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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
OCTOBER

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1925

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

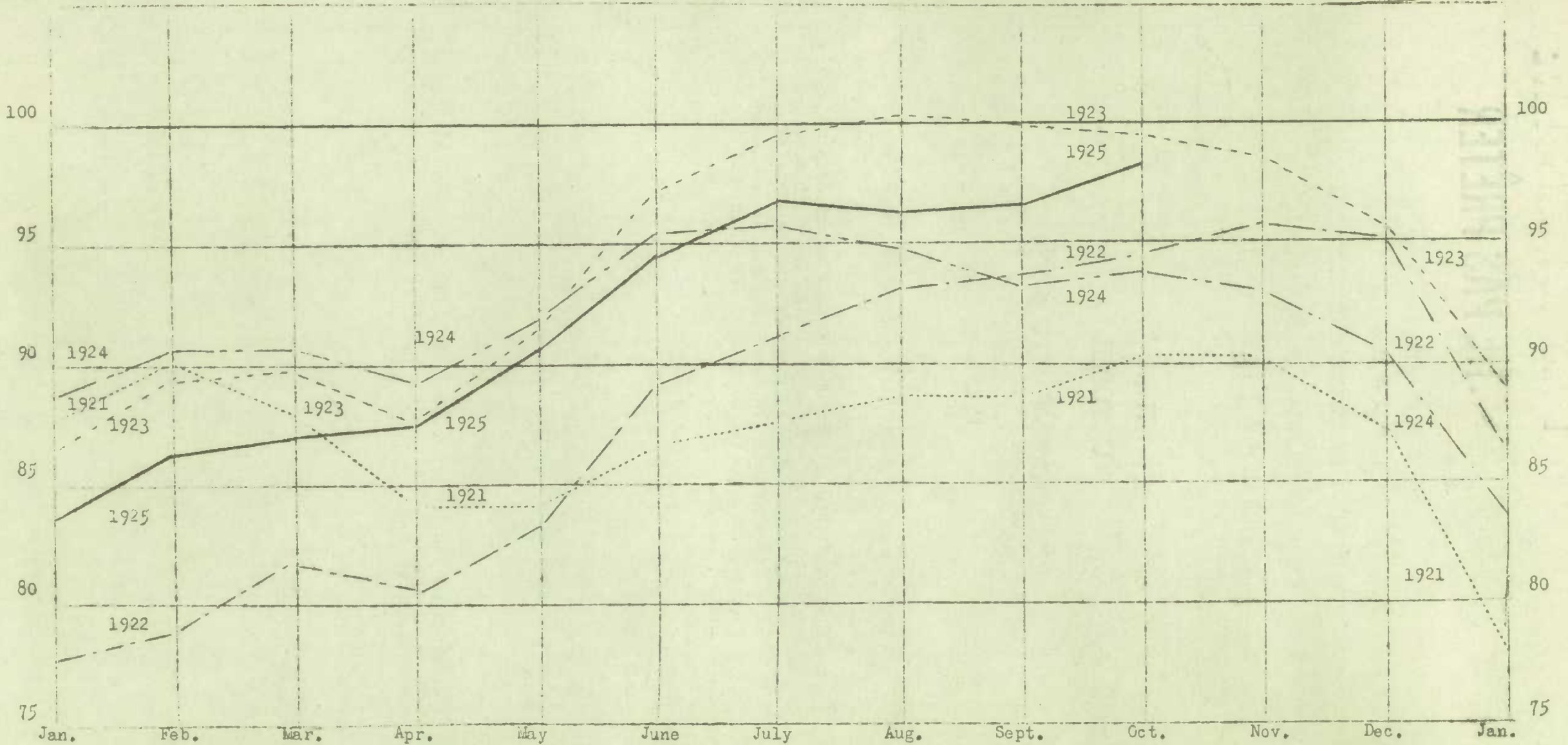
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1925



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

Issued October 22nd, 1925.

