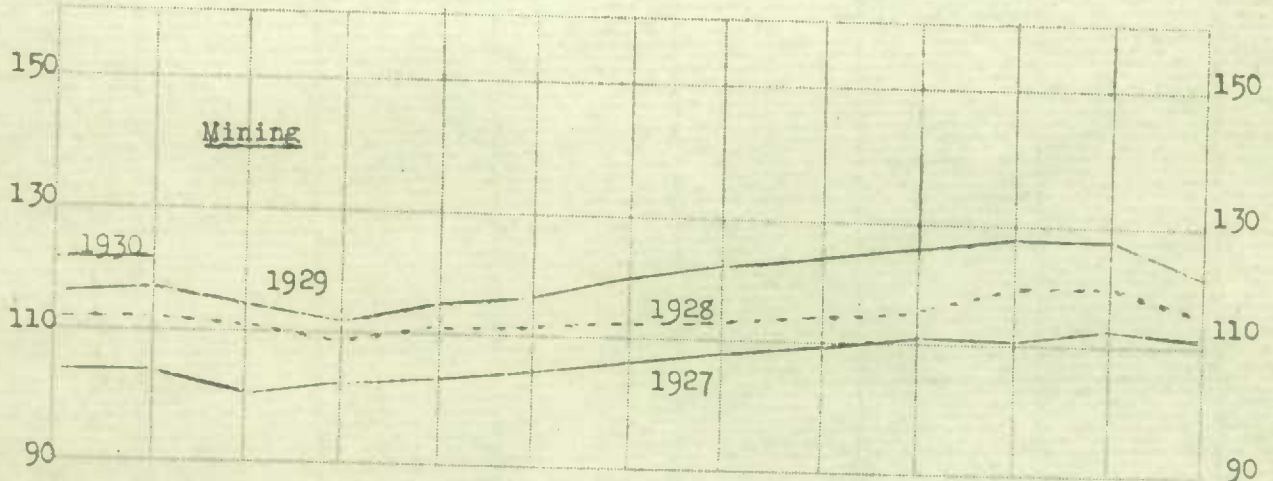
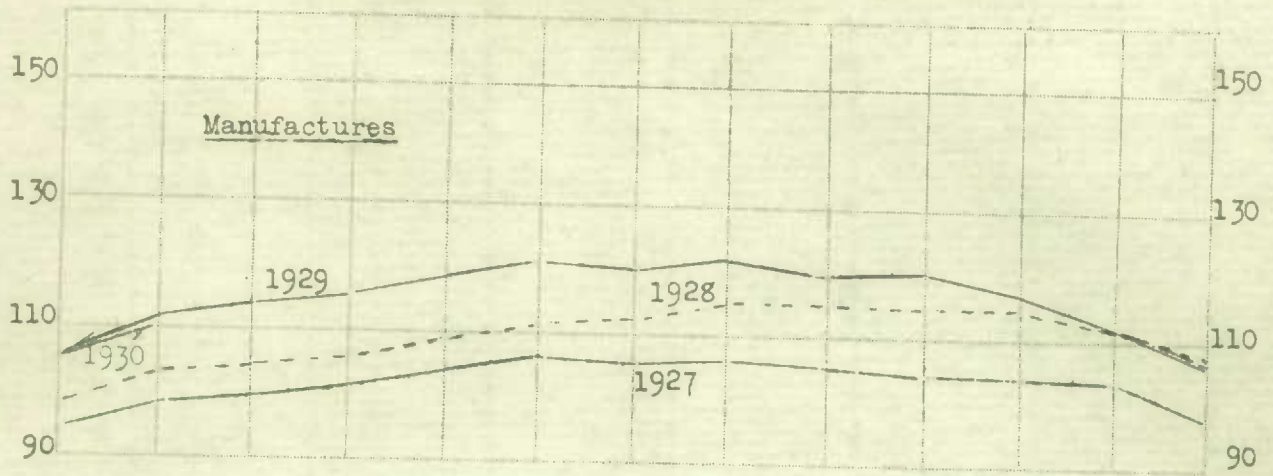
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SECTION II

