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THE
MARCH

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1925

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES.)

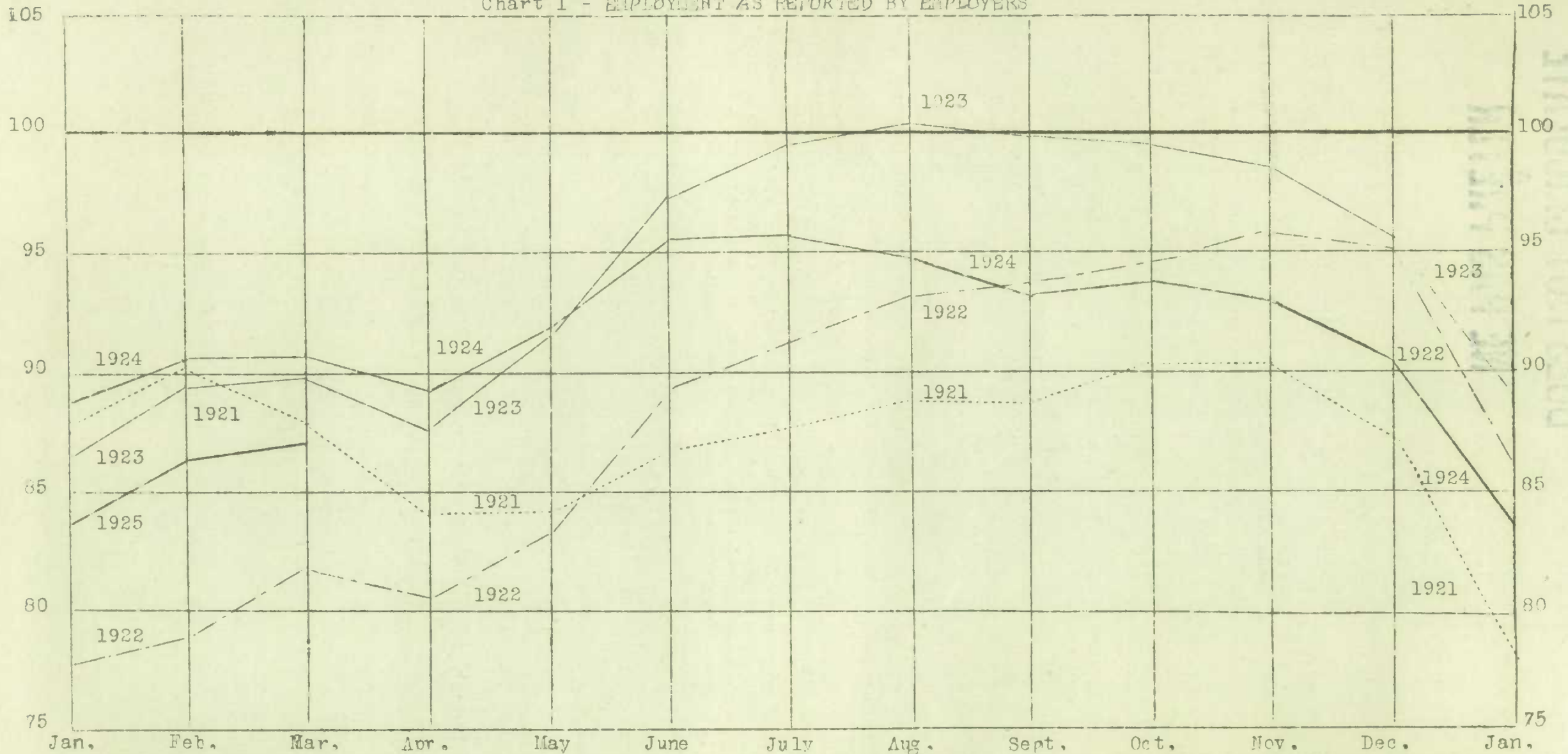
NOTE:— STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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

OTTAWA

1925

Chart 1 - EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



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 March 24, 1925.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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

The trend of employment at the beginning of March was favourable; the upward movement, though rather slight, contrasts with a downward tendency indicated on the same date of last year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received returns from 5,696 firms, employing 715,158 persons, or 6,921 more than were on their payrolls on February 1. The index number, reflecting this comparatively small increase, rose from 86.1 in the preceding month to 87.0 on March 1, as compared with 90.7, 89.2, 81.3, and 82.0 on March 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing was decidedly more active, but employment in other divisions on the whole showed declines, partly seasonal in character.

Employment by Provinces.

