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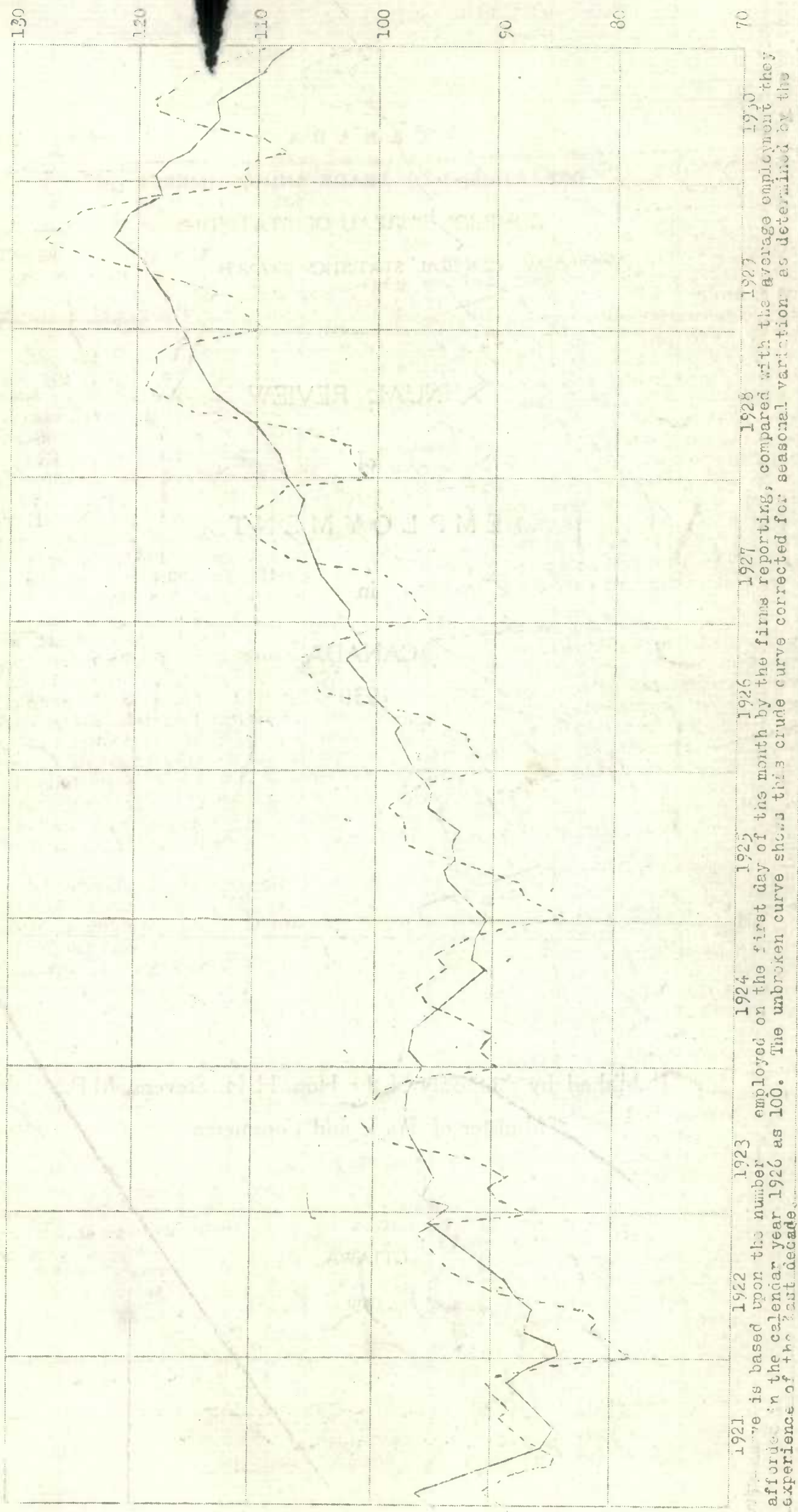
ANNUAL REVIEW
of
EMPLOYMENT
in
CANADA
1930

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OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1930.



Issued Jan. 12, 1931.

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1930.

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In Canada, as in other parts of the world, there was a general slackening in industrial activity during 1930. At the beginning of the year, there were the usual heavy losses in employment throughout the Dominion, succeeded by partial recovery during January. This recovery, however, was on a smaller scale than is ordinarily reported and was followed by declines in the next two months, during which the index of employment fell slightly below the figure for the same months of 1929. Seasonal expansion then caused an increase in the number employed during the three months, May 1 to July 1, but the additions to payrolls were smaller than those recorded in the same period of the last few years, and the curve of employment, already lower than in 1929, fell below the 1928 level also, as from August 1. Nevertheless, the staffs reported by employers were with these exceptions considerably larger than in any other period of the years since 1921. From July, 1930, onward, the trend of employment was steadily downward, the period of curtailment following the spring and summer activity being therefore rather longer than usual. Towards the close of the year, however, the influence of public unemployment relief measures began to be evident in the stabilization of employment, so that the seasonal contractions involved a smaller number of workers than in the early winter of 1929. In spite of this beneficial effect, the index on December 1, 1930, standing at 108.5 p.c. of the 1926 basic average, was nearly three points lower than at the beginning of the year.

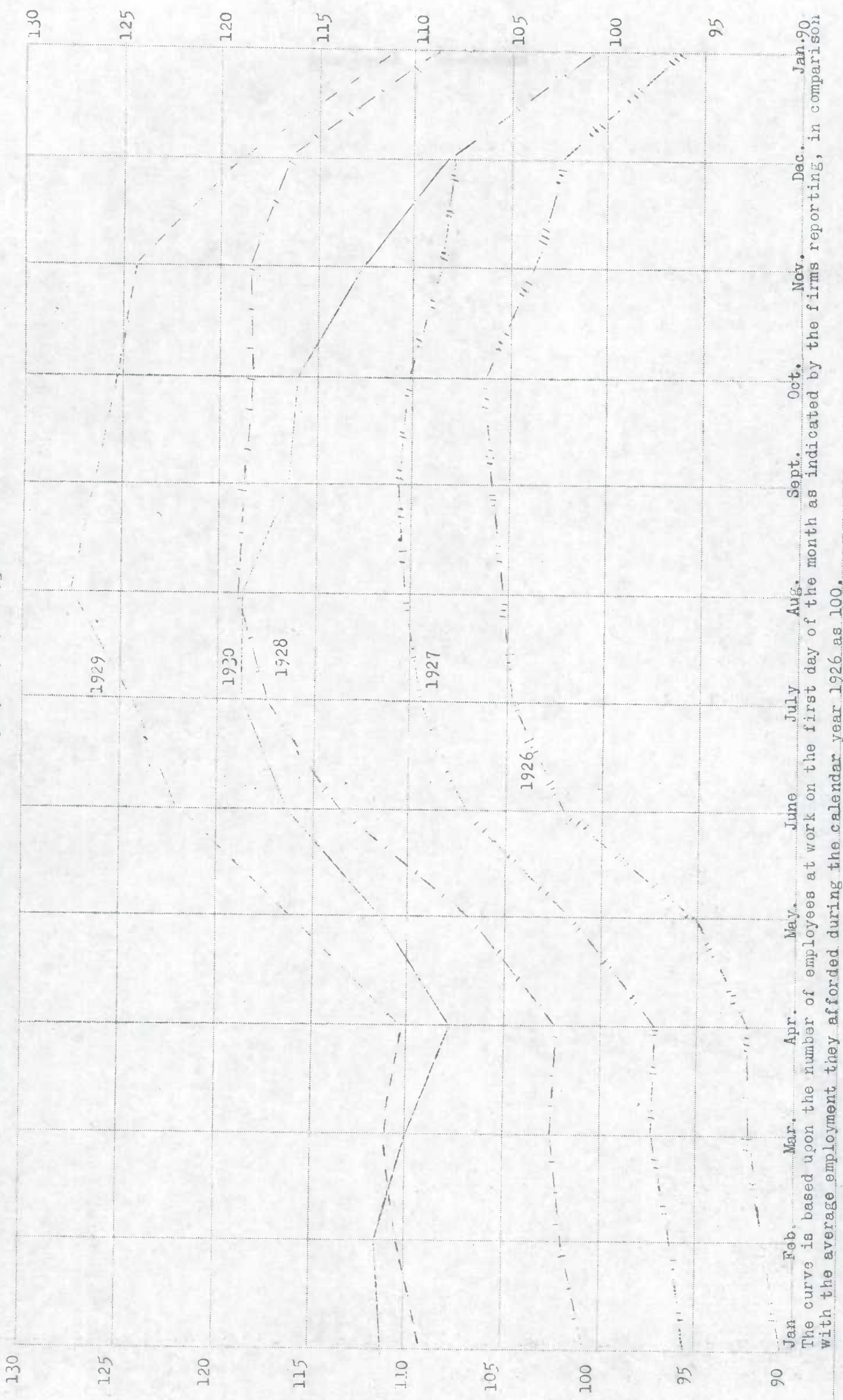
The chart on the opposite page illustrates the fluctuations in employment since 1921, as indicated by the larger employers reporting monthly to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This shows plainly that although activity was generally less than in 1929, yet on the whole, it was greater than in other years since 1921. Owing to the marked seasonality of employment in the Dominion, an index of seasonal variation has been prepared according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, plotted in the broken curve, have been adjusted by means of this index and the corrected indexes are shown in the heavy curve. By eliminating the pronounced seasonal peaks and troughs, the trend of employment over a period of years is clearly indicated. From both the crude and the corrected curves, it is evident that employment, despite the downward movement characterizing most of 1930, was at a higher level than in other years since 1921, with the exception of 1929 and part of 1928.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 7,260 firms who employed a monthly average of 993,845 workers during 1930, their staffs varying between 941,427 on April 1, and 1,043,232 at the beginning of July. The index, calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year in the latter month, standing at 118.9. In 1929, the peak was 127.8 on August 1, while that in 1928 was 119.3, also on August 1. The index averaged 113.4 during the year under review, as compared with 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6 1/ in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

As is usually the case, the outstanding feature of the situation during 1930 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics more than doubled between March and August. Towards the latter part of the year, unemployment relief works absorbed a very large number of persons, many of whom were employed in rotation, so that the number assisted in this manner was actually greater than appears in these statistics. Manufacturing showed gains during many months; these, however, were on a smaller scale than in 1929, and activity was generally less than in either 1929 or 1928. The early part of 1930 saw exceptionally large numbers of men engaged in logging operations, but as export and other conditions were unfavourable, employment became very slack as from the spring of last year, and the customary seasonal gains towards the autumn and winter provided work for a much smaller number of workers than usual. Transportation, also, was quieter than in the two preceding years. In mining and communications, employment was maintained throughout 1930 at a lower level than in 1929, but it was generally better than in 1928. Trade and services, during the first half of 1930, were more active than in the preceding year, but from August 1, on the indexes were slightly lower, though they averaged rather higher than in 1929 and earlier years of the record.

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

Chart 2. Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1926-1930.



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

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1930

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all except the Maritime Provinces generally reported less activity in 1930 than in 1929. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Maritime Provinces than elsewhere; this was largely due to the execution of an important programme of road work during the summer months.

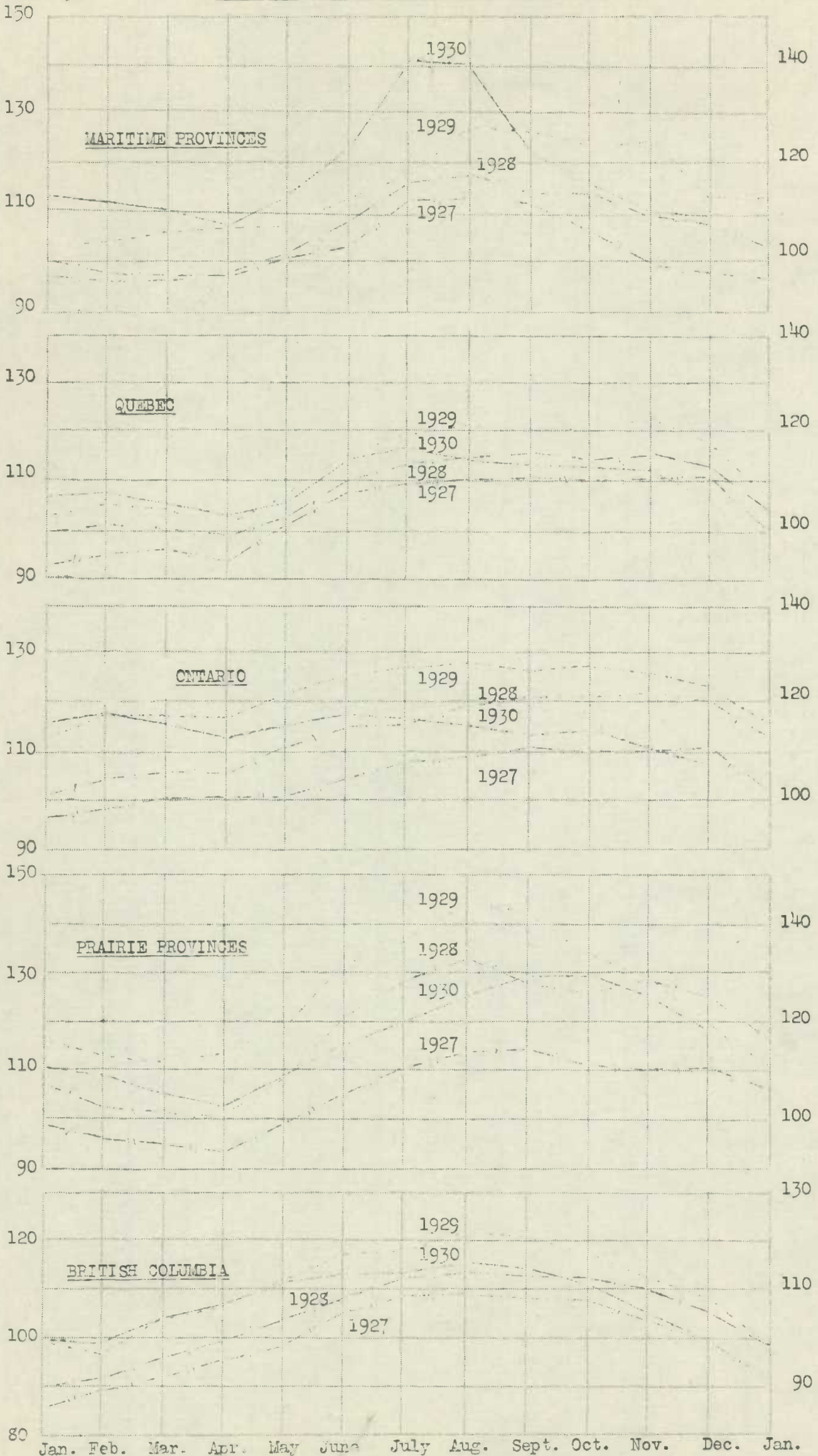
Maritime Provinces.- In the early part of 1930, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an increase, but this was succeeded by three months of contraction. During the summer, considerable improvement was recorded, especially in highway construction work, but from September 1, the trend was downward. At the peak of employment on July 1, the index stood at 141.1, compared with the previous high point of 127.5 on August 1, 1929. The index number averaged 118.3 during 1930, as compared with 114.8 in the preceding year, and 106.6 in 1928. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment in 1930 than in 1929; the index at the end of the year was, in fact, lower than in the early winter of the last few years. The pulp and paper industries, which have been gaining steadily in recent years, showed further improvement in 1930; lumber, textiles and iron and steel, however, reported a less favourable situation than in 1929 or 1928. The tie-up in the movement of grain, which affected general conditions towards the end of 1929, continued during 1930 as an important factor in transportation, but in spite of this the group afforded more employment than in 1929 or 1928. Construction was considerably brisker, especially in the highway division; services, communications and trade also registered a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record. Employment in mining was, on the whole, maintained at approximately the same level as in the preceding year. Considerable activity in logging in the early months of 1930 was succeeded by a period of quietness, and the index averaged many points lower than in 1929. The aggregate payrolls of the 552 reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 79,817 persons, as compared with 77,007 in the preceding year.

