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

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ANNUAL REVIEW  
of  
EMPLOYMENT  
in  
CANADA  
1929

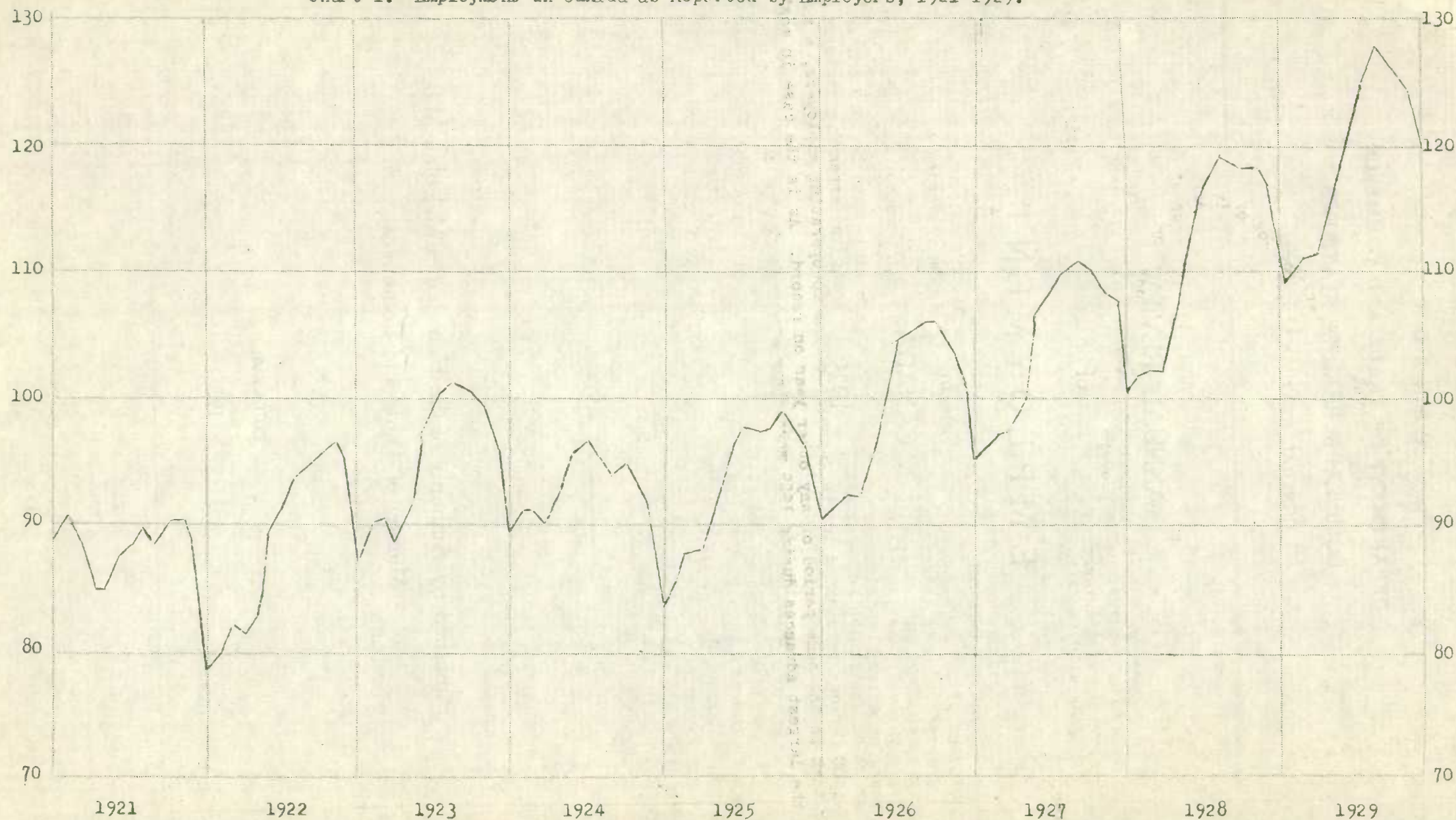
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OTTAWA

1930

Chart I.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1921-1929.



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



Issued Jan. 11, 1930.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
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ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1929.

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Employment in Canada during 1929 was on the whole in decidedly greater volume than in any other year on record; its fluctuations during the year differed to some extent from those indicated in 1928 and preceding years, and towards the autumn and winter there was a certain amount of unemployment, particularly in the West, as a result of the small harvest and the grain congestion, while the stock market depression also had a retarding influence upon industry. In spite of these unfavourable factors, the number employed by the firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was greater each month than in the same month in 1928, when industrial activity attained its previous maximum. On December 1, 1929, the index, calculated on the average for 1926 as 100, stood at 119.1, and was ten points higher than at the beginning of the year, while it was only slightly lower than the 1928 peak of 119.3 registered on August 1. It was substantially higher than on December 1, 1928, when it stood at 116.7, indicating a gain of some 20,000 employees on December 1, 1929, as compared with the same date of 1928. These data are based upon returns from employers in practically all lines of industry except agriculture, with payrolls aggregating well over a million workers during 1929, so that a high index generally indicates very satisfactory business conditions throughout the Dominion.

Steady improvement was shown from early in January until the end of March, when there was a slight recession due to that fact that Easter last year fell upon March 31; many firms customarily take advantage of the Easter holidays to close their plants for a few days, and when these temporary shutdowns occur at the beginning or end of the month, they are reflected in the index of employment. During April, the upward movement was strongly resumed, and continued until August. From the beginning of September, however, a moderate slowing up was in evidence until the end of the year, but, as clearly shown in the chart opposite, the situation continued more favourable than in 1928 and earlier years for which statistics are available. During the period of expanding employment, some 174,000 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers, a number greater than in the same period of any other year on record. As is the case in most years, the largest advances during 1929 were shown at the beginning of May and June.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,700 firms who employed a monthly average of 1,020,635 workers during 1929, their staffs varying between 918,780 on January 1, and 1,097,812 at the beginning of August. The index, calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year in that month, standing at 127.8, which is the maximum so far recorded. In 1928, the peak was 119.3 on August 1, while that in 1927 was 111.0 on September 1. The index averaged 119.0 during the year under review, as compared with 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6 1/2 in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

As in the last few years, an outstanding feature of the situation during 1929 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics considerably more than doubled between February and August. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, consolidating the favourable position established in 1928, and affording much more employment than in earlier years of the record. Mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years, employment in these industries attaining the maximum so far reached in this record. Transportation averaged rather higher during 1929 as a whole, although the group was seriously affected towards the latter part of the year by the delay in the movement of the crop.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces generally reported greater activity in 1929 than in 1928. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario than elsewhere, these two areas indicating more pronounced improvement over the preceding year than was the case in the remaining provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- In the early part of 1928, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed the customary decrease, succeeded by seven months of expansion. At the beginning of September and October, curtailment was noted, but this was less than in the same months in 1928. The trend was again upward on November 1, but further contractions were indicated in the succeeding month. The index number averaged 114.8 during 1929, as compared with 106.6 in the preceding year, and 105.7 in 1928, when activity

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As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1 - October 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



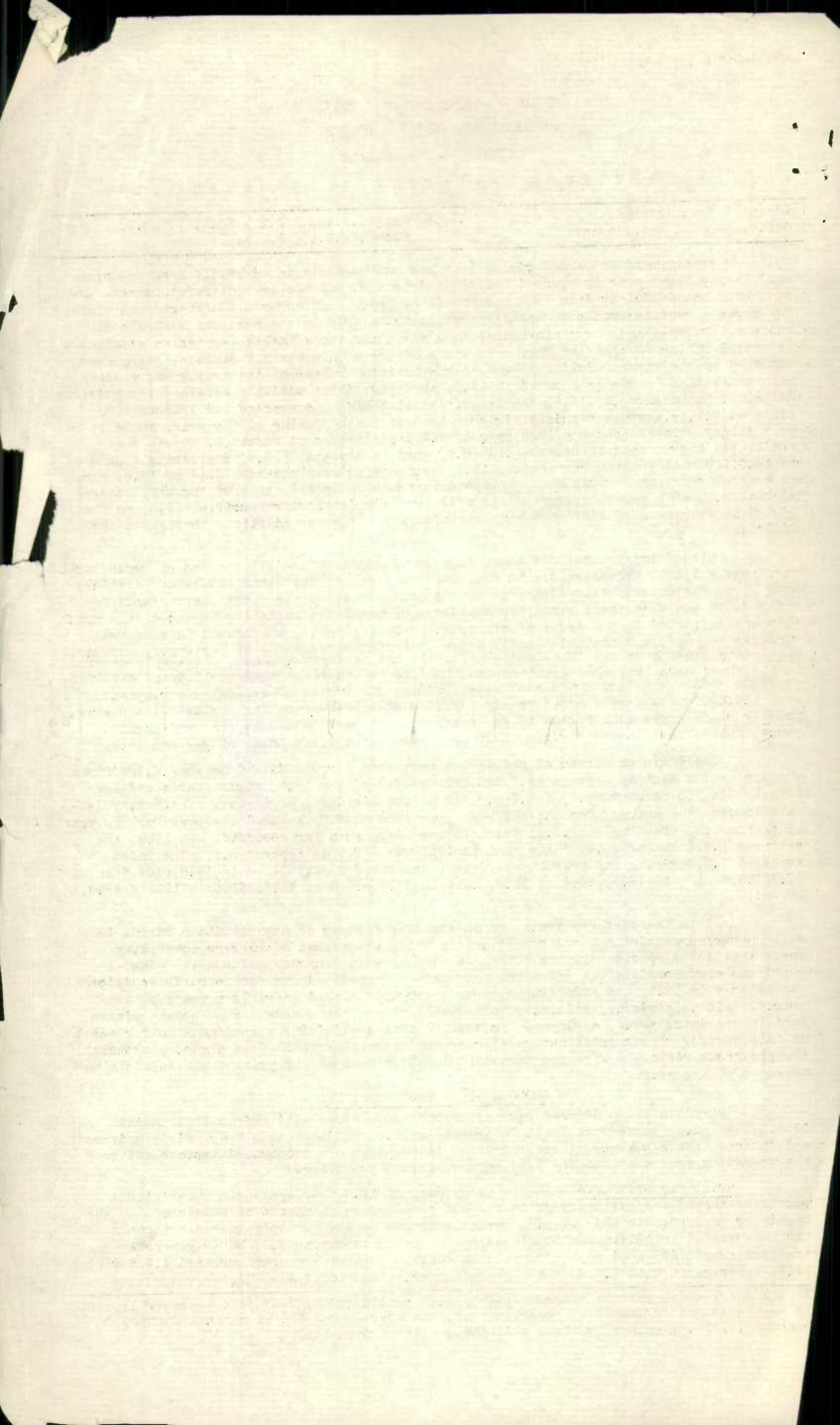
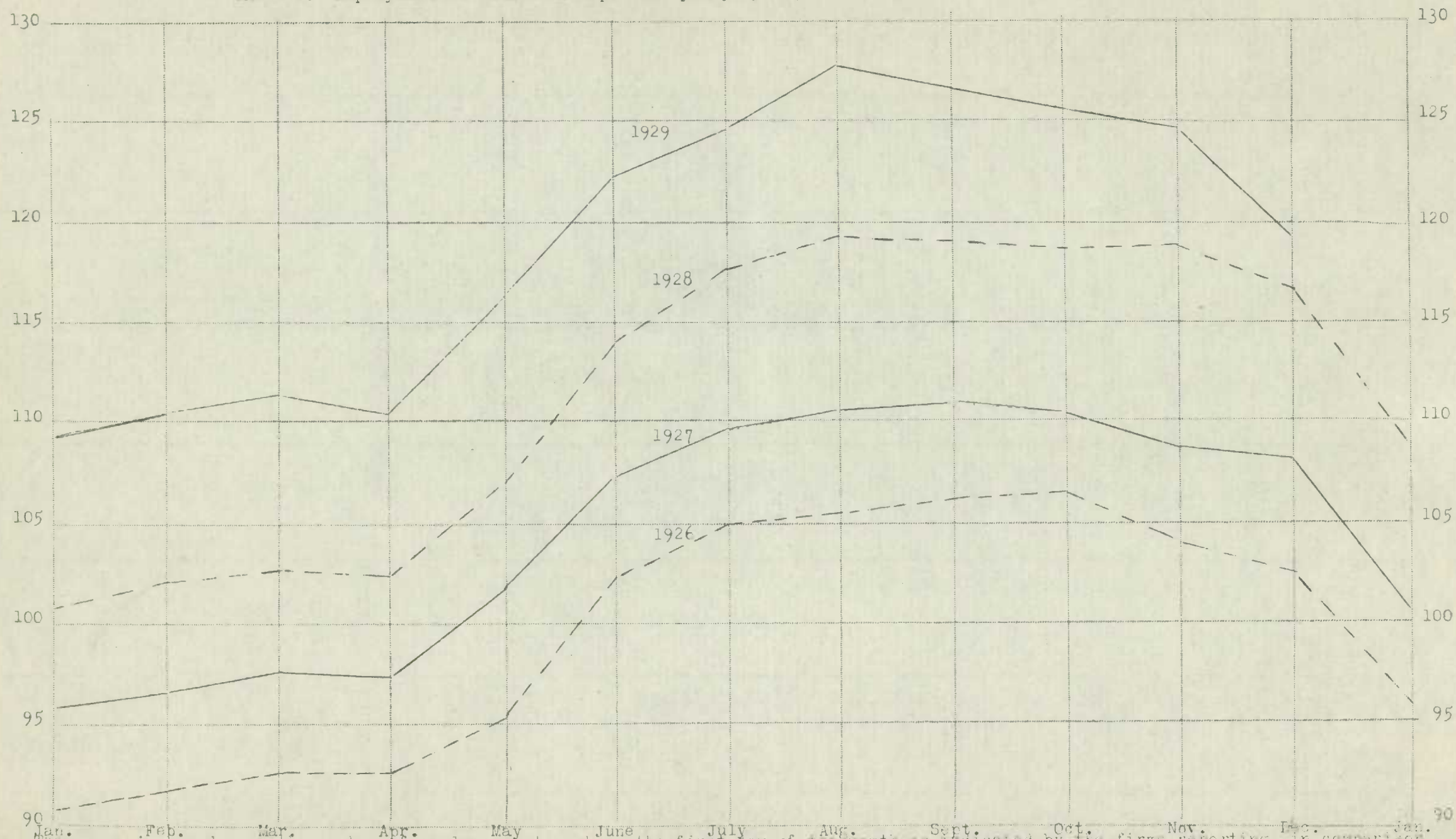




Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1926-1929.



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

Section on active season in 1914. The volume is larger than in any other year of the record. The volume is larger than in any other year of the record. The volume is larger than in any other year of the record.



reached its highest levels in the years prior to 1928. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded a greater volume of employment in 1929 than in 1928, the index averaging over seven points higher. The textile industries, which had been comparatively dull throughout the preceding year, showed gains in 1929; lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel reported a much more favourable situation, the activity in the last named being particularly noteworthy, both in its local effect and as an indication of generally improved conditions in industry. The index in iron and steel averaged 127.7 in 1929, as compared with 109.8 in the preceding year, and with 100 in the basic year, 1926. Despite the tie-up in the movement of grain, which affected the general situation towards the end of the year, transportation afforded more employment than in 1928, the average being several points higher. Construction was considerably brisker throughout the year, and continuation of work on several important projects forecasts further activity during 1930. Services, communications and trade registered a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record. The aggregate payrolls of the 530 reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 77,007 persons, as compared with 70,772 in the preceding year.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed rather more fluctuations than in 1928; the period of expansion during the summer was shorter, but in this period a larger number of persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms than was the case in the preceding summer, while the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any of the last eight years. From the low point of 101.1 on April 1, the index rose to 122.8 at its peak on November 1, and at the beginning of December it was 118.4, or over 15 points higher than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,526 co-operating employers varied between 249,025 and 309,432 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 281,403 for the twelve months. The mean index was 113.4, as compared with 108.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1929 than in the same month of other years for which data are available. Lumber, iron and steel and other manufactures recorded a materially larger volume of employment than in the preceding year, while rather reduced activity was indicated, on the whole, in textiles, and employment in pulp and paper was practically unchanged. With the continuation of development work in the newly prospected mining areas of Quebec, employment in this industry has been maintained at a high level, but further improvement may be expected when operations are more fully established. Communications, services, transportation and trade were all more active than in 1928; construction, during the greater part of 1929, afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging a few points higher; this group should be very active in Quebec during 1930, with the commencement of work on several large power development undertakings, as well as on a number of industrial buildings now projected. Employment in logging camps was in much greater volume than in any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1930 in lumber and pulp and paper mills, while the gain in trade was also particularly noteworthy.

Ontario.- With only two exceptions, there was uninterrupted improvement from the first of the year until October 1, which brought the index on the latter date to 128.4, the highest in the record. An average staff of 431,044 employees was registered by the 3,047 firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 388,995 in 1928, while the number of employees per establishment averaged 141 compared with 131 in 1928. The mean index was 123.1 in 1929, or nearly ten 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 1928, and also averaging a few points higher than that for manufacturing in Canada as a whole. Employment in iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, electrical apparatus, building material, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textile and other factories showed decided improvement over the preceding year. The general advance in iron and steel products is particularly significant, in view of the dullness of recent months in the automobile trades which are largely centred in Ontario. Nearly all divisions of the iron and steel industry showed expansion during 1929. Operations in logging camps showed a marked increase, having never before been on so large a scale. Mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction and trade in this province being especially important; the gains in the service group took place chiefly in the hotel and restaurant division, and are in part a result of the immense tourist trade during the vacation months.

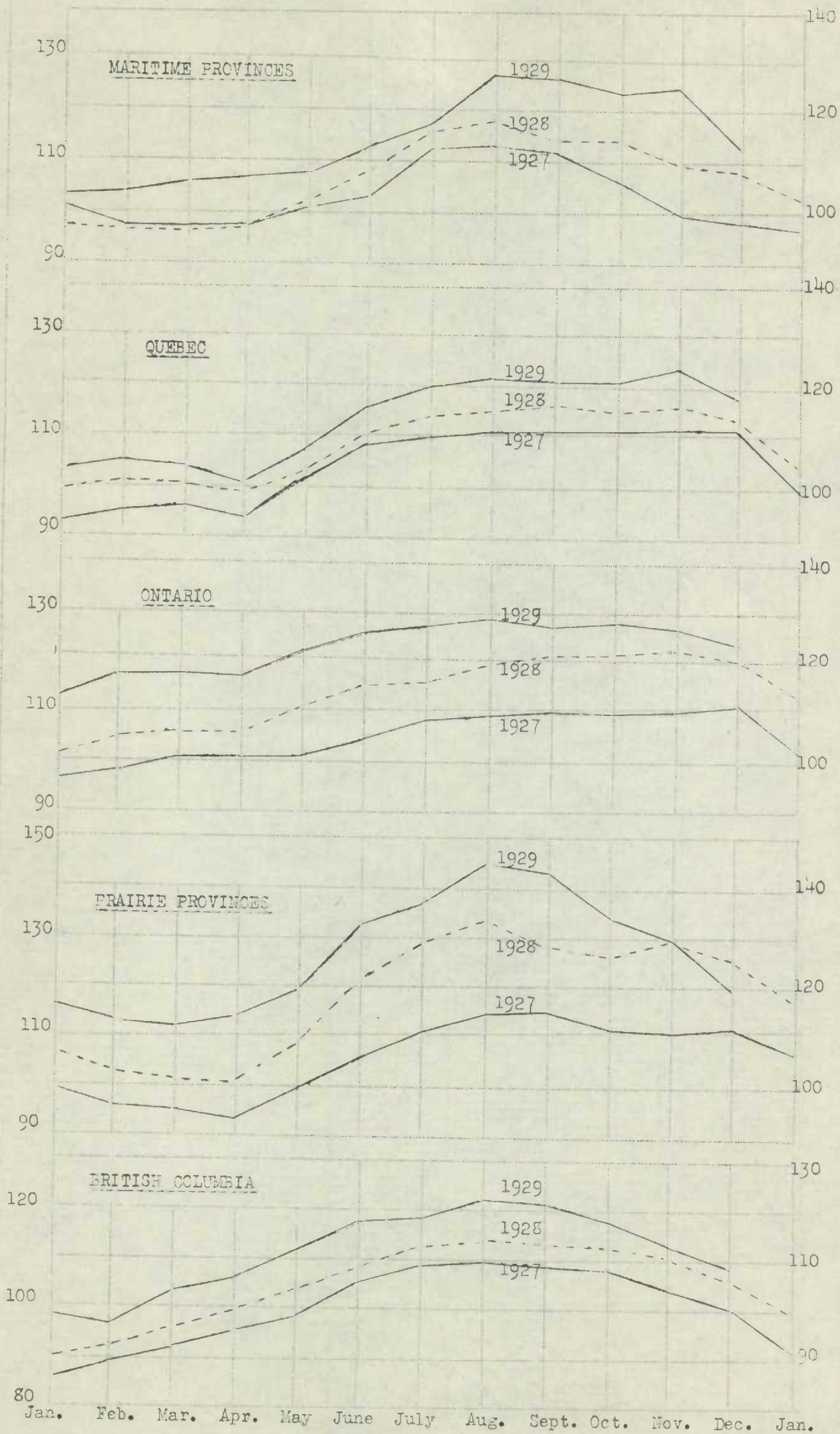
Prairie Provinces.- Important expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 145,100 persons during the year and the index averaged 126.3, while in 1928 an average payroll of 130,062 workers, and a mean index of 117.9 were recorded. Towards the autumn, the small harvest and the delay in marketing the grain caused a slackening of activity in the Prairie Provinces, affecting more particularly the transportation industries, but also business in general, and resulting in considerable unemployment among agricultural workers, who are not represented in these statistics. Despite these depressing factors, the level of employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was, on the whole, much higher in 1929 than in 1928, when the situation generally was better than in earlier years of the record. Within the manufacturing group, there were important gains in the lumber, iron and steel







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







and other industries. Construction work in connection with the development of the power resources of these provinces was maintained at a high level during 1929, and that of a more general nature was also brisk. Highway work was exceedingly active, being facilitated by the favourable weather and labour conditions for this industry which prevail during the summer.

British Columbia.- The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 86,081 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 80,692. The index averaged 111.5, the highest on record, as compared with 106.4 in 1928. At the end of the year, the employment was some eight points higher than at the beginning. Practically all groups of the manufacturing division showed heightened activity, the advances in pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel plants being most noteworthy. Logging, mining, transportation, communications, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1929 than in 1928, while slight gains were shown in construction. The improvement in logging is important, as this and the lumbering group have been quiet in recent years.

Index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1926 in Table 1, while the course of employment in these areas during 1927, 1928 and 1929 is depicted in Chart 3; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES .

Employment in the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made showed improvement during 1929 as compared with 1928 and previous years of the record. Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Hamilton and Quebec City reported higher index numbers of employment than was the case elsewhere, while Hamilton, the Border Cities and Toronto showed the greatest gains over the preceding year.

Montreal.- The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,184 persons, as compared with an average of 125,545 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1928; the mean index, at 115.3, was over seven points higher than that for the preceding year. Almost uninterrupted increases were indicated from early in January until November, followed by the customary contraction on December 1. Manufacturing as a whole reported marked gains, especially in vegetable food, printing and publishing, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, textile factories registered a lower average of employment. Communications and trade generally showed a much better situation than in 1928 or any other year of the record; in transportation and construction the index numbers averaged practically the same as in 1928, but were higher than in previous years for which data are available.

Quebec.- Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 112.8 on March 1, it rose to its maximum of 136.5 on September 1, and at the beginning of December was higher than the average for any previous year on record. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 11,977 and the index averaged 124.2 in 1929, compared with 11,028 and 119.9, respectively, in 1928. Manufacturing, transportation and construction were more active: within the first-named, general improvement was noted except in the leather industry, which showed a contraction as compared with 1928.

