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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
NOVEMBER

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.

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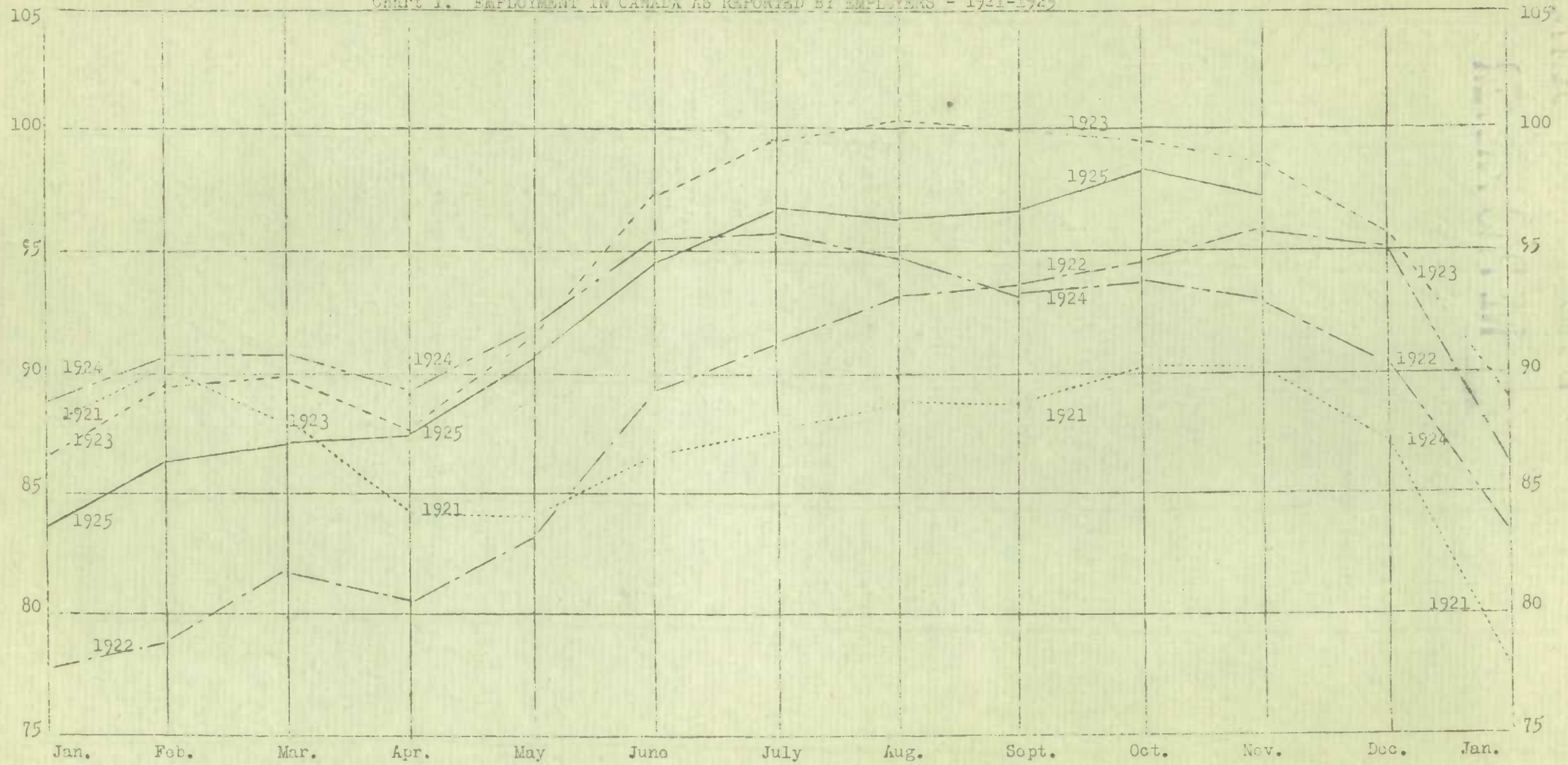
Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1925

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1925



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 as 100.

Issued November 23, 1925.

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

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.) F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment on November 1 showed a seasonal decline that rather exceeded the losses recorded on the same date of last year; since the improvement reported in recent months, however, has been more marked than it was in 1924, the situation is better than in November of that year. Statements were received from 5,876 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 797,790, as compared with 807,371 on October 1. The index number declined from 98.3 on that date to 97.1 at the beginning of November, as compared with 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on November 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Construction, lumber mills and canneries registered pronounced reductions; the losses in construction, which following a very active season were unusually heavy for the time of year, were probably accelerated by the inclement weather that prevailed at the beginning of the month.