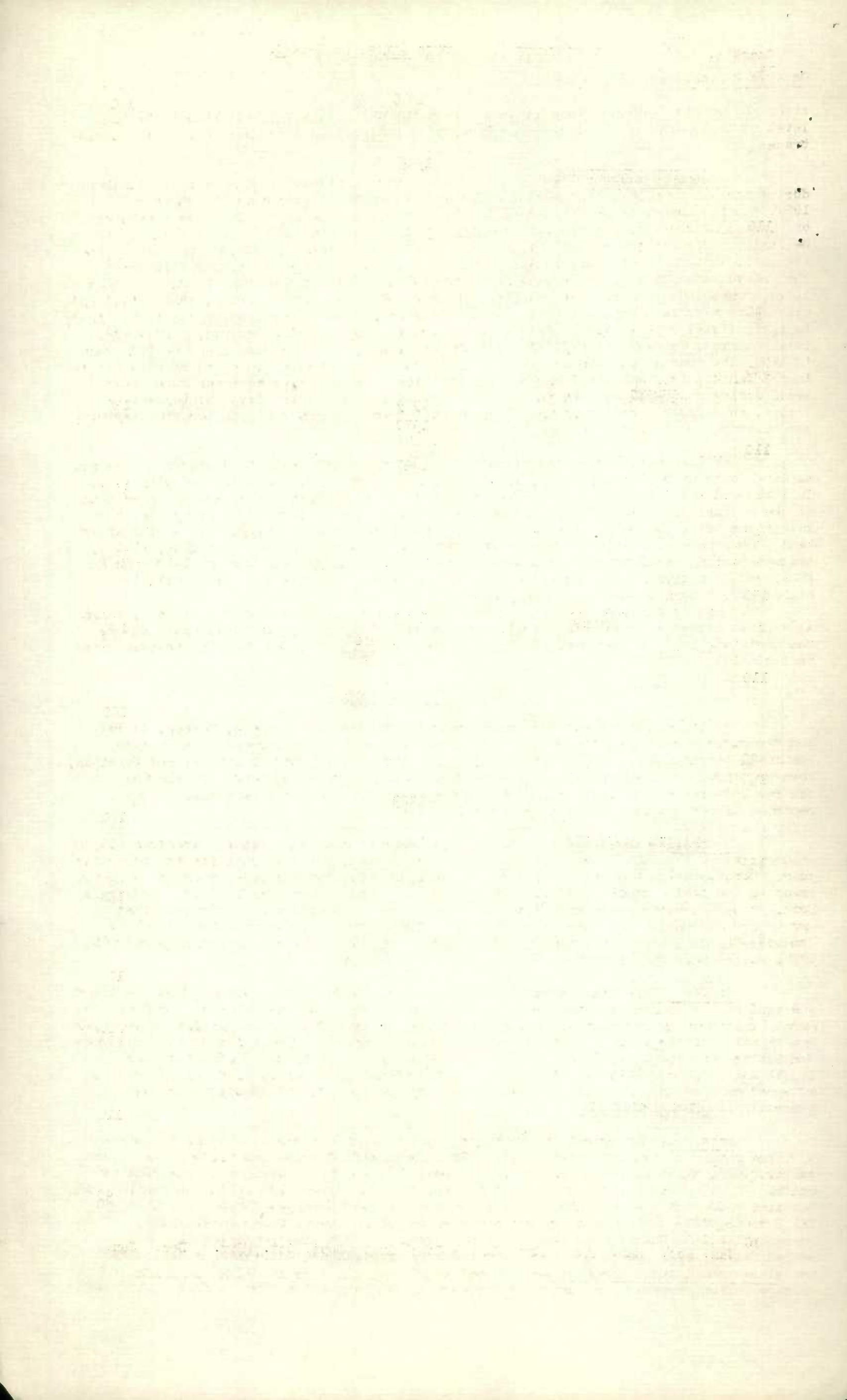
Quebec.- In Quebec, the period of expansion during the summer of 1930 was shorter, and in this period a smaller number of persons was added to the staffs of the reporting firms, than was the case in the preceding summer. Until May 1, the index each month was higher than in the corresponding month in any of the last nine years, but from then on the situation was not so favourable as in 1929, while from September 1, employment was at a slightly lower level than in 1928 also. From the low point of 103.7 on April 1, the index rose to 116.8 at its peak on July 1, but by the beginning of December it had fallen to 106.7, or slightly lower than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,680 co-operating employers varied between 262,565 and 297,187 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 279,911 for the twelve months. The mean index was 110.3, as compared with 113.4 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1929, averaging approximately the same as in 1928, but was higher than in earlier years of the record. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year; reduced activity was indicated, on the whole, in textiles, although these industries, towards the close of the year, showed some improvement over earlier months. Owing probably to stock market conditions, activity in mining was rather curtailed as compared with 1929, but employment was, on the average, greater than in 1928. Communications and transportation were not so active as in 1929, but the level of employment in the former was generally higher than in 1928 and earlier years for which data are available, while transportation was quieter than in any other year since 1926. Construction, during the greater part of 1930, afforded more employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging a few points higher than in 1929 or 1928. Employment in logging was in much greater volume during the first few months of last year, than in any other year of the record, but the prevailing dullness in this group adversely affected employment in the 1930-31 season; the number on the payrolls of the co-operating firms, however, averaged higher than in the preceding year. In practically every month of 1930, employment in trade was better than in other years of the record, the index averaging 133.5 compared with 130.6 in 1929, the previous maximum. Services were also slightly more active.

Ontario.- An average staff of 410,479 employees was registered by the 3,235 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 114.6 in 1930, or over eight points lower than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported less activity than in 1929, and the index also averaged slightly lower than in 1928. Employment in iron and steel, pulp and paper, building material, lumber, textile and other factories shared in the general quietness prevailing in 1930. On the other hand, food, electrical apparatus and some other industries reported increases over preceding years. Operations in logging camps, very brisk in the first few months of the year, recorded a pronounced falling-off in employment in the latter part. Mining maintained a good volume of employment throughout the year, the index averaging 142.8, as compared with 138.2 in 1929, the previous maximum. In communications and transportation, however, the numbers employed were smaller than in the previous year; activity in communications was greater, and in transportation slightly less, than in 1928. Employment in construction, although somewhat lower than in 1929, nevertheless continued in good volume, while services and

Chart 3.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1927-1930.





Ontario - Concluded.

trade showed more activity than in other years for which data are available. The high level of employment in the latter two industries reflects in some measure a brisk tourist trade.

Prairie Provinces.- Important advances were indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the period of general expansion lasted a month longer than in 1929, but the number of persons added to the payrolls was smaller. In these provinces only, was the index more than fractionally higher at the close of the year than at the beginning. The employers furnishing data had an average staff of 139,048 persons during the year, and the index averaged 117.1, while in 1929, the average index was 126.3. The unfavourable conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 resulted in much unemployment among farm workers (who are not represented in these statistics) and also had a very deleterious effect upon business in general. The growing use of machinery in agricultural work is also a factor in the Prairie employment situation. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, ^{transportation} services and trade was, on the whole, lower in 1930 than in 1929, the year of maximum activity. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work was at a lower level during most of 1930 than in 1929, although the index in the last quarter was higher, chiefly as a result of unemployment relief work. Communications reported improvement over the preceding year.

British Columbia.- The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 84,592 employees, and the index averaged 107.9, as compared with 111.5 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928. At the end of the year, employment was slightly higher than at the beginning. Nearly all groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, notable exceptions being the pulp, paper and printing and miscellaneous divisions; on the other hand, there were losses in iron and steel, textile and lumber plants. Logging, mining, transportation, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1930 than in 1929, while employment in communications and construction was maintained at slightly higher levels than in the preceding year.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1927 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver recorded on the whole a rather higher level of employment than in 1929. Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, (including the adjacent Border Cities) and Winnipeg, however, showed reduced employment as compared with the preceding year. In the two centres last named, the index was also lower than in 1928, but the remaining cities reported higher activity in that comparison.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 914 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,725 persons, while the mean index, at 111.8, was 3.5 points lower than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was more active during part of 1930, but the index averaged slightly lower in the twelve months than in 1929, although it was higher than in 1928. Vegetable food, printing, tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures afforded more employment than in any other year on record, but the textile and iron and steel industries were slacker. Communications, transportation and construction also showed curtailment as compared with 1929, while trade during most of the year was slightly more active.

Quebec City.- Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 110.0 on March 1, it rose to its maximum of 138.5 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 12,766 and the index averaged 125.3 in 1930, compared with 11,977 and 124.2, respectively, in 1929. Transportation and construction, on the whole, afforded more employment than in earlier years of the record, but manufacturing was generally slacker.

Toronto.- Employment in the first quarter of 1929 showed curtailment, succeeded by three months of moderate improvement. From July until October the tendency was again unfavourable, while increases on October 1, were followed by reductions in the next two months. At the close of the year the index was slightly lower than at the beginning, and was also below the mean for 1930. The index for the year averaged 116.3, as against 121.3 during 1929. The number of employees of the firms co-operating during 1930, averaged 123,799. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported the most marked falling-off, but losses were also indicated in textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Construction was not nearly so active as in 1929. In trade and transportation, however, employment was generally well maintained by the firms furnishing returns.

