

18.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, as at the first of each month, January, 1927, to December, 1929, with yearly averages since 1921—concluded.

Years and months.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Hamilton.	Windsor. ²	Winnipeg.	Van- couver.
1929.								
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
April 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.....	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
Relative weight of employment in cities as at Dec. 1, 1929 ³	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.

² Includes adjacent "Border Cities".

³ Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Industries.—Considerable expansion was reported in manufacturing during 1929, when employment in this division reached its maximum for the nine years' record. Practically all branches shared in the generally favourable movement, the only important exception being the leather group, in which employment continued dull. Especially noteworthy gains were indicated in the iron and steel, rubber, lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile industries, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Logging, mining, communications, construction, services and trade afforded more employment than in any other year for which statistics are available; the index in transportation also averaged higher than in 1928 and preceding years, although employment in that group was considerably affected by the grain congestion towards the latter part of 1929. Table 19 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups.