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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
EMPLOYMENT
in
CANADA
1927

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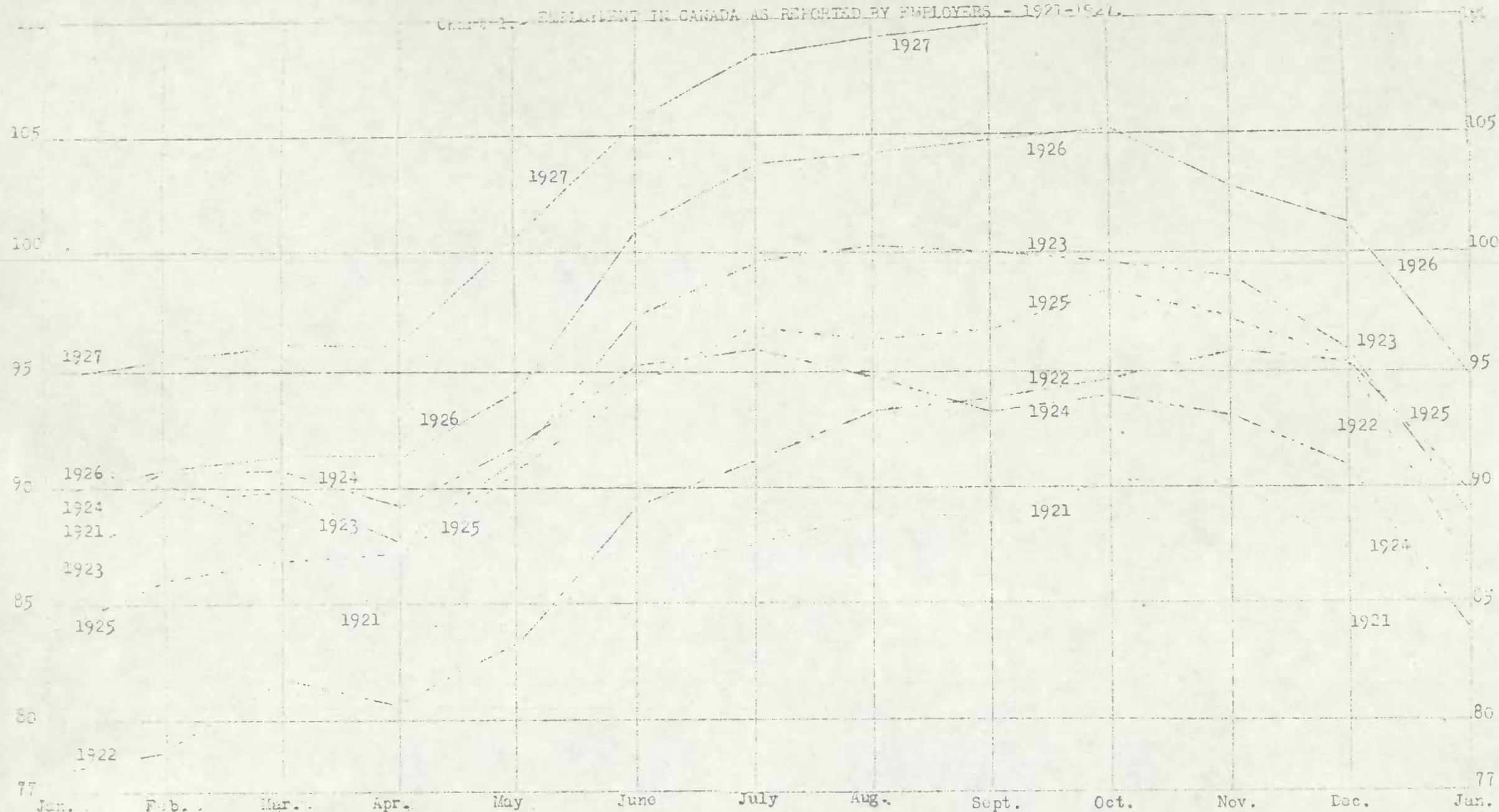
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

Issued Jan. 16th, 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1927.

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Employment as reported by employers throughout Canada was in greater volume in 1927 than in any other year since 1920, there being almost uninterrupted expansion on a large scale from early in January until the first of September. This upward movement carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the last seven years and considerably higher than at the basic date in 1920, when the post-war boom was at its maximum. During these seven months of advancing employment, nearly 125,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms, a number which was practically the same as in 1926 and greater than in the same period of any other year of the record except 1922, when the opening up of industry following the depression of 1921 caused the employment of approximately the same number of extra employees. In 1927, the most pronounced gains were recorded at the beginning of May, June and July, as is generally the case. There were less extensive increases in the next two months, followed by unusually small declines at the beginning of October, November and December.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1921; the favourable trend indicated during the greater part of 1927 is shown, as is the fact that on Dec. 1, the curve of employment was still at a higher level than in any month of the years, 1921-1926.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,060 firms who employed a monthly average of 854,762 workers during 1927, their staffs varying between 781,559 on Jan. 1 and 905,756 at the beginning of September. The index, with Jan. 1920 as 100, reached its peak for the year in that month, standing at 109.7, which was the maximum so far reached since this series was commenced in 1920. In 1926 the peak was 105.2 on Oct. 1. The index averaged 103.4 during the year under review, as compared with 98.4 in 1926, 92.5 in 1925, 92.3 in 1924, 94.6 in 1923, 87.9 in 1922 and 87.8 in 1921.