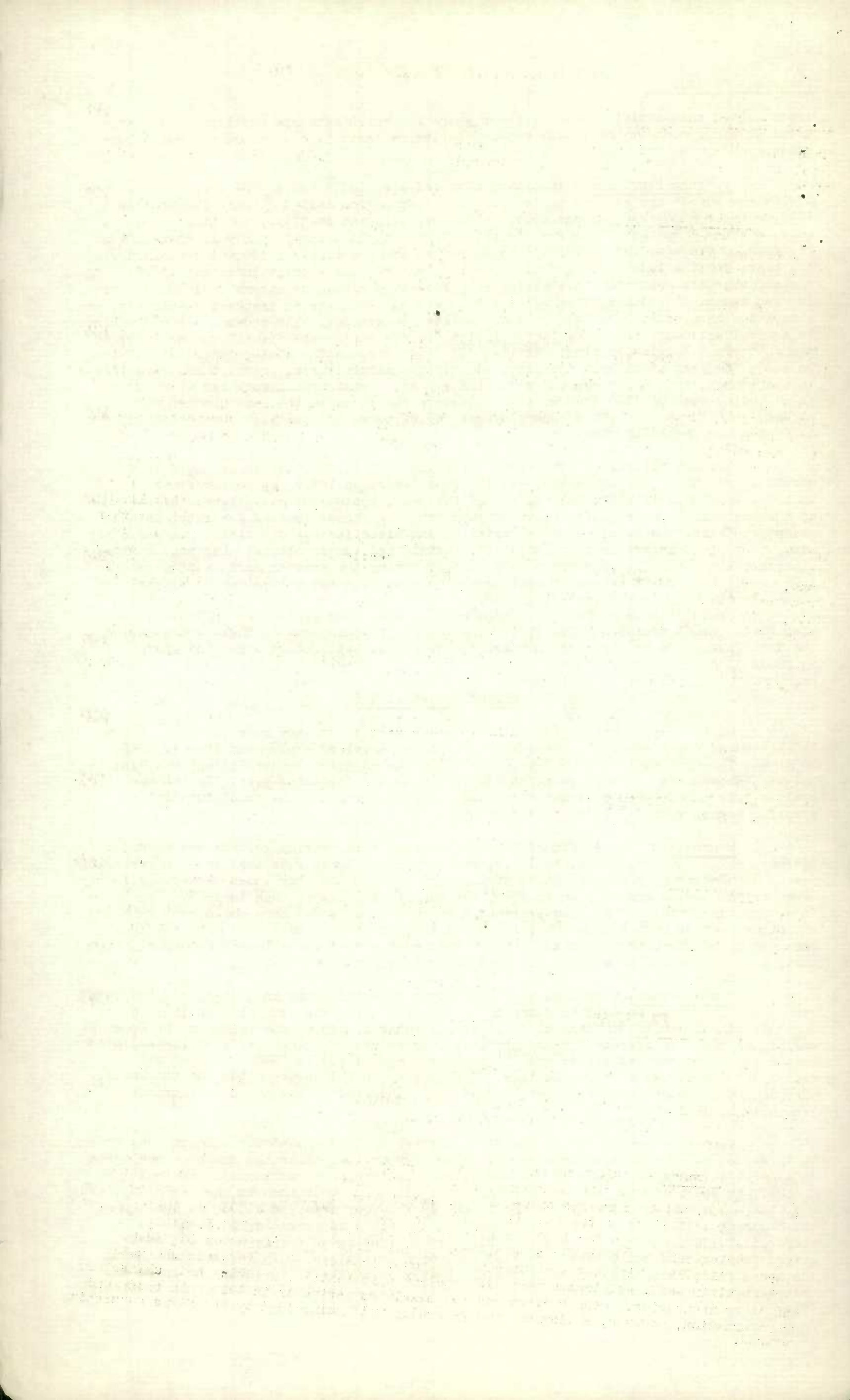
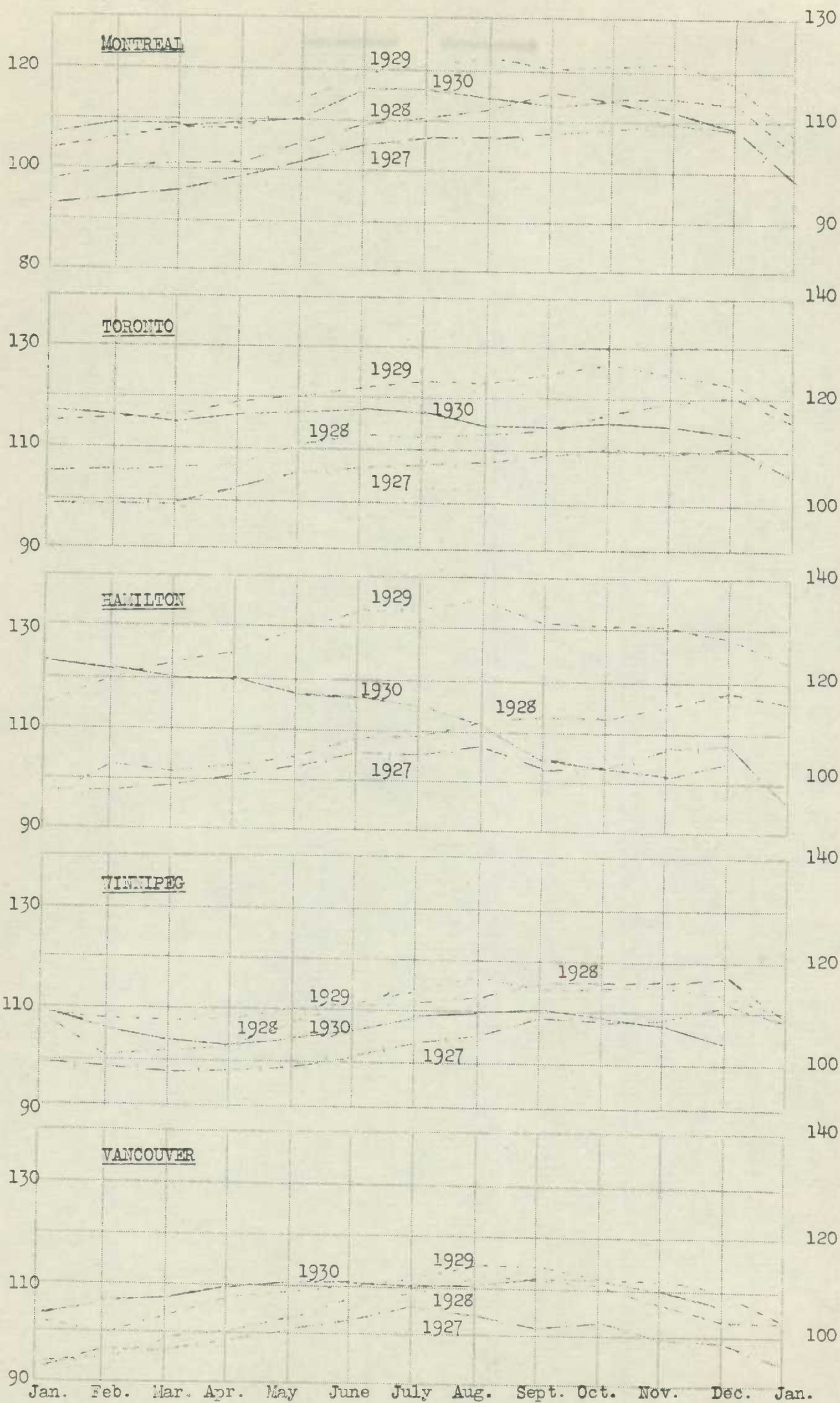
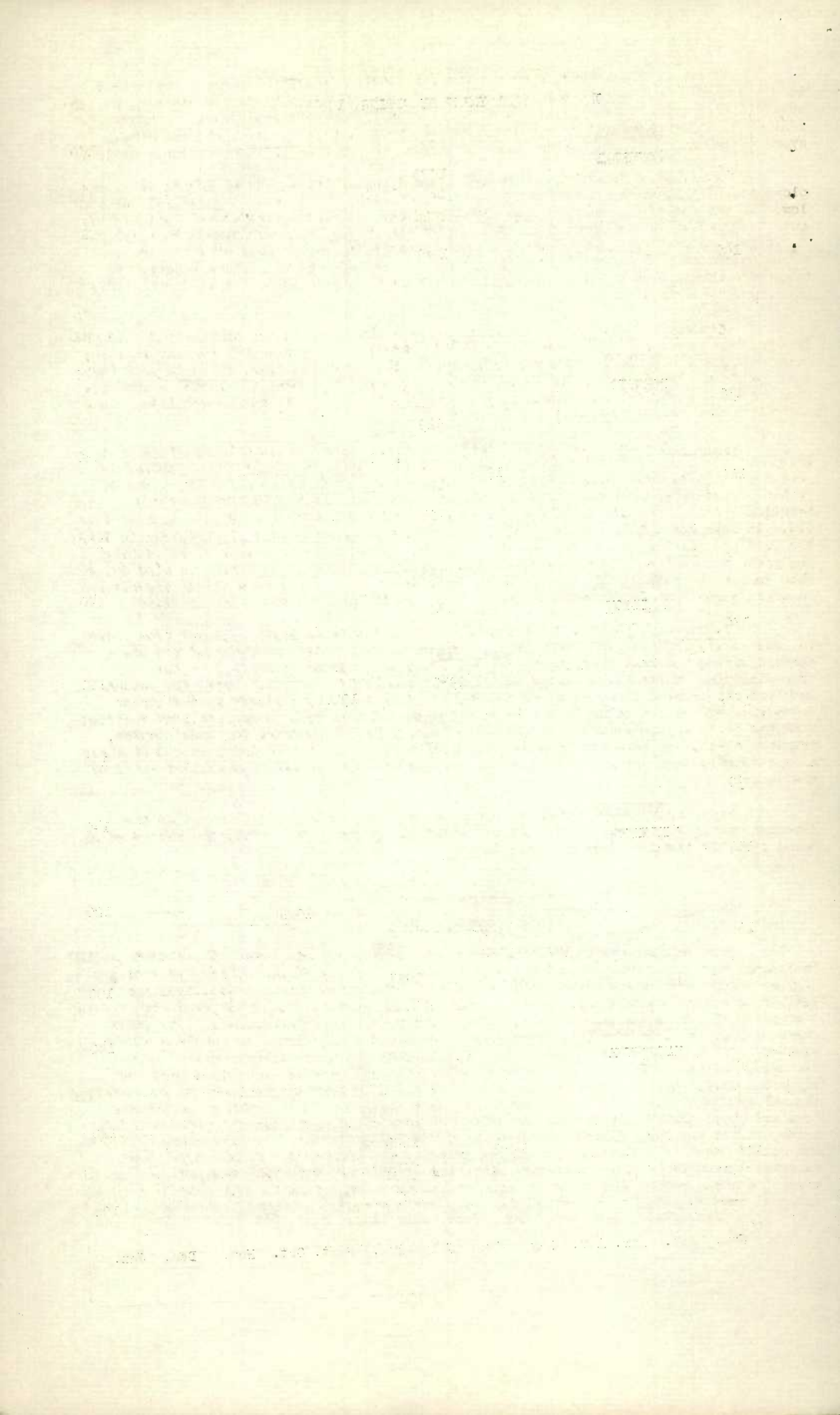


Chart 4. EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES, 1927 - 1930.





Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing rather reduced activity. Moderate gains were noted in trade, while construction also afforded slightly more employment. A mean payroll of 13,278 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and the index averaged 123.1, as compared with 12,695 employees and an average index of 120.7 in 1929.

Hamilton.- Following a period of marked industrial expansion during 1929, employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1930, the index being over 19 points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. All industries showed curtailment, but the greatest losses were in the iron and steel group, while employment in trade was relatively more stable than in other lines. Towards the latter part of 1930, the textile division showed improvement over earlier months. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 34,270 persons; the index averaged 113.9, compared with 128.4 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 128.8 and the recorded payrolls averaged 15,927 workers in 1930, compared with 153.2 and 12,906, respectively, in the preceding year, while in 1928 the mean index was 137.3, and in 1927, 86.2. Largely owing to depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities was dull throughout 1930. Construction also showed less activity than in 1929.

Winnipeg.- The unfavourable situation that first developed in Winnipeg as a result of the crop conditions from September, 1929, continued during 1930. Employment decreased steadily during the first four months of the year, after which there was a period of moderate expansion lasting until September 1; this was succeeded by contractions until the close of 1930. The mean index for the year was 107.6, compared with 112.3 in 1929 and 110.1 in 1928. All branches of manufactures were slacker than in 1929; the food and printing industries showed least curtailment. Transportation, reflecting the grain congestion, afforded a smaller volume of employment, and trade was also duller than in the preceding year. On the other hand, construction showed a slight improvement. An average staff of 32,347 was recorded by the 345 firms whose data were received.

Vancouver.- Conditions in Vancouver did not show so great a change from those in 1929 as was the case in other cities, although considerable unemployment was indicated during the year; the index averaged 109.8 as compared with 109.2 in the preceding year, while the paylists covered averaged 29,671 persons. Until the autumn, manufacturing showed improvement over 1929, but from then on, dullness in the lumber industries offset the gains that were reported in other groups. Communications recorded a higher level of employment throughout the year, while the indexes for construction, transportation, services and trade averaged slightly lower than in 1929; in all of these except construction and services, activity was greater than in 1928 and earlier years of the record.

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.

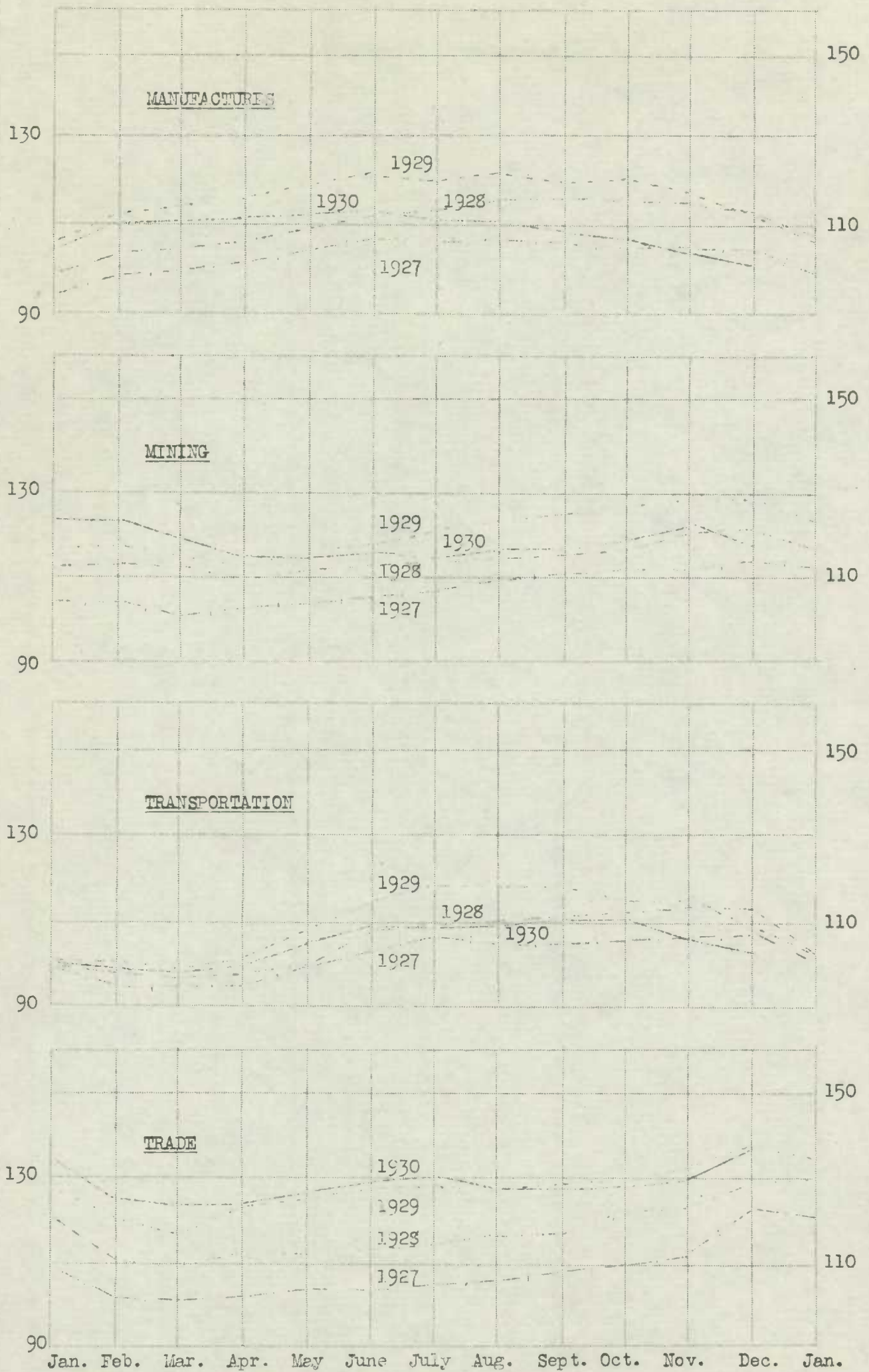
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