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

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Continued improvement in the employment situation was indicated at the beginning of October, when the staffs of the 5,923 firms making returns were increased by 13,315 persons to 209,072. This is the largest absolute increase recorded on October 1 of any year since 1920, adding over twice as many workers as the gain shown on the same date of 1924. The index number of employment stands at 98.3, as compared with 96.6 on September 1, 1925, and with 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 at the beginning of October 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and trade were more active, but employment in construction and services showed a seasonal falling off on the date under review.

Employment by Provinces.

Activity increased in all except the Maritime Provinces, the largest gains being recorded in Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- Considerable losses in construction, together with comparatively small reductions in summer hotels and steam railway operations, caused a decline in the Maritime Provinces that was partly offset by improvement in iron and steel and food factories, logging camps and coal mines. The result was a decrease of 713 persons in the payrolls of the 513 firms making returns, who employed 65,247 workers on October 1. At the same time of last year, additions to staffs were noted, but the index number was practically the same as on the date under review.

Quebec.- Further improvement was registered in Quebec, where employment has increased steadily since the beginning of the year. Statements tabulated from 1,270 employers showed that they had 225,601 workers as against 222,896 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, logging, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported the largest gains. A slight decline was indicated on October 1, 1924, when the situation was less favourable.

Ontario.- Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel and food products) and logging recorded substantial increases, while there were losses in metallic ore mining, transportation and construction. The working forces of the 2,720 firms reporting aggregated 335,061, or 7,218 more than on September 1. Although somewhat greater expansion was indicated at the beginning of October of last year, the index number then was lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed an upward movement, according to 765 firms whose payrolls included 105,956 workers, as compared with 102,263 in the preceding month. Activity had diminished at the same time in 1924 and the index number then was more than eight points below its present level. Manufacturing, coal mining, transportation and trade were decidedly busier; summer hotels, on the other hand, were seasonally slack.

British Columbia.- Continued though smaller increases were noted in British Columbia, where 402 persons were added to the staffs of 655 firms, whose returns showed 77,197 workers. Logging camps made the most noteworthy gains, but the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries were also more fully engaged. Food and electric current plants, construction and services, however, showed seasonal reductions in personnel. A distinctly downward tendency was indicated on October 1 of last year, when the index number was over ten points lower.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment by Cities.

The situation in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made was better than at the beginning of September.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal continued to be upward; manufacturing generally, transportation, construction and trade recorded heightened activity, while the only reductions of any size were in communications. The working force of the 689 firms making returns aggregated 112,881 persons, as compared with 110,771 on September 1. The gains noted at the same time last year were on a smaller scale and the index number on October 1, 1925, was higher than at any time since the record for the city began in 1922.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and shipping afforded more employment; the 90 Quebec employers whose statistics were received had 8,898 workers, or 312 more than in the preceding month. Improvement was also recorded at the same time last year.

Toronto.- Further expansion in employment was indicated in Toronto; textile, electrical apparatus, food and musical instrument factories, telephones, services and transportation reported gains, but construction work was curtailed. Statements were tabulated from 784 firms having 97,031 employees, as compared with 95,641 on September 1. The situation is more favourable than at the beginning of October, 1924, when there were additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale.

Ottawa.- There was an increase of 221 persons in the payrolls of the 127 firms making returns in Ottawa, who employed 10,703 workers. The gain took place in the construction industries, while manufacturing showed reductions, especially in the lumber division. Activity was rather greater on October 1, 1925, than at the same time of last year.

Hamilton.- Continued improvement was registered in Hamilton; iron and steel and food factories absorbed most of the additionally employed workers. Returns were compiled from 197 employers having 26,805 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 26,318 on September 1. Employment is in greater volume than at the beginning of October, 1924.

Windsor.- Automobile factories recorded further gains in employment, while little change was shown in other industries. A combined staff of 10,382 workers was employed by the 79 firms reporting; they had 9,535 employees in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Trade and manufacturing were brisker, while there were rather slight contractions in construction. The working force of the 288 reporting employers included 25,050 persons, a gain of 212 as compared with their September report. Employment is on a higher level than on October 1, 1924, when there was also a favourable movement.