Firms in all except the Prairie Provinces reported improvement; the gains in Ontario were most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in manufactures, particularly in the iron and steel and food groups, increased substantially; while there was also greater activity in coal mining on March 1 than in the preceding month. Construction, however, was slacker. Statements were tabulated from 500 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 80,832 as compared with 58,998 on February 1. Reductions in personnel were registered at the beginning of March, 1924.

Quebec.- Logging and construction showed curtailment, but there were gains in manufacturing, notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper and lumber factories. The result was an increase of 1,243 persons in the staffs of the 1,225 reporting firms; they employed 196,818 workers on March 1.

Ontario.- In Ontario, 5,631 persons were added to the working forces of the 2,608 employers whose returns were tabulated, and who had 301,265 employees on the date under review. Iron and steel showed marked expansion, while improvement was also noted in textiles and other branches of manufacturing, and in transportation, mining and construction. Logging, on the other hand, was seasonally less active; trade and communication also registered reductions. Employment on March 1, 1924, had declined.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a generally unfavourable movement in this district; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade all recorded curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character. Reports were compiled from 771 firms, employing 90,621 workers as compared with 94,181 on February 1. This contraction is slightly larger than that indicated at the beginning of March, 1924.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing reported increased activity, the lumber industry showing the greatest gains. Logging, highway construction and transportation also afforded considerably more employment than in the preceding month, while trade and railway construction were slacker. A combined payroll of 65,623 persons was employed by the 592 firms whose returns were received; on February 1 they had 63,919 employees.

The chart on page 7 illustrates the course of employment during the past fourteen months in the five economic areas into which the country is divided, while Tables I and IV give index numbers by provinces.

Employment by Cities.

Improvement was recorded in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, and Vancouver, but the situation was less favourable in Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Manufacturing generally, and particularly textile, iron and steel works, and building construction showed increased activity, while road construction and maintenance reported losses. Statements were tabulated from 679 firms whose staffs rose from 96,682 on February 1 to 98,090 at the beginning of March.

Quebec.- Construction in Quebec afforded decidedly less employment; the changes in other industries were slight. A combined working force of 8,175 persons was employed by the 90 firms reporting, who had 8,786 workers in the preceding month.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto was in less volume than on February 1, manufacturing, communication and trade showing curtailment. The payrolls of the 756 employers making returns declined by 1,156 persons to 87,794 on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Firms in Ottawa recorded moderate improvement; the largest gains were in iron and steel and lumber factories. Reports were compiled from 118 employers, whose staffs aggregated 9,061 persons, compared with 8,937 at the beginning of February.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel works were decidedly busier and there were also gains in textiles. Electrical apparatus plants, however, afforded less employment. The working force of the 196 firms reporting totalled 24,263, or 767 more than in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- There were decreases in meat packing and slaughtering establishments and in retail trade in Winnipeg; other industries showed very little change on the whole. Statements were received from 291 employers, who reduced their payrolls from 23,777 persons on February 1 to 23,386 on March 1.

Vancouver.- Considerably greater activity was indicated in manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills and in transportation. An aggregate staff of 22,260 persons was reported by the 229 firms making returns, as compared with 21,433 at the beginning of February.

Index numbers of employment in the principal industries in these cities are given in Table V.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- The 3,701 manufacturers reporting had 402,539 persons in their employ, an increase since the preceding month of 13,210 workers, which exceeded the gains registered on March 1 of 1924 or 1923. Iron and steel recorded the greatest improvement; automobile, rolling, heating appliance, shipbuilding and agricultural implement works, in particular, showed marked recovery. Lumber, sugar, biscuit, confectionery, textile and non-ferrous metal product factories also indicated considerable increases. Meat slaughtering and packing establishments reported the only large reductions in this division.

Logging, except in British Columbia, showed seasonal losses, according to returns from 225 firms employing 32,166 persons, as compared with 34,542 on February 1.

Mining.- Curtailment was noted in the Western coal fields while coal mines in the Maritime Provinces and metal mines in Ontario and British Columbia afforded more employment on March 1. Statements were tabulated from 202 mine operators, whose working forces aggregate 43,093, or 66 less than in the preceding month.

Communication.- Telephones showed further declines, but no change was indicated in telegraphs; 184 firms in this group employed 31,837 persons, as compared with 23,109 in their last report.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation in the Prairie Provinces was slacker, while shipping in British Columbia was more active. The result was a decrease of 712 persons in the staffs of the 262 transportation firms reporting, who employed 38,909 workers.