Toronto.- Employment at the beginning of 1929 showed the usual pronounced curtailment, the losses being rather less extensive than in the same period of the preceding year. From February on, however, the trend was almost uninterruptedly upward until October 1, when the index reached its maximum of 126.3, an increase of 11 points since the first of January. Moderate declines were then indicated on November 1 and December 1, but the situation continued better than on the same dates in earlier years of the record. The index for the year averaged 121.3, as against 112.1 during 1928. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1929, averaged 125,927, while in the year before the mean was 111,992. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, textiles, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains. Transportation, construction, communications, services and trade were also decidedly more active during 1929 than in 1928 and earlier years for which statistics have been compiled.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole reported practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, pulp and paper and other plants showing greater activity, while lumber mills were rather slacker. Gains were also shown in construction and trade, those in the former being especially noteworthy. A mean payroll of 12,695 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 120.7, as compared with 11,935 employees and an average index of 115.6 in 1928.

Hamilton.- Improvement was noted in Hamilton during the greater part of 1929, the index reaching the maximum so far recorded on August 1, when it stood at 135.8, and averaging 128.4 in the twelve months, as compared with 108.2 in 1928. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably brisker; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a much higher level of employment than in the preceding year, and textiles were also rather busier.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of research and the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of administration.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial situation of the institution during the year. It contains a statement of the income and expenditure of the institution and a statement of the assets and liabilities of the institution.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the personnel of the institution during the year. It contains a list of the personnel of the institution and a statement of the salaries and allowances of the personnel of the institution.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the general remarks of the committee on the work of the institution during the year. It contains the views of the committee on the progress of the work of the institution and the suggestions of the committee for the improvement of the work of the institution.

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Chart 4.- Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1929.





Construction and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the former, as a result of an important programme of industrial expansion carried on during 1929. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 38,351 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 31,799.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 153.2 and the recorded payrolls averaged 18,906 workers in 1929, compared with 137.3 and 16,447, respectively, in the preceding year, and 86.2 and 9,654, respectively, in 1927. Activity during the first half of 1929 was considerably greater than in the same months of 1928, but in the succeeding months it was lower, largely owing to curtailment in the automobile group. Employment in this industry was extremely brisk during 1928 and first part of 1929, but as already stated, towards the latter part of the year production declined, as was also the case in automotive plants in the United States. Other branches of manufactures registered expansion, and construction was also busier.

Winnipeg.- The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable in each of the first nine months of 1929 than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, while from September onward, it was not quite so good, mainly as a result of the smaller crop. The mean index of employment for the year was 112.5, compared with 110.1 in 1928. Manufacturing, in practically all branches, was much brisker, but transportation, construction and trade reported a slightly lower level of employment. An average staff of 32,813 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of over 1,900 as compared with the 1928 mean.

Vancouver.- Conditions in Vancouver were generally better, the index averaging 109.2 as compared with 104.3 in the preceding year, while the paylists covered averaged 28,883 persons as against 26,682 in 1928. An upward movement was shown in manufactures **as a whole during 1929 as compared with the preceding year, in spite of losses in the** lumber industry. Communications, transportation, services and trade were decidedly more active, while construction averaged approximately the same.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1927, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

##### Manufacturing.

Considerable expansion in manufacturing was an important factor in the general improvement registered in 1929, when activity in this division was greater than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were received from some 4,059 manufacturers employing, on the average, 555,280 operatives, as compared with the average of 508,462 reported by the 3,950 establishments reporting in 1928. The index averaged 117.1 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, and compared satisfactorily with an average of 110.1 in the preceding year. The mean payroll per establishment increased from 129 employees in 1928, to 137 in 1929, as compared with 123 in 1927. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement, the only exception worthy of note being the leather group, which continued dull. Especially important were the gains in the iron and steel, rubber, lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual seasonal heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on January 1, 1930, it may be expected that with the approach of spring the upward trend will be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible. Employment in this division during 1929 was better than in any previous year of the record, and this high level was maintained in 1929. Fish-preserving factories and dairies registered marked activity, while meat-packing plants reported smaller staffs. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 18,175 persons, varying between 15,883 on March 1, and 20,433 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 113.8, compared with 111.2 in 1928.

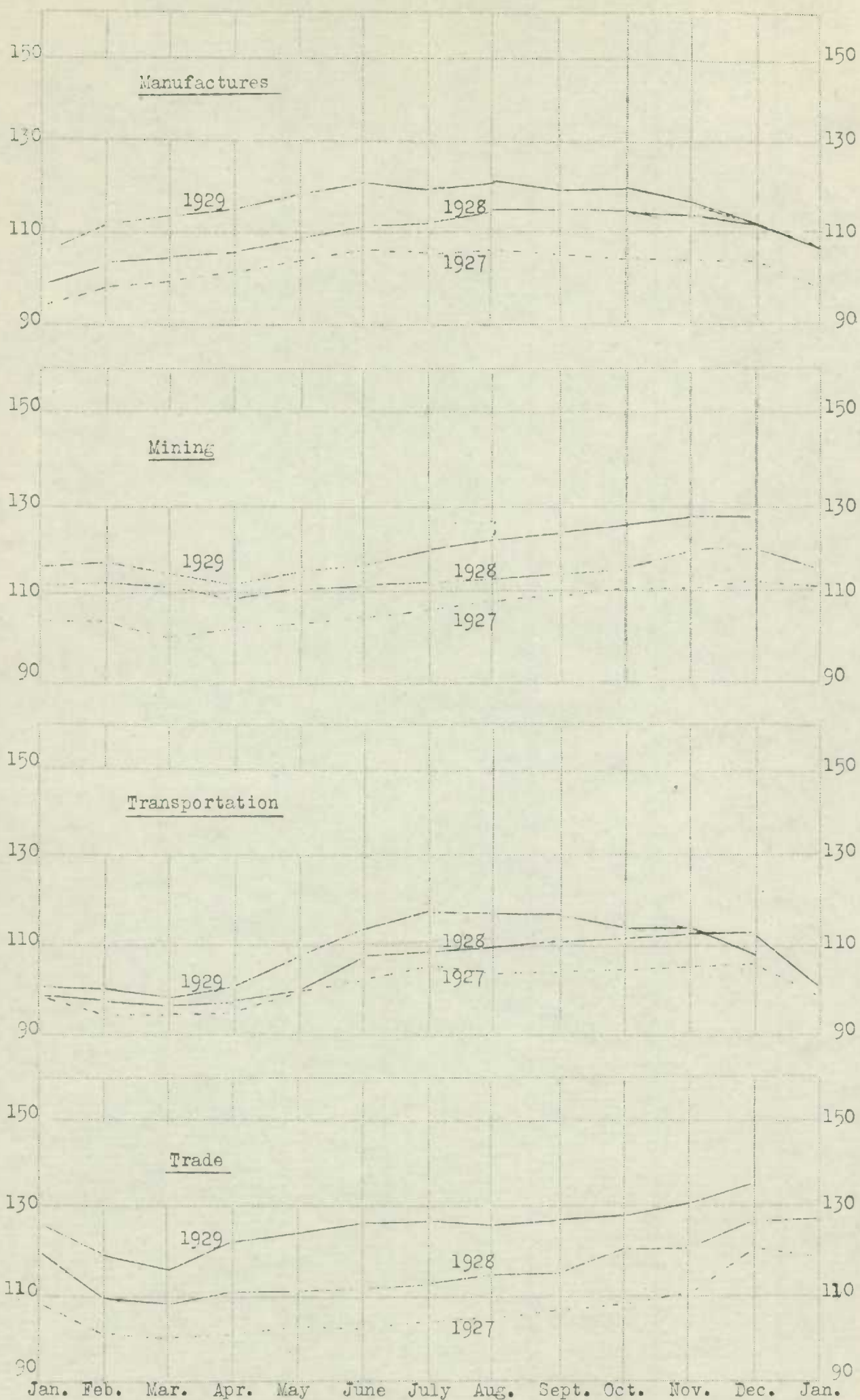
Leather and Products.- Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories, on the whole, afforded less employment than in the preceding year; an average working force of 16,460 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 93.1, as compared with 100.7 in 1928.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber work caused the usual fluctuations during 1929, when employment was generally brisker than in 1928. Steady gains between February 1, and August 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 41,844 persons at the beginning of January and 63,865 on August 1, averaging 53,870 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1928 mean of 51,185. The average index,





Chart 5.- Employment by Industries, 1927-1929.







standing at 106.2, was several points above the mean for the preceding year; it was also higher than in earlier years of the record. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a larger volume of employment than in 1928, and improvement in that comparison was also noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories was not quite so pronounced as in 1928, according to statements from some 40 firms whose staffs averaged 3,027. The mean index stood at 100.6 in 1929, compared with 101.4 in the preceding year. 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, on the whole, was considerably better in 1929 than in the preceding year. The bakery, biscuit and confectionery industries reported greater activity; canneries afforded much more employment than in 1928, and flour and cereal mills were also busier. An average working force of 31,074 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 26,584 on February 1, and 38,874 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index of 110.9 in 1929 compared favourably with the 1928 average of 103.2.

Pulp and Paper.- Continued development of the pulp and paper industries caused considerable increases, employment in this group being better in 1929 than in any other of the ten years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 66,036 employees and the index 111.4, as compared with 62,052 and 108.8, respectively, in 1928. Activity was maintained last year at a high level in pulp and paper mills; the printing and publishing group showed substantial advances, while no general change took place in paper product factories.

Rubber Products.- Activity did not advance so rapidly during 1929 as in 1928, but nevertheless employment continued in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The mean index in 1929 was 139.5, compared with 128.7 in the preceding year. Footwear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 17,697, ranging between 16,895 workers on April 1 and 18,400 at the beginning of August; in 1928, the reported staffs averaged 16,206.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed fluctuations which differed from those noted in 1928; considerable improvement was indicated during the first quarter of the year, followed by a lengthy period of inactivity, despite which, the situation was more favourable at the end of the year than at the beginning. The index averaged 107.2, as compared with 105.1 in 1928. An average staff of 81,367 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 555. Practically all branches of this group were busier, the greatest improvement being in thread, yarn and cloth and hosiery and knitting mills.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from over 140 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,926 persons, varying between 14,315 on January 1, and 16,718 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 124.6 in 1929 was many points higher than in 1928, when it was 109.3. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.- A higher level of employment than in previous years of the record was indicated in this group during 1929, when the index averaged 117.8 as compared with 110.5 in 1928. An average payroll of 7,841 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1928 mean of 7,183.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Improvement was reported during six months in 1929, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index number averaged 126.2, while in 1928 it was 111.4. The marked activity in building during 1929 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 139 of which reported an average working force of 12,585 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 14,122.

Electric Current.-The number employed in electric current works was greater than in any other of the last ten years; the index averaged 127.6, as compared with 118.3 during 1928, the previous high level of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,389 during 1929, when the average number on the payrolls of the individual firms making returns was 169, as compared with 158 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1929 than in any other period on record, steady improvement having been shown in the first eleven months of last year. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 14,555 workers and the mean index was 143.8, as compared with 11,912 and 117.9, respectively, in 1928.

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Iron and Steel Products.- Improvement in the general situation was noted during the first part of 1929, and, despite the succeeding period of curtailment, the index averaged 125.2, or between 12 and 13 points higher than in the preceding year, when employment was in turn, higher than in other years for which data are available. Gains were shown in all branches of the group, those in vehicle factories being particularly noteworthy, in spite of the falling-off in automobile production which affected the situation in the latter part of the year. The crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement and structural iron and steel groups also recorded great activity. The aggregate working force of some 660 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1929, averaged 161,126 persons, while in 1928 the mean was 143,013 and in 1927 it was 126,920; the average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 244 workers, or 29 more than in the preceding year, and 46 more than in 1927.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division fluctuated considerably during the year under review, but in every month was in greater volume than in the same month of any other year since 1920. The index averaged 132.8 and the reported employees 19,994, compared with 119.7 and 17,705, respectively, in 1928.

Mineral Products.- Employment in non-metallic mineral product plants was much brisker, the index standing at 138.2, as compared with 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 80 firms with an average staff of 13,351 persons, as against 11,439 in the preceding year. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories showed a more favourable situation than in the preceding year, and the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products also increased.

#### LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity than in 1928; in fact, the index averaged higher than in any other year for which data are available. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 32,311 men and the index number 125.8 in 1929; in 1928, the mean index was 114.5 and the average payroll 27,518. As has already been mentioned in other issues, the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, is increasing the difficulty of collecting current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a rather more constant volume of employment was afforded.

#### MINING.

As in 1928, there were losses in employment in mining during the first part of 1929, followed by a series of advances lasting until the beginning of October, when declines were indicated; the gains during this period of expansion resulted in a more favourable situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 120.1, compared with 114.4 in 1928. In coal-mining, conditions were slightly better than in 1928, employment being generally more active. The mean index was 107.4, as compared with 106.4 in 1928, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 27,666 workers in 1929. In metallic ores, the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index, at 139.2, averaging some twelve points more than in 1928, the previous maximum. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,055 during the year under review, compared with 14,312 in the preceding year. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show further important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during a good share of the year. The index averaged 137.1, as against 123.8 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 8,803 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1928 had an average of 7,876. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded considerable activity, in sympathy with that generally prevailing in the construction industries.

#### TRANSPORTATION .

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1929, after which the tendency was almost uninterruptedly favourable until the beginning of September, when the effect of the small crop in the West and of the delay in the movement of grain, was shown in curtailed employment.





However, the activity in the first nine months on steam railways, and through in local transportation, resulted in a higher level of employment in the twelve as a whole. The index averaged 109.7, as compared with 105.9 in 1928. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 124,46 workers, as compared with 118,759 in 1928. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 107.1, or less than one point higher than in 1928; at its peak on August 1, it stood at 113.3, which is the highest point yet reached. An average working force of 84,438 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 83,337 in 1928. Street railways and cartage, reporting an average payroll of 24,381 persons, were generally much more active, the index averaging 123.6, compared with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also brisker than in 1928, in spite of the grain congestion; the mean index was 104.7, while the reported staffs averaged 15,643, varying between 10,614 persons on March 1, and 19,436 at the beginning of September. In the preceding year, the mean index was 96.4.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1929; the index averaged 120.6, or over twelve points higher than in 1928, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 29,077 employees, of whom some 78 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The improvement during 1929 was general throughout the Dominion.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Very pronounced expansion was indicated by the construction industries in 1929; during the period of most marked activity, from February 1, to August 1, more than 100,000 workers were added to the forces of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 122,239 during the 12 months, varying between 72,913 on February 1, and 177,459 at the beginning of August. The general index for this group averaged 129.7 compared with 118.8 in 1928, the previous high level of this record. Building construction gained steadily from March 1, to September, 1 and showed further improvement on November 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 135.3 in 1929 compared favourably with that of 112.0 in the preceding year. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 51,851. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sublet their contracts by trades to subcontractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly 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 year on record; in the Western Provinces, the favourable weather conditions and an easy labour market, due to the smaller crop, facilitated work on an extensive programme of highway construction and improvement. The payrolls registered averaged 25,328 workers, and ranged between 5,784 on April 1 and 51,867 at the beginning of August. In many districts, road 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 45,059 men) did not attain so great a volume as in 1928, but with that exception, was brisker than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 114.4, while in 1928 the mean was 116.7 and in 1927, it was 101.6.

#### SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 200 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,196. Gains were noted from January to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants





was very active during 1929, partly as a result of the extensive tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 130.3, as against 118.1 in 1928; 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 1929 than in the corresponding month of any other of the last ten years. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. With one exception, there was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 83,408 persons and the index 126.2, compared with 73,811 and 116.1, respectively, in 1928. Of these workers, over 70 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, a growing tendency has been in evidence in this group for the larger stores and the chain organizations to absorb small businesses which would not otherwise have been represented in these statistics, but it is also true that a general and healthy growth has characterized trade; this is specially significant as an indication of the increased purchasing power and the greater prosperity of the Canadian consumer.

#### TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1926, while the trend of employment during the years 1926-29 in some 60 industries is shown in Table 4. The columns headed "relative weight" indicate 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 of the indicated years. Chart 5 shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1926; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

		Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
<u>1926</u>							
Jan.	1	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2	90.7
Feb.	1	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9	91.8
Mar.	1	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6	92.6
Apr.	1	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1	92.5
May	1	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7	95.4
June	1	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5	102.2
July	1	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8	105.0
Aug.	1	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2	105.5
Sept.	1	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1	106.2
Oct.	1	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8	106.5
Nov.	1	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9	104.0
Dec.	1	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0	102.3
Average 1926 1/		99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1926.							
		7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	100.0
<u>1927</u>							
Jan.	1	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7	95.9
Feb.	1	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8	96.6
Mar.	1	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0	97.5
Apr.	1	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1	97.4
May	1	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4	101.8
June	1	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5	107.2
July	1	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1	109.7
Aug.	1	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0	110.5
Sept.	1	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7	111.0
Oct.	1	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8	110.3
Nov.	1	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2	108.8
Dec.	1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0	108.1
Average 1927		103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1927.							
		7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	100.0
<u>1928</u>							
Jan.	1	97.1	99.6	107.9	107.5	91.4	100.7
Feb.	1	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
Mar.	1	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0	102.6
Apr.	1	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
May	1	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4	106.8
June	1	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
July	1	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
Aug.	1	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4	119.3
Sept.	1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5	119.1
Oct.	1	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0	118.8
Nov.	1	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1	118.9
Dec.	1	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9	116.7
Average 1928		106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1928.							
		7.3	27.7	42.2	14.4	8.4	100.0
<u>1929</u>							
Jan.	1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	109.1
Feb.	1	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
Mar.	1	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7	111.4
Apr.	1	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	110.4
May	1	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6	115.8
June	1	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
July	1	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
Aug.	1	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7	127.8
Sept.	1	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5	126.8
Oct.	1	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
Nov.	1	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
Dec.	1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.1
Average 1929		114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1929.							
		7.4	28.8	42.1	13.6	8.1	100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.





TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.

Note: The relative weight 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 the date indicated.

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
<u>1926</u>									
Jan.	1	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb.	1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar.	1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr.	1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May	1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	103.1	94.9	101.1
June	1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July	1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug.	1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept.	1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct.	1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov.	1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec.	1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Average 1926 <sup>1/</sup>		99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1926.									
		13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1
<u>1927</u>									
Jan.	1	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
Average 1927		103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1927.									
		13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8
<u>1928</u>									
Jan.	1	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	112.9	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.3
Average 1928		108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1928.									
		13.4	1.1	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7
<u>1929.</u>									
Jan.	1	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	123.3	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
Average 1929		115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1929.									
		13.9	1.2	12.4	1.3	3.7	1.5	3.3	2.8

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



TABLE 1. Summary of the results of the analysis of the data from the various experiments.									
Experiment	Time	Temperature	Pressure	Concentration	Rate	Order	Activation Energy	Frequency Factor	Comments
1	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.1	0.01	1.0	10.0	1.0	
2	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.2	0.02	1.0	10.0	1.0	
3	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.3	0.03	1.0	10.0	1.0	
4	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.4	0.04	1.0	10.0	1.0	
5	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.5	0.05	1.0	10.0	1.0	
6	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.6	0.06	1.0	10.0	1.0	
7	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.7	0.07	1.0	10.0	1.0	
8	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.8	0.08	1.0	10.0	1.0	
9	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.9	0.09	1.0	10.0	1.0	
10	1.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.0	10.0	1.0	
11	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.1	0.01	1.0	10.0	1.0	
12	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.2	0.02	1.0	10.0	1.0	
13	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.3	0.03	1.0	10.0	1.0	
14	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.4	0.04	1.0	10.0	1.0	
15	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.5	0.05	1.0	10.0	1.0	
16	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.6	0.06	1.0	10.0	1.0	
17	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.7	0.07	1.0	10.0	1.0	
18	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.8	0.08	1.0	10.0	1.0	
19	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.9	0.09	1.0	10.0	1.0	
20	1.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.0	10.0	1.0	
21	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.1	0.01	1.0	10.0	1.0	
22	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.2	0.02	1.0	10.0	1.0	
23	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.3	0.03	1.0	10.0	1.0	
24	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.4	0.04	1.0	10.0	1.0	
25	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.5	0.05	1.0	10.0	1.0	
26	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.6	0.06	1.0	10.0	1.0	
27	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.7	0.07	1.0	10.0	1.0	
28	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.8	0.08	1.0	10.0	1.0	
29	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.9	0.09	1.0	10.0	1.0	
30	1.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.0	10.0	1.0	
31	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.1	0.01	1.0	10.0	1.0	
32	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.2	0.02	1.0	10.0	1.0	
33	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.3	0.03	1.0	10.0	1.0	
34	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.4	0.04	1.0	10.0	1.0	
35	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.5	0.05	1.0	10.0	1.0	
36	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.6	0.06	1.0	10.0	1.0	
37	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.7	0.07	1.0	10.0	1.0	
38	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.8	0.08	1.0	10.0	1.0	
39	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.9	0.09	1.0	10.0	1.0	
40	1.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.0	10.0	1.0	
41	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.1	0.01	1.0	10.0	1.0	
42	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.2	0.02	1.0	10.0	1.0	
43	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.3	0.03	1.0	10.0	1.0	
44	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.4	0.04	1.0	10.0	1.0	
45	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.5	0.05	1.0	10.0	1.0	
46	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.6	0.06	1.0	10.0	1.0	
47	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.7	0.07	1.0	10.0	1.0	
48	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.8	0.08	1.0	10.0	1.0	
49	1.0	25.0	1.0	0.9	0.09	1.0	10.0	1.0	
50	1.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	0.10	1.0	10.0	1.0	



TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

		Manu- facturing	Lumber	Mining	Communica- tions	Trans- portation	Construc- tion and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
<u>1926</u>										
Jan.	1	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3	90.7
Feb.	1	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4	91.8
Mar.	1	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8	92.6
Apr.	1	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4	92.5
May	1	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3	95.4
June	1	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	95.7	102.2
July	1	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6	105.0
Aug.	1	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2	105.5
Sept.	1	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1	106.2
Oct.	1	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0	106.5
Nov.	1	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9	104.0
Dec.	1	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9	102.3
Average 1926 <sup>1/</sup>		99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1926.										
		55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.0
<u>1927</u>										
Jan.	1	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9	95.9
Feb.	1	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2	96.6
Mar.	1	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2	97.5
Apr.	1	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3	97.4
May	1	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4	101.8
June	1	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8	107.2
July	1	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0	109.7
Aug.	1	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3	110.5
Sept.	1	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4	111.0
Oct.	1	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4	110.3
Nov.	1	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9	108.8
Dec.	1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2	108.1
Average 1927		103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1927.										
		53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0
<u>1928</u>										
Jan.	1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
Feb.	1	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
Mar.	1	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
Apr.	1	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
May	1	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
June	1	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
July	1	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
Aug.	1	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
Sept.	1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
Oct.	1	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
Nov.	1	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
Dec.	1	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average 1928		110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1928.										
		53.7	4.5	5.3	2.8	12.9	10.6	1.8	8.4	100.0
<u>1929</u>										
Jan.	1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb.	1	112.8	173.3	117.3	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar.	1	115.7	167.3	115.9	112.0	99.3	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
Apr.	1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May	1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June	1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July	1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug.	1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept.	1	119.8	85.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct.	1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	123.2	125.6
Nov.	1	117.2	175.3	128.0	125.3	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec.	1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average 1929		117.1	125.3	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1929.										
		52.1	5.5	5.5	2.9	12.0	11.1	2.0	8.9	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



Date		Description		Amount	
1900	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
1900	Jan 15	Received from A. B. C.		50.00	
1900	Feb 1	Received from D. E. F.		25.00	
1900	Mar 1	Received from G. H. I.		75.00	
1900	Apr 1	Received from J. K. L.		100.00	
1900	May 1	Received from M. N. O.		150.00	
1900	Jun 1	Received from P. Q. R.		200.00	
1900	Jul 1	Received from S. T. U.		250.00	
1900	Aug 1	Received from V. W. X.		300.00	
1900	Sep 1	Received from Y. Z. A.		350.00	
1900	Oct 1	Received from B. C. D.		400.00	
1900	Nov 1	Received from E. F. G.		450.00	
1900	Dec 1	Received from H. I. J.		500.00	
1900	Dec 31	Total		2000.00	
1901	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
1901	Jan 15	Received from K. L. M.		50.00	
1901	Feb 1	Received from N. O. P.		25.00	
1901	Mar 1	Received from Q. R. S.		75.00	
1901	Apr 1	Received from T. U. V.		100.00	
1901	May 1	Received from W. X. Y.		150.00	
1901	Jun 1	Received from Z. A. B.		200.00	
1901	Jul 1	Received from C. D. E.		250.00	
1901	Aug 1	Received from F. G. H.		300.00	
1901	Sep 1	Received from I. J. K.		350.00	
1901	Oct 1	Received from L. M. N.		400.00	
1901	Nov 1	Received from O. P. Q.		450.00	
1901	Dec 1	Received from R. S. T.		500.00	
1901	Dec 31	Total		2000.00	



TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.)

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight, June 1
	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926
Manufacturing	90.0	93.0	94.9	96.6	98.3	101.6	55.6
Animal products - edible	91.3	87.1	86.6	88.0	97.6	109.0	2.0
Fur and products	96.9	91.7	94.4	95.8	96.7	101.0	.1
Leather and products	93.5	96.8	100.7	100.6	97.6	92.3	1.9
Lumber and products	77.3	81.1	83.3	87.3	94.2	110.2	6.6
Rough and dressed lumber	71.1	72.7	75.0	80.0	90.2	115.0	4.4
Furniture	88.2	96.7	98.9	99.3	101.5	100.8	1.0
Other lumber products	88.9	95.8	97.9	99.5	101.8	102.9	1.2
Musical instruments	95.7	85.4	91.9	92.8	95.3	95.8	.4
Plant products - edible	91.9	92.7	92.1	91.8	91.4	93.7	3.1
Pulp and paper products	93.0	95.2	94.7	95.3	97.1	100.0	6.7
Pulp and paper	87.5	90.6	91.0	93.0	96.2	101.3	3.5
Paper products	95.3	95.9	98.5	98.9	98.7	98.3	.7
Printing and publishing	99.8	101.4	98.9	97.6	98.2	99.0	2.5
Rubber products	106.6	104.3	105.6	99.3	94.5	97.3	1.5
Textile products	94.4	98.6	99.6	101.2	100.3	98.9	8.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	98.9	100.1	99.4	100.3	100.3	100.2	2.1
Hosiery and knit goods	89.0	94.6	97.4	99.4	100.4	99.9	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	90.6	99.2	100.3	102.4	99.7	97.0	2.5
Other textile products	98.8	100.1	102.6	101.7	102.9	98.9	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	88.0	92.0	92.5	98.5	105.1	101.7	1.4
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	102.6	103.2	119.2	105.8	88.1	99.9	.0
Chemicals and allied products	92.4	96.2	98.6	100.7	101.4	103.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	79.9	75.7	81.4	90.4	100.1	105.8	1.2
Electric current	97.2	94.1	93.5	93.7	95.3	99.8	1.4
Electrical apparatus	93.5	93.8	94.1	93.5	93.6	94.5	1.1
Iron and steel products	86.7	93.6	97.8	100.5	102.9	104.2	15.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	95.4	92.8	93.4	99.2	103.5	105.3	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	92.3	95.5	96.1	98.8	100.1	99.5	1.1
Agricultural implements	85.7	90.0	94.0	96.2	99.8	100.9	1.0
Land vehicles	85.9	94.3	100.0	102.4	105.6	106.6	7.4
Automobiles and parts	52.6	87.0	104.9	108.7	113.2	113.1	1.7
Steel ship building and repairing	103.9	97.4	96.8	100.3	101.0	111.3	.4
Heating appliances	89.6	92.4	94.2	98.2	101.4	101.7	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	80.7	89.5	96.1	98.4	100.9	102.4	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	87.7	96.2	102.3	106.2	99.6	100.1	.7
Other iron and steel products	88.0	92.2	96.5	97.0	98.5	100.4	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	88.5	91.0	94.6	96.4	97.9	95.2	1.6
Mineral products	94.0	96.2	96.4	96.1	102.3	101.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	91.7	95.5	95.1	96.9	99.9	100.0	.5
Logging	129.2	145.5	139.0	79.2	72.7	96.4	2.6
Mining	100.9	98.4	93.0	92.5	93.0	96.5	5.0
Coal	106.3	101.7	95.0	92.8	92.3	94.6	2.9
Metallic ores	94.7	94.9	92.5	92.8	94.8	95.1	1.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	89.5	90.9	84.5	89.6	95.2	105.2	.8
Communications	95.6	95.1	94.7	95.0	99.5	100.4	2.9
Telegraphs	91.1	88.0	88.6	88.6	96.3	102.6	.6
Telephones	96.8	97.0	96.2	96.8	100.3	99.9	2.3
Transportation	95.9	93.4	92.3	93.4	94.9	102.1	13.5
Street railways and cartage	96.6	95.9	96.4	96.6	97.8	100.8	2.3
Steam railways	99.6	96.1	95.1	94.6	95.4	98.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring	74.9	76.1	72.4	82.5	83.5	124.6	2.1
Construction and maintenance	63.4	61.0	65.6	69.8	82.6	114.5	11.6
Building	68.3	69.5	67.8	81.7	90.6	104.3	3.8
Highway	46.0	30.5	25.4	26.7	60.8	95.4	1.6
Railway	66.0	65.4	78.2	75.8	85.9	128.3	6.2
Services	90.1	90.1	93.0	94.2	95.7	100.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	87.6	88.1	91.6	90.6	92.9	101.0	1.0
Professional	96.7	96.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	100.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	91.5	90.7	92.0	97.3	98.0	100.9	.6
Trade	101.3	97.4	95.8	95.4	96.3	96.7	7.0
Retail	102.8	96.9	96.0	95.7	96.6	95.6	4.5
Wholesale	98.3	98.6	95.6	94.9	96.2	98.9	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	90.7	91.8	92.6	92.5	95.4	102.2	100.0

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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928-Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.)

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by firms making returns on the date indicated)

Industries	Relative Av. Weight, Jan.1-							
	July 1 1926	Aug.1 1926	Sept.1 1926	Oct.1 1926	Nov.1 1926	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1926
Manufacturing	103.1	103.6	104.8	104.6	102.7	101.5	55.4	99.6
Animal products - edible	110.5	108.3	111.6	106.4	101.5	101.4	1.8	99.9
Fur and products	103.8	94.5	100.8	108.6	112.2	103.6	.1	100.0
Leather and products	97.3	97.3	100.1	103.7	104.6	106.1	2.2	99.2
Lumber and products	117.5	118.8	118.9	116.6	105.2	90.0	5.4	100.0
Rough and dressed lumber	125.9	129.2	128.9	124.5	107.8	83.4	3.2	100.3
Furniture	100.5	99.4	98.4	101.7	102.6	105.2	1.0	99.4
Other lumber products	103.9	100.1	102.6	102.2	97.9	99.3	1.2	99.4
Musical instruments	96.5	100.0	105.0	110.0	109.3	112.2	.4	99.2
Plant products - edible	97.5	107.9	108.9	115.9	107.8	108.0	3.5	100.0
Pulp and paper products	101.5	102.5	105.0	103.0	102.7	103.9	6.9	99.5
Pulp and paper	103.8	104.9	109.8	105.8	104.4	103.8	3.6	99.3
Paper products	99.1	99.7	100.4	103.5	103.9	105.1	.8	99.8
Printing and publishing	99.2	100.0	99.7	99.3	100.1	103.5	2.5	99.7
Rubber products	97.3	99.8	99.5	99.7	97.4	103.4	1.5	100.4
Textile products	99.2	99.6	99.6	101.7	101.7	101.6	8.7	99.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	101.2	102.6	3.3	99.9
Hosiery and knit goods	101.1	100.4	100.5	102.2	101.0	103.7	1.8	99.1
Garments and personal furnishings	99.2	102.7	100.3	104.2	103.8	98.4	2.5	99.8
Other textile products	99.1	94.7	98.6	101.5	99.6	102.9	1.1	100.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	99.8	103.1	104.1	101.8	103.8	105.1	1.5	99.6
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	101.1	89.3	84.0	95.0	105.0	98.0	.1	99.3
Chemicals and allied products	99.9	99.5	100.2	100.8	102.0	102.7	.8	99.8
Clay, glass and stone products	108.7	112.1	111.8	109.0	108.9	102.7	1.2	98.9
Electric current	104.7	106.4	106.3	104.0	103.5	101.4	1.5	100.0
Electrical apparatus	96.5	96.3	101.3	106.1	110.8	110.8	1.3	98.7
Iron and steel products	103.5	101.2	102.1	100.2	99.8	100.5	15.0	99.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	101.3	95.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	104.3	1.5	99.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.9	101.3	100.8	101.5	101.2	102.9	1.2	99.2
Agricultural implements	109.9	104.3	97.1	91.2	101.6	108.4	1.1	98.3
Land vehicles	104.6	102.5	102.8	99.2	96.7	96.8	6.7	99.8
Automobiles and parts	104.5	97.3	106.0	105.4	98.7	97.2	1.4	98.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	107.4	98.1	92.9	95.8	98.7	.4	100.4
Heating appliances	100.9	98.4	103.0	105.5	106.7	104.3	.6	99.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	103.7	100.8	101.2	104.1	102.7	99.6	.7	98.3
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.6	97.5	101.1	99.9	100.5	.6	98.8
Other iron and steel products	101.5	100.8	103.3	104.2	104.1	104.8	2.2	99.3
Non-ferrous metal products	99.3	102.6	105.7	105.4	106.0	106.3	1.9	99.1
Mineral products	103.0	101.2	103.2	103.0	100.9	100.2	1.2	99.7
Miscellaneous	97.6	96.1	96.8	101.4	104.6	103.9	.4	98.3
Logging	80.0	63.2	66.8	82.9	99.6	139.2	3.9	99.5
Mining	99.8	99.8	101.7	105.0	106.5	109.0	5.6	99.7
Coal	96.9	95.0	98.9	104.0	106.5	109.0	3.4	99.7
Metallic ores	102.1	104.3	104.5	105.5	106.9	104.7	1.4	99.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	107.0	112.7	109.2	109.6	106.9	101.6	.8	100.2
Communications	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.4	102.2	102.2	3.0	99.6
Telegraphs	105.6	108.9	108.0	108.5	105.0	104.6	.6	99.7
Telephones	100.5	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.5	101.6	2.4	99.6
Transportation	102.9	103.0	104.7	107.4	105.2	101.5	13.4	99.7
Street railways and cartage	104.0	103.5	104.4	102.3	101.8	99.5	2.3	100.0
Steam railways	100.3	101.4	103.4	107.0	104.2	103.0	9.5	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	116.5	112.1	112.7	117.9	115.4	95.6	1.6	99.1
Construction and maintenance	133.0	137.1	133.5	126.9	111.2	91.3	9.2	99.2
Building	115.0	121.4	124.8	122.4	111.7	104.4	3.9	98.5
Highway	156.0	193.5	188.1	169.5	131.0	83.2	1.3	100.5
Railway	138.5	129.8	121.2	115.6	103.9	83.8	4.0	99.4
Services	105.3	111.8	110.4	105.8	99.1	97.9	1.7	99.5
Hotels and restaurants	109.1	120.1	116.9	107.4	95.5	93.3	.9	99.5
Professional	96.8	96.9	101.0	103.3	101.5	104.6	.2	100.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	102.0	103.7	103.6	104.1	103.4	102.3	.6	99.1
Trade	97.6	98.2	98.1	101.0	103.9	108.9	7.8	99.2
Retail	95.9	96.0	96.1	99.7	104.0	112.3	5.2	98.8
Wholesale	101.2	102.6	102.2	103.6	103.5	102.9	2.6	99.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	105.0	105.5	106.2	106.5	104.0	102.3	100.0	99.6

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.







TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928 - Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.)