Employment by Provinces

All provinces shared in the downward movement, but Quebec showed the greatest absolute decline.

Maritime Provinces.- Sawmills reported considerable seasonal curtailment and there were moderate decreases in transportation and railway construction. On the other hand, rolling mills, trade and highway construction were more active. The result was a decline of 1,899 persons in the staffs of the 519 firms making returns, who had 63,386 employees on November 1. Slightly greater activity than at the same time of last year was reported in the Maritime Provinces.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed the first contraction to be indicated since the beginning of the year; losses in lumber mills and some other branches of manufacturing and in construction accounted for the decline, while logging camps, trade, shipping and stevedoring recorded important improvement. The working forces of the 1,247 employers reporting aggregated 221,596 persons, or 3,006 less than in the preceding month. Although these reductions exceeded those registered on November 1, 1924, the index on the date under review is higher.

Ontario.- Heavy seasonal losses in lumber and canning factories and in construction in Ontario were partly offset by large increases in logging, trade, steam railway operation and textile works. The gains in bush operations were also seasonal in character. Employment continues to be better than at the same time of last year, when very much more extensive decreases were reported. Statistics were tabulated from 2,705 firms, having 332,892 persons in their employ, as compared with 334,557 on October 1, 1925.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a rather small reduction in the payrolls of the 752 employers making returns who reported 105,064 workers, or 731 less than in their last report. This decline is in contrast with the increases that were indicated on November 1, 1924; the index then, however, was several points lower. Logging, mining and trade were decidedly busier on the date under review than in October, 1925, but there were losses in manufacturing, construction, services and railway operation.

British Columbia registered the first general curtailment of operations shown since the beginning of January of this year; 653 firms reduced their payrolls from 77,132 persons on October 1 to 74,852 on November 1. Losses were reported in canneries, lumber mills, tin can factories, highway and railway construction, but there were pronounced gains in logging. Somewhat smaller decreases were noted at the beginning of November of last year, when the situation was decidedly less favourable.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment by economic areas.

Employment by Cities.

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two - Montreal and Winnipeg - registered increases, while in Toronto the situation was unchanged and in Quebec, ^{Ottawa} Hamilton, Windsor and Other Border Cities and Vancouver there was curtailment.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further, though slight, gain; shipping and stevedoring and trade recorded marked improvement, which was largely offset by declines in manufacturing and construction. Statements were received from 678 firms having 112,586 persons on payroll, compared with 112,484 on October 1. Conditions are much more favourable than at the beginning of November, 1924, when there were considerable losses.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and transportation were slacker, while building made rather small gains. The working force of the 85 employers reporting aggregated 8,277 persons, as against 8,447 in the preceding month.

Toronto.- No change on the whole was noted in Toronto, where 771 firms employed 96,511 persons, or nine less than at the beginning of October. Trade was decidedly more active; construction was seasonally dull and employment in manufacturing remained practically the same. Extensive gains were registered on November 1 of last year, but the index then was slightly lower.

Ottawa.- According to returns from 124 employers in Ottawa, they reduced their staffs by 456 persons to 10,153 at the beginning of November. Lumber mills, construction and hotels afforded less employment, while trade reported improvement. Decreases on a rather larger scale were indicated at the same time last year.

Hamilton.- Construction showed a moderate seasonal contraction, while little change on the whole took place in other groups. A combined payroll of 26,728 persons was employed by the 198 firms making returns, who had 26,908 workers in the preceding month. Employment had also declined on November 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Iron and steel and stone works in the Border Cities afforded less employment. Statistics received from 81 employers showed that their staffs stood at 10,211, as compared with 10,424 on October 1.

Winnipeg.- Continued improvement was noted in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade were decidedly busier. Statements were tabulated from 284 firms having 25,804 employees; this was 806 more than in their last report. Considerable losses were registered at the same time of last year, and employment then was in less volume.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was downward, chiefly on account of seasonal losses in lumber, canning and tin can factories. Shipping and construction, on the other hand, were slightly more active. The 236 firms reporting had 24,523 employees, as compared with 25,100 at the beginning of October. Although the reductions recorded on November 1, 1924, were smaller, the index then was much lower than on the date under review.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- The feature of the situation in the manufacturing group was the pronounced seasonal contraction in lumber mills and canneries; rubber, iron and steel works also reported moderately large declines. On the other hand, textile and some other factories were decidedly busier. Statements were received from 3,809 manufacturers having 438,281 operatives, as compared with 448,053 on October 1. This decline of 9,772 persons is somewhat larger than that recorded at the beginning of November, 1924, but the index number then was several points lower.