Construction.- Building construction showed improvement, but there were contractions in highway and railway construction. A combined working force of 48,606 persons was employed by the 391 contractors making returns; on February 1 they had 50,133 employees.

Trade, both retail and wholesale, showed a falling off. The payrolls of the 532 establishments whose reports were compiled, declined from 56,215 workers in the preceding month to 54,970 on March 1.

Table III gives the 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 "Ministry of Labour Gazette." The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports published.

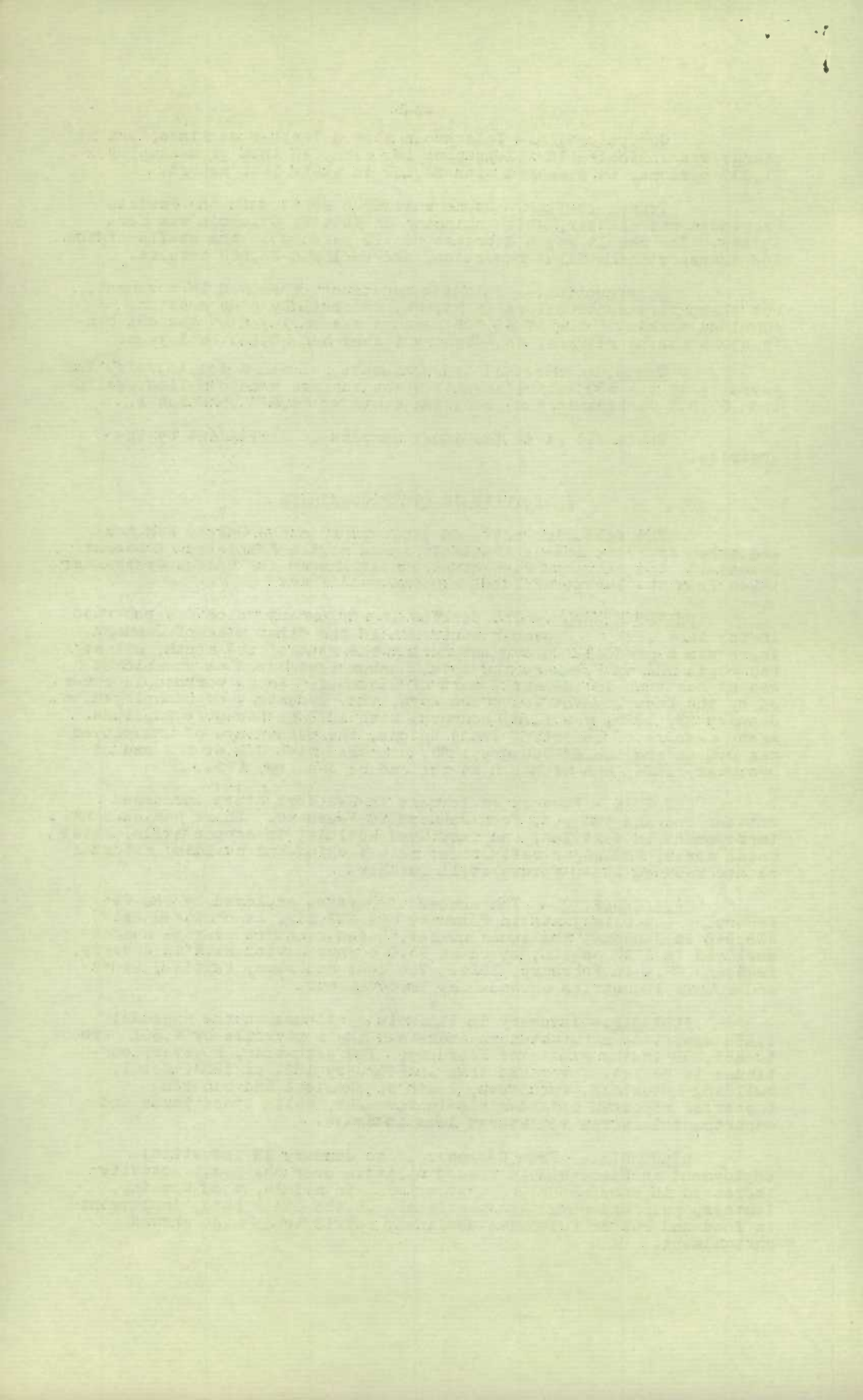
UNITED KINGDOM.- The decline in employment which was recorded in the last week of December continued in the first week of January. There was a gradual improvement during the rest of the month, but at the beginning of February the total number registered as unemployed was higher than in the early part of December. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the percentage of unemployed on January 26, 1925, was 11.5, compared with 10.9 on December 22, 1924. Among members of reporting Trade Unions, the percentage of unemployed was 9.0 at the end of January, 1925, compared with 8.2 at the end of December, 1924, and with 8.9 at the end of January, 1924.