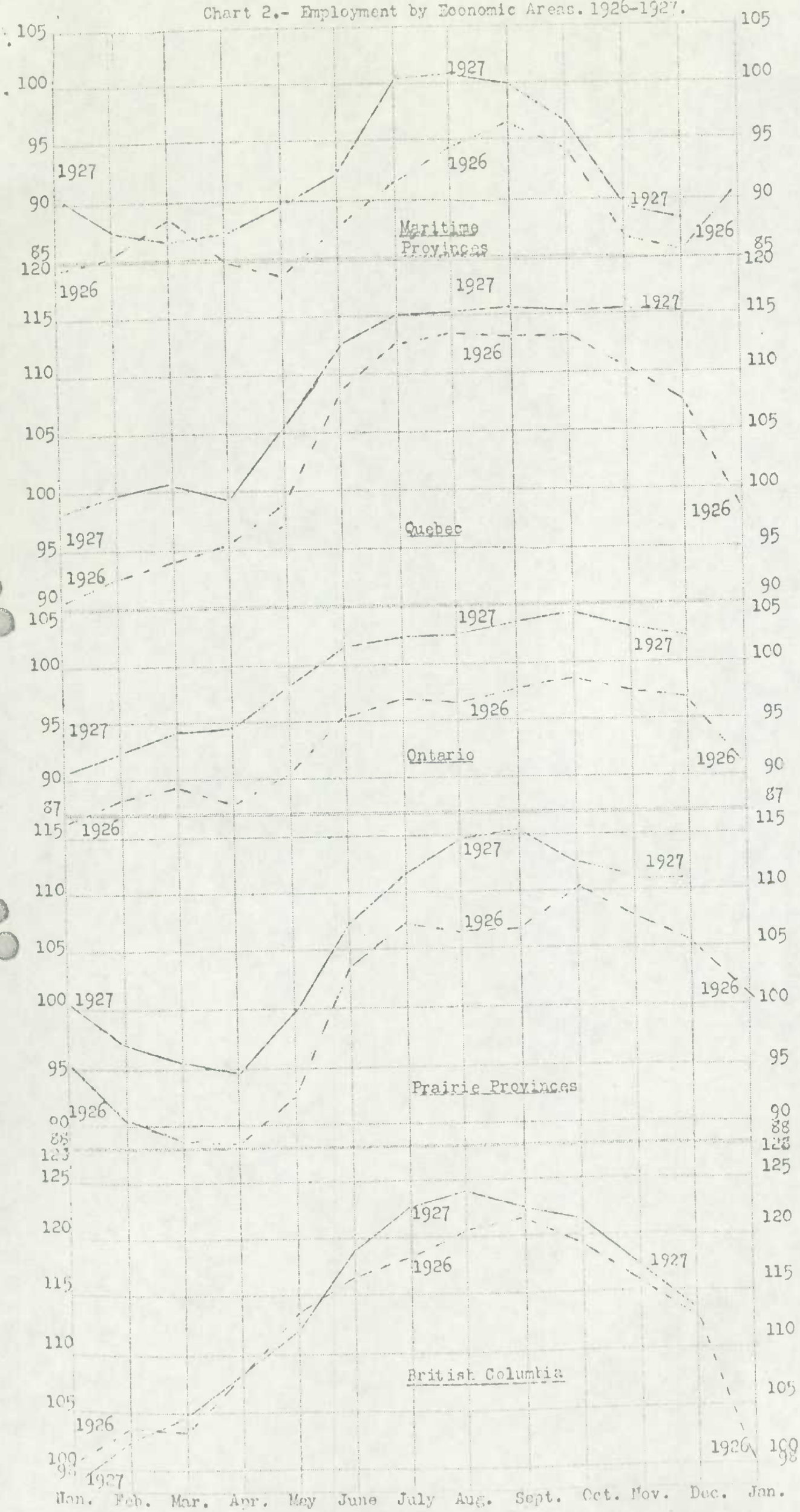
The most outstanding feature of the situation during the year was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics considerably more than doubled between February and September. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording considerably more employment than in earlier years of the record. Transportation, mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years: in the last named, and in construction, employment attained its highest point in the record.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces reported augmented employment during 1927 as compared with 1926. As in the preceding year, the index of employment was higher in British Columbia and Quebec than elsewhere, but the most pronounced improvement was in Ontario and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.- In the early part of 1927, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a decrease, succeeded by five months of expansion. From the beginning of September until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted, but this was generally less than in the same months of 1926. The index number averaged 92.4, as compared with 88.6 in 1926, 86.4 in 1925, 86.1 in 1924 and 94.2 in 1923. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded approximately the same volume of employment as in the preceding year. The lumber industry was comparatively dull throughout 1927; textiles and pulp and paper, however, showed a much more favourable situation, and iron and steel plants on the whole, were somewhat busier. Logging and mining were more active, the index numbers being higher than in the three preceding years. During the greater part of 1927, transportation afforded rather more employment than in 1926. Construction was generally slack during the early part of the year, but important

Chart 2.- Employment by Economic Areas. 1926-1927.



improvement was recorded from May onward, bringing employment to a higher level than in other years of the record, while services, communications and trade registered slightly greater activity. The aggregate payrolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 68,593 persons, as compared with 65,339 in the preceding year.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed greater fluctuations than in 1926, but the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any other year of the record instituted in 1920. From the low point of 98.2 on Jan. 1, the index rose to 115.9 at its peak on Sept. 1, while at the beginning of December it was at 115.5. The labour forces of the 1,328 co-operating employers varied between 217,669 and 257,823 workers on those dates, respectively, averaging 244,005 for the twelve months. The mean index was 109.1, as compared with 104.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1927 than in the same month of 1926 and 1925. The index was also rather higher than the general index in manufacturing for Canada. Employment in lumber products was more active from the first of the year until September; the seasonal declines in the two following months were larger than usual, but on Dec. 1 activity was greater than on the same date in 1926, as was the average index for the year. Pulp and paper, textiles, and other manufactures recorded a materially larger volume of employment than in the preceding year, while the mean index in iron and steel was only slightly higher. With the commencement of development work in the new mining areas of Quebec, employment in this industry has gained, but not so extensively as may be expected when operations are more fully established. Communications, logging, services and trade were all considerably more active than in 1926; construction and transportation, during the first six months of 1927, reported greater activity than in 1926, but in the latter half of the year the indexes were lower; in the former, this was mainly owing to the completion of various important industrial undertakings in which production was thus enabled to commence. Employment, however, averaged higher throughout the year in both these groups. The advances in construction continued to be closely associated with the development of the power and pulp and paper industries. Employment in logging camps was in greater volume than in almost any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1928 in sawmills and pulp and paper plants.