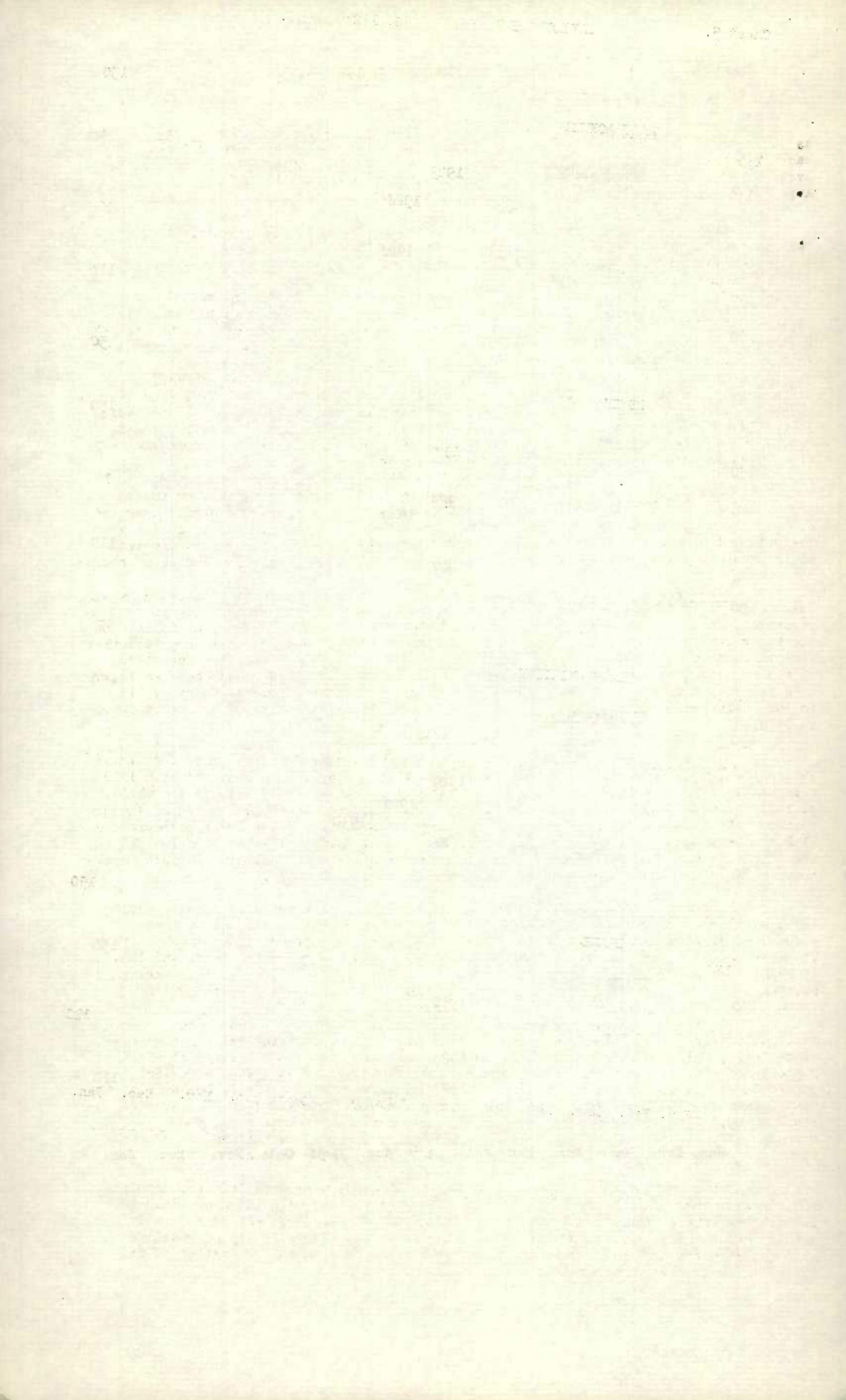
Manufacturing.

From the beginning of 1930, employment in manufacturing was quieter than in the preceding year, and from the spring was also slacker than in 1928, although it averaged higher than in 1927 and earlier years on record. Statistics were received from some 4,400 manufacturers employing, on the average 525,247 operatives, as compared with the average of 555,280 reported by the 4,100 establishments reporting in 1929. The index averaged 109.0 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 117.1 in the preceding year and 110.1 in 1928. Nearly all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally unfavourable movement; notable exceptions were the vegetable food, tobacco, electric current, electrical apparatus, chemical and non-metallic mineral groups. Especially important losses were indicated in the rubber, lumber and iron and steel groups, in the last of which the automobile, agricultural implement and crude, rolled and forged divisions were particularly affected by the prevailing dullness. The animal food, pulp and paper, building material and non-ferrous metal industries reported a relatively more favourable situation as compared with 1929 than was the case among the other branches of manufacturing which showed curtailment. The textile trades improved towards the latter part of the year, but employment averaged less than in 1929.

Chart 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927 - 1930.





Employment by Industries, Continued.

Animal Products, Edible.- Employment in this division showed much the same trends as during 1929, but was not quite so active. Fish-preserving factories, dairies and meat-packing plants reported rather smaller staffs. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 18,589 persons, varying between 16,479 on March 1, and 21,152 at the beginning of August. The mean index was 109.7, compared with 113.8 in 1929, and 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 15,722 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 87.8, as compared with 93.1 in 1929.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber mills caused pronounced fluctuations during 1930, when employment was generally much quieter than in 1929. Steady gains between February 1 and June 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 55,948 persons at the beginning of June and 39,205 on December 1, averaging 43,929 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1929 mean of 53,370. The average index, standing at 93.8, was many points lower than the mean of 106.2 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing partly to curtailment of foreign demand, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1929, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using factories.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories was not so pronounced as in 1929, according to statements from some 38 firms whose staffs averaged 2,053. The mean index stood at 70.9 in 1930, compared with 100.6 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

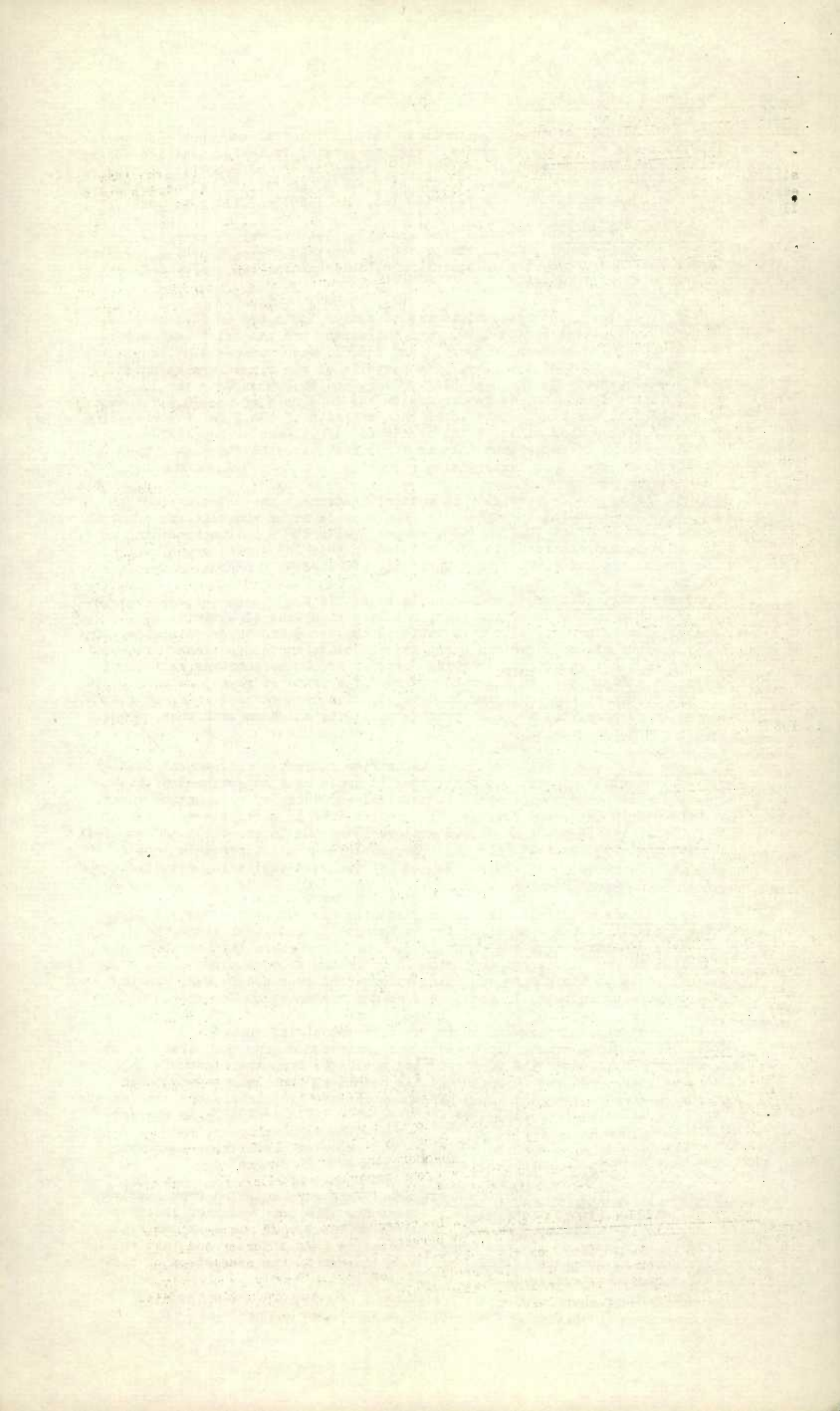
Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was better in 1930 than in the preceding year, mainly due to unusual activity in canneries, while the tendency was also favourable in the bread and bakery division. On the other hand, flour mills, sugar and syrup and chocolate and confectionery factories were slacker than in 1929. An average working force of 32,020 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 28,204 on January 1, and 40,888 at the beginning of October. The mean general index of 113.0 in 1930 compared favourably with the 1929 average of 110.9, and also with that of 103.2 in 1928.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper industries shared in the general dullness in the foreign and domestic market, but the losses in employment as compared with 1929 were not so marked as in some of the other industries, and activity was, on the whole, slightly greater than in 1928, and considerably greater than in earlier years of the record. The reported staffs averaged 65,303 employees and the index 109.1, as compared with a mean index of 111.4 in 1929. During 1930, employment was lower than in 1929 in the pulp and paper and paper goods groups, but in printing and publishing establishments the general situation was unchanged.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories was materially reduced during 1930, partly as a result of the depression in the automobile industry, since the production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber group. The mean index in 1930 was 117.4, compared with 139.5 in the preceding year, and 128.7 in 1928. The pay-rolls of the plants supplying information averaged 14,992, ranging between 16,394 workers on February 1, and 13,498 at the beginning of November.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed wide fluctuations in 1930. Considerable improvement was indicated during the first quarter of the year, followed by four months of decreasing activity; from the first of September, however, the trend was favourable until December, when losses were again recorded. At the end of the year the level of employment was practically the same as at the beginning. The index averaged 101.2 as compared with 107.2 in 1929. An average staff of 80,715 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 677. Practically all branches of this group reported curtailment as compared with 1929, the smallest falling-off being noted in the garment trades.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from nearly 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,924 persons. The mean index of 124.9 in 1930 showed very little variation from the 1929 mean of 124.6, but was considerably higher than the 1928 average of 109.3. Tobacco factories were slightly more active during the year under review than in 1929, while employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was rather less.



Employment by Industries, Continued.

Chemical and Allied Products.- The level of employment in this group was slightly higher than that reported in 1929, and was considerably higher than in 1928 and earlier years for which data are available. The index averaged 118.8, as compared with 117.8 in 1929 and 110.5 in 1928. An average payroll of 7,726 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Employment in these industries was generally less than in 1929, but greater than in 1928 and previous years on record. The index number averaged 121.7, while in 1929 and 1928 it was 126.2 and 111.4, respectively. The moderately high level of activity in building during 1930 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 157 of which reported an average working force of 12,558 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 14,222.

Electric Current.- The average number engaged in the production of electric current was greater than in any other of the last ten years; the index averaged 130.8, as compared with 127.6 in 1929 and 118.3 in 1928, the previous high levels of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,789 during 1930, as compared with 15,389 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1930 than in any other period on record, although the improvement indicated was not so pronounced as that in 1929 over 1928. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 16,438 workers, and the mean index was 157.1 as compared with 14,555 and 143.3, respectively, in 1929.

Iron and Steel Products.- The trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between February 1 and April 1. The slackness in the automotive industries contributed largely to this retrogressive movement, but the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement, machinery, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and other divisions also showed considerable curtailment. Towards the close of the year, however, the losses were on a smaller scale than in the early winter of 1929, which may perhaps be taken as an indication that the end of the depression is in sight. The aggregate working force of the 694 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1930, averaged 139,267 persons; in 1929, the mean was 161,126 and in 1928 it was 143,013. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 201, or 43 less than in the preceding year, while the average index, at 108.1, compared unfavourably with that of 125.2 in 1929 and 112.6 in 1928, although it was higher than the 1927 mean of 101.6.