NEW YORK.- Factory employment in New York State increased between one and two p.c. from January to February. There was seasonal improvement in textiles, and increased activity in copper mills, sheet metal works, and sugar refineries; meat packing and building material plants reduced their forces still further.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons employed by the 944 reporting establishments in February was 232,113, as compared with 228,846 in January; the index number, based upon the average number employed in 1922 as 100, stood at 95.0 compared with 91.7 in January, 1925, and 96.4 in February, 1924. The boot and shoe, textile, stove and rubber industries showed most improvement.

ILLINOIS.- Industry in Illinois continues on the upgrade; 1,188 reporting manufacturers increased their payrolls by 4,301 persons to 285,398 in the middle of February. The situation, however, continues to be less favorable than in February 1924 or 1923. Metal, building materials, furniture, leather, chemical and clothing factories reported considerable improvement, while stock yards and departmental stores registered less activity.

WISCONSIN.- From December 15 to January 15 industrial employment in Wisconsin increased a little over one p.c. Activity increased in manufacturing, particularly in metals, wood working, leather, pulp and paper and textiles. On the other hand, employment in food and rubber factories declined; retail trade also showed curtailment.



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 Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

Table I.- Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	88.0	90.7	83.7	86.2	91.0	87.3
Mar. 1, 1922	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar. 1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0
Apr. 1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
June 1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
July 1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug. 1	100.2	97.3	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sept. 1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct. 1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov. 1	98.3	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec. 1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.8	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	85.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	83.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at March 1, 1925.						
	100.	8.5	27.5	42.1	12.7	9.2

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	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	86.4	90.4
Apr. 1	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	82.8		83.1	94.2	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	87.5	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		89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6		90.2	94.3	89.5	88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	83.3	83.2	85.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.3	90.9	85.2	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	94.6		87.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.3	100.6	80.9	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	78.4	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	93.8	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	96.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	81.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	82.7	101.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at March 1, 1925.							
	13.7	1.1	12.3	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.1

Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	* Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1923	Mar. 1 1922	Mar. 1 1921
Manufacturing	56.3	81.9	79.3	86.0	87.5	78.1	84.6
Animal products -edible	1.8	80.8	84.7	80.7	78.2	76.8	80.3
Fur and products	.1	72.4	73.1	89.7	80.0	90.6	79.3
Leather and products	2.3	75.8	74.8	81.0	84.0	83.7	69.7
Lumber and products	5.4	78.1	75.5	82.1	85.8	70.8	72.4
Rough and dressed lumber	3.2	82.3	79.0	87.1	89.4	69.0	71.3
Lumber products	2.2	72.7	71.1	75.8	81.1	73.0	73.9
Musical instruments	.4	58.9	57.7	58.8	75.9	66.1	67.0
Plant products - edible	3.5	89.5	86.3	88.6	88.8	85.2	83.4
Pulp and paper products	6.9	97.3	96.7	100.3	97.7	88.9	97.3
Pulp and paper	3.4	101.4	98.1	105.1	99.0	85.8	99.6
Paper products	.8	85.4	86.3	89.5	90.6	84.7	81.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	96.6	98.4	98.3	98.5	94.0	98.9
Rubber products	1.6	79.1	78.6	73.9	82.2	72.7	66.4
Textile products	9.4	87.8	85.8	86.4	92.0	88.5	81.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	101.3	99.3	94.1	104.7	98.7	86.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	89.4	86.7	90.8	96.4	87.2	77.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.8	71.2	70.6	75.0	79.0	80.4	78.6
Others	1.2	99.7	98.0	96.1	94.2	90.4	82.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	94.4	93.8	95.7	90.8	95.3	90.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	114.9	150.3	115.3	93.1	84.4	81.4
Chemicals and allied products	.9	80.6	79.9	85.4	89.5	85.0	80.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	68.1	66.5	80.6	81.7	74.7	87.6
Electric current	1.6	122.4	125.0	115.9	109.9	106.7	101.2
Electrical apparatus	1.3	114.9	116.5	112.0	96.9	72.2	104.0
Iron and steel products	15.3	70.2	65.2	80.8	82.5	68.5	88.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	55.1	44.7	70.6	73.2	50.7	80.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	66.0	65.3	73.8	72.1	60.4	80.1
Agricultural implements	.7	49.7	46.1	61.5	59.7	53.3	101.5
Land vehicles	7.5	89.4	81.9	99.3	102.3	90.4	96.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	29.0	25.3	34.4	30.2	21.5	64.5
Heating appliances	.6	76.5	67.0	83.1	86.5	80.0	85.9
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	.6	69.7	70.1	92.2	86.8	68.2	98.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	71.1	68.6	74.2	33.6	65.0	87.7
Others	2.0	67.0	64.9	73.9	76.4	61.1	82.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	79.2	76.1	85.2	83.0	62.5	78.4
Mineral products	1.3	97.3	96.0	96.0	92.4	85.0	93.3
Miscellaneous	.5	23.5	20.7	23.0	29.5	26.5	24.5
Logging	4.5	21.0	26.8	30.8	28.8	54.2	21.2
Mining	6.0	92.9	93.1	99.7	98.6	90.3	92.8
Coal	3.5	80.5	81.5	89.2	99.1	94.5	96.5
Metallic ores	1.9	151.3	148.2	144.7	107.2	88.2	79.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.6	71.6	72.2	86.8	82.9	71.0	98.7
Communication	3.1	106.3	107.6	105.4	97.4	97.5	104.1
Telegraphs	.6	97.4	97.3	98.9	93.3	87.5	97.2
Telephones	2.5	108.6	110.3	107.2	98.5	100.1	105.7
Transportation	13.2	97.6	98.4	103.1	99.8	97.1	95.8
Street railways and cartage	2.5	107.5	107.5	111.1	109.5	109.2	102.2
Steam railways	10.0	92.2	94.0	97.8	94.5	90.1	94.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	124.4	124.9	141.9	136.7	155.3	104.9
Construction and maintenance	6.8	95.8	98.3	93.1	83.8	83.7	89.2
Building	2.4	91.8	89.1	80.6	63.8	59.0	71.8
Highway	.8	718.7	828.2	406.3	612.2	338.4	1275.1
Railway	3.6	82.7	86.2	92.9	91.6	87.3	87.0
Services	1.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	93.4	93.0	96.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	109.4	109.0	111.8	90.8	92.5	95.2
Professional	.2	109.6	111.9	103.3	100.4	87.2	78.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	100.6	102.0	99.0	94.9	94.0	99.1
Trade	7.7	92.0	94.2	91.2	88.9	88.2	92.0
Retail	5.0	90.9	93.6	89.5	86.8	85.6	88.1
Wholesale	2.7	93.9	95.3	94.1	92.8	92.7	93.0
All Industries	100.	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.9	81.9	88.0