Ontario.- Continuous improvement was noted in Ontario from the first of the year until Oct. 1, a longer period of expansion than in any other year of the record, which brought the index on the latter date to 104.3, the highest point reached since 1920. An average staff of 356,222 employees was recorded by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 331,762 in 1926; the index averaged 99.1 in 1927, or 5.6 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures consistently reported a better situation, the index being higher in every month than on the same date in 1926 or 1925. Employment in pulp and paper, food, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber, building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and other manufactures showed decided improvement over the preceding year, while there was a small gain in textiles and the number engaged in lumber products was almost the same. Operations in logging camps showed an advance, particularly towards the close of the year. Mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction being especially noteworthy.

Prairie Provinces.- Pronounced expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 112,877 persons during the year and the index, 103.3, while in 1926 an average payroll of 105,891 workers and a mean index of 100.2 were recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was higher in 1927 than in 1926, when the situation generally was better than in 1925 and 1924. The improvement in construction, services, trade and transportation was particularly marked. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and other divisions shared in the upward movement.

British Columbia.- The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 75,898 employees, while the preceding year the mean was 75,274. The index averaged 114.0, the highest since the record was begun in 1920, as compared with 112.9 in 1926. At the end of the year, employment was 15 points higher than at the beginning. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, food, non-ferrous metals and some other groups showed heightened activity, while lumber and iron and steel plants were slacker. Communications, transportation, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1927 than in 1926. On the other hand, logging and mining afforded less employment, and construction was also rather quieter.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1923 are shown in Table 1, while the course of employment in these areas during 1926 and 1927 is depicted in Chart 2: the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in Jan. 1926, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Marked improvement as compared with 1926 was recorded in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while, owing to curtailment of production during most of 1927 in a large automobile plant in the Border Cities, activity was at a lower level than in the preceding year.

Montreal.- The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 115,874 persons, as compared with an average of 111,514 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1926; the mean index, at 101.6, was over three points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until August, when there was a small decline, but the upward movement was soon resumed and employment advanced during the next three months. Manufacturing as a whole reported gains, especially in printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and iron and steel plants. Communications, transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation.

Quebec.- The tendency during most of the year was favourable, the index, which stood at 97.2 on Feb. 1, rising to its maximum of 122.5 on Nov. 1. At the beginning of December it was higher than in any month of the three preceding years for which statistics are available. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 10,202 and the index, 110.0 in 1927, compared with means of 8,487 and 98.0 in 1926. Manufacturing, construction and transportation were active; within the first-named, improvement was noted in shoe and other factories.

Toronto.- Employment at the beginning of 1927 showed the usual pronounced curtailment, although the losses were less extensive than in the same period of preceding years. From February on, however, the trend was almost uninterruptedly upward, the index, which rose from 89.9 on Feb. 1 to 100.0 on Dec. 1, averaging 95.7, as against 90.2 in 1926 and 86.7 in 1925. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1927 averaged 102,916, while in the year before the mean was 96,716. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains, and in textiles there were minor increases. Communications, construction and trade were decidedly more active, but local transportation was slacker, which may be partly a result of the growth in the use of automobiles.

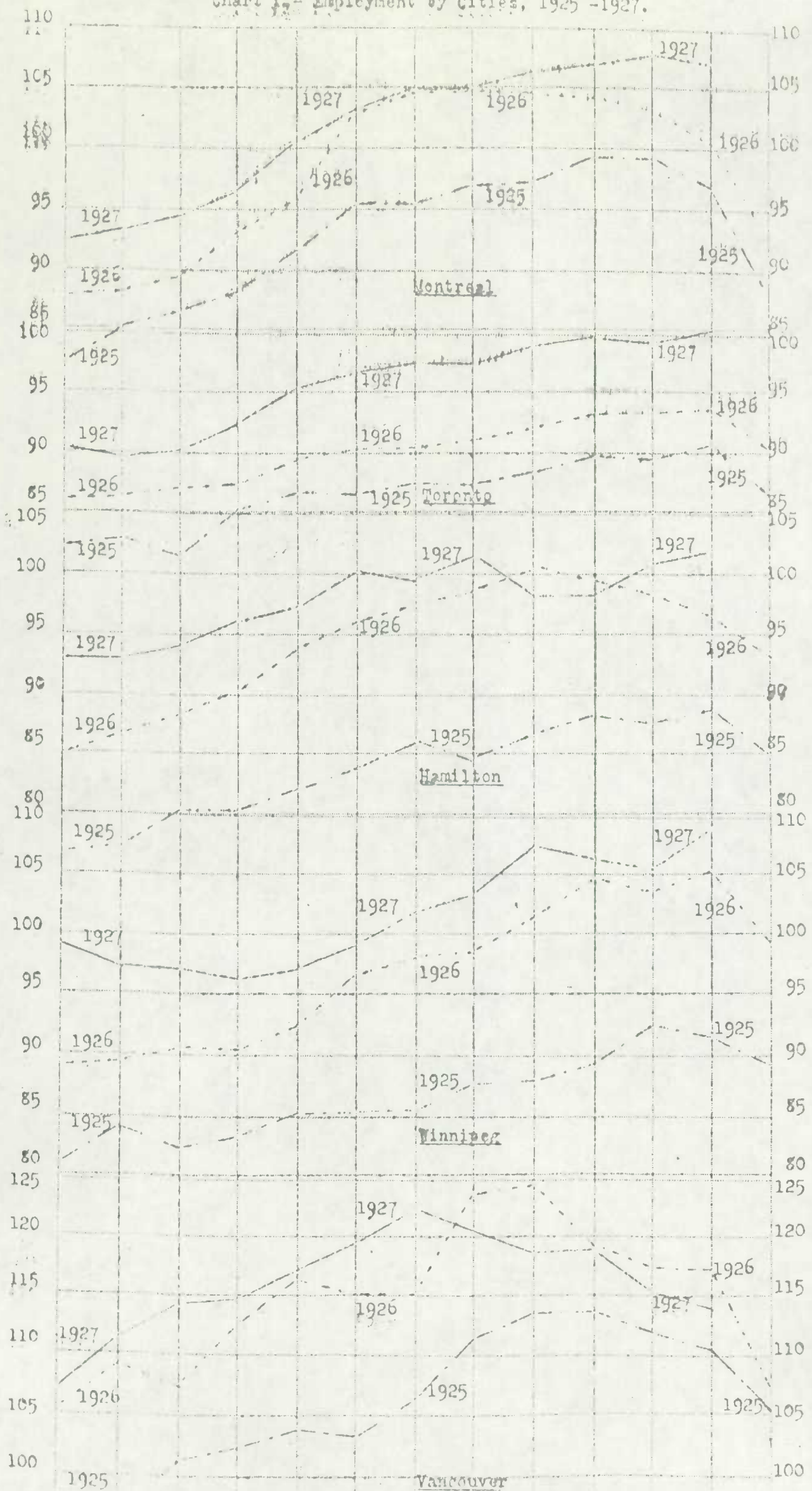
Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole recorded a better situation than in the preceding year, lumber, pulp and paper and other plants affording heightened employment, while gains were also shown in construction and trade. A mean payroll of 10,773 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 101.1, as compared with 9,916 employees and an average index of 93.9 in 1926.