Logging.- The resumption of bush operations caused the addition of 6,882 men to the staffs of the 224 reporting firms, who employed 26,384 persons on November 1. This increase is rather smaller than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the number employed in logging was larger.

Mining.- Coal and metallic ore mining afforded increased employment, but quarries registered reductions. An aggregate working force of 44,961 persons was employed by the 206 operators making returns; they had 44,474 employees on October 1.

Employment at the beginning of November, 1924, was on a somewhat higher level.

Communication was quieter, according to 180 companies having 23,564 employees, as against 23,723 in the preceding month.

Transportation. - Shipping and stevedoring was much more active, but street and electric railways, cartage and steam railways, showed a smaller personnel. Returns were tabulated from 276 employers in the transportation division, whose staffs stood at 112,969. This was 229 more than at the beginning of October. Greater reductions were recorded on November 1 of a year ago, when the index number was a little lower.

Construction. - Further seasonal losses that exceeded those indicated on the same date of last year were noted in construction; nevertheless, the situation is better than in November, 1924. The 460 contractors reporting reduced their working forces from 87,201 on October 1 to 79,200 at the beginning of November; all provinces shared in the declines.

Services. - Hotels, principally those in summer resorts, continued to release employees, while little change was shown in other divisions of the service group. A combined staff of 13,552 persons was registered by the 164 firms reporting; this was a decrease of 1,083 as compared with their October 1 report. Employment is in greater volume than on November 1, 1924, when seasonal curtailment was also indicated.

Trade. - This group showed the largest seasonal gains ever recorded on November 1 in these statistics, 1,836 persons being added to the personnel of the 557 establishments reporting, which had 58,879 workers. The improvement was confined to retail trade, while wholesale houses reduced their payrolls very slightly.

Table III gives index numbers by industries, while the course of employment in some of the important industries is shown in Chart II.

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 showed little change, on the whole, during September. Among the 11,500,000 work people insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on September 21, 1925, was 12.4, as compared with 12.5 on August 24, 1925, and with 10.8 on September 22, 1924. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 11.4 at the end of September, 1925, compared with 11.4 at the end of August, 1925, and with 8.6 at the end of September, 1924.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK. - There was an increase of about 2 p.c. in the number of factory employees in New York State during October, 1925, when employment was about 3 p.c. higher than at the same time last year. The trend of employment was sharply upward in steel and automobile factories; other metals and textiles, particularly knit goods and miscellaneous products, also gained considerably. On the other hand, the men's clothing industry released employees, and there were also seasonal losses in canneries and sugar refineries.

ILLINOIS - Further improvement in the employment situation in Illinois was shown during October, some 6,000 persons being added to the payrolls of the reporting manufacturers. Employment is about 2.5 p.c. higher than in October, 1924, although it is lower than in either 1923 or 1922. There was a substantial increase in activity in metals, machinery and conveyances; furniture, musical instruments, leather, chemical and glass factories and trading establishments also increased their forces during the month. Canneries, clothing, car building, brick and stone works, however, registered reductions, largely seasonal in character.

WISCONSIN - During the month ending September 15, factory employment in Wisconsin declined 0.3 p.c. Much of this loss occurred in canneries and sawmills, while construction also released employees. Trade, on the other hand, was brisker. The index number of employment (with January, 1922, as a base) stood at 131.9 in September, as compared with 132.1 in August, 1925, and with 120.9 in September, 1924.

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.

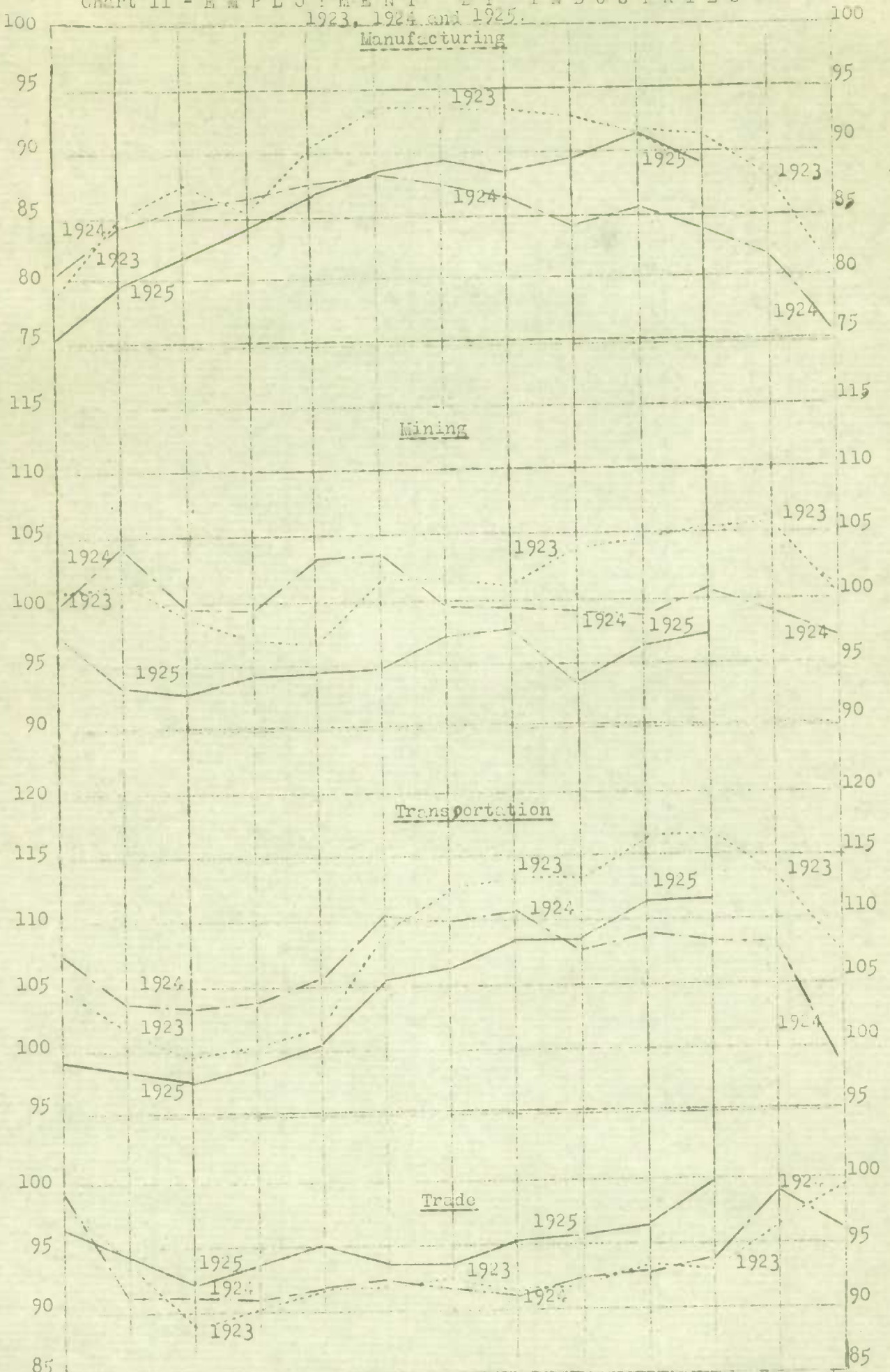
Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Maritime				Prairie	British	All
	Canada	Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Provinces	Columbia	Manufacturing
Nov. 1, 1921	90.2	91.4	97.5	87.0	102.6	94.3	81.1
Nov. 1, 1922	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2	87.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	87.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Mar. 1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.3	98.9	92.0	87.5
Apr. 1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
June 1	97.3	92.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	93.5
July 1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
Aug. 1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	93.5
Sept. 1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	93.0
Oct. 1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	91.8
Nov. 1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	91.2
Dec. 1	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	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	83.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	97.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1	80.8	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	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.3	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.9	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Nov. 1, 1925.	100	7.9	27.3	41.7	13.2	9.4	55.0

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	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2		88.4	90.4
Apr. 1	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4		85.7	86.9
May 1	83.8		88.1	94.8	92.6		86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6		87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4		87.7	100.3
Aug. 1	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3		91.0	103.6
Sept. 1	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2		89.9	104.3
Oct. 1	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1		89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	99.1		89.8	103.8	89.7		88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	83.6		90.2	94.3	88.5		88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	80.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.1	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	83.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.2	81.7		83.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	89.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at November 1, 1925.	14.1	1.0	12.1	1.3	3.4	1.3	3.2	3.1