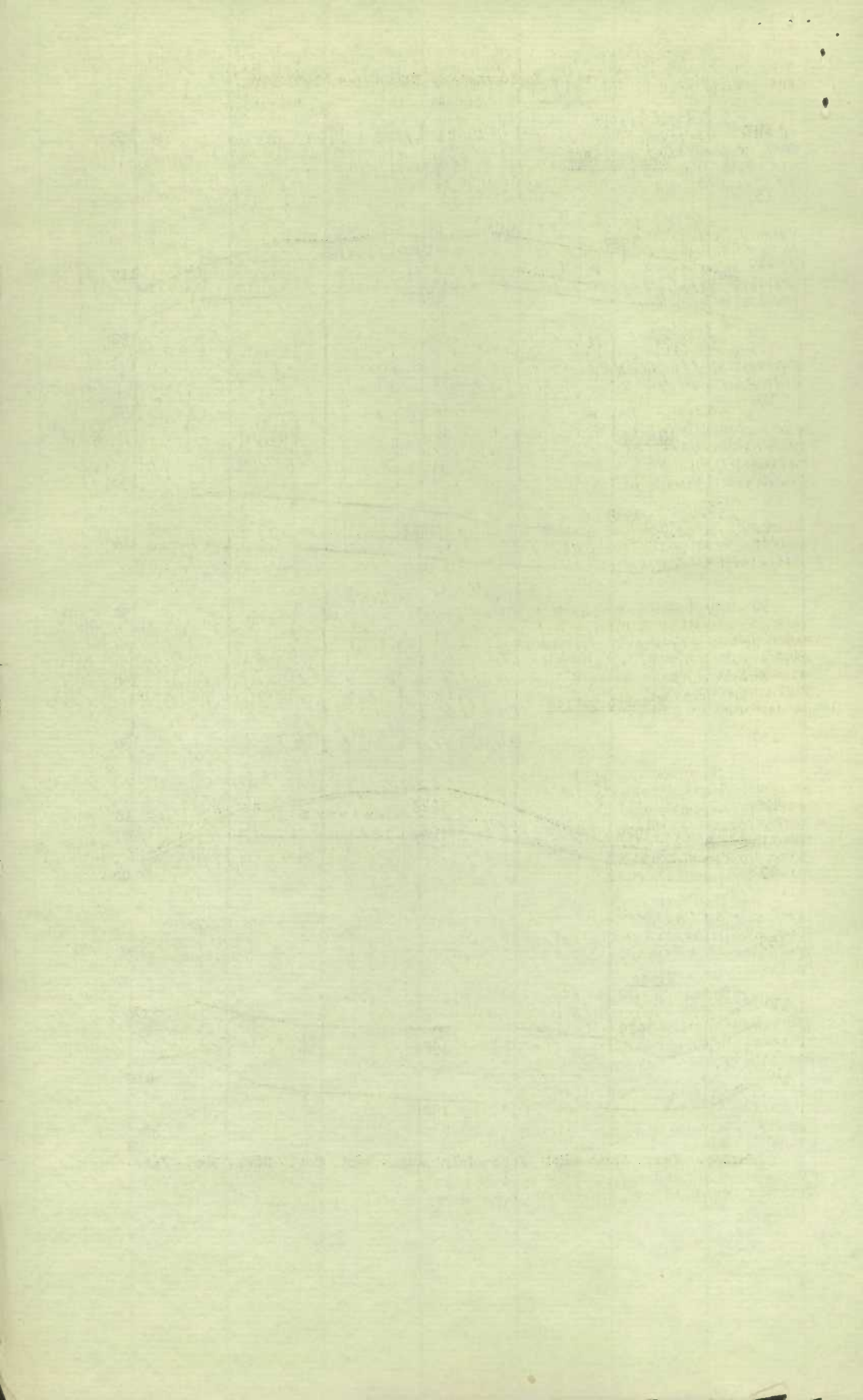
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Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1927-1930.



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



Communications.- The working force of the 165 companies and branches reporting stood at 29,384 persons, compared with 31,206 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any other of the last ten years.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in this division, of which all branches showed losses, those in steam railway and water transportation being most extensive. A combined payroll of 113,073 workers was employed by the 319 co-operating firms, who had 117,161 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1929, the situation being still affected by the grain congestion.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction registered further seasonal declines, but these were on a smaller scale than those noted at the beginning of February of last year. There was a reduction of 4,909 in the staffs of the 915 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 83,963 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920.