Hamilton.- Improvement was noted in Hamilton during the greater part of 1927, the index, at 101.9 on Dec. 1, being at its maximum for the record, which was begun in 1922. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably more active; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year, but textile mills were rather slacker. Construction and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the latter. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,751 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 28,645. The mean index was 97.9, over three points higher than in 1926.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 86.6 and the recorded payrolls averaged 9,654 workers in 1927, compared with 92.9 and 10,930, respectively, in the preceding year. Employment in the automobile industry was comparatively low, owing to curtailment of production for many months in a large plant. Other branches of manufactures, however, registered expansion, and construction was also busier.

Winnipeg.- The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable during every month of 1927 than in the corresponding month of 1926. The mean index of employment for the year was 101.7, compared with 96.9 in the preceding year. Manufacturing, generally, was much brisker, as were transportation and trade, but construction was dull. An average staff of 28,372 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of more than 1,600 over the 1926 mean.

Chart 17 - Employment by Cities, 1925 - 1927.



97 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 97
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1925 as 100.

Vancouver.- The conditions in Vancouver were rather better, the index averaging 116.3 as compared with 115.4 in the preceding year, while the pay lists covered averaged 25,298 persons as against 25,035 in 1926. No general change was shown in manufactures during the year as compared with 1926, improvement in food, pulp and paper, textile, electric current and mineral product factories being offset by losses in lumber and metal industries. Services and trade were decidedly more active, communications and transportation reported only minor changes, while construction was slacker.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, while Chart 3 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1925.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

The year 1927 was characterized by steady advances in manufacturing, in which activity was greater than in any other year since 1920; on Dec. 1, the index was, in fact, higher than on the corresponding date in all other years of the record, including 1920. Statistics were received from some 3,875 manufacturers employing, on the average, 472,286 operatives, as compared with 452,392 in 1926, while the mean index, standing at 95.6, compared satisfactorily with an average of 92.1 in the preceding year. Practically all divisions of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, rubber and textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on Jan. 1, 1928, it may be expected that the upward trend will soon be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.- Employment in this division during 1926 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1927. Fish and meat preserving plants and dairies registered marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 16,733 persons, varying between 14,081 on Mar. 1 and 19,205 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 103.7, compared with 97.1 in 1926.