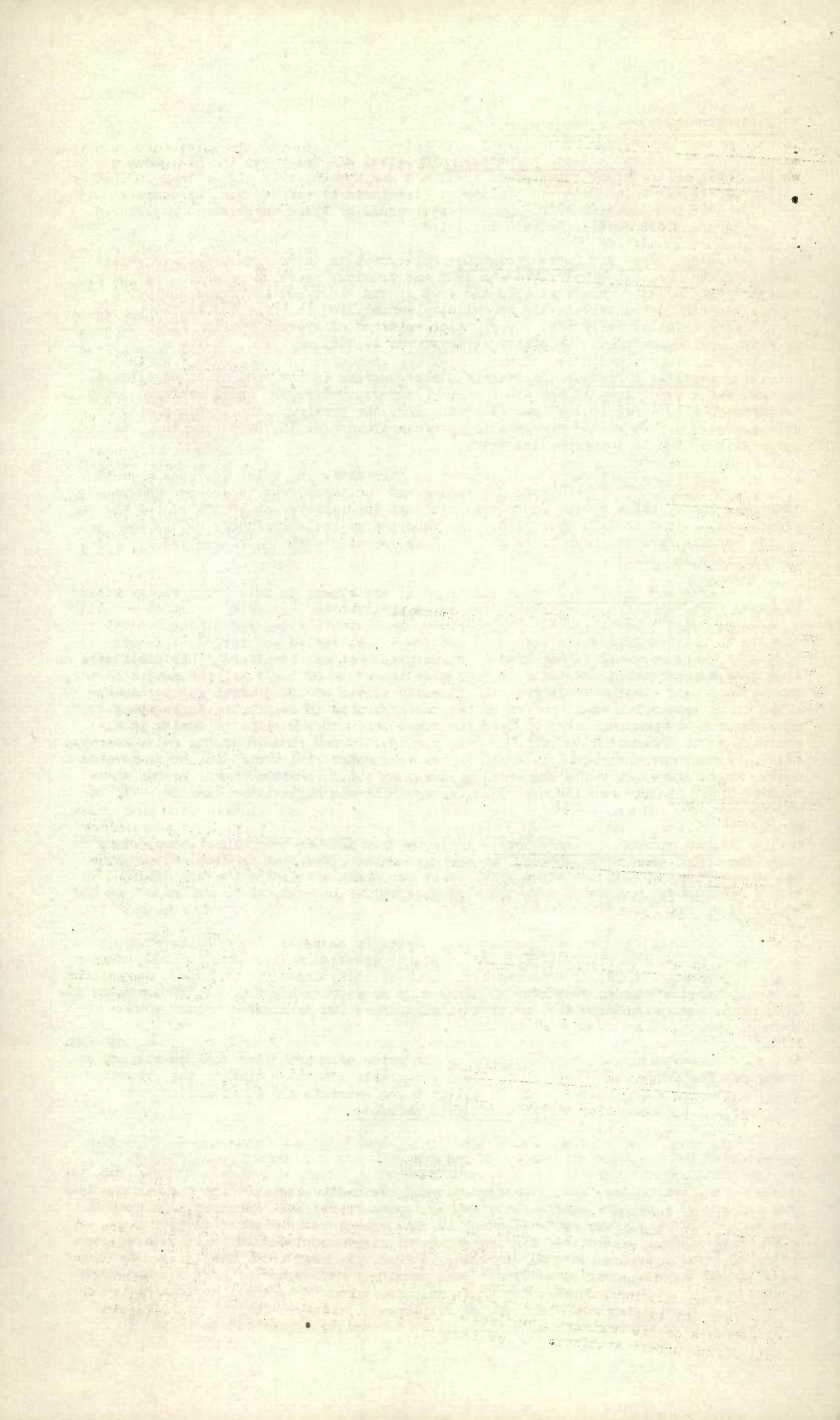
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division fluctuated considerably during the year under review, but averaged rather less than in 1929, although it was better than in 1928 and all earlier years for which statistics are available. The index averaged 129.3 and the reported employees 19,792; in 1929 the mean index stood at 132.8.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- In spite of losses in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged higher than in 1929, the index standing at 142.6, as compared with 138.2 in 1929, and 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 80 firms with an average staff of 13,737 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- In spite of improvement towards the end of 1930, fur factories recorded a rather less favourable situation than in the preceding year, while the production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed a moderate decrease.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in the last few years; the index was considerably higher in the first four months of 1930 than in any other year on record, but employment in this group was soon affected by the prevailing depression. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 28,921 and the index number 108.0 in 1930; in 1929, the mean index was 125.8. 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 - Concluded.

logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia the fluctuations were not so marked. The index in Quebec was considerably higher than that for the Dominion as a whole.

MINING.

As in 1929, there were losses in mining during the first part of 1930, followed by a series of advances lasting almost without interruption until the beginning of November, when declines were indicated; the gains during this period of expansion, however, did not result in so high a level of employment as in 1929, but this level was higher than in 1928 and earlier years on record. The index averaged 117.8, compared with 120.1 in 1929 and 114.4 in 1928. In coal-mining, conditions were not quite so good as in 1929, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 104.1 as compared with 107.4 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 27,548 workers in 1930. In metallic ores, employment was generally higher during 1930, although it did not attain so high a peak as in one or two months of the preceding year; the index, at 145.6 averaged some six points more than in 1929, the previous maximum. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 18,851 during the year under review, compared with 16,055 in the preceding year. The commencement of productive operations in some of the mines in Manitoba on which preparatory work has been going forward for some time, materially increased employment in this group. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered reduced employment, in spite of the seasonally upward movement recorded during the summer. The index averaged 124.4, as against 137.1 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 8,112 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1929 had an average of 8,803. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded less activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

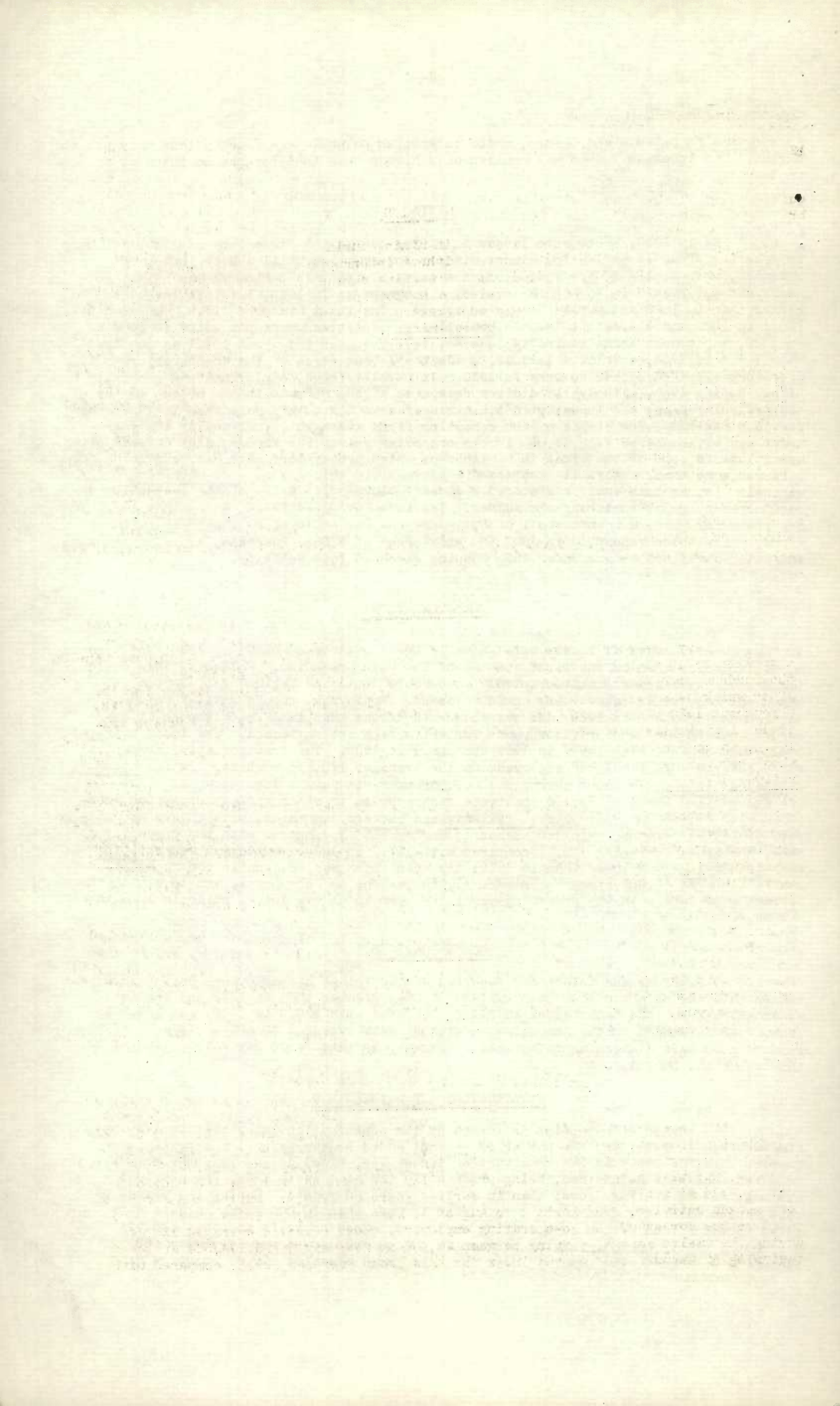
Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1930, but were on a smaller scale than in the first quarter of the year preceding. Following this period, the tendency was almost uninterruptedly favourable until the beginning of September, after which seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in smaller volume throughout 1930 than in 1929, and was also rather less than in 1928, although it exceeded that in 1927 and previous years for which data are on record. The index averaged 104.6, as compared with 109.7 in 1929 and 105.9 in 1928. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 120,536 workers. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 100.7, or over six points lower than in 1929. An average working force of 79,133 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 84,438 in 1929. Street railways and cartage companies, with an average payroll of 25,099 persons, reported unchanged employment as compared with the preceding year, the index averaging 123.6, compared with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was lower than in 1929; the mean index was 99.8, while the reported staffs averaged 16,305, varying between 11,253 persons on February 1, and 19,175 at the beginning of June. In the preceding year, the mean index was 104.7, while in 1928 it was 96.4.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a good volume of employment during 1930; although this was slightly less than in 1929, it was greater than in 1928 and earlier years on record. The index averaged 119.8, compared with 120.6 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 30,483 employees, of whom some 80 p.c. were engaged on telephones. Activity in this group was fairly general throughout the Dominion.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The period of expansion indicated by the construction industries in 1930 was shorter than in 1929, and the number of persons added to the payroll was smaller. Despite this, activity in the construction industries, aided by governmental relief measures, was well maintained, being practically the same as in 1929, the previous maximum, and at a higher level than in earlier years on record. During the period of most marked activity, from April 1 to August 1, more than 90,000 extra workers were added to the forces of the co-operating employers, whose payrolls averaged 125,644 during the twelve months, varying between 79,682 on February 1 and 174,564 at the beginning of August. The general index for this group averaged 129.8, compared with



Construction and Maintenance, Concluded.

129.7 in 1929, and 118.8 in 1928.

Building construction gained steadily from April 1 to October 1, but did not quite attain so great a volume as in the preceding year; employment was nevertheless brisker than in earlier years for which data are available. The mean index was 134.3 in 1930, compared with 135.3 in 1929, and 112.0 in 1928. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 52,480. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not 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 an especially high level of employment during the year; this was partly due to unemployment relief works, especially towards the latter part of the year. The number employed was higher than in any other year on record; in the Maritime Provinces, an unusually important programme of highway construction and improvement was carried out during the summer, but considerable activity was noted in all provinces. The payrolls reported averaged 33,876 workers, and ranged between 9,038 on March 1 and 86,156 at the beginning of August. The average index of 183.6 compares favourably with that of 150.1 indicated in 1929, and 137.1 in 1928. 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 39,288 men) was not so active as in the last few years. The index averaged 99.9, while the mean in 1929 was 114.4 and in 1928, 116.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 235 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 22,529. With only two exceptions, gains were noted from February to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a good level during 1930, while other divisions did not report much change as compared with 1929. The index number for the service industries as a whole was 131.6, as against 130.3 in 1929, and 118.1 in 1928. Activity in these three years was greater than in any other for which statistics are available.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was, on the average, rather brisker than in any previous year of the record, the index number being higher in most months of 1930 than in the same months of any other year since 1920. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments maintained a good volume of employment. With one exception, there was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 87,967 persons and the index 127.7, compared with 126.2 in 1929. Of these workers, nearly 72 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been an increasing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics. This may partly account for the favourable showing, but it also appears that the volume of employment afforded in trade has been well kept up, in spite of the prevailing business depression. This may indicate that the purchasing power of the majority of the population and their standard of living have undergone little change in the past year.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1927, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1/ 1927-30 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 December 1 of the indicated years. Chart 5 shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1927; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

1/ Persons desiring detailed indexes for the years 1924 - 1926 may obtain these on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

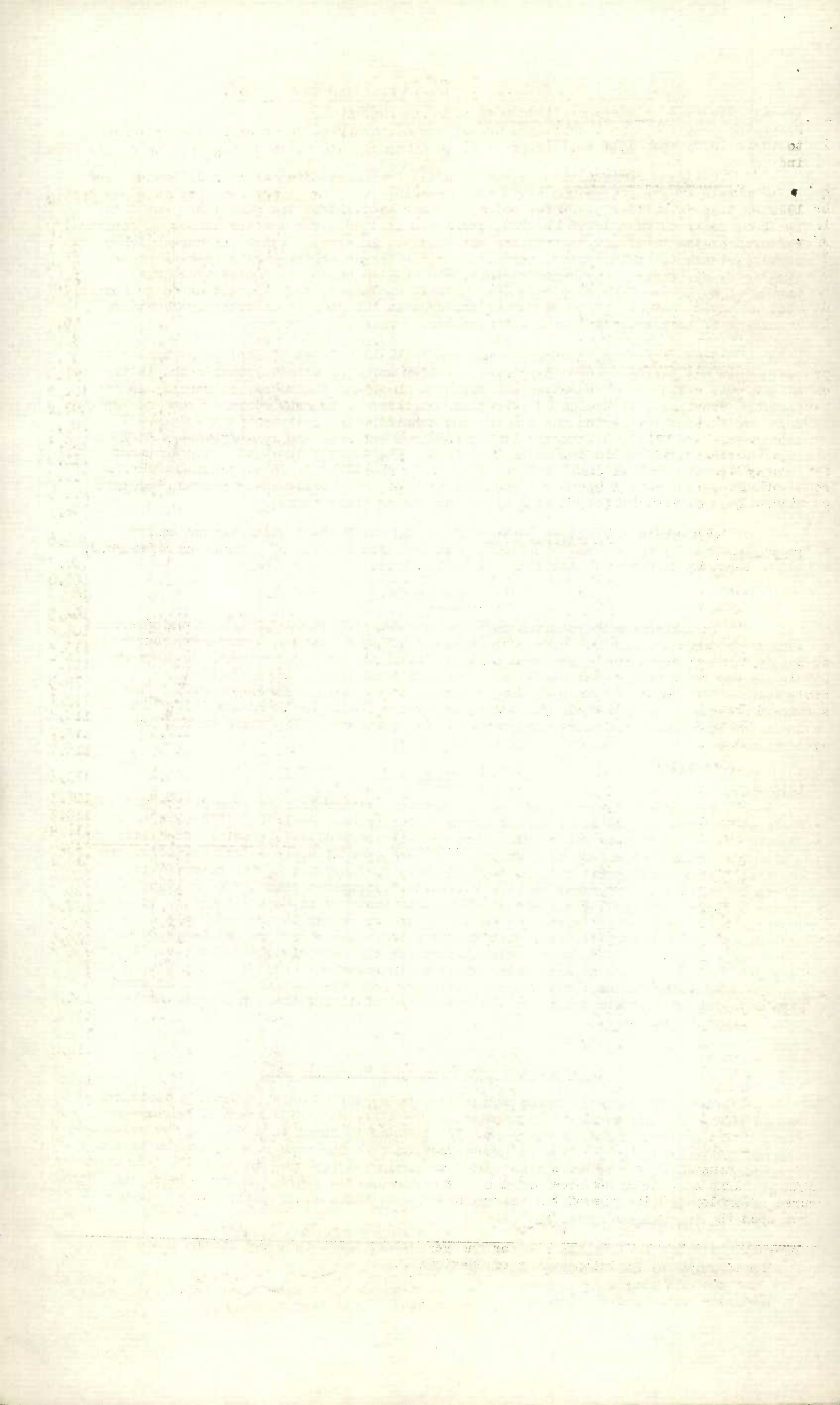


TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

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
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - 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
1928 - Jan. 1	97.1	99.6	101.9	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	129.3	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
1929 - 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	116.2
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
1930 - Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.3
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4

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

7.7 28.3 40.8 14.9 8.3 100.0

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.