Services.- Employment in services, particularly in the hotel and restaurant division, showed considerable improvement at the beginning of February; 226 establishments reported 21,117 employees, or 406 more than on January 1. The index was many points higher than on February 1 of last year, when little general change was noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the usual activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also slightly slacker; 6,129 persons were let out from the forces of the 733 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 84,893 on the date under review. The index was considerably higher than on Feb. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to decline during the first half of December; in the third week of the month there was a slight, net improvement, but in the last week there was the usual heavy increase in unemployment. Among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.1 on Dec.16,1929, as compared with 11.0 on Nov.25,1929, and 11.1 on Dec.17, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,491,500 persons were out of work on Jan.27,1930, an increase of 97,400 over the corresponding date in 1929.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

There was a decline of 2.6 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 34,857 employers having 4,792,669 persons on their payrolls. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 90.2 in January, as compared with 91.9 in December, 1929, and 95.2 in January, 1929. Reductions were shown in food, textiles, iron and steel, lumber, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metals and other industries, while vehicle factories reported increases.

New York.- There was a further seasonal decrease in employment in January in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information. Most industries registered reductions, but the automobile group reported some recovery, and improvement was also shown in clothing, pulp and paper, brass, copper and aluminium works.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,106 establishments showed that they employed 213,319 persons in January, as compared with 214,924 in December, a decrease of 0.8 p.c. Leather footwear factories reported important increases, but there were large losses in the public utilities, cotton and woollen and worsted divisions.

Illinois.- Between December and January, there was a reduction of 2.3 p.c. in the number employed by the reporting firms in Illinois; large losses took place in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin stood at 93.7 in December, 1929, as compared with 98.6 in November, and 96.9 in December, 1928. Food, building material, wood, rubber, metal, paper, textiles and other industries reported declines.



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
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
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	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	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	118.3	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	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1930.

100.0            7.8            28.1            42.8            13.3            8.0



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).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
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	118.9	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
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2

Relative weight of employment by cities as at Feb. 1, 1930.

13.9      1.2      12.6      1.3      3.8      1.6      3.3      2.9





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
Feb. 1, 1921		91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922		79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923		90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924		91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925		87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926		91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
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	144.2	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	99.5	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	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929		109.1	107.3	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		122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1		124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1		127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1		126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1		125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1		124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1		119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930		111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1		111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1930.