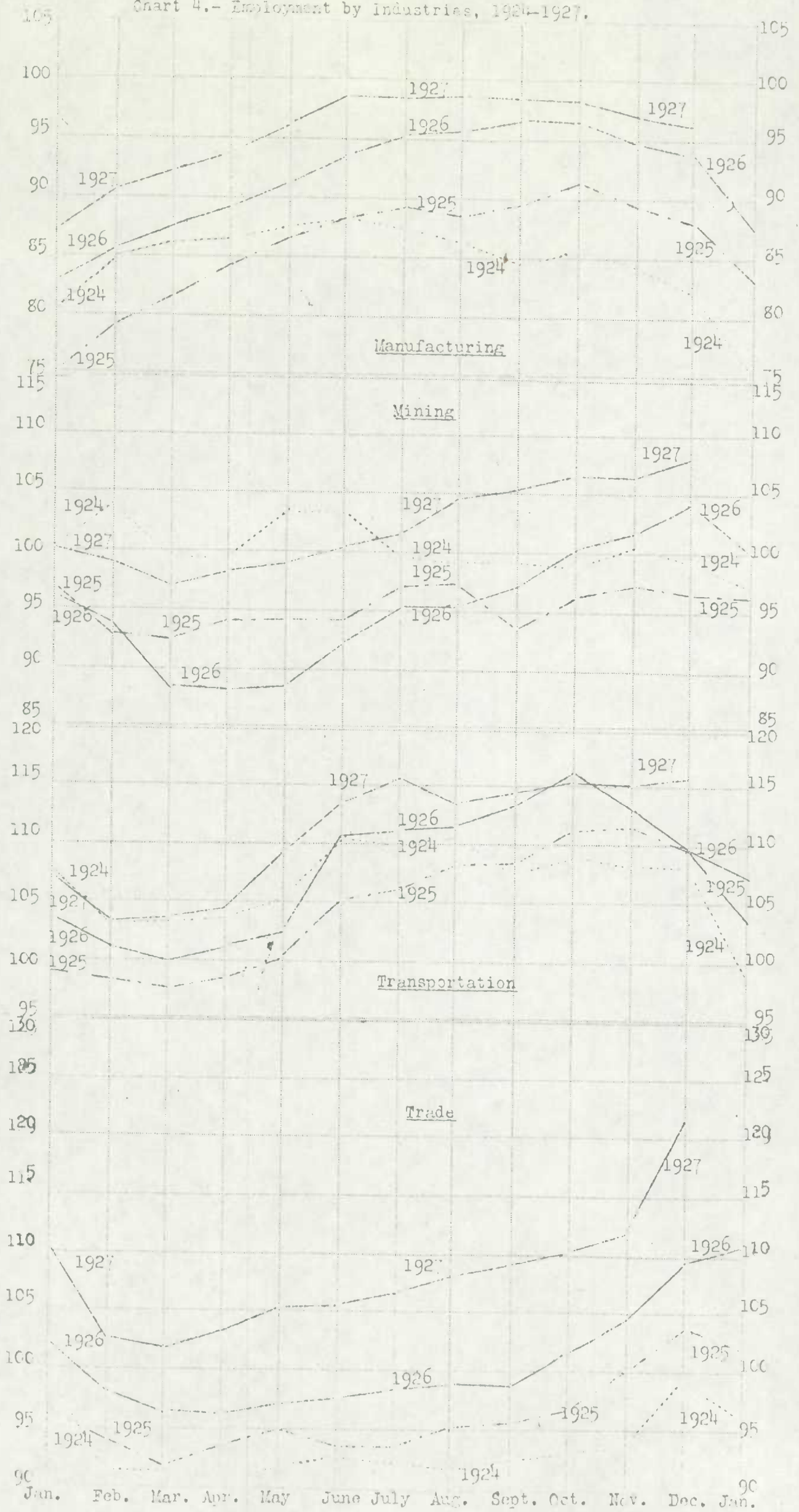
Leather and Products.- Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the tendency being favourable during eight of the twelve months. An average working force of 17,528 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments and the mean index was 80.8, as compared with 77.8 in 1926.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal movements always felt in lumber works caused the usual fluctuations during 1927, in which employment was in greater volume during the first six months than in 1926, but was lower during the remainder of the year. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,327 persons at the beginning of January and 58,198 on Aug. 1, averaging 48,910 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1926 mean of 49,384. The average index, standing at 99.4, was about one point lower than in the preceding year; it was, however, greater than in 1925 and 1924, though slightly less than in 1923. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1926, but moderate improvement in that comparison was noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories was rather greater than in the preceding year, the index averaging 72.3 against 71.3 in 1926 and 62.0 in 1925. The staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 3,188 workers during the year under review. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories was better in 1927 than in the preceding year. The sugar, biscuit and confectionery industries reported greater activity, but canneries, probably as a result of the cold summer, did not afford so much employment as in 1926, nor were flour and cereal mills as busy. An average working force of 27,656 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 25,082 on Jan. 1 and 33,132 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index of 100.2 in 1927 compares favourably with the 1926 average of 98.5.

Chart 4.- Employment by Industries, 1924-1927.



Pulp and Paper.- Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment, which was at a higher level in 1927 than in any other of the eight years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 58,581 employees and the index, 114.1 in 1927, as compared with 54,958 and 107.9, respectively, in 1926. Most of the improvement took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading were also busier.

Rubber Products.- There was almost continuous expansion in rubber factories during the year under review, in contrast with the fluctuations that characterized the situation in 1926, when employment was in smaller volume. The mean index in 1927 was 88.6, compared with 87.7 in the preceding year. At the beginning of December, the situation was more favourable than in any other month in the record. Footwear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 14,075, ranging between 12,746 workers on Jan. 1 and 15,177 at the close of the year.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed almost the same trends as in 1926, improvement in the first four months being followed by losses at the beginning of June, July and August, succeeded in turn by recovery in the next three months. Conditions were consistently more favourable in the year under review than in any other since 1920, the index number averaging 96.7, compared with 92.6 in 1926. An average staff of 74,740 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, while in the preceding year the mean was 71,251. The hosiery and knit goods, thread, yarn and cloth groups were decidedly busier during the year; while employment in garment factories remained, on the whole, in about the same volume, there being only an insignificant increase in the mean index.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from over 100 firms, whose working forces averaged 12,447 persons, varying between 10,801 on Jan. 1 and 13,262 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 104.6 in 1927 was nearly seven points higher than in 1926. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- A higher level of employment than in 1926 and 1925 was recorded in this group during 1927, when the index averaged 86.6 as compared with 83.7 in the preceding year. An average payroll of 6,656 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1926 mean of 6,429.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Improvement was reported during seven months in 1927, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index number averaged 100.5, while in 1926 it was 96.8. The marked activity in building during 1927 is reflected in the personnel of building material concerns, 115 of which reported a mean working force of 9,974 persons. At the end of the year, the number employed was 10,984.

Electric Current.- The number employed in electric current works was higher than in any other of the last eight years; the index averaged 134.5 as compared with 120.0 during 1926 and 130.5 in 1925, the previous high level of the record. The average of the co-operating producers averaged 12,605 during 1927.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1927 than in any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. The reported payrolls included, on an average, 10,631 workers and the mean index was 133.3, as compared with 9,644 and 107.2, respectively, in 1926.

Iron and Steel Products.- Improvement in the general situation was noted during 1927, the average index, 82.0, being about two points above the 1926 mean, and higher than in 1925. The year under review was more favourable than any other since 1920, employment generally being in rather greater volume than in 1923, the previous high level of these seven years. Gains were shown in the crude, rolled and pig iron, agricultural implement, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, machine shop and some other divisions, but land vehicle works showed less activity. This was partly due to the fact that the production of automobiles in one division was curtailed during the greater part of the year, owing to an important strike. The working forces of some 645 firms who reported during 1927 averaged 123,748 persons, while in 1926 the average was 123,748 and in 1925 it was 123,748.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division increased in most months of the year under review, when activity was greater than in any other since 1920. The index averaged 107.1 and the reported employees, 16,151, compared with 96.3 and 14,361, respectively, in the year preceding.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Employment in non-metallic mineral product plants, was brisker, the main index standing at 107.5, as compared with 104.5 in 1926. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average staff of 9,865 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories showed a rather less favourable situation than in 1926, while the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products increased.

LOGGING.