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
1923, 1924 and 1925.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

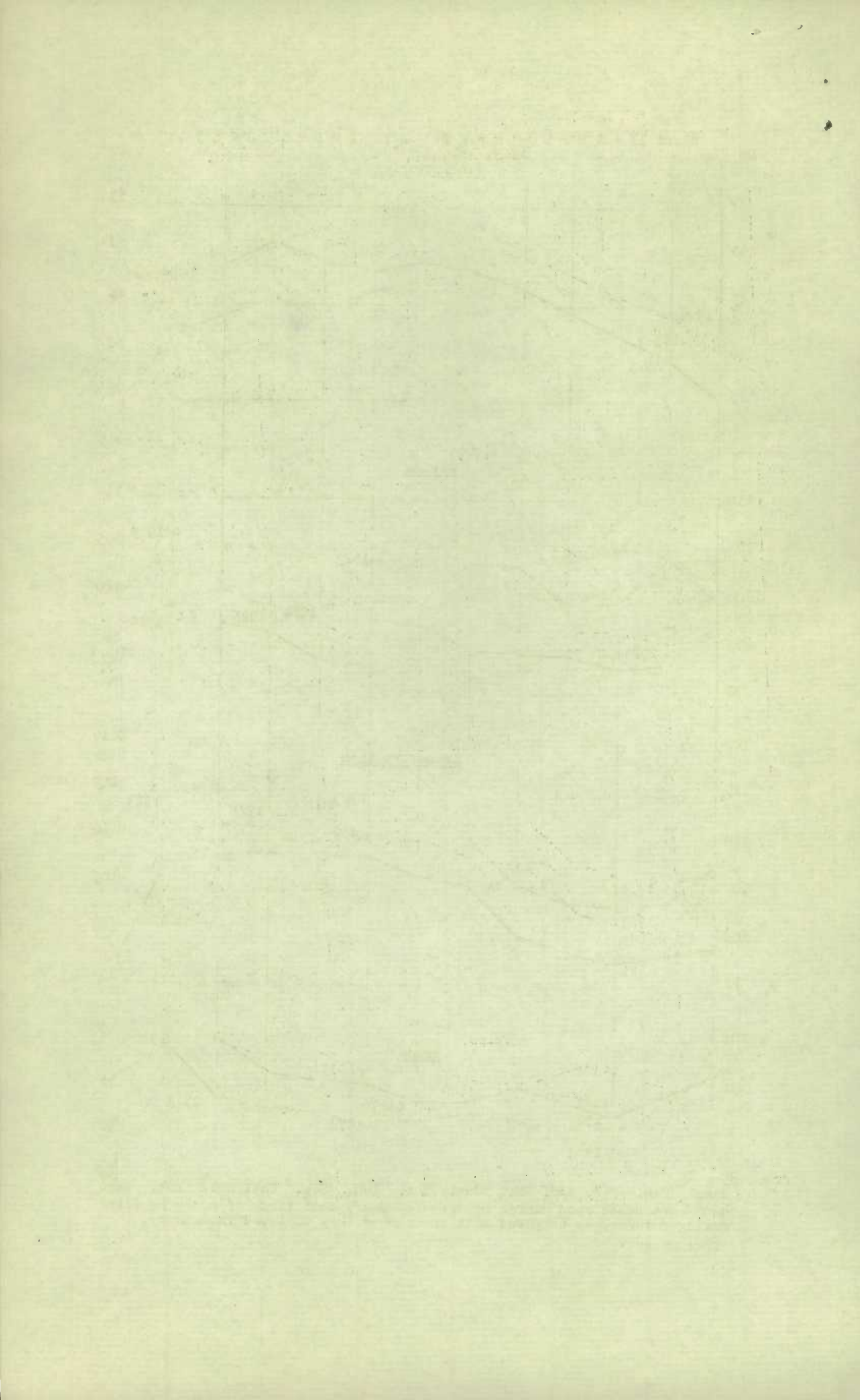


Table III - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	x Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1922	Nov. 1 1921
Manufacturing	55.0	89.2	91.3	84.2	91.2	87.7	81.1
Animal products - edible	1.9	98.9	100.5	92.3	87.2	92.2	89.4
Fur and products	.1	92.4	90.8	86.4	109.1	107.8	103.7
Leather and products	2.1	76.0	75.2	75.6	80.2	83.2	82.7
Lumber and products	6.2	100.2	113.4	94.8	106.2	100.5	87.6
Rough and dressed lumber	4.1	117.8	142.1	114.4	128.4	114.2	94.7
Lumber products	2.1	77.9	77.1	70.0	76.8	81.9	78.3
Musical instruments	.4	70.9	67.8	68.8	68.1	73.2	67.8
Plant products - edible	3.7	104.5	113.2	101.0	100.3	101.9	101.0
Pulp and paper products	6.6	102.2	102.8	100.4	103.9	99.6	89.4
Pulp and paper	3.3	108.2	110.2	103.9	113.1	104.0	89.1
Paper products	.8	91.7	91.7	89.7	91.7	92.3	82.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	98.7	98.0	99.8	97.9	96.9	92.3
Rubber products	1.6	88.2	92.1	69.5	65.3	70.1	69.1
Textile products	8.7	90.1	89.6	85.8	89.8	91.8	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	104.8	103.0	74.1	101.2	103.1	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	98.6	93.9	88.7	75.7	95.1	87.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	72.0	74.1	74.1	75.9	80.7	77.6
Others	1.1	92.9	94.7	95.2	95.8	92.7	85.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.6	103.6	101.7	102.3	98.3	100.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.7	81.7	116.7	107.8	92.3	77.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	80.0	80.1	82.0	88.6	88.3	84.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	89.5	90.0	86.1	99.9	95.5	82.3
Electric current	1.5	132.2	134.3	134.4	124.1	116.9	107.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	120.2	117.3	116.6	104.6	87.5	73.7
Iron and steel products	14.4	74.2	74.5	66.9	81.8	74.7	69.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	63.3	61.2	44.9	66.8	56.1	65.5
Machinery other than vehicles	1.1	69.6	72.8	64.9	78.5	65.2	61.3
Agricultural implements	.9	63.8	59.6	37.5	57.8	54.2	43.1
Land vehicles	6.4	87.9	89.8	84.2	100.5	90.9	84.1
Steel ship/building and repairing	.4	26.8	28.5	27.3	28.7	23.2	31.5
Heating appliances	.7	89.4	87.0	85.0	92.6	93.9	89.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	76.6	76.5	75.6	97.6	89.2	73.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	76.5	74.3	66.3	78.6	72.0	61.1