100.0    54.4    5.8    5.6    3.0    11.7    8.6    2.2    8.7



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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	54.4	110.2	106.5	112.8	102.3	98.2	93.0	85.8
Animal products - edible	1.7	101.5	103.3	105.1	97.3	92.8	87.1	87.2
Fur and products	.1	73.8	80.4	80.0	89.4	89.3	91.7	85.8
Leather and products	1.7	93.0	88.1	92.3	106.4	104.9	96.8	95.4
Lumber and products	4.5	86.3	83.7	87.6	86.1	81.9	81.1	75.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	70.5	70.0	71.0	73.5	70.8	72.7	67.5
Furniture	1.0	118.0	108.9	121.9	113.3	102.8	96.7	89.1
Other lumber products	1.2	109.0	105.8	111.6	107.2	101.3	95.8	88.7
Musical instruments	.2	72.0	83.8	102.5	97.8	99.6	85.4	80.3
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.6	100.0	97.2	92.1	92.4	92.7	87.6
Pulp and paper products	6.8	109.6	110.1	109.6	107.7	101.1	95.2	89.2
Pulp and paper	3.1	102.4	105.0	104.7	107.8	99.1	90.6	82.1
Paper products	.9	109.5	106.9	110.4	105.3	101.2	95.9	93.7
Printing and publishing	2.8	119.1	118.7	116.3	108.9	104.0	101.4	97.7
Rubber products	1.7	128.9	128.0	138.9	118.6	108.5	104.3	87.6
Textile products	8.4	103.5	98.5	107.5	105.7	101.8	98.6	92.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	98.1	96.8	109.1	111.1	103.6	100.1	92.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	110.0	108.5	110.7	99.6	101.2	94.6	84.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	106.0	95.5	102.3	101.1	100.4	99.2	95.7
Other textile products	1.0	102.1	95.3	109.4	111.7	102.1	100.1	98.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	130.1	125.7	127.3	118.3	105.1	92.0	95.5
Tobacco	1.0	123.1	117.1	120.3	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.3	139.7	138.3	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	198.3	192.4	151.0	138.9	102.9	103.2	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	120.8	119.9	112.8	108.5	100.7	96.2	94.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	110.0	116.0	109.6	96.3	89.8	75.7	67.9
Electric current	1.6	126.4	123.8	115.6	107.2	96.6	94.1	99.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	161.1	156.3	130.3	108.4	108.0	93.8	94.1
Iron and steel products	15.3	115.5	107.3	126.5	101.7	99.8	93.6	80.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	129.5	110.2	134.7	108.6	99.6	92.8	73.5
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.4	129.0	127.9	127.1	114.1	104.4	95.5	86.7
Agricultural implements	.8	92.1	97.3	121.1	99.4	109.9	90.0	56.2
Land vehicles	6.8	109.7	100.5	126.9	96.4	96.5	94.3	85.6
Automobiles and parts	1.8	125.1	104.7	177.7	96.4	99.1	87.0	50.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	135.6	109.3	105.2	99.0	114.5	97.4	81.4
Heating appliances	.4	104.9	90.2	118.5	91.7	92.2	92.4	76.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	174.3	173.4	167.6	126.9	99.6	89.5	73.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	111.4	103.8	132.0	96.6	100.9	96.2	82.2
Other iron and steel products	2.1	108.4	103.5	111.6	104.1	100.9	92.2	82.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	133.9	127.4	128.0	113.9	104.4	91.0	78.2
Mineral products	1.4	145.1	145.9	126.1	102.8	96.6	96.2	91.7
Miscellaneous	.4	105.8	105.5	108.9	95.8	103.3	95.5	91.4
LOGGING	5.8	209.8	200.2	178.3	169.5	149.1	145.5	156.7
MINING	5.6	123.0	122.5	117.8	113.2	104.0	98.4	97.4
Coal	3.1	114.4	112.6	113.7	113.6	107.9	101.7	100.0
Metallic ores	1.8	148.9	146.6	128.3	120.7	102.8	94.9	100.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	111.9	119.7	115.4	99.9	91.6	90.9	70.9
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	120.7	128.2	110.9	100.9	99.1	95.1	92.4
Telegraphs	.6	116.8	123.7	108.1	98.1	95.5	88.0	83.1
Telephones	2.4	121.8	129.4	111.7	101.7	100.3	97.0	94.9
TRANSPORTATION	11.7	98.2	101.9	101.6	98.8	95.4	93.4	90.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	122.8	125.5	114.4	105.6	97.8	95.9	94.8
Steam railways	7.9	97.3	99.9	102.6	101.7	98.3	96.1	95.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	70.7	81.5	78.6	73.5	77.1	76.1	62.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.6	88.0	92.7	79.3	75.6	67.6	61.0	60.3
Building	4.6	114.9	121.4	93.0	84.6	82.9	69.5	55.8
Highway	1.0	55.9	59.0	43.0	54.0	30.3	30.5	53.8
Railway	3.0	75.5	79.3	79.9	74.9	68.9	65.4	67.9
SERVICES	2.2	125.2	123.5	117.3	105.8	95.9	90.1	89.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.9	123.3	113.2	99.6	92.0	88.1	88.4
Professional	.2	120.4	115.0	118.5	113.8	96.6	96.5	96.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	125.6	126.7	123.4	112.0	101.4	90.7	87.8
TRADE	8.7	124.6	133.8	119.7	110.0	102.2	97.4	93.5
Retail	6.3	129.7	142.7	124.5	112.5	103.7	96.9	91.9
Wholesale	2.4	113.0	113.4	109.4	105.3	99.2	98.5	96.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	111.6	111.2	110.5	102.0	96.6	91.8	87.1