Vancouver.- Another moderate gain was shown in Vancouver, according to 232 firms having 24,820 employees, as against 24,681 in the preceding month. The situation is very much better than on the same date of last year. Tin can and lumber factories afforded more employment on October 1, 1925, than on September 1, and construction was more active.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities, while the course of employment in the leading industrial cities is shown in Chart II.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed a further upward movement, the gain of 8,778 persons being the largest increase this division has recorded on October 1 of any year since 1920. The 3,828 manufacturers reporting had 449,016 operatives as compared with 440,238 on September 1. Iron and steel registered marked improvement, especially rolling mills, automobile and railway car plants; the textile, boot, shoe, edible plant product, musical instrument, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal industries were also much more active. On the other hand, fish canning and preserving, lumber and electric current works released employees, the declines in the two industries first named being of a seasonal character. The index number is higher than on October 1, 1924.

Logging.- Further seasonal gains were noted in logging; 207 firms enlarged their working force from 15,128 on September 1 to 19,434 at the beginning

of October. All provinces shared in this increase, which exceeds that registered on the same date of any other year since 1920.

Mining.- Coal mining recorded considerable recovery from the losses indicated in the preceding month, but employment in metallic ore mines showed a falling off. The result was an increase of 221 persons in the staffs of the 210 operators making returns, who had 44,532 workers.

Communication showed a minor decrease. Reports were compiled from 186 companies having 23,786 employees, compared with 23,837 in the preceding month. Telegraphs were slacker, while telephones registered slight improvement.

Transportation. The three branches of the transportation group - local, rail and water - recorded heightened activity, 2,786 persons being added to the payrolls of the 271 employers reporting; they had 112,623 workers. The improvement was more pronounced than that noted on October 1, 1924, and the index number then was lower.

Construction.- Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was recorded on highway and railway construction, while building firms again increased their working forces moderately. Statements were compiled from 472 contractors and divisional superintendents employing 27,387 persons, or 3,153 less than on September 1. More extensive losses were registered at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index number was below its present level.

Services.- Following the active season, the usual reduction of payroll in summer hotels took place at the beginning of October, causing a decrease of 676 persons in the staffs of the 172 establishments reporting in the service group. They had 14,836 workers in their employ. More extensive declines were recorded on October 1, 1924, when the index was lower.

Trade.- Wholesale trade showed fairly large increases, while retail stores were also somewhat busier. A combined working force of 57,458 persons was reported by the 577 firms making returns, who had 56,964 employees in the preceding month. Trade was more active than at the same time of last year.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries.

#### Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment during August was worse, on the whole, than in July. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on August 24, 1925, was 12.5; as compared with 11.5 on July 27, 1925, and with 10.6 on August 25, 1924. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage of unemployed was 11.4 at the end of August, compared with 11.2 at the end of July, 1925, and with 7.9 at the end of August, 1924.

#### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- There was an increase in employment of over 2 p.c. in factory employment in New York State between August and September. The metal and textile groups recorded most improvement; food, boot and shoe factories also afforded increased employment.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports received from 947 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts show that they employed 221,752 persons in August; as compared with 217,276 in July. The index number stood at 87.6 as compared with 85.8 in July, 1925, and with 83.6 in August, 1924. The boot and shoe, automobile, confectionery, cotton, silk and carpet industries showed the greatest improvement as compared with the preceding month. On the other hand, cutlery, tool, rubber, footwear and electrical machinery and supply works registered some curtailment.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois factories increased by 2.4 p.c. in September, according to returns from firms employing 40 p.c. of the factory workers of the State. The reports from the metal industries were particularly favourable; food, furniture and chemical works were also busier, while decreased employment was indicated in job printing, ready-made clothing, boot and shoe factories.

WISCONSIN.- The index number of employment in manufacturing industries in Wisconsin stood at 132.1 in August, 1925, as compared with 136.6 in July, 1925, and 122.3 in August, 1924. The indexes in rubber, metals, and some other divisions were higher than in the preceding month, but building materials, textiles, and food factories gave lower indexes of employment.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area

Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
Oct. 1, 1921	90.2	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4	81.3
Oct. 1, 1922	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1	86.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	82.3	78.1
Feb. 1, 1923	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Mar. 1, 1923	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.3	82.9	92.0	87.5
Apr. 1, 1923	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.3	85.6
May 1, 1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
June 1, 1923	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.3	95.5	100.4	93.5
July 1, 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
Aug. 1, 1923	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	93.5
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	101.4	100.1	92.1	101.1	106.6	93.0
Oct. 1, 1923	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	91.8
Nov. 1, 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.3	91.2
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	88.2
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1, 1924	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1, 1924	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1, 1924	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1, 1924	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1, 1924	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1, 1924	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1, 1924	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1, 1924	93.1	86.6	97.8	82.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1, 1924	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1, 1924	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1, 1924	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1, 1925	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1, 1925	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1, 1925	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1, 1925	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1, 1925	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.9	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1, 1925	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1, 1925	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1925	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1, 1925	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.7	99.8	114.8	91.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Oct. 1, 1925.  
 100.            8.1            27.9            41.4            13.1            9.5            55.5

Table II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
Feb. 1, 1923	86.2		82.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
Mar. 1, 1923	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2		86.4	90.4
Apr. 1, 1923	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4		85.7	86.9
May 1, 1923	82.8		88.1	94.8	92.6		86.3	91.3
June 1, 1923	95.4		89.9	102.0	94.6		87.1	94.7
July 1, 1923	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4		91.0	100.3
Aug. 1, 1923	97.1		89.1	100.3	93.3		91.7	103.6
Sept. 1, 1923	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2		89.9	104.3
Oct. 1, 1923	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1		89.4	101.6
Nov. 1, 1923	99.1		89.9	103.2	89.7		88.6	98.6
Dec. 1, 1923	93.6		90.2	94.3	82.5		82.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1, 1924	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1, 1924	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1, 1924	90.1		84.8	90.3	85.2		82.3	99.3
May 1, 1924	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1, 1924	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1, 1924	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1, 1924	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1, 1924	93.7	98.8	86.4	102.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1, 1924	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1, 1924	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1, 1925	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1, 1925	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1, 1925	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1, 1925	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1, 1925	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1, 1925	97.0	98.2	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1, 1925	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at October 1, 1925.

14.0            1.1            12.0            1.3            3.3            1.3            3.1            3.1