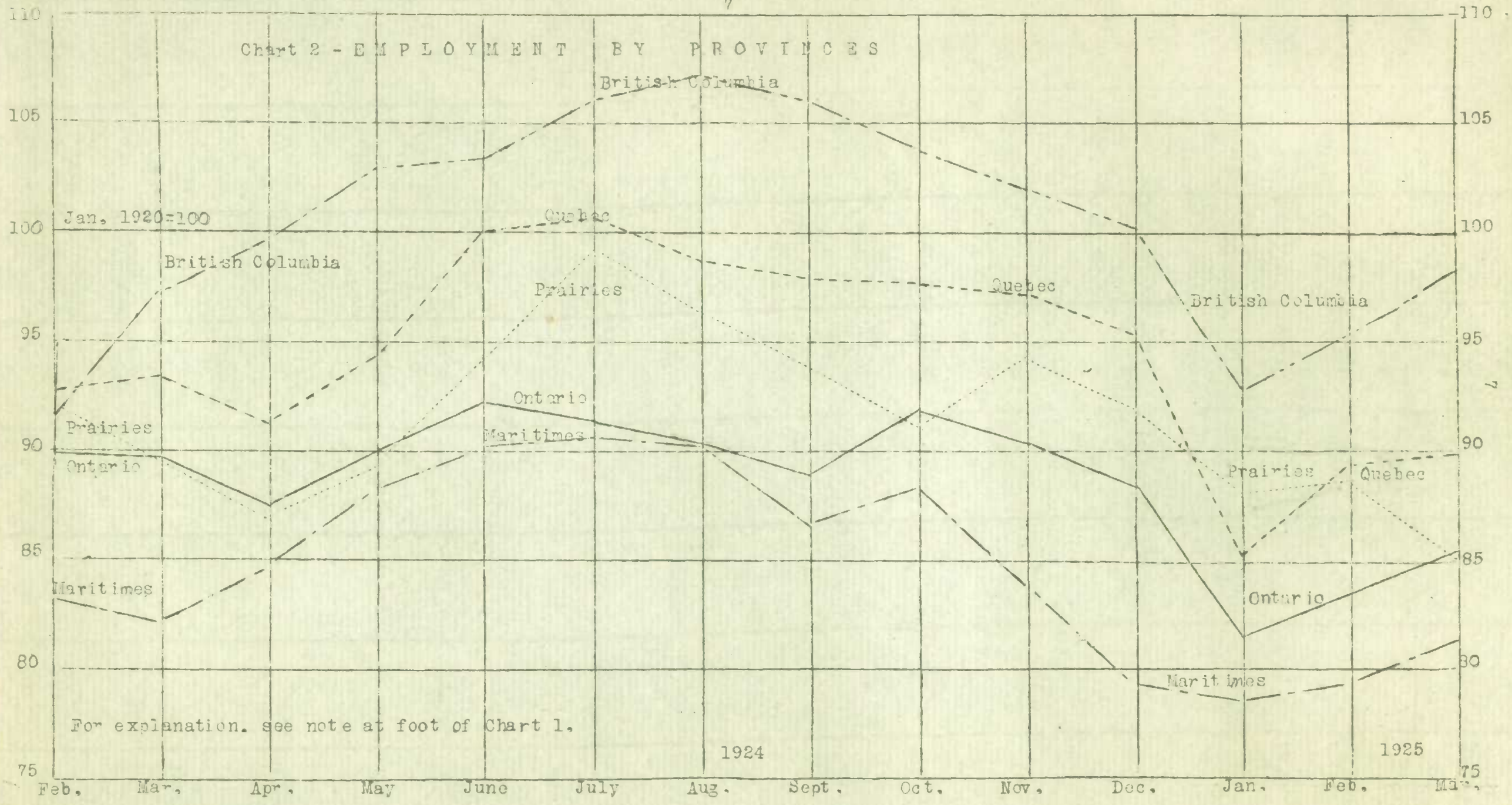
* For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see note on page 4.

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

		* Relative weight	Mar.1 1925	Feb.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		36.8	63.1	64.7	73.3
	Lumber	5.4	69.0	67.7	63.3
	Pulp and paper	3.5	105.2	102.6	110.9
	Textile products	5.9	94.4	82.6	86.6
	Iron and steel	12.1	53.0	43.7	67.0
	Other manufactures	9.9	75.7	71.5	76.5
	Logging	1.6	33.5	35.7	46.6
	Mining	23.9	92.7	87.2	91.3
	Communication	3.3	86.3	83.6	86.4
	Transportation	21.8	102.7	102.6	96.5
	Construction	5.5	77.4	83.6	68.0
	Services	.7	91.9	90.9	92.2
	Trade	6.4	113.0	112.0	112.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All industries		100.0	81.7	79.1	82.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		65.6	85.5	83.5	82.5
	Lumber products	3.7	65.6	61.3	96.9
	Pulp and paper	9.1	96.3	93.4	97.6
	Textile products	14.2	94.9	92.5	91.3
	Iron and steel	14.4	72.1	70.6	81.5
	Other manufactures	23.6	86.2	84.7	87.6
	Logging	3.3	60.0	67.7	71.7
	Mining	1.3	67.0	63.8	78.0
	Communication	3.1	141.0	141.5	124.9
	Transportation	12.3	100.3	99.2	112.6
	Construction	7.3	124.7	133.9	124.6
	Services	1.2	129.3	129.5	139.9
	Trade	5.3	93.2	93.1	91.2
<u>Quebec</u> - All industries		100.0	89.6	89.1	93.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		65.1	79.1	75.9	84.5
	Lumber products	5.4	74.2	73.3	79.6
	Pulp and paper	7.2	97.9	98.8	102.4
	Textile products	10.8	81.3	80.0	81.8