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 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	Feb.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	32.9	99.7	96.6	99.3	88.4	88.0	90.9	82.6
Lumber products	3.8	72.1	72.1	67.6	65.3	58.2	66.8	67.8
Pulp and paper	4.3	125.0	122.6	108.1	99.6	97.7	91.3	85.8
Textile products	4.1	85.0	80.8	97.0	94.4	103.0	96.5	98.5
Iron and steel	12.8	120.9	114.1	124.5	99.9	95.0	105.2	80.7
Other manufactures	7.9	88.9	88.5	85.7	81.8	85.8	85.8	84.4
Logging	5.4	214.9	222.9	185.1	328.0	291.3	227.3	119.0
Mining	22.0	111.1	109.8	109.6	107.3	106.7	92.4	93.3
Communications	3.5	127.6	130.0	109.2	104.2	100.4	96.6	99.1
Transportation	18.5	125.8	132.7	115.5	106.5	128.9	120.8	113.7
Construction	10.8	103.1	102.4	75.4	57.9	44.2	60.4	50.5
Services	1.1	130.0	125.2	131.6	91.7	88.5	87.5	86.0
Trade	5.8	113.6	129.5	109.8	103.3	98.9	98.2	99.6
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	112.1	113.6	104.6	97.0	98.3	95.5	88.8
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.2	109.9	107.1	109.7	104.1	98.5	93.5	89.2
Lumber products	3.1	85.2	80.7	83.9	87.1	84.2	81.4	75.0
Pulp and paper	8.5	101.8	104.5	107.6	104.7	100.1	93.5	83.7
Textile products	13.0	101.8	98.4	109.6	110.8	103.1	100.6	94.1
Iron and steel	13.6	116.0	107.6	117.1	99.8	95.9	93.8	90.0
Other manufactures	23.0	119.7	119.0	111.1	105.8	99.4	91.3	91.0
Logging	7.8	261.6	222.8	201.9	177.0	157.2	110.4	121.8
Mining	2.1	143.0	147.3	126.7	111.7	98.1	81.5	65.8
Communications	2.8	114.5	121.4	115.9	104.3	100.6	94.4	95.9
Transportation	9.7	80.7	84.2	91.5	91.7	82.4	80.9	78.1
Construction	8.3	74.8	82.7	63.8	74.8	74.4	58.7	60.6
Services	1.9	110.2	106.6	105.0	99.7	94.0	90.6	88.6
Trade	6.2	125.2	134.1	126.1	110.9	102.5	96.6	85.6
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.2	107.4	105.9	101.6	95.3	88.3	84.9
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	63.1	112.3	107.7	117.6	103.7	99.8	93.3	84.1
Lumber products	4.5	89.3	84.4	95.8	90.1	84.7	80.0	77.2
Pulp and paper	7.4	114.2	113.9	112.5	111.7	101.8	97.3	94.5
Textile products	9.5	106.5	100.1	105.7	102.2	100.3	97.6	91.2
Iron and steel	19.4	116.5	108.5	133.6	103.0	101.9	91.2	72.4
Other manufactures	22.3	116.9	114.8	116.2	106.0	101.2	95.6	89.6