1912

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
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - 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
1928 - 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	112.3	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	102.8
Average, 1928	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.3	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	116.5	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1930.
14.1 1.4 12.7 1.3 3.4 1.5 3.3 3.2

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 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.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.3
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - 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	62.6	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
1928 - Jan. 1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	76.6	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	83.3	109.0	102.3	96.2	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
1929 - Jan. 1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	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	83.6	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	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	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	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.5	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	125.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4

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

50.7 3.0 5.5 3. 12.3 13.4 2.2 9.8 100.0

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 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930-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 Weight
	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1927	Mar.1 1927	Apr.1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1927	June 1 1927
Manufacturing	94.7	98.2	99.3	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	102.2	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	105.3	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	115.1	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	103.8	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	.8
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
Non-metallic 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	75.2	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	83.0	82.0	82.5	82.7	95.9	101.5	.9
Professional	96.0	96.6	100.9	103.1	103.3	107.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	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	4.6
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

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930-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							Rel.	Aver.
	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	Wght. Dec. 1 1927	Jan. 1- Dec. 1 1927
Manufacturing	106.8	107.0	106.8	106.4	104.9	104.3	53.9	103.4
Animal products - edible	121.4	120.6	117.6	114.0	112.0	109.6	2.0	106.9
Fur and products	101.8	91.1	99.9	104.8	100.3	103.2	.1	96.4
Leather and products	100.8	100.7	103.9	104.1	104.6	105.4	2.0	103.1
Lumber and products	115.8	117.4	114.4	109.4	97.9	89.5	5.0	98.9
Rough and dressed lumber	120.5	123.5	119.6	110.6	92.4	79.1	2.9	95.2
Furniture	106.1	105.8	105.8	109.5	112.1	114.0	1.0	106.5
Other lumber products	108.0	105.9	102.7	103.6	103.5	103.6	1.1	104.4
Musical instruments	97.2	94.9	97.2	104.4	109.6	108.7	.4	100.5
Plant products - edible	100.4	107.0	109.4	120.9	109.7	107.5	3.5	101.7
Pulp and paper products	107.8	108.4	108.3	103.5	107.3	107.5	6.8	105.2
Pulp and paper	111.5	112.8	112.3	111.9	108.4	106.3	3.4	106.2
Paper products	104.3	104.6	107.6	108.1	110.0	112.5	.8	105.4
Printing and publishing	104.5	104.1	104.5	104.6	105.5	108.0	2.6	104.2
Rubber products	114.9	115.4	115.7	112.6	120.8	121.5	1.7	112.8
Textile products	103.6	103.5	104.4	104.9	106.8	106.5	8.6	104.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	109.3	108.3	111.0	111.2	112.0	113.1	3.5	108.2
Hosiery and knit goods	99.1	100.0	97.7	97.8	103.4	104.5	1.7	101.2
Garments and personal furnishings	99.1	96.9	98.9	101.7	103.9	99.5	2.4	100.2
Other textile products	107.5	112.5	109.6	108.4	105.4	108.6	1.0	107.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	106.0	109.4	111.3	109.6	111.6	112.5	1.5	106.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	110.1	103.6	104.1	115.0	117.4	129.7	.1	109.6
Chemicals and allied products	103.5	103.3	104.4	104.9	105.8	105.8	.8	103.2
Clay, glass and stone products	112.2	113.7	109.5	106.2	108.1	105.2	1.2	102.7
Electric current	111.5	112.5	117.2	113.2	113.7	111.4	1.5	106.3
Electrical apparatus	106.5	101.3	107.8	110.2	112.0	112.9	1.3	107.6
Iron and steel products	103.0	101.7	100.1	99.5	99.3	100.6	14.2	101.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	107.1	107.2	106.9	103.1	103.3	112.3	1.6	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	109.8	113.3	112.2	113.2	110.9	112.4	1.3	109.6
Agricultural implements	106.8	107.1	94.3	94.6	96.1	94.2	.9	104.7
Land vehicles	98.7	96.7	94.5	94.8	93.1	93.9	6.1	97.2
Automobiles and parts	96.3	89.5	89.7	92.7	87.4	85.3	1.2	95.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	107.4	100.6	92.0	89.7	83.7	100.6	.4	102.6
Heating appliances	102.7	103.3	105.4	103.8	110.7	111.0	.6	102.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	113.9	112.2	115.6	115.0	121.1	120.3	.8	109.9
Foundry and machine shop products	102.1	97.7	96.3	91.1	92.6	91.7	.5	100.4
Other iron and steel products	104.4	105.2	105.5	104.1	104.3	104.9	2.0	103.4
Non-ferrous metal products	114.4	111.5	111.5	110.2	110.2	114.8	1.3	110.1
Non-metallic mineral products	107.7	108.8	106.9	104.7	105.0	103.6	1.1	102.3
Miscellaneous	103.4	101.1	101.2	93.2	100.1	97.6	.4	102.2
Logging	69.9	68.6	78.7	96.3	136.3	182.7	4.8	109.3
Mining	106.5	109.4	109.9	111.5	111.4	113.1	5.5	107.0
Coal	102.1	104.9	104.4	105.9	105.3	110.2	3.2	105.5
Metallic ores	112.2	115.6	118.5	120.5	121.5	121.1	1.5	111.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	115.6	115.6	117.8	119.6	118.1	108.7	.8	106.3
Communications	106.0	106.6	107.2	107.2	106.2	104.6	2.9	103.3
Telegraphs	110.8	112.4	113.0	111.1	103.5	106.1	.6	105.7
Telephones	104.8	105.2	105.7	106.2	105.5	104.3	2.3	103.4
Transportation	107.0	105.0	105.9	106.5	106.5	107.1	13.2	102.5
Street railways and cartage	105.4	105.4	108.6	107.9	106.5	106.0	2.3	103.2
Steam railways	105.3	103.6	104.6	104.8	105.3	105.5	9.1	102.5
Shipping and stevedoring	117.7	110.1	108.6	114.0	113.1	116.7	1.8	101.5
Construction and maintenance	144.2	150.2	150.4	139.8	122.1	99.5	9.7	109.0
Building	120.8	129.6	134.7	133.7	117.7	107.4	4.1	108.7
Highway	221.1	242.4	232.3	215.4	195.4	113.9	1.8	129.3
Railway	137.7	132.4	129.1	115.7	101.2	85.5	3.8	101.6
Services	113.1	115.8	120.0	115.3	107.9	106.9	1.8	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	110.1	120.8	126.0	114.9	102.6	100.6	.9	104.1
Professional	107.4	102.2	100.7	113.1	114.3	107.6	.2	104.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	110.3	112.1	116.4	116.0	113.6	115.9	.7	109.7
Trade	106.0	107.3	103.4	109.4	111.9	121.2	8.2	107.4
Retail	107.5	108.8	108.1	109.5	113.0	127.0	5.7	109.3
Wholesale	102.8	104.5	109.2	109.4	109.9	110.0	2.5	103.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	109.7	110.5	111.0	110.3	108.8	108.1	100.0	104.6

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930 - 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 Weight						
	Jan.1 1928	Feb.1 1928	Mar.1 1928	Apr.1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1928	June 1 1928
Manufacturing	97.9	102.3	104.7	106.6	109.0	112.6	55.0
Animal products - edible	102.1	97.3	94.6	97.5	108.2	116.7	2.0
Fur and products	93.7	89.4	88.2	92.0	89.5	91.1	.1
Leather and products	102.6	106.4	108.9	108.6	102.6	100.4	1.8
Lumber and products	78.1	86.1	88.9	91.7	98.2	109.7	5.8
Rough and dressed lumber	65.5	73.5	77.4	81.0	89.7	106.5	3.7
Furniture	105.3	113.3	113.7	116.1	117.1	117.1	1.0
Other lumber products	97.9	105.2	106.4	106.8	111.1	113.4	1.1
Musical instruments	102.2	97.8	95.3	90.5	87.3	92.4	.3
Plant products - edible	87.7	92.1	93.8	95.0	94.9	100.0	2.9
Pulp and paper products	104.4	107.7	108.3	106.6	108.7	111.3	6.6
Pulp and paper	102.3	107.8	110.2	107.0	109.8	113.5	3.4
Paper products	104.9	105.3	106.0	107.6	109.5	112.5	.8
Printing and publishing	107.9	108.9	107.0	106.6	107.7	108.7	2.4
Rubber products	116.2	118.6	119.5	120.3	123.0	125.7	1.7
Textile products	99.9	105.7	106.8	106.5	107.0	106.3	8.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	108.8	111.1	110.4	107.9	110.3	110.5	3.2
Hosiery and knit goods	92.5	99.6	102.1	102.9	104.2	104.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	93.9	101.1	103.7	104.9	104.1	101.9	2.3
Other textile products	101.4	111.7	111.6	113.0	109.7	108.7	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	109.7	118.3	121.7	116.3	121.6	120.1	1.5
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	116.3	138.9	146.0	141.2	130.0	133.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	102.8	108.5	108.9	111.3	113.0	114.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	89.8	96.3	96.0	104.0	108.7	115.7	1.2
Electric current	107.8	107.2	109.0	110.4	112.2	118.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	109.5	108.4	109.6	110.1	112.5	117.5	1.3
Iron and steel products	96.9	101.7	106.9	112.0	114.6	118.1	15.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	105.4	108.6	114.1	119.2	124.7	125.3	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	110.7	114.1	117.3	118.3	120.1	123.9	1.3
Agricultural implements	95.1	99.4	104.0	103.0	100.4	102.8	.9
Land vehicles	92.0	96.4	103.7	110.9	114.0	118.7	7.4
Automobiles and parts	82.8	96.4	120.3	140.2	154.7	170.0	2.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	68.2	99.0	104.8	117.0	120.3	125.4	.5
Heating appliances	98.6	91.7	103.3	106.3	108.4	112.7	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	117.7	126.9	127.3	133.3	140.2	138.8	.9
Foundry and machine shop products	90.3	96.6	100.4	105.3	111.5	113.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	99.4	104.1	105.3	106.5	105.2	108.4	2.1
Non-ferrous metal products	107.9	113.9	116.1	117.9	119.1	120.7	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	101.6	102.8	106.4	110.0	113.9	116.9	1.2
Miscellaneous	95.5	95.8	96.6	97.8	102.2	103.9	.4
Logging	163.2	169.5	159.6	88.3	78.5	85.9	2.1
Mining	112.6	113.2	111.4	109.0	111.5	112.3	5.1
Coal	113.5	113.6	109.7	104.9	104.3	100.7	2.7
Metallic ores	119.5	120.7	122.6	123.8	123.9	126.6	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.1	120.4	135.2	.9
Communications	102.9	100.9	101.2	102.3	105.0	106.9	2.7
Telegraphs	99.0	98.1	98.4	100.9	106.0	111.5	.6
Telephones	104.0	101.7	101.9	102.8	104.7	105.7	2.1
Transportation	99.4	98.8	97.3	98.2	100.7	108.0	12.9
Street railways and cartage	104.0	105.6	103.4	103.3	107.0	112.3	2.3
Steam railways	103.2	101.7	99.4	99.4	99.2	105.1	8.8
Shipping and stevedoring	72.7	73.5	77.9	84.7	100.6	119.8	1.8
Construction and maintenance	76.6	75.6	73.3	72.6	103.7	136.8	12.6
Building	82.8	84.6	79.3	87.1	102.6	118.3	4.2
Highway	63.1	54.6	49.9	43.2	83.8	142.5	2.3
Railway	79.0	74.9	75.1	82.8	109.7	144.1	6.1
Services	105.3	105.8	105.3	108.4	111.7	118.4	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	99.0	99.6	99.1	100.3	103.4	114.7	1.0
Professional	107.8	113.8	114.6	119.2	120.1	118.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.9	112.0	111.5	117.2	121.1	123.6	.7
Trade	120.4	110.0	109.7	111.1	111.7	113.7	7.7
Retail	127.1	112.5	112.3	113.6	114.4	116.3	5.3
Wholesale	107.3	105.3	104.6	105.9	106.2	108.3	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.7	102.0	102.6	102.3	106.8	113.8	100.0

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930 - Continued.