Logging camps reported more activity than in the preceding year and also than in 1925, the index on Dec. 1 being higher than in any other month of this eight years' record. The working force of the firms supplying data averaged 25,538 men and the index number 60.5 in 1927; in 1926 and 1925 the mean indexes were 55.2 and 58.4 and the average payroll 21,947 and 23,154, respectively. The practice, constantly gaining in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a more constant volume of employment was afforded.

MINING.

There were losses in employment in mining during the first quarter of 1927, followed by nine months of continuous expansion, which resulted in a better situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 102.3, compared with 95.3 in 1926. In coal mining, conditions were better during the greater part of the year than in 1926, although employment was not so active on Dec. 1, 1927, as on the same date of the preceding year. The mean index, however, was 86.0, as compared with 81.2 in 1926, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 26,804 workers. Both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared in the gains. In metallic ores, the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index, at 165.3, averaging over 18 points more than in 1926. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 12,246 during the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during most of the year. The index averaged 102.3, as against 102.1 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 6,690 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerably activity.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1927; the index averaged 120.8, or almost five points higher than in 1926, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 25,145 employees, of whom about 20 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The improvement was general throughout the Dominion.

TRANSPORTATION.

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first two months of 1927, after which the tendency was generally favourable until the close of the year, until employment was at the maximum so far reached in this record. The index averaged 111.0 as compared with 108.0 in 1926. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 112,486 workers, or between 13 and 14 p.c. of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion. Street railways and garbage, reporting an average payroll of 20,202 persons, were generally more active, the index averaging 117.0, compared with 113.4 in 1926. In the steam railway division, improvement over the three preceding years was indicated, but the number employed has not attained the maximum reached in 1923. The index averaged 101.5 in 1927, or nearly three points higher than in 1926; at its peak on Dec. 1 it stood at 104.5, which was rather lower than the 1926 high point, reached on Oct. 1. A mean working force of 78,277 employees was recorded in steam railway operation. Employment in shipping and

stevedoring was better than in 1926: the average index was 202.2, while the reported staffs averaged 14,001, varying between 10,450 persons on Mar. 1 and 16,295 at the beginning of July. In the preceding year, the mean index was 197.9.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Greater expansion than in any previous year of the record was indicated by the construction industries in 1927. During the period of pronounced activity, from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, over 73,000 workers were added to the forces of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 93,833 during the 12 months, varying between 56,969 on Feb. 1 and 130,257 at the beginning of September. The general index for this group averaged 177.6, compared with 161.6 and 138.4 in 1926 and 1925, respectively, the previous high levels of this record. Building construction gained steadily from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 173.7 in 1927, compared favourably with that of 157.4 in the preceding year. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 35,602. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sub-let their contracts by trades to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not required to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. Road construction reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other of the last eight years. The payrolls registered averaged 17,706 workers, and ranged between 3,294 on Mar. 1 and 34,230 at the beginning of August. In many districts, this work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms. Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 40,525 men) attained a greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 129.1, while in 1926 the mean was 126.2 and in 1923, the previous high level, it was 123.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 175 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 15,680. Steady gains were noted from January until September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1927, partly as a result of the tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 127.2, as against 119.1 in 1926; this was considerably better than in any other year of the record.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was decidedly more favourable than in previous years of the record, the index number being higher in each month of 1927 than in the corresponding month of any other of the last eight years. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. There was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 63,971 persons and the index 108.3, compared with 58,932 and 100.0, respectively, in 1926.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1923, while the trend of employment during 1927 in some 60 industries are shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1927. Chart 4 shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1924; as in the other charts, the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Note:- The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area as the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1927:

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

		Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prarie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1923							
Jan. 1		90.3	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	86.3
Feb. 1		90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar. 1		90.7	87.9	90.3	88.9	92.0	89.9
Apr. 1		90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.6
May 1		90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June 1		93.9	99.1	96.3	95.5	100.4	97.3
July 1		101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug. 1		97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sept. 1		101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	100.0
Oct. 1		97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5
Nov. 1		95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	98.8
Dec. 1		91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
1924							
Jan. 1		86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1		83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1		82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
Apr. 1		84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1		88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1		90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1		90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1		90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1		86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1		88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1		83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1		79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
1925							
Jan. 1		78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1		79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1		81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
Apr. 1		83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1		86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1		90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1		99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1		92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1		88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1		88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1		85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1		83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3
1926							
Jan. 1		84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb. 1		85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar. 1		88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
Apr. 1		84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May 1		83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June 1		87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July 1		91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug. 1		94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept. 1		96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct. 1		94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov. 1		86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec. 1		85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1
1927							
Jan. 1		90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	94.8
Feb. 1		87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	95.4
Mar. 1		86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	96.3
Apr. 1		87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	96.2
May 1		89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	100.6
June 1		92.2	112.3	101.5	107.2	118.9	105.9
July 1		100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	108.4
Aug. 1		100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	109.2
Sept. 1		100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	109.7
Oct. 1		96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	109.0
Nov. 1		89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	107.5
Dec. 1		88.3	115.5	102.5	111.5	113.8	107.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1927: 7.4 29.3 41.3 13.4 8.6 100.0

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1927.

TABLE 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

1923	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1	79.8	-	84.7	94.4	81.5	-	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2	-	88.5	95.7	86.0	-	89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9	-	85.7	92.2	89.2	-	86.4	90.4
Apr. 1	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1	97.3	-	89.1	109.3	93.3	-	91.0	103.6
Sept. 1	93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1	98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	99.1	-	89.8	103.8	89.7	-	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	98.1
1924								
Jan. 1	86.3	-	86.6	91.0	79.0	-	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1	-	84.7	89.7	84.3	-	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7	-	84.5	89.3	83.2	-	83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	-	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	-	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
1925								
Jan. 1	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	87.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.7	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.3	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.0
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	105.9	114.0

Relative weight of Employment by cities as at December 1st, 1927.

13.9 1.3 12.3 1.2 3.5 1.1 3.4 2.8

TABLE 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by industries. (Jan. 1920 =100). The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industries to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1927.