Logging	5.5	262.4	272.0	218.8	203.4	167.5	200.7	243.6
Mining	3.2	141.4	141.0	125.4	118.2	103.1	94.2	95.4
Communications	2.7	124.9	131.8	110.3	100.3	100.3	97.0	92.4
Transportation	6.2	98.3	102.0	102.0	95.9	92.7	92.9	92.4
Construction	7.3	110.7	114.4	95.1	87.8	69.8	64.8	69.3
Services	2.1	146.8	146.2	128.3	113.9	98.8	91.3	93.7
Trade	7.9	125.4	139.2	119.2	111.6	99.2	97.9	97.9
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	117.1	116.1	117.0	104.9	98.3	93.8	88.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.0	114.2	109.6	120.4	105.5	98.9	94.2	93.4
Lumber products	2.5	117.2	110.2	133.1	115.9	78.1	76.8	83.2
Pulp and paper	3.2	110.0	110.6	115.1	121.1	106.6	104.0	94.5
Textile products	1.7	104.2	97.1	118.0	108.6	105.9	94.2	83.2
Iron and steel	13.1	107.0	99.5	120.2	100.8	100.2	95.0	96.1
Other manufactures	11.5	126.1	124.7	120.1	105.0	98.2	92.7	93.6
Logging	2.1	201.7	195.6	249.7	265.7	247.9	234.6	251.4
Mining	8.2	131.3	128.3	133.6	136.7	115.3	112.6	103.7
Communications	3.5	114.5	134.5	107.1	98.3	93.8	93.2	89.3
Transportation	21.4	107.5	111.2	106.4	106.0	99.2	94.0	94.0
Construction	11.7	72.8	76.7	86.7	67.4	64.9	53.0	49.0
Services	2.9	117.7	118.3	123.1	103.0	93.0	84.1	82.8
Trade	18.2	127.3	132.5	117.6	110.6	106.2	97.8	92.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	109.8	111.0	113.1	103.2	96.4	90.1	87.8
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	41.3	100.2	99.6	94.4	90.6	92.0	87.5	76.2
Lumber products	13.2	79.9	82.9	74.8	80.1	84.0	87.8	73.0
Pulp and paper	6.2	111.8	112.0	97.5	95.9	100.9	87.8	82.9
Textile products	1.3	114.4	108.1	115.9	96.0	101.8	88.3	83.0
Iron and steel	5.4	117.0	100.6	105.5	95.5	102.1	99.3	92.9
Other manufactures	15.2	113.3	113.8	112.6	97.6	93.6	82.8	74.6
Logging	7.0	79.9	76.2	87.0	95.2	91.0	95.6	89.0
Mining	10.8	104.8	106.3	105.5	98.2	95.0	109.5	113.3
Communications	4.2	126.3	122.0	107.8	96.9	99.2	91.7	84.4
Transportation	14.0	101.1	102.7	103.7	104.1	96.7	100.8	90.3
Construction	9.7	84.8	81.9	69.8	72.3	63.9	75.5	66.0
Services	3.6	111.4	109.8	106.2	102.2	97.9	92.6	88.3
Trade	9.4	118.3	117.4	120.6	108.3	105.2	95.1	92.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	99.9	99.1	96.4	93.5	90.8	91.9	84.4