Table 111 - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	x Relative weight	Oct.1, 1925	Sept.1, 1925	Oct.1 1924	Oct.1, 1923	Oct.1, 1922	Oct.1, 1921
Manufacturing	55.5	91.3	89.4	85.7	91.8	86.7	81.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	100.5	104.2	97.0	88.6	92.4	91.2
Fur and products	.1	90.8	84.0	88.3	100.2	99.1	97.3
Leather and products	2.0	75.2	72.3	74.4	78.9	79.1	81.0
Lumber and products	7.0	113.4	115.1	107.9	116.4	108.3	91.9
Rough and dressed lumber	4.9	142.1	145.5	137.7	146.4	129.1	104.9
Lumber products	2.1	77.1	76.2	70.0	76.6	80.2	75.5
Musical instruments	.4	67.8	62.5	65.3	66.6	66.7	62.0
Plant products - edible	3.9	113.9	104.4	106.5	103.9	103.8	104.0
Pulp and paper products	6.5	102.8	102.9	101.1	104.7	96.9	86.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	110.2	111.4	105.2	115.1	101.0	85.7
Paper products	.8	91.7	88.8	91.8	91.0	87.7	79.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	98.0	97.6	99.5	97.1	95.1	91.0
Rubber products	1.6	92.1	89.9	65.5	67.4	74.6	65.1
Textile products	8.4	89.6	88.0	85.4	86.9	88.7	84.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	103.0	100.9	91.9	93.6	100.4	93.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	93.9	92.4	86.2	93.1	91.5	80.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	74.1	72.3	76.4	77.0	77.8	80.2
Others	1.1	94.7	94.6	94.6	91.8	88.5	83.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.6	103.9	101.5	101.1	100.9	102.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	81.7	73.6	112.0	104.2	80.5	80.1
Chemicals and allied products	.8	80.1	79.6	82.6	83.5	89.0	80.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	90.0	90.0	87.0	99.8	92.8	83.4
Electric current	1.5	134.3	138.3	131.5	122.1	122.9	105.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	117.3	109.2	112.1	104.3	81.9	78.7
Iron and steel products	14.3	74.5	71.0	66.6	81.3	72.1	70.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	61.2	49.8	47.3	69.2	60.4	62.5
Machinery other than vehicles	1.2	72.8	71.2	66.1	76.8	63.6	64.5
Agricultural implements	.8	59.6	57.2	35.3	60.0	53.3	42.5
Land vehicles	6.7	89.8	86.1	81.8	97.4	86.1	82.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	23.5	30.0	30.4	31.0	22.1	47.0
Heating appliances	.6	87.0	83.8	83.2	92.2	89.0	84.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	76.5	75.7	76.1	115.6	88.1	82.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	74.3	73.4	67.4	82.0	73.4	64.1
Others	1.8	73.1	71.1	69.1	76.9	73.4	66.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	86.6	83.8	77.8	89.7	74.8	63.1
Mineral products	1.2	109.5	110.9	108.1	100.3	97.3	87.7
Miscellaneous	.5	84.3	82.5	82.5	82.1	83.9	82.3
Logging	2.4	49.5	38.5	53.4	51.7	42.1	48.1
Mining	5.5	96.2	93.7	99.0	104.9	101.1	96.4
Coal	3.0	78.8	73.0	83.8	95.2	99.4	102.3
Metallic ores	1.6	147.1	157.0	151.5	138.5	103.7	85.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	109.9	107.1	99.9	111.6	106.2	81.4
Communication	3.0	114.2	114.8	111.2	106.6	102.8	105.1
Telegraphs	.6	115.3	119.1	108.4	109.3	102.2	98.3
Telephones	2.4	113.9	113.6	112.0	105.9	103.0	106.8
Transportation	13.9	111.3	108.7	109.0	116.2	114.0	109.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	119.4	115.1	117.2	122.4	130.4	119.7
Railways	9.6	100.1	98.4	98.0	106.9	100.2	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	215.5	208.3	211.3	204.5	241.5	218.5
Construction and maintenance	10.8	169.7	175.5	157.5	171.8	166.2	142.5
Building	3.5	148.6	147.2	135.4	144.5	123.1	102.9
Highway	2.3	2204.8	2523.4	1828.4	2499.5	4233.8	2365.1
Railway	5.0	128.4	130.1	126.0	140.2	137.6	143.0
Services	1.8	120.5	125.9	115.0	113.7	102.0	104.5
Hotel and restaurant	1.0	130.4	142.7	122.1	123.4	106.8	110.6
Professional	.2	113.3	108.9	111.5	113.0	96.9	92.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	108.5	106.6	105.9	101.0	96.0	98.7
Trade	7.1	96.7	95.6	93.1	93.2	91.9	92.4
Retail	4.6	95.4	94.9	91.1	90.5	88.8	88.5
Wholesale	2.5	99.1	96.8	97.0	98.2	97.4	99.4
All Industries	100.0	98.3	96.6	93.9	99.5	94.6	90.2