(Note: These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 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 Aver.							Jan. 1- Dec. 1, 1928.
	July 1 1928	Aug. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1928	Dec. 1, 1928	Weight 1928	
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
Bough 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	101.3	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	118.3	120.7	119.6	118.4	117.5	118.2	15.1	113.4
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
Non-metallic 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 coal)	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

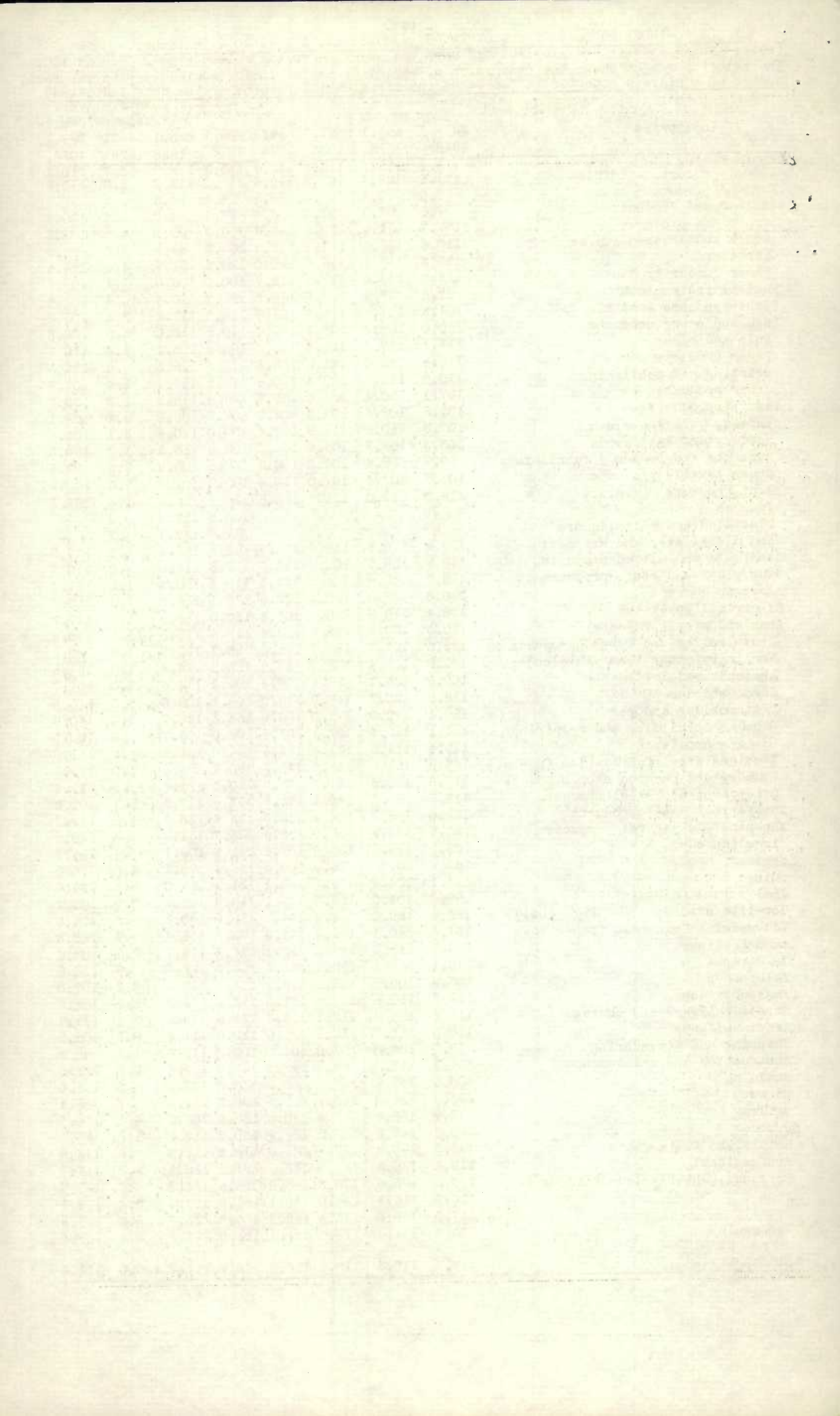


TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930. Continued.

(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 weight
	Jan.1 1929	Feb.1 1929	Mar.1 1929	Apr.1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1929	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	106.0	108.5	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	113.9	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	118.3	117.4	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	121.7	128.0	135.3	131.7	134.3	136.5	2.0
Non-metallic 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	85.1	75.8	92.7	2.2
Mining	116.2	117.8	115.9	112.9	115.6	115.8	4.8
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	115.3	121.9	142.1	140.9	.9
Communications	112.6	110.9	112.0	113.5	117.3	120.9	2.3
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 and railways and cartage	113.4	114.4	112.3	113.3	119.6	125.1	2.3
Steam railways	103.5	102.6	101.5	102.7	106.0	109.9	6.4
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	144.6	12.8
Building	96.6	93.0	94.3	102.5	114.3	134.7	4.9
Highway	70.4	43.0	40.7	36.2	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	113.5	122.5	124.5	126.3	123.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	124.0	123.4	124.5	120.9	133.5	132.5	.7
Trade	128.5	119.7	117.3	122.5	124.0	126.0	7.9
Retail	136.8	124.5	121.9	127.3	128.8	130.8	5.6
Wholesale	110.4	109.4	109.0	110.8	113.7	115.4	2.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	109.1	110.5	111.4	110.4	116.2	122.2	100.0

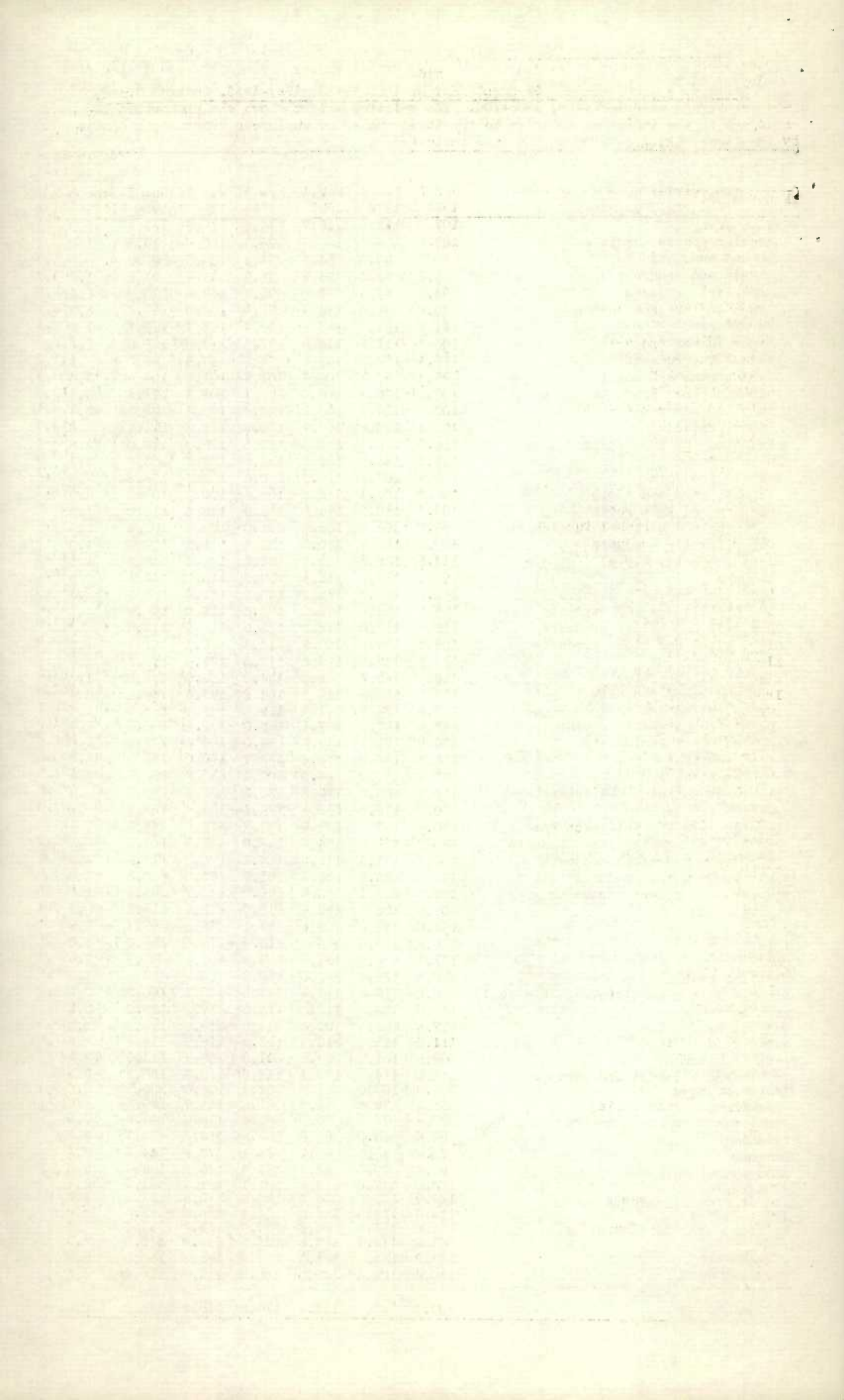


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-1930 - Continued.

(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 Aver. Weight, Jan. 1-	
	July 1 1929	Aug. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1929
Manufacturing	120.3	121.6	119.8	120.2	117.2	112.8	52.1	117.1
Animal products - edible	122.3	123.6	121.0	117.1	115.2	110.1	1.8	113.8
Fur products	104.0	99.0	104.3	103.1	102.5	90.2	.2	95.5
Leather and products	92.8	94.4	96.4	97.7	95.5	94.3	1.6	93.1
Lumber and products	122.7	124.5	120.7	116.6	106.1	93.6	4.6	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber	122.6	125.8	122.0	114.7	97.1	79.6	2.5	98.9
Furniture	123.4	126.2	121.7	125.4	128.1	124.3	1.0	122.9
Other lumber products	122.3	119.0	115.6	115.8	116.6	112.0	1.1	115.7
Musical instruments	99.9	99.5	99.4	101.8	102.8	100.0	.3	100.6
Plant products - edible	122.3	118.4	123.4	134.8	122.7	115.8	3.1	110.9
Pulp and paper products	113.0	115.1	113.1	114.2	114.1	113.4	6.5	111.4
Pulp and paper	110.5	113.2	110.9	111.9	110.2	108.4	3.1	107.7
Paper products	113.3	113.7	115.3	116.8	116.6	115.3	.8	112.6
Printing and publishing	116.1	118.1	115.3	116.3	118.6	119.6	2.6	116.1
Rubber products	143.4	145.2	140.6	137.2	136.3	135.0	1.7	139.5
Textile Products	105.8	105.7	104.8	106.9	107.4	105.8	8.0	107.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	104.1	104.4	100.6	102.2	105.5	104.9	2.9	106.0
Hosiery and knit goods	113.3	107.2	113.1	115.4	117.1	117.2	1.7	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	103.5	105.1	105.7	107.6	104.5	101.6	2.5	104.9
Other textile products	104.6	108.4	100.9	105.1	104.6	101.1	.9	106.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	128.1	120.0	128.2	130.0	130.3	1.6	124.6
Tobacco	111.8	115.4	103.3	115.5	118.7	119.7	.9	112.3
Distilled and malt liquors	147.0	146.0	146.1	148.2	147.7	147.0	.7	144.1
Wood Distillates and extracts	183.8	171.4	160.8	177.3	186.3	189.4	.1	171.7
Chemicals and allied products	118.7	117.9	120.6	120.6	122.3	122.6	.8	117.8
Clay, glass and stone products	137.8	141.2	139.9	136.7	133.8	129.1	1.2	126.2
Electric current	137.0	139.4	136.8	138.9	132.1	129.7	1.5	127.6
Electrical apparatus	142.7	146.1	154.7	158.2	164.1	161.7	1.6	143.8
Iron and steel products	126.8	126.3	122.3	120.9	117.1	110.9	13.8	125.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	136.3	138.1	133.3	132.6	129.0	118.0	1.4	134.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	132.1	136.5	131.9	132.5	133.2	131.3	1.3	130.4
Agricultural implements	127.8	125.9	108.3	103.0	96.8	96.7	.8	115.6
Land vehicles	119.9	117.6	114.6	112.8	106.2	98.4	5.7	121.2
Automobiles and parts	145.3	130.3	129.1	126.8	115.2	94.0	1.3	154.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	142.7	149.4	142.1	146.2	133.7	124.8	.5	130.3
Heating appliances	133.6	132.7	130.8	138.0	139.4	133.5	.5	131.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	178.4	182.6	181.3	175.3	185.2	174.3	1.0	174.2
Foundry and machine shop products	127.6	123.8	128.3	123.0	115.4	116.0	.6	127.8
Other iron and steel products	117.0	117.2	114.2	113.7	114.6	111.4	2.0	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	134.8	136.7	133.6	132.9	135.7	132.7	1.9	132.8
Non-metallic mineral products	141.7	147.8	148.8	149.1	149.4	148.4	1.4	138.2
Miscellaneous	113.4	113.0	118.4	116.6	113.7	110.7	.4	112.5
Logging	80.1	74.0	83.6	117.1	173.3	212.3	5.5	125.8
Mining	119.5	122.1	123.8	126.6	128.0	127.2	5.5	120.1
Coal	102.9	104.2	105.9	110.0	112.0	112.7	2.9	107.4
Metallic ores (coal)	140.3	145.1	147.2	149.7	152.7	154.8	1.7	139.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	148.2	151.8	153.2	151.6	149.7	136.9	.9	137.1
Communications	123.8	126.0	128.8	128.1	125.8	127.5	2.9	120.6
Telegraphs	130.5	133.7	140.3	135.7	132.5	129.7	.6	124.8
Telephones	122.0	123.9	125.7	126.0	124.0	127.0	2.3	119.5
Transportation	117.5	117.2	117.2	114.3	113.8	108.4	12.0	109.7
Street railways and cartage	128.7	130.5	134.3	132.9	131.7	127.5	2.5	123.6
Steam railways	113.1	113.3	112.2	109.3	108.4	102.2	7.8	107.1
Shipping and stevedoring	126.0	120.8	121.2	113.8	117.4	114.4	1.7	104.7
Construction and maintenance	164.5	186.8	181.3	162.4	153.6	119.0	11.1	129.7
Building	148.8	170.2	174.3	169.7	173.7	150.8	5.7	135.3
Highway	213.3	298.2	293.5	240.7	214.8	125.7	2.2	150.1
Railway	160.4	153.3	137.7	119.7	106.0	34.3	3.2	114.4
Services	145.4	146.6	146.6	141.0	131.6	125.3	2.0	130.3
Hotels and restaurants	154.8	159.3	158.3	149.4	132.4	123.8	1.1	131.8
Professional	126.6	122.6	124.5	118.4	119.3	117.1	.2	121.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	135.1	132.9	133.2	133.9	134.1	130.7	.7	130.6
Trade	127.7	126.1	127.8	128.2	130.7	135.4	8.9	126.2
Retail	132.8	129.4	130.1	130.6	134.6	143.2	6.5	131.0
Wholesale	116.8	118.7	122.7	122.9	121.8	117.7	2.4	115.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.8	126.8	125.6	124.6	119.1	100.0	119.0