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	6.8	113.7	108.0	109.3	101.6	98.3	93.3	91.7
Plant Products - edible	4.2	108.6	107.0	98.1	89.1	94.4	92.2	93.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.3	114.8	114.9	108.9	103.9	102.3	99.4	95.3
Textiles	11.8	94.3	89.3	104.0	103.9	101.6	101.7	97.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	124.2	114.7	115.5	109.5	106.4	87.3	97.3
Iron and steel	17.5	120.2	106.1	120.0	98.7	92.4	88.9	86.3
Other manufactures	24.8	119.1	117.7	105.5	103.2	98.6	92.3	90.5
Communications	4.4	112.0	113.0	115.8	105.9	103.0	96.7	95.6
Transportation	5.4	68.0	71.6	70.2	74.7	64.6	62.9	56.8
Construction	6.1	95.3	104.6	89.9	97.1	73.9	66.4	62.9
Trade	11.0	125.9	133.3	128.4	112.1	103.1	97.3	84.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	109.5	107.2	106.9	100.3	94.5	89.5	86.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.7	114.9	118.8	118.0	111.3	104.9	97.1	100.1
Leather products	18.5	106.4	102.0	103.6	115.9	113.9	105.1	115.9
Other manufactures	44.2	118.9	126.8	125.7	109.2	100.3	92.5	108.1
Transportation	10.2	101.6	99.7	101.7	83.1	78.4	73.7	64.1
Construction	11.1	122.3	183.0	126.0	114.3	96.1	73.4	167.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	112.5	123.4	114.3	110.9	98.3	91.6	102.4
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.0	112.1	108.0	114.1	104.5	101.4	96.4	91.0
Plant products - edible	6.2	122.6	116.6	111.4	104.5	97.8	97.3	91.5
Printing and publishing	9.8	126.1	123.4	122.7	109.9	104.1	100.9	98.5
Textiles	12.4	108.1	99.3	101.7	100.6	97.7	98.5	98.2
Iron and steel	10.2	110.3	104.4	132.4	102.4	103.0	93.9	74.9
Other manufactures	25.4	108.0	106.8	109.6	105.4	102.2	94.6	91.9
Communications	4.2	109.4	117.6	104.8	97.2	99.9	99.5	94.9
Transportation	5.1	121.2	130.1	120.5	99.2	94.6	98.1	102.3
Construction	4.2	136.3	161.4	142.8	119.6	71.8	63.1	51.6
Trade	18.5	122.3	134.6	115.5	107.4	98.2	98.0	98.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	116.4	117.6	115.9	105.4	99.3	95.6	91.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	53.0	105.7	104.0	107.4	104.5	98.1	93.5	89.4
Lumber products	6.0	66.6	67.2	69.9	71.4	70.2	60.5	52.2
Pulp and paper	22.5	116.6	109.7	116.3	113.7	104.1	105.0	107.6
Other manufactures	24.5	112.0	114.8	115.4	110.8	105.2	98.0	88.6
Construction	6.6	131.6	140.3	118.6	91.6	45.5	61.4	91.9
Trade	15.3	110.5	122.5	111.8	109.5	101.0	102.6	97.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	115.4	119.1	110.3	105.6	95.0	92.7	91.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	84.0	120.2	120.0	118.5	101.9	98.9	91.9	81.6
Textiles	16.4	95.3	98.9	92.7	95.8	99.7	101.2	90.8
Electrical apparatus	11.0	135.1	136.1	130.0	103.8	108.3	87.8	95.2
Iron and steel	36.2	135.5	133.2	134.5	106.7	97.1	85.5	65.5
Other manufactures	20.4	114.3	113.4	113.4	99.0	96.3	94.8	88.8
Construction	4.4	215.7	229.4	193.5	88.1	65.7	73.2	40.5
Trade	5.7	126.2	136.5	122.0	120.6	96.5	95.2	98.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	122.8	123.8	120.3	102.7	98.0	91.5	81.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	80.7	127.7	111.6	166.1	84.8	100.6	98.2	-
Iron and steel	64.4	127.3	107.5	173.0	74.3	99.1	97.6	-
Other manufactures	16.3	129.1	127.8	138.7	127.4	106.9	98.2	-
Construction	6.5	117.0	121.7	111.4	98.9	61.4	77.8	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	128.1	116.5	159.6	88.8	96.4	95.7	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	41.5	114.3	110.9	118.3	103.7	99.8	93.1	86.8
Animal products - edible	4.5	113.9	115.4	110.8	105.1	101.9	93.8	97.8
Plant products - edible	4.3	100.9	93.1	103.2	93.6	98.0	93.9	97.4
Printing and publishing	7.9	119.2	120.4	126.8	113.1	108.3	105.3	95.3
Textiles	5.7	106.9	99.7	111.4	106.0	102.6	94.5	84.0
Other manufactures	19.1	118.5	114.2	122.6	101.4	94.9	87.2	78.4
Transportation	5.8	95.1	95.4	102.3	101.4	101.8	99.3	101.3
Construction	1.9	26.9	34.9	33.8	45.5	49.1	32.6	13.8
Trade	42.2	117.0	121.0	115.0	111.7	109.6	99.1	94.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.9	109.9	108.1	102.1	99.8	91.9	86.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.4	104.4	100.3	94.7	92.4	95.6	89.9	87.4
Lumber products	10.6	80.6	77.7	73.5	82.0	81.9	89.1	85.1
Other manufactures	28.8	117.0	112.0	105.8	98.5	103.5	90.2	88.6
Communications	9.8	127.4	121.6	106.6	97.3	99.3	91.8	84.7
Transportation	16.4	107.5	108.7	103.2	104.9	97.9	104.4	82.5
Construction	5.6	70.0	65.0	60.0	57.6	74.5	102.7	43.3
Services	6.7	108.3	106.2	105.0	108.5	100.9	93.5	87.4
Trade	21.9	119.9	118.1	121.9	108.6	106.6	95.0	90.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.2	104.2	100.4	95.7	96.4	94.7	84.3

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.

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