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

I n d u s t r y		Relative Weight	Oct.1 1925	Sept.1 1925	Oct.1 1924	Oct. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		40.5	82.7	78.6	80.5	90.8
	Lumber products	8.7	130.8	126.1	133.9	134.1
	Pulp and paper	3.6	113.0	120.7	102.0	116.1
	Textile products	5.3	91.0	90.4	95.7	88.0
	Iron and steel	12.0	56.3	48.0	50.4	75.0
	Other manufactures	11.0	90.7	86.8	88.0	86.2
	Logging	1.0	24.7	7.9	27.4	13.6
	Mining	22.1	91.7	87.2	95.3	109.7
	Communication	3.2	88.2	90.4	93.5	94.7
	Transportation	14.1	71.2	72.1	70.1	71.3
	Construction	12.4	182.5	241.3	189.9	210.2
	Services	.7	107.3	144.8	93.0	94.3
	Trade	5.9	113.1	113.1	112.6	117.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	88.1	88.4	88.3	97.0
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		61.1	91.1	90.5	87.4	94.6
	Lumber products	4.7	121.9	131.0	127.9	140.0
	Pulp and paper	8.5	104.5	105.0	102.1	108.7
	Textile products	12.9	96.4	94.3	88.8	90.6
	Iron and steel	12.7	71.5	71.2	68.4	86.4
	Other manufactures	22.3	93.2	90.7	88.7	90.6
	Logging	2.3	47.7	41.4	41.3	56.4
	Mining	1.5	90.9	86.5	78.1	101.5
	Communication	2.8	142.4	146.9	141.9	121.4
	Transportation	15.2	142.5	139.1	140.0	144.0
	Construction	10.1	193.5	192.8	172.9	182.5
	Services	1.8	149.9	150.3	147.8	135.4
	Trade	5.2	106.2	102.7	96.9	93.5
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	102.7	101.3	97.6	104.0
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		66.0	89.0	86.3	83.1	88.0
	Lumber products	7.0	106.9	108.2	106.1	110.2
	Pulp and paper	7.3	101.6	101.4	100.3	102.4
	Textile products	10.0	83.4	82.1	81.5	83.0
	Iron and steel	18.2	76.3	72.0	66.3	77.0
	Other manufactures	23.5	95.6	92.1	88.9	90.9
	Logging	2.0	42.3	28.7	55.5	41.0
	Mining	2.9	131.9	144.5	137.8	135.0
	Communication	2.7	111.2	110.4	108.9	106.6
	Transportation	10.0	108.2	109.4	111.1	119.0
	Construction	8.6	160.6	161.3	170.1	183.9
	Services	1.6	119.3	119.0	115.2	113.4
	Trade	6.2	94.1	93.8	95.0	92.8
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	94.3	92.7	91.6	96.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		31.0	99.9	99.0	93.7	101.5
	Lumber products	2.3	83.2	93.0	75.0	83.0
	Pulp and paper	2.7	94.0	92.5	103.3	95.1
	Textile products	1.8	104.9	100.2	89.0	97.5
	Iron and steel	14.1	99.3	94.9	85.4	107.3
	Other manufactures	10.1	106.5	108.7	109.2	100.9
	Logging	.3	7.6	6.2	7.4	6.0
	Mining	6.4	66.7	56.6	71.2	83.2
	Communication	3.9	95.4	94.3	88.9	93.2
	Transportation	24.3	105.9	95.3	96.4	109.5
	Construction	17.4	172.8	174.0	139.9	155.4
	Services	2.3	110.4	121.1	97.1	107.0
	Trade	14.4	83.9	82.4	79.6	83.6
Prairie Provinces - All Industries		100.0	99.8	96.0	91.4	100.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		39.7	112.7	112.0	97.4	100.2
	Lumber products	18.3	120.8	117.1	94.0	110.9
	Pulp and paper	4.8	103.4	100.4	98.8	99.8
	Textile products	.9	108.3	101.9	93.2	114.3
	Iron and steel	4.2	52.2	50.2	50.8	54.0
	Other manufactures	11.5	177.8	185.7	167.5	132.4
	Logging	8.6	103.4	83.8	103.1	107.1
	Mining	13.4	110.0	108.7	113.3	98.2
	Communication	3.1	138.5	138.8	125.2	119.4
	Transportation	12.8	110.4	113.7	107.9	114.4
	Construction	11.8	137.9	143.2	103.0	103.7
	Services	3.2	101.9	110.5	95.7	97.6
	Trade	7.4	125.7	127.0	119.1	114.3
British Columbia - All Industries		100.0	114.8	114.2	104.0	104.2

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.



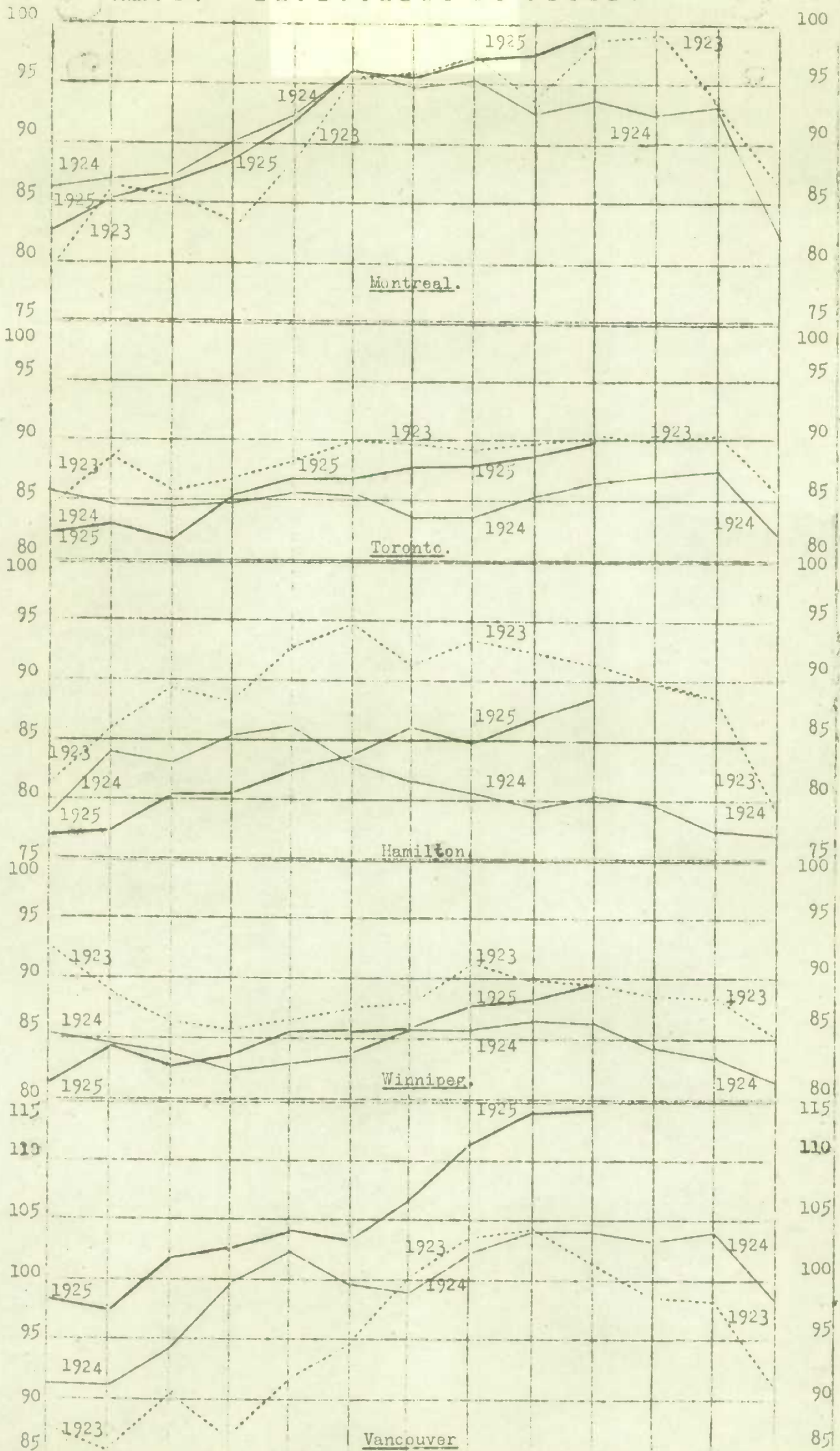
Table V.-Index numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries.