Others	2.0	73.6	73.1	68.4	79.3	75.3	67.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	85.1	86.6	78.0	89.0	77.1	63.1
Mineral products	1.2	107.8	109.5	105.6	99.7	96.0	87.5
Miscellaneous	.5	83.6	84.3	83.1	88.2	91.8	82.0
Logging	3.3	66.4	49.5	71.8	62.6	66.0	59.7
Mining	5.6	97.2	96.2	100.5	105.4	104.5	98.1
Coal	3.1	81.0	78.8	86.0	96.7	105.7	104.7
Metallic ores	1.7	149.8	147.1	152.0	137.4	104.0	87.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	102.7	109.9	99.0	102.1	99.4	80.2
Communication	2.9	113.3	114.2	111.3	105.3	102.2	104.5
Telegraphs	.6	113.0	115.3	106.7	108.7	103.9	106.3
Telephones	2.3	113.3	113.9	112.5	104.5	101.7	104.0
Transportation	14.2	111.5	111.3	108.2	116.8	114.7	110.5
Street railway and cartage	2.5	116.6	119.4	116.8	122.0	127.0	120.6
Steam railways	9.7	99.6	100.1	98.8	106.1	102.2	101.1
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	231.9	215.5	192.0	221.7	239.0	203.9
Construction and maintenance	9.9	154.2	169.7	144.9	159.3	153.2	139.3
Building	3.3	140.7	148.6	130.8	141.4	128.1	103.7
Highway	2.0	1917.5	2204.8	1668.6	2238.2	2963.8	2366.5
Railway	4.6	115.8	128.4	113.1	127.3	133.3	140.4
Services	1.7	112.5	120.5	109.3	108.5	96.6	96.0
Hotel and restaurant	.9	115.9	130.4	113.0	114.6	98.3	95.3
Professional	.2	113.8	113.3	111.1	111.4	94.2	94.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	107.1	108.5	103.3	100.3	94.9	97.0
Trade	7.4	100.0	96.7	93.8	93.1	93.8	93.0
Retail	4.9	100.5	95.4	91.7	91.2	92.2	89.7
Wholesale	2.5	99.0	99.1	97.9	96.6	98.4	99.1
All Industries	100.0	97.1	98.3	93.0	98.8	95.8	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.
(Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	^x Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing</u>	39.4	77.6	82.7	75.1	89.0
Lumber products.....	6.1	86.9	130.8	109.2	116.2
Pulp and paper	3.7	113.5	113.0	109.1	108.9
Textile products.....	5.5	90.9	91.0	94.9	98.9
Iron and steel.....	12.8	58.7	56.3	48.0	74.4
Other manufactures.....	11.3	89.7	90.7	84.0	87.2
Logging	1.1	24.8	24.7	28.2	29.8
Mining.....	22.6	91.3	91.7	95.4	107.4
Communication.....	3.2	86.6	88.2	91.5	94.1
Transportation	14.1	69.3	71.2	68.8	72.4
Construction	12.8	182.9	182.5	159.8	189.6
Services .....	.6	92.0	107.3	88.8	90.1
Trade	6.2	115.9	113.1	116.3	116.4
Maritime Provinces - All industries.....	100.0	85.5	88.1	83.7	95.2
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.8	89.4	91.1	86.8	87.4