The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries							Relative
	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1927	Mar.1 1927	Apr.1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1927	Weight, June 1 1927
Manufacturing	94.7	98.2	99.8	101.5	103.9	106.9	55.7
Animal products - edible	91.9	92.8	90.6	94.5	102.2	115.4	2.1
Fur and products	96.6	89.3	83.2	95.9	93.4	97.3	.1
Leather and products	102.9	104.9	105.6	103.2	100.2	100.3	1.9
Lumber and products	77.4	81.9	85.5	88.3	98.2	111.3	6.3
Rough and dressed lumber	67.6	70.8	74.6	76.7	94.0	113.2	4.2
Furniture	94.9	102.8	105.8	108.5	106.9	105.6	1.0
Other lumber products	95.3	101.3	105.0	110.1	105.1	108.5	1.1
Musical instruments	105.1	99.6	95.8	100.6	96.1	96.9	.4
Plant products - edible	92.0	92.4	94.4	93.6	94.4	98.5	3.0
Pulp and paper products	98.7	101.1	99.8	102.9	103.8	108.1	6.8
Pulp and paper	95.6	99.1	96.7	102.8	104.4	113.1	3.6
Paper products	98.3	101.2	103.5	105.3	104.9	104.4	.8
Printing and publishing	103.3	104.0	103.2	102.5	102.8	103.1	2.4
Rubber products	102.2	108.5	108.5	108.8	111.3	113.8	1.6
Textile products	98.2	101.8	103.1	104.8	105.9	105.5	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.9	103.6	104.0	106.1	109.1	109.6	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	99.6	101.2	102.3	104.8	102.0	102.5	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	93.2	100.4	102.6	104.6	102.3	99.8	2.5
Other textile products	97.7	102.1	104.0	103.4	114.3	114.3	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	92.6	105.1	104.1	102.3	105.5	107.7	1.4
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	111.2	102.9	107.3	111.1	107.6	95.7	.1
Chemical and allied products	95.0	100.7	101.6	102.3	104.4	106.2	.2
Clay, glass and stone products	93.3	89.8	92.1	95.0	99.1	108.0	1.2
Electric current	97.6	96.6	97.1	99.6	103.9	106.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	108.3	108.0	107.4	106.5	105.0	105.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	94.2	99.8	103.5	104.8	106.7	105.9	15.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	97.2	99.6	104.1	113.2	115.8	112.8	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.9	104.4	104.4	112.1	110.8	110.6	1.3
Agricultural implements	106.5	109.9	111.7	114.4	110.7	109.9	1.1
Land vehicles	88.7	96.5	101.6	100.1	104.7	103.1	6.8
Automobiles and parts	64.0	99.1	114.7	96.6	118.8	116.6	1.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.6	114.5	114.1	109.0	103.5	110.3	.4
Heating appliances	93.1	92.2	100.2	98.4	102.4	101.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	93.7	99.6	101.2	108.1	105.5	111.0	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	101.2	100.9	105.9	111.7	108.5	105.5	.6
Other iron and steel products	97.6	100.9	101.3	104.8	104.5	104.5	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	100.7	104.4	105.8	111.1	112.1	114.0	1.9
Mineral products	96.4	96.6	96.9	100.2	101.7	104.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	100.2	103.3	104.4	105.0	104.9	106.9	.5
Logging	136.1	149.1	137.5	85.7	82.8	86.8	2.3
Mining	104.7	104.0	101.6	103.0	103.6	105.5	5.1
Coal	110.4	107.9	104.2	104.7	102.8	101.8	2.9
Metallic ores	101.7	102.8	102.1	103.9	107.5	110.9	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	88.1	91.6	92.3	95.0	101.2	111.9	.8
Communications	99.6	99.1	99.8	101.9	103.5	103.7	2.9
Telegraphs	95.2	95.5	96.0	102.4	105.5	106.8	.6
Telephones	100.7	100.3	100.9	101.9	102.9	102.7	2.3
Transportation	99.1	95.4	95.7	96.2	100.8	104.8	13.1
Street railways and cartage	97.1	97.8	96.9	98.4	103.2	104.4	2.3
Steam railways	102.0	98.3	99.0	98.6	99.9	103.0	9.0
Shipping and stevedoring	85.6	77.1	75.7	80.2	102.1	114.8	1.8
Construction and maintenance	73.1	67.6	72.3	72.5	95.0	121.3	11.9
Building	86.7	82.9	87.3	88.7	102.9	112.4	4.2
Highway	40.0	30.3	27.4	35.7	68.5	125.0	1.9
Railway	73.5	68.9	76.2	73.0	99.7	126.8	5.8
Services	96.7	95.9	97.3	99.0	101.5	105.4	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	93.0	92.0	92.5	92.7	95.9	101.5	.9
Professional	96.0	96.6	100.9	103.1	103.3	107.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)¹	102.2	101.4	103.0	106.5	108.9	109.8	.7
Trade	109.9	102.2	101.2	102.3	104.4	104.8	7.2
Retail	115.3	103.7	102.4	103.7	106.3	106.5	4.8
Wholesale	99.8	99.2	99.0	99.6	101.2	101.9	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	95.9	96.6	97.5	97.4	101.8	107.2	100.0



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TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1928 - Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1926 = 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated).

Industries							Relative	Av.
	July 1	Aug.1	Sept.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Weight	Jan.1-
	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	Dec.1
Manufacturing	113.1	115.2	115.9	115.7	115.1	112.9	53.7	110.1
Animal products - edible	121.6	122.4	125.9	119.6	116.1	112.2	1.8	111.2
Fur and products	93.0	90.4	99.3	99.5	94.4	90.8	.1	92.6
Leather and products	97.6	97.0	97.4	96.4	97.1	93.9	1.7	100.7
Lumber and products	117.7	121.0	120.5	117.6	109.2	95.4	4.9	102.8
Rough and dressed lumber	118.5	122.9	121.8	116.3	105.2	84.9	2.8	96.9
Furniture	117.0	118.4	116.5	120.0	120.6	121.4	1.0	116.4
Other lumber products	111.9	117.0	117.9	118.7	100.0	108.6	1.1	109.6
Musical instruments	97.6	97.9	104.2	112.6	121.7	116.4	.4	101.4
Plant products - edible	101.3	111.4	112.9	121.5	116.2	111.8	3.1	103.2
Pulp and paper products	110.0	109.9	108.8	109.0	110.5	110.0	6.5	108.8
Pulp and paper	117.2	117.7	115.8	112.6	108.1	106.1	3.2	110.7
Paper products	113.9	118.0	121.0	120.8	112.5	115.3	.9	112.3
Printing and publishing	110.0	111.7	109.4	110.8	112.2	113.7	2.4	109.6
Rubber products	127.1	130.3	137.4	135.2	145.6	145.3	1.9	128.7
Textile products	101.2	102.4	104.0	105.2	107.9	108.8	8.1	105.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	107.0	110.6	111.9	109.4	109.0	110.6	3.1	101.5
Hosiery and knit goods	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.2	108.5	113.5	1.7	103.5
Garments and personal furnishings	99.7	99.2	101.8	106.5	107.8	103.9	2.3	102.4
Other textile products	106.7	107.4	107.0	110.5	105.2	107.8	1.0	108.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	118.0	119.0	121.5	121.5	120.1	125.6	1.6	109.3
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	108.6	117.9	.9	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	137.6	137.1	.7	-
Wood distillates and extracts	126.2	110.5	138.8	150.2	161.5	159.4	.1	137.9
Chemicals and allied products	113.6	108.5	109.9	110.0	111.6	114.0	.8	110.5
Clay, glass and stone products	116.5	122.9	124.6	123.3	118.4	120.1	1.2	111.4
Electric current	120.8	123.8	129.3	127.9	128.1	123.9	1.5	118.3
Electrical apparatus	118.4	118.8	123.1	127.4	130.0	128.9	1.3	117.9
Iron and steel products	116.4	118.7	117.6	116.4	115.5	116.3	15.1	112.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	123.5	121.7	122.7	125.0	126.7	125.8	1.6	120.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.8	125.4	128.8	127.6	125.2	124.2	1.3	121.5
Agricultural implements	100.9	104.1	97.4	98.4	103.4	111.6	1.0	101.7
Land vehicles	116.5	120.7	117.9	115.0	109.1	108.8	6.6	110.3
Automobiles and parts	160.3	179.9	171.0	158.6	132.3	122.7	1.7	140.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	124.1	116.4	107.1	101.9	103.0	108.7	.4	108.0
Heating appliances	115.4	114.6	121.4	123.1	124.9	122.9	.5	111.9
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	143.5	151.5	145.6	144.6	150.2	154.5	1.0	139.5
Foundry and machine shop products	117.6	118.6	121.7	119.5	120.4	121.3	.6	111.4
Other iron and steel products	112.5	112.2	114.4	114.5	117.6	117.5	2.1	109.8
Non-ferrous metal products	122.0	123.2	124.1	122.3	123.6	126.1	1.9	119.7
Mineral products	125.8	133.5	135.0	135.4	133.7	131.5	1.3	120.5
Miscellaneous	109.5	115.8	108.6	109.6	111.9	109.1	.4	104.7
Logging	69.5	68.6	75.0	98.5	139.3	178.1	4.5	114.5
Mining	113.1	114.9	115.7	117.1	121.2	121.0	5.3	114.4
Coal	98.7	101.8	102.9	103.1	110.6	113.4	2.9	106.4
Metallic ores coal)	125.9	129.6	131.4	134.2	135.0	130.2	1.5	116.6
Non-metallic minerals(other than	137.4	140.3	138.5	141.8	138.8	134.4	.9	123.8
Communications	108.7	111.2	114.8	115.1	114.1	114.7	2.8	108.2
Telegraphs	116.1	121.2	125.1	126.4	124.5	122.8	.6	112.5
Telephones	106.8	108.5	112.1	112.1	111.4	112.6	2.2	107.0
Transportation	109.2	110.8	111.5	111.8	113.4	112.2	12.9	105.9
Street railways and cartage	114.5	114.8	117.7	118.3	121.5	118.2	2.4	111.7
Steam railways	110.0	111.7	110.8	111.5	112.6	111.0	8.9	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	98.0	100.0	107.0	104.5	106.9	111.0	1.6	96.4
Construction and maintenance	154.3	167.7	158.7	147.3	137.4	113.2	10.6	118.8
Building	120.5	131.9	137.7	138.2	136.0	125.0	4.8	112.0
Highway	222.3	251.9	243.7	212.7	166.2	111.8	1.7	137.1
Railway	159.8	168.8	145.6	130.5	127.4	102.5	4.1	116.7
Services	130.8	132.8	132.5	127.7	120.8	117.2	1.8	118.1
Hotels and restaurants	133.5	136.8	137.5	125.8	114.9	112.9	.9	114.8
Professional	119.2	120.5	121.9	119.5	121.5	116.1	.2	117.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	129.5	130.6	128.3	133.2	129.5	124.2	.7	122.9
Trade	115.3	116.3	116.0	120.1	121.3	127.4	8.4	116.1
Retail	117.0	118.6	118.3	122.4	124.8	133.7	6.0	119.3
Wholesale	110.8	111.1	111.0	115.1	113.8	113.8	2.4	109.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	117.7	119.3	119.1	118.8	118.9	116.7	100.0	111.6



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STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
(1954)

1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491		1490		1489		1488		1487		1486		1485		1484		1483		1482		1481		1480		1479		1478		1477		1476		1475		1474		1473		1472		1471		1470		1469		1468		1467		1466		1465		1464		1463		1462		1461		1460		1459		1458		1457		1456		1455		1454		1453		1452		1451		1450		1449		1448		1447		1446		1445		1444		1443		1442		1441		1440		1439		1438		1437		1436		1435		1434		1433		1432		1431		1430		1429		1428		1427		1426		1425		1424		1423		1422		1421		1420		1419		1418		1417		1416		1415		1414		1413		1412		1411		1410		1409		1408		1407		1406		1405		1404		1403		1402		1401		1400		1399		1398		1397		1396		1395		1394		1393		1392		1391		1390		1389		1388		1387		1386		1385		1384		1383		1382		1381		1380		1379		1378		1377		1376		1375		1374		1373		1372		1371		1370		1369		1368		1367		1366		1365		1364		1363		1362		1361		1360		1359		1358		1357		1356		1355		1354		1353		1352		1351		1350		1349		1348		1347		1346		1345		1344		1343		1342		1341		1340		1339		1338		1337		1336		1335		1334		1333		1332		1331		1330		1329		1328		1327		1326		1325		1324		1323		1322		1321		1320		1319		1318		1317		1316		1315		1314		1313		1312		1311		1310		1309		1308		1307		1306		1305		1304		1303		1302		1301		1300		1299		1298		1297		1296		1295		1294		1293		1292		1291		1290		1289		1288		1287		1286		1285		1284		1283		1282		1281		1280		1279		1278		1277		1276		1275		1274		1273		1272		1271		1270		1269		1268		1267		1266		1265		1264		1263		1262		1261		1260		1259		1258		1257		1256		1255		1254		1253		1252		1251		1250		1249		1248		1247		1246		1245		1244		1243		1242		1241		1240		1239		1238		1237		1236		1235		1234		1233		1232		1231		1230		1229		1228		1227		1226		1225		1224		1223		1222		1221		1220		1219		1218		1217		1216		1215		1214		1213		1212		1211		1210		1209		1208		1207		1206		1205		1204		1203		1202		1201		1200		1199		1198		1197		1196		1195		1194		1193		1192		1191		1190		1189		1188		1187		1186		1185		1184		1183		1182		1181		1180		1179		1178		1177		1176		1175		1174		1173		1172		1171		1170		1169		1168		1167		1166		1165		1164		1163		1162		1161		1160		1159		1158		1157		1156		1155		1154		1153		1152		1151		1150		1149		1148		1147		1146		1145		1144		1143		1142		1141		1140		1139		1138		1137		1136		1135		1134		1133		1132		1131		1130		1129		1128		1127		1126		1125		1124		1123		1122		11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TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1926-1929. Continued.