City and industry	Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	65.4	83.2	82.0	81.1	89.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	101.0	98.5	101.0	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	95.2	94.0	93.4	96.8
Textiles	12.6	81.4	80.8	78.7	85.1
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.3	97.7	96.6	98.1	102.8
Iron and steel	13.7	62.9	63.6	63.2	86.3
Other manufactures	22.7	91.0	89.7	87.3	85.7
Communication	4.2	149.8	155.5	149.3	123.9
Transportation	9.6	205.0	198.2	194.2	187.9
Construction	8.3	226.2	214.5	151.1	159.7
Trade	9.7	106.6	103.2	95.8	93.6
Montreal - All industries	100.0	99.4	97.3	93.7	98.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	60.6	83.0	81.2	81.5	-
Leather products	24.2	91.4	88.2	90.5	-
Other manufactures	36.4	78.2	77.2	82.1	-
Transportation	19.3	198.5	187.7	123.6	-
Construction	8.4	166.1	176.4	268.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	100.3	97.4	98.8	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.8	84.2	83.0	80.1	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.4	92.8	90.6	90.1	86.5
Printing and publishing	9.6	94.1	94.3	94.5	94.1
Textiles	13.0	75.8	74.2	77.5	74.4
Iron and steel	9.6	75.7	75.3	63.0	82.1
Other manufactures	28.2	87.0	85.4	81.4	85.3
Communication	4.8	126.3	121.1	123.1	112.7
Transportation	5.8	113.7	111.1	114.5	135.4
Construction	2.9	111.2	111.9	95.2	150.7
Trade	16.7	93.4	93.6	94.1	90.4
Toronto - All industries	100.0	89.8	88.5	86.4	90.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	58.5	95.3	97.3	93.7	95.0
Lumber products	13.7	118.0	131.3	116.8	128.3
Pulp and paper	22.1	85.6	85.5	87.6	81.3
Other manufactures	22.7	94.8	94.2	89.2	93.8
Construction	11.2	217.7	144.3	175.5	233.4
Trade	12.8	88.9	85.1	92.4	94.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	101.3	98.5	100.8	105.5
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	84.6	83.4	82.1	76.4	86.4
Textiles	21.0	98.2	97.3	90.2	75.0
Electrical apparatus	9.9	96.7	95.5	106.1	114.8
Iron and steel	29.9	66.8	64.3	54.3	79.0
Other manufactures	23.8	95.3	95.8	91.7	98.5
Construction	4.5	253.8	246.4	149.0	242.2
Trade	3.6	103.8	102.0	102.4	118.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	88.3	86.9	80.4	91.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.3	90.4	80.1	-	-
Iron and steel	65.3	96.7	82.3	-	-
Other manufactures	17.0	72.4	73.7	-	-
Construction	6.5	92.9	91.5	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	94.8	85.6	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	40.7	99.4	98.4	98.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	5.0	131.3	133.7	136.9	139.9
Plant products - edible	5.2	89.0	87.3	87.4	93.9
Printing and publishing	7.5	85.3	83.2	97.9	86.9
Textiles	6.1	103.0	98.2	89.2	97.4
Other manufactures	16.9	102.0	102.5	96.7	98.0
Transportation	7.3	95.2	95.5	103.0	100.1
Construction	4.2	87.3	80.7	61.2	101.5
Trade	40.3	81.6	80.0	76.7	80.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	89.4	88.0	86.1	89.4
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	43.4	97.2	95.5	83.9	85.1
Lumber products	16.6	128.8	125.1	105.4	115.9
Other manufactures	26.8	84.3	83.6	75.1	72.5
Communication	8.1	148.4	151.7	134.6	127.0
Transportation	17.1	137.7	137.5	135.5	142.8
Construction	6.2	146.8	144.8	143.4	92.8
Services	4.9	98.7	104.3	91.0	95.4
Trade	20.1	125.3	127.0	117.6	111.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	113.9	113.9	104.0	101.6

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.



Chart II.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

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