Lumber products	4.2	107.4	121.9	111.5	120.7
Pulp and paper	8.6	102.4	104.5	101.4	107.4
Textile products	13.3	96.1	96.4	89.5	92.0
Iron and steel	12.6	70.9	71.5	67.4	85.5
Other manufactures.....	22.1	91.7	93.2	90.2	76.0
Logging	3.0	61.3	47.7	61.5	57.4
Mining.....	1.6	90.2	90.9	78.4	89.5
Communication.....	2.8	143.2	142.4	146.9	122.2
Transportation	15.8	145.2	142.5	132.1	145.5
Construction	8.9	167.5	193.5	167.8	184.4
Services	1.7	140.6	149.9	135.9	131.2
Trade	5.4	109.9	106.2	99.3	93.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.1	102.7	97.1	103.2
<u>Ontario - Manufacturing</u>	65.5	87.8	89.0	81.3	88.1
Lumber products	6.3	96.3	106.9	92.6	101.6
Pulp and paper	7.3	101.6	101.6	98.6	102.4
Textile products.....	10.2	84.5	83.4	81.4	86.7
Iron and steel	18.3	75.9	76.3	65.4	79.1
Other manufactures	23.4	94.4	95.6	88.4	89.9
Logging	3.2	64.9	42.3	81.5	62.7
Mining	2.8	129.9	131.9	136.4	137.4
Communication	2.7	110.9	111.2	107.9	104.6
Transportation	10.1	108.9	108.2	112.1	118.6
Construction	7.8	145.5	160.6	148.9	170.3
Services	1.5	114.6	119.3	113.5	113.3
Trade	6.4	96.3	94.1	94.2	93.4
Ontario - All industries	100.0	93.7	94.3	90.4	96.0
<u>Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing</u>	31.1	99.1	99.9	96.9	100.8
Lumber products	2.1	73.7	83.2	59.7	70.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	95.2	94.0	104.6	96.9
Textile products	1.8	103.4	104.9	93.2	97.4
Iron and steel	14.1	98.3	99.3	96.0	105.5
Other manufactures	10.4	108.1	106.5	98.1	104.8
Logging .....	.9	26.7	7.6	28.4	12.7
Mining	7.1	73.4	66.7	78.6	88.4
Communication	3.8	92.7	95.4	88.8	91.7
Transportation	24.1	104.0	105.9	100.3	110.3
Construction	16.0	157.4	172.8	136.2	138.8
Services.....	1.9	90.7	110.4	86.3	88.6
Trade	15.1	88.7	83.9	79.7	83.4
Prairie Provinces - All industries.....	100.0	99.1	99.8	94.1	99.2
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	37.5	103.3	112.7	92.3	97.4
Lumber products	17.7	113.9	120.8	89.5	109.1
Pulp and paper	5.0	104.5	103.4	98.1	99.1
Textile products	1.0	111.8	108.3	96.4	113.4
Iron and steel	4.1	49.3	52.2	55.4	51.5
Other manufactures	9.7	143.6	177.8	139.6	127.2
Logging	10.2	118.4	103.4	106.6	109.7
Mining	13.9	110.4	110.0	113.7	101.6
Communication	3.1	136.3	138.5	123.0	116.4
Transportation	13.2	110.4	110.4	108.3	114.4
Construction	11.3	128.4	137.9	98.3	95.8
Services	3.1	100.5	101.9	94.7	94.7
Trade	7.7	126.5	125.7	119.8	113.2
British Columbia - All industries.....	100.0	111.5	114.8	102.1	102.8