	Manufactur- ing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tions	Transporta- tion	Construction and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	Finance
1923									
Jan. 1	78.1	87.0	100.8	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	98.2	85.3
Feb. 1	85.0	95.1	101.3	96.5	101.5	86.0	92.4	91.7	85.5
Mar. 1	87.5	88.8	98.6	97.4	99.8	83.8	93.4	88.9	81.2
Apr. 1	85.6	57.8	97.0	98.0	100.2	85.2	94.9	90.2	81.5
May 1	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	81.4
June 1	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
July 1	93.6	48.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3	92.5
Aug. 1	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7	100.2
Sept. 1	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0	100.0
Oct. 1	91.8	51.7	104.0	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2	99.5
Nov. 1	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.1	98.8
Dec. 1	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	105.2	96.8	95.7
1924									
Jan. 1	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb. 1	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar. 1	86.0	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
Apr. 1	86.5	54.2	99.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May 1	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
June 1	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July 1	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	95.9
Aug. 1	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sept. 1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct. 1	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov. 1	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec. 1	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
1925									
Jan. 1	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb. 1	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
Apr. 1	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	135.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.2	116.4	93.8	94.5
July 1	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept. 1	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
1926									
Jan. 1	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1	85.9	83.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr. 1	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	116.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
1927									
Jan. 1	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1	90.1	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	104.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
Apr. 1	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	116.5	103.1	96.2
May 1	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	123.4	105.3	100.6
June 1	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	134.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1	95.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	112.2	106.8
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at December 1, 1927.	53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0

TABLE 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1927. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries,	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	1/Relative weight June 1, 1927
	1927	1927	1927	1927	1927	1927	
Manufacturing	87.5	90.7	92.2	93.8	96.1	98.8	55.7
Animal products - edible	89.2	90.1	88.0	91.7	99.2	112.1	2.1
Fur and products	82.3	76.1	70.9	81.7	79.6	83.0	.1
Leather and products	80.7	82.3	82.7	80.8	78.6	78.7	1.9
Lumber and products	77.8	82.3	85.9	88.7	98.7	111.9	6.3
Rough and dressed lumber	79.1	82.8	87.3	89.7	110.0	132.5	4.2
Furniture	80.1	86.8	89.4	91.6	90.2	89.2	1.0
Other lumber products	73.0	77.3	80.2	84.1	80.3	82.9	1.1
Musical instruments	75.6	71.5	68.9	72.5	69.2	69.8	.4
Plant products - edible	90.6	91.0	93.0	92.2	93.0	97.0	3.0
Pulp and paper products	107.0	109.6	108.2	111.5	112.5	117.2	6.8
Pulp and paper	114.2	118.4	115.6	122.8	124.8	135.1	3.6
Paper products	90.5	93.3	95.3	97.0	96.6	96.2	.8
Printing and publishing	104.0	104.7	103.9	103.2	103.5	103.8	2.4
Rubber products	89.3	94.8	94.8	95.1	97.3	99.5	1.6
Textile products	91.2	94.6	95.8	97.4	98.4	98.0	8.6
Thread, yarn, and cloth	108.1	111.0	111.4	113.6	116.7	117.4	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	101.9	103.5	104.6	107.2	104.3	104.8	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	68.8	74.1	75.8	77.1	75.4	73.6	2.5
Other textile products	97.4	101.8	103.7	103.1	114.0	114.0	1.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	90.9	103.2	102.2	100.5	103.6	105.8	1.4
Wood distillates and extracts	111.3	103.0	107.4	111.2	107.7	95.8	.1
Chemical and allied products	79.7	84.5	85.3	85.9	87.6	89.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	91.3	87.9	90.2	93.0	97.0	105.7	1.2
Electric current	123.0	121.9	122.4	125.5	130.9	134.4	1.5
Electrical apparatus	134.1	133.8	133.2	131.7	130.0	130.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	76.0	80.5	83.5	84.7	86.1	85.5	15.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	59.1	60.5	63.3	68.8	70.4	68.6	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	76.0	78.6	78.6	84.4	83.4	83.2	1.3
Agricultural implements	87.3	90.1	91.6	93.8	90.8	90.1	1.1
Land vehicles	84.9	92.3	97.2	95.8	100.2	98.7	6.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	31.3	35.6	35.5	33.9	32.2	34.3	.4
Heating appliances	81.2	80.4	87.4	85.8	89.2	88.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	88.8	94.4	96.0	102.5	100.0	105.2	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	84.5	84.2	88.4	93.3	90.6	88.0	.6
Other iron and steel products	77.1	79.7	80.0	82.8	82.5	82.5	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	98.0	101.6	102.9	108.1	109.1	110.9	1.9
Mineral products	100.9	101.0	101.4	104.9	106.5	109.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	88.5	91.1	92.2	92.8	92.7	94.4	.5
Logging	75.4	82.6	76.2	47.5	45.8	48.1	2.3
Mining	100.1	99.4	97.1	98.5	99.0	100.9	5.1
Coal	90.0	88.0	85.0	85.5	83.8	83.0	2.9
Metallic ores	150.6	151.9	151.2	154.1	159.2	164.3	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	89.8	93.3	94.1	96.8	103.1	114.0	.8
Communications	115.9	115.5	116.2	118.7	120.4	120.6	2.9
Telegraphs	111.5	111.3	112.3	119.9	123.5	125.1	.6
Telephones	117.0	116.5	117.2	118.4	119.6	119.4	2.3
Transportation	107.3	103.4	103.7	104.2	109.1	113.5	13.1
Street railways and cartage	110.1	110.9	109.9	111.6	116.9	118.4	2.3
Steam railways	101.0	97.3	98.0	97.6	98.9	102.0	9.0
Shipping and stevedoring	170.9	153.9	151.2	160.0	203.7	229.1	1.8
Construction and maintenance	119.2	110.2	117.8	118.1	154.7	197.8	11.9
Building	138.5	132.5	139.3	141.8	164.5	179.4	4.2
Highway	615.2	465.6	421.2	549.8	1053.6	1922.8	1.9
Railway	93.4	87.5	96.9	92.7	126.6	161.0	5.8
Services	115.8	114.9	116.5	118.5	121.4	126.0	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	114.7	113.6	114.1	114.4	118.2	125.2	.9
Professional	111.1	111.8	116.7	119.3	119.5	124.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	118.8	117.8	119.8	123.7	126.5	137.6	.7
Trade	110.3	103.0	102.0	103.1	105.3	105.7	7.2
Retail	117.4	105.6	104.2	105.6	108.2	108.4	4.3
Wholesale	98.6	98.0	97.3	98.4	100.0	100.7	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	94.8	95.4	96.3	96.2	100.6	105.9	100.0

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 June 1, 1927.