(Note:- Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.)

Industries	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1929	Apr. 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1929	Relative weight, June 1, 1929
Manufacturing	107.3	112.8	115.7	116.5	119.8	121.2	55.0
Animal products - edible	109.8	105.1	104.7	106.7	110.0	119.5	1.8
Fur and products	80.5	80.0	84.8	94.8	100.3	102.5	.2
Leather and products	85.8	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.4	91.0	1.5
Lumber and products	84.2	87.6	95.0	95.3	107.9	120.7	5.9
Rough and dressed lumber	70.6	71.0	81.1	81.9	100.8	119.6	3.7
Furniture	112.9	121.9	123.8	120.2	123.5	123.7	1.0
Other lumber products	103.3	111.6	115.5	117.3	117.8	121.6	1.2
Musical instruments	110.4	102.5	103.3	93.2	97.8	96.5	.3
Plant products - edible	98.1	97.2	100.2	101.6	101.6	104.8	3.0
Pulp and paper products	106.1	109.6	108.0	108.3	109.8	111.8	6.4
Pulp and paper	100.1	104.7	103.2	104.4	105.6	108.7	3.1
Paper products	107.2	110.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.4	.8
Printing and publishing	114.6	116.3	114.3	113.3	115.0	116.0	2.5
Rubber products	142.2	138.9	138.5	133.3	139.7	143.6	1.7
Textile products	102.4	107.5	110.1	110.5	110.3	108.8	7.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	106.9	109.1	110.6	108.4	108.7	107.0	2.9
Hosiery and knit goods	109.4	110.7	111.5	112.6	115.6	114.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	93.0	102.3	108.5	111.0	108.4	107.2	2.4
Other textile products	100.2	109.4	110.3	112.1	111.0	109.4	1.0
Plant products, n.e.s.	113.5	127.3	121.9	121.2	124.0	125.2	1.5
Tobacco	96.1	120.3	111.4	108.9	113.2	112.8	.8
Distilled and malt liquors	141.0	138.3	138.6	140.2	141.6	145.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	153.5	151.0	152.9	170.2	176.8	186.5	.1
Chemicals and allied products	110.2	112.8	112.9	118.9	118.9	117.6	.7
Clay, glass and stone products	108.3	109.6	107.7	114.4	125.1	131.3	1.2
Electric current	114.1	115.6	116.5	117.0	121.9	132.3	1.5
Electrical apparatus	128.7	130.3	130.4	134.0	136.0	139.0	1.3
Iron and steel products	114.9	126.5	132.1	134.2	137.6	133.2	16.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.6	134.7	141.4	139.6	145.9	143.9	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	117.4	127.1	127.1	128.0	133.9	133.3	1.3
Agricultural implements	106.8	121.1	125.3	124.0	126.2	124.9	1.0
Land vehicles	113.3	126.9	134.8	138.7	140.0	131.5	7.5
Automobiles and parts	130.1	177.7	194.9	209.0	215.2	182.9	4.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	112.8	105.2	112.8	122.2	136.7	135.2	.5
Heating appliances	120.7	118.5	132.1	132.1	133.6	137.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.4	117.6	173.2	169.7	174.6	178.2	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	120.2	132.0	134.6	137.0	138.9	137.2	.7
Other iron and steel products	106.8	111.6	111.9	114.1	118.8	117.4	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	121.7	128.0	135.3	131.7	134.3	136.5	2.0
Mineral products	122.9	126.1	126.3	128.0	133.7	136.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	105.4	108.9	112.1	112.0	112.5	113.2	.4
Logging	171.0	178.3	167.8	83.1	75.8	92.7	2.2
Mining	116.2	117.8	115.9	112.9	115.6	115.8	4.5
Coal	111.1	113.7	111.6	103.3	101.5	99.3	2.4
Metallic ores	126.6	128.3	125.6	129.3	132.2	138.4	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	118.0	115.4	115.8	121.9	142.1	140.9	.9
Communications	112.6	110.9	112.0	113.5	117.3	120.9	2.8
Telegraphs	117.8	108.1	109.4	114.2	118.6	126.8	.6
Telephones	111.2	111.7	112.7	113.3	116.9	119.3	2.2
Transportation	102.6	101.6	99.8	101.8	108.1	113.9	12.4
Street railways and cartage	113.4	114.4	112.3	113.3	119.6	125.1	2.3
Steam railways	103.5	102.6	101.3	102.7	106.0	109.9	8.4
Shipping and stevedoring	83.4	78.6	74.4	81.0	104.7	120.3	1.7
Construction and maintenance	87.4	79.3	80.0	85.4	112.0	124.6	12.8
Building	96.6	93.0	94.3	102.5	114.3	134.7	4.9
Highway	70.4	43.0	40.7	38.2	77.9	144.3	2.1
Railway	85.0	79.9	81.4	87.3	123.2	154.2	5.8
Services	118.0	117.3	118.4	121.1	121.6	131.1	2.1
Hotels and restaurants	114.9	113.2	113.7	115.6	113.8	131.9	1.2
Professional	113.6	118.5	122.5	124.5	126.3	122.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	124.0	123.4	124.5	128.9	133.5	132.5	.7
Trade	128.5	119.7	117.8	122.5	124.0	126.0	7.9
Retail	136.8	124.5	121.9	127.9	128.8	130.8	5.6
Wholesale	110.4	109.4	109.0	110.5	113.7	115.4	2.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	109.1	110.5	111.4	110.4	116.2	122.2	100.0





TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued. -19-

(Average calendar year, 1926=100)

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1

Industries	1 9 3 2						Relative weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May.1	June.1	
MANUFACTURING	83.9	85.9	87.0	87.3	85.8	86.0	52.2
Animal products - edible	95.1	92.1	91.6	92.7	97.1	106.3	2.3
Fur and products	78.1	76.9	79.8	76.9	75.9	86.0	.2
Leather and products	78.7	86.2	89.5	90.6	91.4	90.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	83.4	93.1	97.2	97.9	99.1	98.3	1.6
Lumber and products	55.6	57.8	58.2	58.8	60.1	64.2	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	41.1	41.8	42.2	43.0	45.5	51.3	2.1
Furniture	85.2	91.0	84.9	81.2	77.1	77.4	.8
Other lumber products	77.2	80.4	86.1	89.7	91.6	93.3	1.2
Musical instruments	58.0	59.7	48.7	40.1	33.7	31.3	.1
Plant products - edible	94.7	91.1	93.2	93.2	93.4	96.9	3.4
Pulp and paper products	89.9	88.8	87.2	88.6	87.3	88.3	6.5
Pulp and paper	76.1	73.4	71.4	74.4	72.4	72.8	2.7
Paper products	91.7	93.4	95.6	94.7	96.2	99.1	.9
Printing and publishing	107.7	107.9	105.2	105.6	104.2	105.3	2.9
Rubber products	82.2	90.9	91.1	89.7	85.9	86.4	1.3
Textile products	90.3	96.3	100.2	101.0	100.7	98.9	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.4	103.8	108.6	109.2	108.5	107.0	3.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	77.4	79.4	82.1	81.4	80.6	80.4	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	101.2	107.8	114.9	115.5	111.8	108.5	.8
Silk and silk goods	325.0	344.5	367.7	378.1	381.1	374.6	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	103.3	106.1	109.6	110.9	111.2	108.6	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	81.4	88.8	92.6	93.5	93.0	91.9	3.3
Other textile products	74.4	80.6	83.2	83.2	83.9	81.0	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	119.3	119.2	120.9	116.8	120.6	112.4	1.8
Tobacco	115.5	120.9	121.1	115.2	120.3	107.1	1.0
Distilled and malt liquors	123.7	115.5	120.0	118.6	120.3	119.7	.8
Wood distillates and extracts	99.5	97.9	113.5	93.1	91.5	78.8	.0
Chemicals and allied products	110.6	110.3	109.6	112.7	113.6	114.1	1.0
Clay, glass and stone products	77.1	76.7	76.0	75.8	77.0	83.1	1.1
Electric current	118.4	115.7	116.0	115.6	114.1	117.4	1.8
Electrical apparatus	126.4	124.9	123.1	119.9	116.5	109.9	1.5
Iron and steel products	70.7	73.4	74.9	75.6	70.5	69.4	11.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	59.2	67.4	67.0	71.3	65.2	58.8	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	86.9	81.8	81.8	82.9	81.7	78.6	1.1
Agricultural implements	25.0	29.7	32.4	29.1	27.3	27.4	.3
Land vehicles	75.6	77.9	80.7	81.7	73.7	73.8	5.5
Automobiles and parts	56.9	70.3	74.3	75.6	81.7	86.3	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	60.9	68.0	65.8	67.9	65.9	65.4	.3
Heating appliances	61.8	68.9	73.2	76.4	73.2	76.5	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	82.4	84.9	83.2	77.2	71.2	66.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	71.8	77.0	74.2	73.6	74.9	74.3	.5
Other iron and steel products	74.3	75.3	76.8	77.6	76.0	75.3	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	93.6	93.7	95.9	92.8	83.2	78.4	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	115.0	116.2	116.3	119.4	123.3	1.5
Miscellaneous	98.4	104.0	100.4	102.3	102.8	97.5	.5
LOGGING	68.7	68.5	60.6	31.1	32.5	37.9	1.3
MINING	105.1	102.4	101.1	101.0	97.9	96.8	5.4
Coal	99.1	97.8	94.4	93.8	89.4	86.5	2.9
Metallic ores	134.8	133.9	134.0	135.1	131.1	133.0	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.5	65.4	69.7	70.3	73.1	74.4	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	98.1	97.3	95.2	93.9	94.1	94.1	3.0
Telegraphs	98.7	97.5	95.8	94.4	96.6	98.0	.6
Telephones	98.0	97.3	95.1	93.8	93.5	93.1	2.4
TRANSPORTATION	85.6	83.4	81.9	81.9	84.3	85.5	12.3
Street railways and cartage	112.4	110.9	110.0	110.9	112.3	113.1	2.8
Steam railways	82.5	79.7	77.8	77.6	77.7	77.1	7.5
Shipping and stevedoring	68.0	67.8	68.0	67.5	82.0	91.4	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	104.8	90.4	83.3	79.9	83.2	92.9	12.9
Building	64.3	59.1	55.0	51.7	58.5	62.9	3.0
Highway	197.1	160.0	138.6	134.9	130.7	147.7	6.3
Railway	63.7	60.2	62.5	59.4	65.8	74.0	3.6
SERVICES	114.4	112.1	114.7	113.9	114.7	116.8	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.7	105.4	110.2	107.7	107.4	111.1	1.4
Professional	128.2	128.4	130.2	127.9	130.3	129.4	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	120.6	117.3	117.4	119.4	121.4	121.9	1.0
TRADE	125.7	117.2	113.6	114.3	116.2	116.1	10.2
Retail	135.4	123.7	119.5	120.2	123.0	122.1	7.4
Wholesale	103.9	102.5	100.0	100.8	101.0	102.4	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	91.6	89.7	88.7	87.5	87.5	89.1	100.0





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.  
(Average calendar year 1926=100).