	Iron and steel	12.4	69.6	60.6	81.3
	Other manufactures	22.7	83.2	82.6	85.0
	Logging	5.1	94.3	107.2	101.3
	Mining	3.1	123.9	126.3	139.3
	Communication	2.7	102.5	105.7	110.0
	Transportation	10.1	98.4	97.2	102.7
	Construction	5.7	95.2	93.8	96.0
	Services	1.6	112.2	112.2	108.9
	Trade	6.6	90.4	94.3	91.1
<u>Ontario</u> -All industries		100.0	85.0	83.4	89.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing		34.7	95.0	95.4	97.2
	Lumber products	2.1	63.9	64.5	71.9
	Pulp and paper	3.1	94.4	95.2	95.3
	Textile products	1.2	90.2	86.7	93.7
	Iron and steel	16.5	99.1	98.5	99.9
	Other manufactures	11.2	99.3	101.9	102.2
	Logging	2.6	67.6	71.9	70.5
	Mining	7.0	62.2	70.9	66.0
	Communication	3.9	81.7	82.4	83.3
	Transportation	23.8	83.5	95.4	95.2
	Construction	9.2	79.2	82.6	79.5
	Services	2.1	65.2	87.7	88.1
	Trade	16.7	82.0	84.0	82.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All industries		100.0	85.0	83.4	89.8
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		35.7	87.0	84.3	86.2
	Lumber products	15.4	87.3	81.0	86.4
	Pulp and paper	5.3	97.1	96.8	97.7
	Textile products	.9	104.6	99.7	102.5
	Iron and steel	4.6	49.1	50.0	51.2
	Other manufactures	9.5	125.7	122.6	115.7
	Logging	10.6	109.4	99.9	125.9
	Mining	15.7	110.0	109.6	106.2
	Communication	3.3	126.2	123.6	116.9
	Transportation	14.3	105.6	100.1	109.5
	Construction	2.5	84.9	82.1	66.9
	Services	3.4	90.9	92.4	91.3
	Trade	8.5	121.3	123.0	112.6
<u>British Columbia</u> - All industries		100.0	98.1	95.1	97.1