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

Table V.- Index numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries,
(January 1920 = 100)

City and industry	1/ Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.8	82.5	83.3	80.5	88.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	103.1	101.0	97.0	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	94.8	95.2	94.5	96.6
Textiles	12.1	79.1	81.4	79.5	85.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	97.0	97.7	97.4	100.8
Iron and steel	13.7	62.6	62.9	60.8	84.0
Other manufactures	22.4	91.4	91.0	87.9	86.7
Communication	4.3	150.5	149.8	156.9	125.5
Transportation	10.7	228.3	205.0	176.6	200.7
Construction	7.5	205.9	226.2	152.1	168.3
Trade	10.0	110.5	106.6	98.3	93.5
Montreal - All industries	100.0	99.3	99.4	92.4	99.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.1	80.7	83.0	84.0	-
Leather products	25.2	91.1	91.4	93.1	-
Other manufactures	32.9	74.2	78.2	78.7	-
Transportation	17.7	196.5	199.4	151.5	-
Construction	10.1	186.6	166.1	238.1	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	99.4	100.3	100.3	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.6	84.0	84.2	83.4	84.4
Plant products - edible	6.4	92.6	92.8	91.1	91.2
Printing and publishing	9.6	95.1	94.1	93.8	95.6
Textiles	12.9	74.9	75.8	76.1	76.2
Iron and steel	9.6	75.2	75.7	66.6	79.3
Other manufactures	28.1	87.0	87.0	89.1	86.2
Communication	4.9	127.6	126.3	121.5	107.7
Transportation	5.8	111.4	113.7	116.9	133.2
Construction	2.7	102.0	111.2	97.1	125.9
Trade	17.2	95.7	93.4	93.5	90.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	89.7	89.8	87.0	89.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	59.6	92.5	95.3	85.9	99.3
Lumber products	12.4	103.0	118.0	69.7	127.7
Pulp and paper	23.2	85.4	85.6	89.6	85.8
Other manufactures	24.0	95.0	94.8	89.8	96.1
Construction	9.8	177.5	217.7	156.7	186.1
Trade	14.1	92.2	88.9	89.3	92.1
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	96.8	101.8	94.5	103.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.1	83.7	83.4	75.7	86.5
Textiles	21.6	100.6	98.2	92.1	88.4
Electrical apparatus	10.3	100.8	96.7	111.3	114.5
Iron and steel	29.8	66.3	66.8	53.5	73.0
Other manufactures	23.4	93.5	95.3	86.9	98.6
Construction	4.1	231.2	253.8	129.0	204.1
Trade	3.8	104.9	103.8	103.6	117.7
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	87.7	88.3	79.6	89.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.3	88.7	90.4	-	-
Iron and steel	64.7	93.8	96.7	-	-
Other manufactures	17.6	73.8	72.4	-	-
Construction	7.1	98.2	92.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	92.9	94.8	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	101.0	99.4	96.1	98.3
Animal products - edible	5.5	149.4	131.3	136.6	120.8
Plant products - edible	5.1	88.2	89.0	89.1	103.6
Printing and publishing	7.2	85.9	85.3	97.9	89.2
Textiles	5.9	101.1	103.0	92.8	98.4
Other manufactures	16.3	102.6	102.0	90.2	96.1
Transportation	7.3	95.5	95.2	98.0	102.4
Construction	4.1	87.1	87.3	42.3	79.4
Trade	41.5	87.2	81.6	76.4	79.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	92.5	89.4	84.2	88.6
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	41.4	90.5	97.2	83.6	82.6
Lumber products	16.3	124.3	128.8	100.7	118.3
Other manufactures	25.1	77.0	84.3	76.8	67.8
Communication	8.1	146.3	148.4	132.4	125.9
Transportation	18.0	143.0	137.7	136.8	135.2
Construction	7.1	161.8	146.8	130.0	80.9
Services	4.9	100.0	98.7	92.6	92.4
Trade	20.3	126.2	125.3	117.6	115.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	112.0	113.9	103.4	98.6

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

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