TABLE 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1927 - Concluded. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries.	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	1/Rel- ative Weight Dec. 1, 1927
Manufacturing	96.7	98.9	98.7	98.3	97.0	96.4	53.9
Animal products - edible	117.9	117.1	114.2	110.7	108.8	105.4	2.0
Fur and products	86.9	77.5	85.1	89.3	85.9	87.7	.1
Leather and products	79.1	79.0	81.5	81.6	82.0	82.8	2.0
Lumber and products	116.4	118.0	115.0	109.9	98.3	90.0	5.0
Rough and dressed lumber	141.0	144.6	139.9	129.4	108.1	92.5	2.9
Furniture	89.7	89.4	89.4	92.4	90.6	96.2	1.0
Other lumber products	82.5	80.9	78.4	75.1	79.0	79.1	1.1
Musical Instruments	70.1	68.1	70.1	74.9	78.7	78.0	.4
Plant products - edible	98.9	105.4	107.8	119.1	108.1	105.9	3.3
Pulp and paper products	116.9	117.5	117.9	117.6	116.3	116.5	6.8
Pulp and paper	133.2	134.8	134.2	133.6	129.5	127.0	3.4
Paper products	96.1	96.3	99.1	99.6	101.3	103.6	.8
Printing and publishing	105.2	104.8	105.2	105.3	106.2	108.7	2.6
Rubber products	100.4	100.9	101.2	98.4	105.6	106.2	1.7
Textile products	96.3	96.2	97.0	97.5	99.2	98.9	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	117.0	116.0	118.9	119.1	119.9	121.1	3.5
Hosiery and knit goods	101.4	102.3	99.9	100.0	105.8	106.9	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	73.0	71.5	72.9	75.1	76.6	73.2	2.4
Other textile products	107.2	112.2	109.3	108.1	105.1	108.3	1.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	104.1	107.4	109.3	107.6	109.6	110.5	1.5
Wood distillates and extracts	110.2	103.7	104.2	115.1	117.5	129.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	87.0	86.7	87.5	83.0	83.8	88.8	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	109.8	111.3	107.2	104.0	105.8	103.0	1.2
Electric current	140.5	141.7	147.7	142.6	143.2	140.1	1.5
Electrical apparatus	131.7	125.7	133.6	136.6	138.6	139.8	1.3
Iron and steel products	83.1	82.1	80.8	80.2	80.0	81.3	14.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	65.1	65.2	64.9	62.7	62.9	68.3	1.6
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	82.7	85.3	84.5	85.2	83.5	84.7	1.3
Agricultural implements	87.6	87.9	77.4	77.7	78.8	77.3	.9
Land vehicles	94.4	92.5	90.5	90.7	89.1	89.9	6.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	33.4	31.3	28.5	27.9	27.6	31.3	.4
Heating appliances	89.5	90.4	91.9	90.4	96.5	96.8	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	100.0	106.4	110.5	110.0	114.8	114.0	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	80.1	81.0	80.0	75.0	77.1	75.6	.5
Other iron and steel products	82.4	81.5	83.5	82.2	82.8	82.9	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	101.3	108.5	108.5	107.2	107.2	111.7	1.9
Mineral products	112.1	113.9	112.0	109.7	109.9	108.5	1.1
Miscellaneous	91.2	89.2	89.3	86.3	88.4	86.2	.4
Logging	38.9	37.3	43.4	53.8	75.6	101.2	4.8
Mining	101.9	104.6	105.1	106.6	106.5	108.1	5.5
Coal	83.3	85.7	85.2	85.2	86.1	90.4	3.2
Metallic ores	165.1	172.7	175.5	178.4	180.0	179.4	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	117.8	117.8	120.0	121.9	120.3	110.8	.8
Communications	123.4	124.1	124.8	124.8	123.6	121.8	2.9
Telegraphs	129.8	131.6	132.3	130.1	127.1	124.1	.6
Telephones	121.8	122.2	122.8	123.4	122.6	121.2	2.3
Transportation	115.9	113.7	114.7	115.4	115.4	116.0	13.2
Street railways and cartage	119.5	120.5	123.2	122.4	120.6	120.1	2.3
Steam railways	104.3	102.6	103.6	103.8	104.3	104.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring	235.1	219.8	216.7	227.5	225.7	232.4	1.8
Construction and maintenance	235.1	244.8	245.2	227.9	199.0	162.2	9.7
Building	193.0	207.1	215.3	213.7	188.1	171.6	4.1
Highway	3400.6	3728.8	3673.1	3313.4	2974.3	1751.6	1.8
Railway	174.9	168.1	163.9	147.0	128.5	106.6	3.8
Services	135.4	138.6	143.6	138.0	129.2	127.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	143.3	149.0	155.4	141.8	126.5	124.0	.9
Professional	124.2	118.2	116.5	130.9	132.2	124.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	128.2	130.3	135.2	134.8	132.0	134.7	.7
Trade	106.8	108.2	109.3	110.3	112.8	122.2	8.2
Retail	109.4	110.8	110.0	111.5	115.0	129.3	5.7
Wholesale	101.6	103.4	107.9	108.1	108.6	108.7	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	108.4	109.2	109.7	109.0	107.5	106.6	100.0

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 December 1, 1927.

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