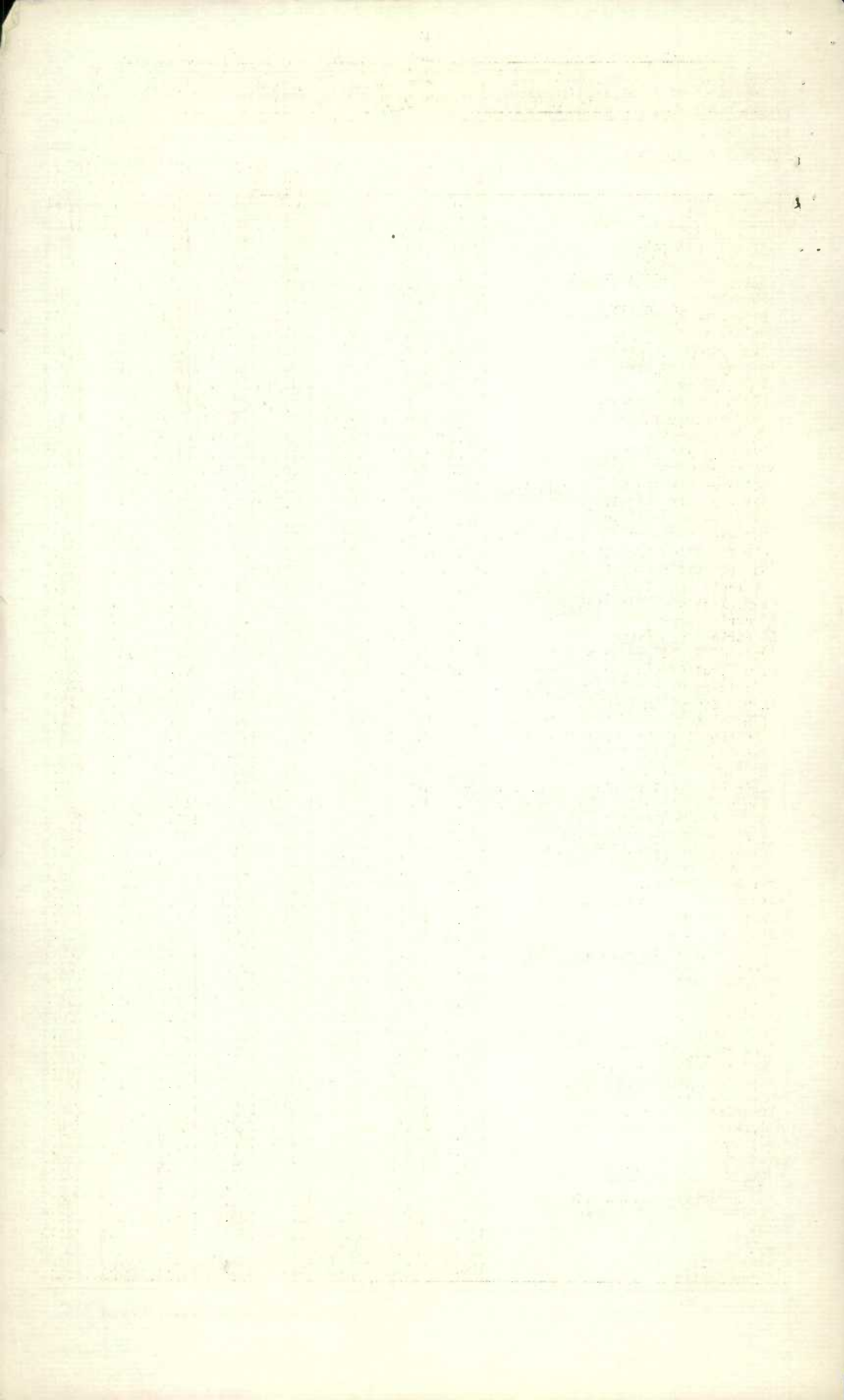


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1930 - Continued.

(Note: Average calendar year, 1925 = 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 1930	Feb. 1 1930	Mar. 1 1930	Apr. 1 1930	May 1 1930	June 1 1930	Weight June 1 1930
Manufacturing	106.5	110.2	110.9	111.3	112.4	113.6	55.6
Animal products - edible	105.3	101.6	100.6	100.1	105.7	116.9	2.0
Fur and products	80.4	73.8	80.2	85.4	88.6	98.9	.2
Leather and products	88.1	93.0	93.0	91.5	90.4	88.6	1.5
Lumber and products	83.7	86.3	90.4	91.1	97.6	109.3	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber	70.0	70.5	76.5	76.7	87.7	105.6	3.5
Furniture	108.9	118.0	115.7	114.7	113.0	112.0	.9
Other lumber products	105.8	109.0	112.5	115.9	115.0	118.3	1.3
Musical instruments	85.8	72.0	68.7	64.2	63.0	64.5	.2
Plant products - edible	100.0	101.8	100.9	100.0	102.9	106.7	2.9
Pulp and paper products	110.4	109.6	108.3	108.3	110.9	110.9	6.6
Pulp and paper	106.0	102.4	103.9	102.8	108.1	108.6	3.2
Paper products	106.9	109.5	108.9	106.4	107.8	106.7	.6
Printing and publishing	118.7	119.1	118.1	118.3	115.8	115.4	2.5
Rubber products	128.0	128.9	127.5	126.1	112.8	118.0	1.5
Textile products	98.5	103.5	106.3	107.4	104.9	102.1	9.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	96.8	98.1	99.8	102.8	100.4	97.3	2.7
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	110.0	110.9	110.5	108.2	106.6	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	95.5	108.0	111.5	112.6	109.1	105.1	2.7
Other textile products	95.3	102.1	104.1	102.4	101.9	101.3	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.7	130.1	121.5	118.3	120.9	126.3	1.6
Tobacco	117.1	123.1	111.3	104.1	107.2	113.5	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.7	141.3	137.9	140.5	142.3	146.4	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	192.4	198.3	171.9	170.8	139.0	138.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	119.9	120.8	118.8	120.7	121.9	120.7	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	116.0	110.0	104.8	109.7	123.1	130.3	1.3
Electric current	123.8	126.4	124.8	125.3	132.6	139.7	1.7
Electrical apparatus	156.3	161.1	157.8	158.6	159.5	158.2	1.5
Iron and steel products	107.3	115.5	117.2	119.3	118.8	115.8	14.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	110.2	129.5	130.5	127.0	122.7	122.8	1.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	127.9	129.0	129.4	128.8	127.6	126.8	1.3
Agricultural implements	97.3	92.1	84.3	85.6	81.1	75.4	.6
Land vehicles	100.5	109.7	113.3	113.0	113.4	114.0	6.7
Automobiles and parts	104.7	125.1	137.7	151.0	153.2	138.3	1.9
Steel ship building and repairing	109.3	138.6	140.3	133.3	123.0	122.6	.4
Heating appliances	90.2	104.9	108.8	109.6	118.9	113.2	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	173.4	174.3	173.3	172.7	169.0	162.8	1.0
Foundry and machine shop products	103.8	111.4	112.7	115.5	118.4	115.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	103.8	108.4	112.5	111.9	111.9	111.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.4	133.9	134.4	128.8	126.8	129.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	145.9	145.1	142.4	139.3	146.7	149.1	1.4
Miscellaneous	105.5	105.8	110.7	111.9	111.2	113.6	.4
Logging	200.2	209.8	178.3	87.6	63.5	90.0	2.4
Mining	122.5	123.0	119.4	114.5	114.1	115.6	5.0
Coal	112.6	114.4	105.7	98.9	95.6	96.4	2.5
Metallic ores	146.6	148.9	151.7	145.6	149.3	148.8	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	119.7	111.9	116.2	122.7	127.2	135.3	.8
Communications	123.2	120.7	118.7	117.1	117.3	119.6	3.0
Telegraphs	123.7	118.8	110.5	109.1	111.4	119.9	.6
Telephones	129.4	121.8	120.8	119.2	118.7	119.5	2.4
Transportation	101.9	98.2	97.7	99.5	104.3	108.0	12.2
Street railways and cartage	125.5	122.8	115.6	118.0	121.8	124.1	2.5
Steam railways	99.9	97.3	97.2	96.8	100.1	101.7	7.8
Shipping and stevedoring	81.5	70.7	76.8	88.3	102.9	118.3	1.9
Construction and maintenance	92.7	88.0	83.7	86.4	112.0	137.0	12.9
Building	121.4	114.9	109.2	110.5	127.6	140.8	5.4
Highway	59.0	55.9	52.0	57.3	101.2	177.2	3.1
Railway	79.3	75.5	72.7	75.1	101.5	114.8	4.4
Services	123.5	125.2	125.0	126.1	123.9	134.7	2.3
Hotels and restaurants	123.3	125.9	125.1	124.3	125.6	136.4	1.3
Professional	115.0	120.4	119.0	127.0	126.3	126.9	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	126.7	125.6	126.8	128.9	135.2	134.3	.8
Trade	133.8	124.6	123.0	123.1	125.5	127.6	8.6
Retail	142.7	129.7	127.3	127.4	129.9	132.2	6.2
Wholesale	113.4	113.0	112.3	113.3	116.0	117.2	2.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	111.2	111.6	110.2	107.8	111.4	116.5	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927-30-Concluded.

(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 Aven. Weight, Jan.1-
	July 1 1930	Aug.1 1930	Sept.1 1930	Oct.1 1930	Nov.1 1930	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1930	
Manufacturing	111.3	110.2	108.2	107.8	104.6	100.6	50.7	103.0
Animal products - edible	119.9	123.6	120.9	111.7	107.9	102.9	1.8	109.7
Fur and products	94.6	89.3	98.7	107.5	105.8	101.2	.2	92.0
Leather and products	86.0	85.9	86.6	86.7	82.1	81.5	1.5	87.8
Lumber and products	105.4	105.3	98.9	92.4	84.7	74.9	4.1	93.3
Rough and dressed lumber	103.1	104.5	95.7	83.4	72.0	58.5	2.0	83.7
Furniture	105.2	102.3	100.8	110.1	111.7	110.0	1.0	110.2
Other lumber products	112.3	110.2	106.9	106.2	101.9	96.9	1.1	109.2
Musical instruments	62.9	66.6	66.3	73.3	83.1	81.9	.2	70.9
Plant products - edible	114.5	121.3	134.3	143.1	118.7	111.6	3.3	113.0
Pulp and paper products	110.4	113.0	109.2	108.6	106.1	102.7	6.4	109.1
Pulp and paper	107.3	111.1	105.7	104.4	99.4	92.7	2.9	104.3
Paper products	106.6	107.0	108.3	109.8	107.8	104.9	.8	107.4
Printing and publishing	115.9	117.6	114.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	2.7	116.1
Rubber products	120.4	114.4	110.5	107.9	105.8	108.5	1.4	117.4
Textile products	99.2	96.4	96.9	99.3	101.7	98.8	8.2	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.2	93.9	92.9	92.8	99.2	100.5	3.0	97.6
Hosiery and knit goods	104.4	103.1	103.2	104.9	111.3	111.2	1.8	107.7
Garments and personal furnishings	100.3	98.1	101.0	106.9	104.2	94.7	2.5	103.7
Other textile products	93.9	88.8	87.7	89.4	87.3	85.4	.9	95.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.8	126.1	125.2	128.0	127.1	123.9	1.6	124.9
Tobacco	114.3	115.9	108.9	114.9	116.8	113.4	.9	113.4
Distilled and malt liquors	143.4	142.2	150.9	148.8	143.0	139.9	.7	143.0
Wood distillates and extracts	118.9	115.1	123.8	131.7	144.4	137.3	.1	147.7
Chemicals and allied products	116.5	115.8	116.3	116.7	118.8	118.8	.8	118.8
Clay, glass and stone products	137.1	134.3	133.4	127.1	122.9	111.4	1.2	121.7
Electric current	133.1	134.3	134.0	133.6	130.6	131.9	1.7	130.8
Electrical apparatus	156.1	155.5	157.9	158.7	155.6	149.7	1.7	157.1
Iron and steel products	109.5	104.8	99.3	98.2	97.0	94.5	12.7	108.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	116.2	110.4	102.0	102.6	100.4	97.8	1.3	114.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	122.6	118.8	113.4	115.5	114.1	109.8	1.2	122.0
Agricultural implements	70.2	63.4	47.9	40.8	36.0	33.4	.3	67.3
Land vehicles	107.2	100.9	97.9	95.3	93.8	94.3	5.9	105.3
Automobiles and parts	119.4	100.8	99.9	89.4	89.1	90.8	1.3	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	116.4	116.4	101.4	106.3	109.7	109.1	.4	119.1
Heating appliances	105.0	116.6	111.1	122.4	123.4	114.8	.5	111.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	156.2	152.8	149.6	144.3	142.3	131.3	.8	153.5
Foundry and machine shop products	111.2	101.0	96.0	99.8	100.4	96.5	.5	106.9
Other iron and steel products	107.2	105.4	98.7	98.8	98.2	92.4	1.8	105.0
Non-ferrous metal products	127.6	130.1	130.7	132.5	130.6	120.9	1.9	129.3
Non-metallic mineral products	149.1	145.3	140.2	138.2	135.6	133.9	1.4	142.6
Miscellaneous	110.7	109.2	110.4	115.1	113.2	107.6	.5	110.4
Logging	82.1	61.5	54.3	70.8	90.9	106.5	3.0	108.0
Mining	113.8	115.5	116.6	118.9	121.9	117.8	5.5	117.8
Coal	96.8	98.9	101.6	107.1	110.5	109.4	3.0	104.1
Metallic ores (coal)	142.2	142.5	141.0	143.0	148.5	138.8	1.7	145.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than	132.5	134.9	134.0	123.3	120.8	114.1	.8	124.4
Communications	119.7	121.0	120.9	119.5	119.9	115.3	3.1	119.8
Telegraphs	121.1	129.0	130.4	129.7	130.7	116.0	.6	120.7
Telephones	119.3	119.1	118.6	117.0	117.2	115.2	2.5	119.6
Transportation	108.0	108.9	110.2	110.1	106.0	102.5	12.3	104.6
Street railways and cartage	123.2	125.8	128.7	128.8	126.0	122.0	2.6	123.6
Steam railways	104.1	104.0	105.1	104.4	99.9	97.4	7.9	100.7
Shipping and stevedoring	108.2	111.8	112.2	114.2	110.2	102.9	1.8	99.3
Construction and maintenance	170.1	179.3	169.2	163.0	148.8	127.3	13.4	129.3
Building	150.9	154.9	155.4	156.9	145.3	123.3	5.1	134.3
Highway	319.7	362.9	299.9	277.7	242.3	197.9	4.6	183.6
Railway	120.6	120.0	122.3	115.9	109.2	91.5	3.7	99.9
Services	142.7	142.4	143.4	136.7	126.9	123.9	2.2	131.6
Hotels and restaurants	150.8	152.0	154.1	141.5	126.2	123.6	1.2	134.1
Professional	128.9	124.2	124.9	124.8	121.4	122.1	.2	123.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	133.6	132.6	131.6	132.6	129.8	124.9	.3	130.2
Trade	129.5	126.4	127.3	127.9	129.2	134.8	9.8	127.7
Retail	133.5	129.1	129.9	130.8	133.5	143.4	7.2	132.5
Wholesale	120.3	120.3	121.3	121.4	119.3	115.8	2.6	116.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	118.9	118.8	116.6	116.2	112.9	108.5	100.0	113.4

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