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

Chart 2 - EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES



Jan. 1920=100

For explanation, see note at foot of Chart 1.

1924

1925

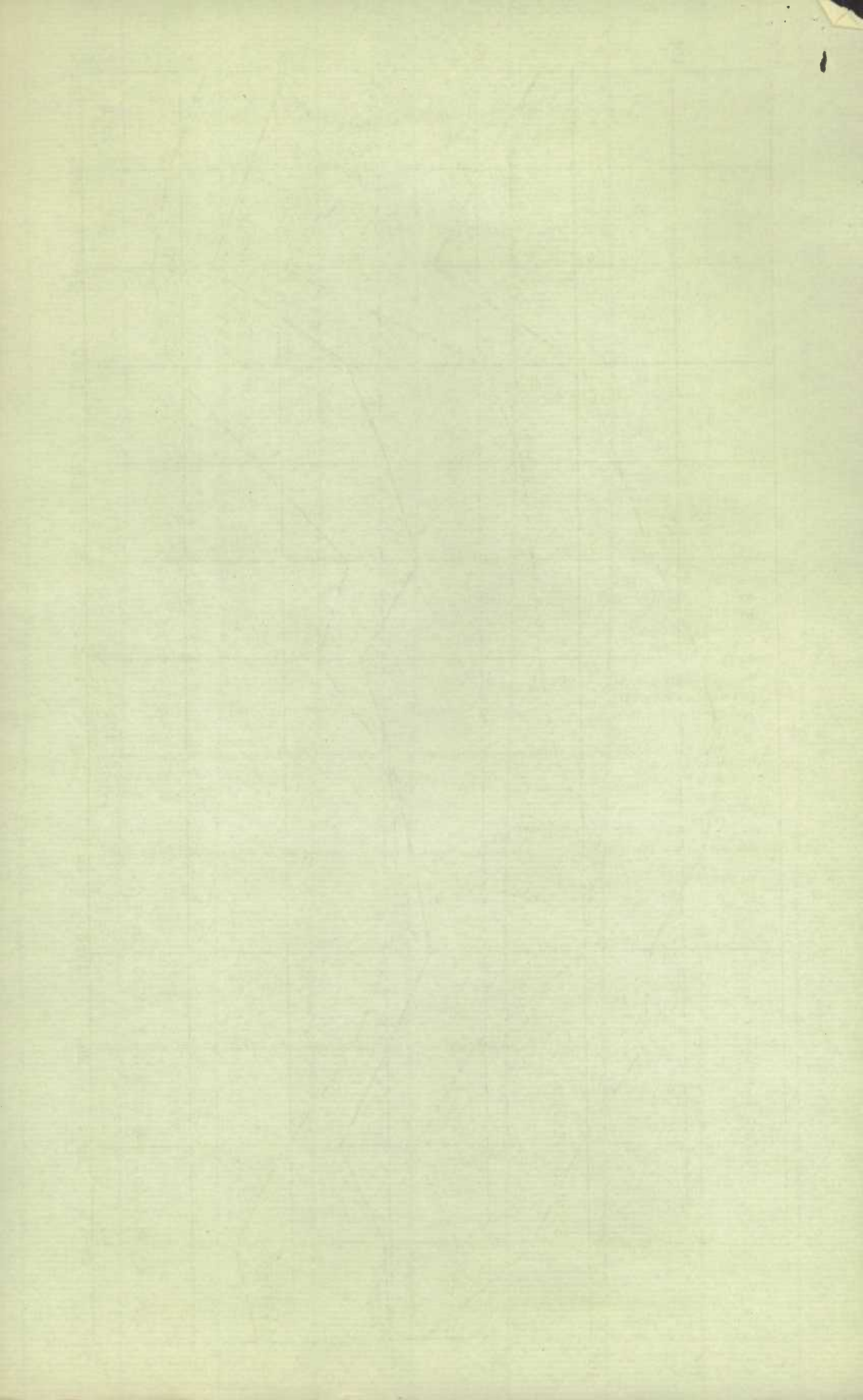


Table V.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1925	Feb.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	72.6	90.7	72.1	84.7
Plant products -edible	5.3	35.3	33.2	31.7
Pulp and paper (including printing)	5.1	89.7	30.7	90.9
Textiles	14.5	83.0	79.5	83.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.5	87.8	26.8	94.6
Iron and steel	16.4	65.7	64.4	78.1
Other manufactures	24.8	85.8	84.9	85.7
Communication	5.0	154.2	155.2	131.1
Transportation	5.4	99.4	99.1	99.3
Construction	4.4	109.1	108.1	72.3
Trade	9.7	92.9	91.8	91.0
Montreal - All industries		86.7	83.3	87.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	65.4	82.6	83.0	-
Leather products	27.0	94.8	96.2	-
Other manufactures	38.4	75.8	89.3	-
Transportation	3.8	104.0	103.4	-
Construction	12.2	271.1	388.7	-
Trade	8.0	86.0	102.0	-
Quebec - All industries		93.2	101.3	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.7	76.3	77.3	80.2
Plant products - edible	6.1	82.6	79.0	84.7
Printing and publishing	10.1	91.0	94.7	95.1
Textiles	13.6	72.2	73.8	72.0
Iron and steel	8.7	62.6	63.0	74.4
Other manufactures	28.2	79.2	79.5	81.4
Communication	4.9	115.3	121.6	123.4
Transportation	6.0	105.6	105.9	111.4
Construction	1.7	63.3	59.4	54.7
Trade	17.8	89.3	94.2	90.2
Toronto- All industries		81.8	83.0	84.5
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	60.9	84.5	82.8	87.2
Lumber products	6.8	81.5	49.5	57.6
Pulp and paper	28.9	93.2	95.2	95.7
Other manufactures	25.2	90.4	85.0	92.2
Communication	7.8	94.6	93.4	101.1
Transportation	8.3	102.3	101.8	101.7
Construction	4.1	69.5	82.1	66.7
Trade	14.9	87.5	87.3	89.3
Ottawa- All industries		86.6	86.1	89.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	66.7	77.7	75.6	80.1
Textiles	23.0	97.2	95.5	79.7
Electrical apparatus	11.5	101.3	106.2	109.7
Iron and steel	29.0	59.0	53.4	71.2
Other manufactures	23.2	84.8	83.8	84.1
Transportation	2.5	92.9	99.1	95.0
Construction	1.7	84.0	64.2	72.4
Trade	4.0	101.2	99.8	113.8
Hamilton - All industries		80.1	77.3	85.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.3	82.5	89.7	92.1
Animal products - edible	5.0	122.3	133.0	111.4
Plant products - edible	5.1	79.7	82.0	94.7
Printing and publishing	7.8	85.4	86.8	85.3
Textiles	5.7	89.4	85.6	92.8
Other manufactures	16.2	87.7	85.8	90.1
Transportation	8.2	98.2	93.0	103.0
Construction	.7	16.0	22.5	21.9
Trade	44.2	31.8	84.3	80.6
Winnipeg - All industries		82.7	84.2	83.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.9	82.4	78.8	75.0
Lumber products	15.3	106.8	97.2	97.0
Other manufactures	25.6	72.5	71.4	66.1
Communication	3.3	136.2	133.5	123.1
Transportation	18.5	135.3	116.7	143.0
Construction	5.3	100.6	97.1	47.1
Services	5.1	90.6	93.3	93.5
Trade	21.6	121.0	123.3	111.9
Vancouver - All industries		101.8	97.4	94.2



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