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Note:-For the relative importance in 1932 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 2							Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	85.4	82.6	83.1	84.1	81.7	80.3	84.4	
Animal products - edible	114.7	113.3	112.7	109.7	98.2	95.0	101.5	
Fur and products	84.6	82.0	79.6	88.6	87.0	81.0	81.4	
Leather and products	86.5	88.8	91.4	90.6	89.3	86.7	88.4	
Boots and shoes	93.6	97.3	99.4	97.4	94.5	90.8	95.2	
Lumber and products	64.8	59.8	59.4	58.1	54.7	50.6	58.5	
Rough and dressed lumber	54.7	51.8	50.4	46.6	40.9	36.2	45.5	
Furniture	71.2	62.4	67.3	72.9	75.8	73.9	76.7	
Other lumber products	91.0	82.2	81.0	82.2	80.4	76.2	84.3	
Musical instruments	29.4	34.9	50.1	48.5	48.0	43.9	43.9	
Plant products - edible	100.5	103.6	109.2	121.0	111.7	102.9	101.0	
Pulp and paper products	87.9	86.6	88.5	87.3	88.0	86.1	87.9	
Pulp and paper	73.7	73.1	76.1	73.4	73.8	70.2	73.4	
Paper products	96.7	94.0	98.3	99.7	101.4	99.3	96.7	
Printing and publishing	104.0	102.2	101.7	101.7	102.3	102.9	104.2	
Rubber products	86.2	80.7	80.7	81.0	82.0	86.1	85.2	
Textile products	96.2	91.8	93.9	98.6	99.2	96.3	97.0	
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.6	101.2	102.6	105.0	106.2	105.4	104.9	
Cotton yarn and cloth	79.3	76.0	75.2	75.7	78.0	76.9	78.5	
Woollen yarn and cloth	99.4	101.5	103.9	109.8	112.5	112.9	108.3	
Stalk and silk goods	363.1	358.0	366.9	378.5	366.0	367.2	364.2	
Hosiery and knit goods	107.7	103.5	104.7	110.0	115.2	115.1	108.8	
Garments and personal furnishings	89.1	81.8	87.4	92.1	91.8	85.0	89.0	
Other textile products	77.6	75.2	70.9	80.9	75.9	73.5	78.4	
Plant products (n.e.s.)	112.0	110.4	112.6	115.2	109.6	121.7	115.9	
Tobacco	106.7	106.3	106.3	109.8	103.0	125.4	113.1	
Distilled and malt liquors	118.5	115.2	121.1	122.7	118.9	115.6	119.1	
Wood distillates and extracts	82.7	67.1	84.6	95.9	117.7	105.2	94.0	
Chemicals and allied products	109.9	105.9	106.9	107.5	108.1	106.9	109.7	
Clay, glass and stone products	78.2	71.2	69.9	70.2	61.1	53.9	72.5	
Electric current	117.4	116.9	117.6	113.9	111.6	110.6	115.4	
Electrical apparatus	109.0	105.7	101.3	105.2	108.0	101.5	112.6	
Iron and steel products	68.2	64.3	62.1	61.1	57.6	60.1	67.3	
Crude, rolled and forged products	61.7	54.2	60.8	59.8	61.2	63.7	62.5	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	77.6	72.5	71.4	68.9	62.4	67.7	76.2	
Agricultural implements	28.1	23.4	22.4	21.4	21.9	24.2	26.0	
Land vehicles	72.7	69.1	64.8	62.4	55.3	62.1	70.8	
Automobiles and parts	87.8	72.5	57.3	46.0	47.5	50.9	67.3	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.4	69.8	66.4	61.8	64.3	54.5	64.4	
Heating appliances	72.6	64.3	78.5	81.7	82.4	72.0	73.5	
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	63.8	61.6	53.9	54.8	52.6	46.2	66.5	
Foundry and machine shop products	69.9	71.0	61.5	64.3	66.5	62.8	70.2	
Other iron and steel products	72.5	67.7	65.4	67.4	67.9	65.3	71.8	
Non-ferrous metal products	78.2	78.3	80.6	81.7	82.9	79.8	84.9	
Non-metallic mineral products	123.6	120.6	122.2	121.4	119.0	118.2	119.4	
Miscellaneous	99.8	97.2	96.4	99.1	101.0	98.4	99.8	
LOGGING	34.2	29.1	26.0	28.4	37.9	56.2	42.6	
MINING	95.0	94.8	96.5	98.2	101.2	99.9	99.2	
Coal	83.2	83.5	87.6	89.2	93.9	93.4	91.0	
Metallic ores	132.2	132.3	130.0	131.9	134.9	134.0	133.1	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.1	73.9	72.6	74.0	70.7	65.3	71.8	
COMMUNICATIONS	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.2	89.6	89.3	93.5	
Telegraphs	95.3	98.2	96.0	91.8	89.5	84.6	94.7	
Telephones	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.0	89.6	90.5	93.3	
TRANSPORTATION	85.9	85.3	86.5	87.2	84.5	83.9	84.7	
Street railways and cartage	114.0	114.0	118.4	120.7	119.1	116.6	114.4	
Steam railways	77.7	76.8	77.3	77.7	74.5	72.9	77.4	
Shipping and stevedoring	90.4	90.0	90.2	90.7	87.8	94.2	82.3	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.3	90.0	84.4	84.3	77.9	67.6	86.0	
Building	59.1	57.1	52.8	49.1	42.4	37.4	54.1	
Highway	149.7	146.9	133.4	137.3	134.9	115.4	143.9	
Railway	77.3	72.3	73.3	73.4	63.6	56.3	66.8	
SERVICES	119.9	117.0	119.4	109.8	106.5	103.7	113.6	
Hotels and restaurants	118.2	114.4	120.1	104.5	98.7	94.8	108.4	
Professional	130.7	126.9	128.9	128.6	126.5	125.3	128.4	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	119.5	118.2	116.0	113.0	113.2	111.8	117.5	
TRADE	115.4	113.8	113.1	114.5	115.4	117.8	116.1	
Retail	121.8	118.9	117.3	119.0	121.2	124.8	122.2	
Wholesale	100.8	102.0	103.1	103.8	102.5	101.3	102.0	
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.7	86.3	86.0	86.7	84.7	83.2	87.5	





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.

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(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Notes: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

Industries	1 9 3 3						Relative weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	74.4	75.0	75.8	76.0	76.8	80.0	53.4
Animal products - edible	92.0	88.1	88.3	90.4	97.7	110.4	2.7
Fur and products	77.8	65.8	65.0	63.0	72.9	87.1	.2
Leather and products	77.6	82.2	84.0	86.1	87.8	91.7	2.5
Boots and shoes	80.8	88.9	91.1	93.8	95.4	100.1	1.8
Lumber and products	43.2	44.4	44.5	45.0	49.1	56.4	3.9
Rough and dressed lumber	30.0	31.2	31.4	31.8	37.3	45.8	2.0
Furniture	64.1	64.1	64.1	61.7	62.9	66.5	.7
Other lumber products	67.0	69.3	69.6	72.6	75.2	81.4	1.2
Musical instruments	22.9	22.3	20.5	22.8	22.8	22.9	.1
Plant products - edible	88.4	89.8	87.3	86.9	88.0	93.5	3.6
Pulp and paper products	82.2	83.3	83.9	82.0	82.1	85.7	6.9
Pulp and paper	67.1	67.7	68.3	66.2	67.9	72.6	2.9
Paper products	89.4	94.5	96.9	95.2	93.4	97.1	1.0
Printing and publishing	100.5	100.4	100.3	98.5	97.4	99.4	3.0
Rubber products	75.6	72.3	76.6	75.6	74.8	76.2	1.3
Textile products	88.1	89.2	91.1	91.6	91.5	93.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.6	99.3	97.8	96.5	95.4	102.4	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	73.6	69.4	66.6	65.8	67.1	74.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	105.7	108.7	107.3	103.8	95.0	107.4	.9
Silk and silk goods	364.9	375.0	376.5	375.3	373.1	367.3	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	103.0	102.4	103.1	102.4	100.0	101.3	2.2
Garments and personal furnishings	75.3	77.9	84.2	86.8	87.8	84.6	3.3
Other textile products	65.9	72.0	73.7	74.5	77.9	79.2	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	120.6	114.5	117.4	114.5	105.4	102.5	1.8
Tobacco	124.8	116.6	124.2	118.4	102.9	98.2	1.1
Distilled and malt liquors	113.0	110.6	106.8	108.1	108.7	107.9	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	108.9	112.5	108.6	99.5	100.0	100.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products	101.8	103.6	104.7	106.6	109.4	111.1	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	50.1	48.6	48.2	48.5	50.2	51.9	.8
Electric current	108.3	106.7	106.7	106.9	108.4	112.1	1.9
Electrical apparatus	96.4	90.2	88.1	88.1	84.1	84.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	56.3	58.2	59.3	60.3	60.8	61.7	10.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	47.7	46.4	39.6	44.2	43.1	53.4	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.1	62.3	63.3	61.8	61.3	62.8	1.0
Agricultural implements	22.9	30.3	33.1	34.1	33.4	33.5	.4
Land vehicles	64.2	66.9	63.8	69.8	70.4	68.4	5.5
Automobiles and parts	57.9	64.4	69.3	76.3	78.6	75.0	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.2	52.5	57.5	55.2	54.6	50.6	.3
Heating appliances	54.3	51.7	58.6	58.1	65.2	70.0	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	43.4	44.5	45.0	43.3	45.8	46.4	.4
Foundry and machine shop products	57.0	52.9	56.1	60.3	62.5	61.2	.4
Other iron and steel products	53.2	57.0	57.9	58.8	58.8	63.4	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	74.7	76.8	77.4	77.3	75.1	81.0	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	115.4	116.0	114.1	112.4	114.8	121.9	1.6
Miscellaneous	93.5	92.4	91.9	93.7	90.8	97.8	.5
LOGGING	74.5	67.3	57.1	35.6	35.1	40.7	1.5
MINING	96.9	94.0	94.6	91.4	89.9	91.4	5.6
Coal	91.6	85.8	86.6	82.8	78.0	78.2	2.8
Metallic ores	129.8	132.8	134.2	131.3	133.7	135.9	2.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	59.3	57.3	55.4	54.7	59.5	65.3	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	87.5	85.7	85.6	84.5	83.7	83.2	2.9
Telegraphs	83.9	82.3	81.9	80.7	80.2	81.7	.6
Telephones	88.4	86.6	86.5	85.5	84.6	83.6	2.3
TRANSPORTATION	78.3	75.0	74.1	74.2	78.9	79.0	12.5
Street railways and cartage	114.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	113.9	113.4	3.2
Steam railways	71.6	68.5	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.8	7.3
Shipping and stevedoring	64.7	58.6	57.3	59.0	88.0	89.1	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	58.5	56.2	56.5	54.7	60.8	67.8	10.6
Building	29.7	28.7	25.3	25.2	28.4	33.8	1.8
Highway	97.1	92.8	97.0	83.5	97.4	106.7	5.2
Railway	53.7	51.0	51.8	54.2	60.5	66.3	3.6
SERVICES	102.2	104.2	102.9	102.5	99.9	106.2	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	95.2	97.7	95.4	94.7	93.1	100.6	1.4
Professional	116.6	125.1	127.1	126.9	121.7	118.6	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	109.2	108.9	108.3	108.5	104.9	111.5	1.1
TRADE	119.6	109.4	107.3	107.6	108.6	109.1	10.7
Retail	128.4	114.2	112.2	111.9	114.7	114.9	7.8
Wholesale	98.9	96.5	96.0	97.2	94.9	96.0	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	78.5	77.0	76.9	76.0	77.6	80.7	100.0

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