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

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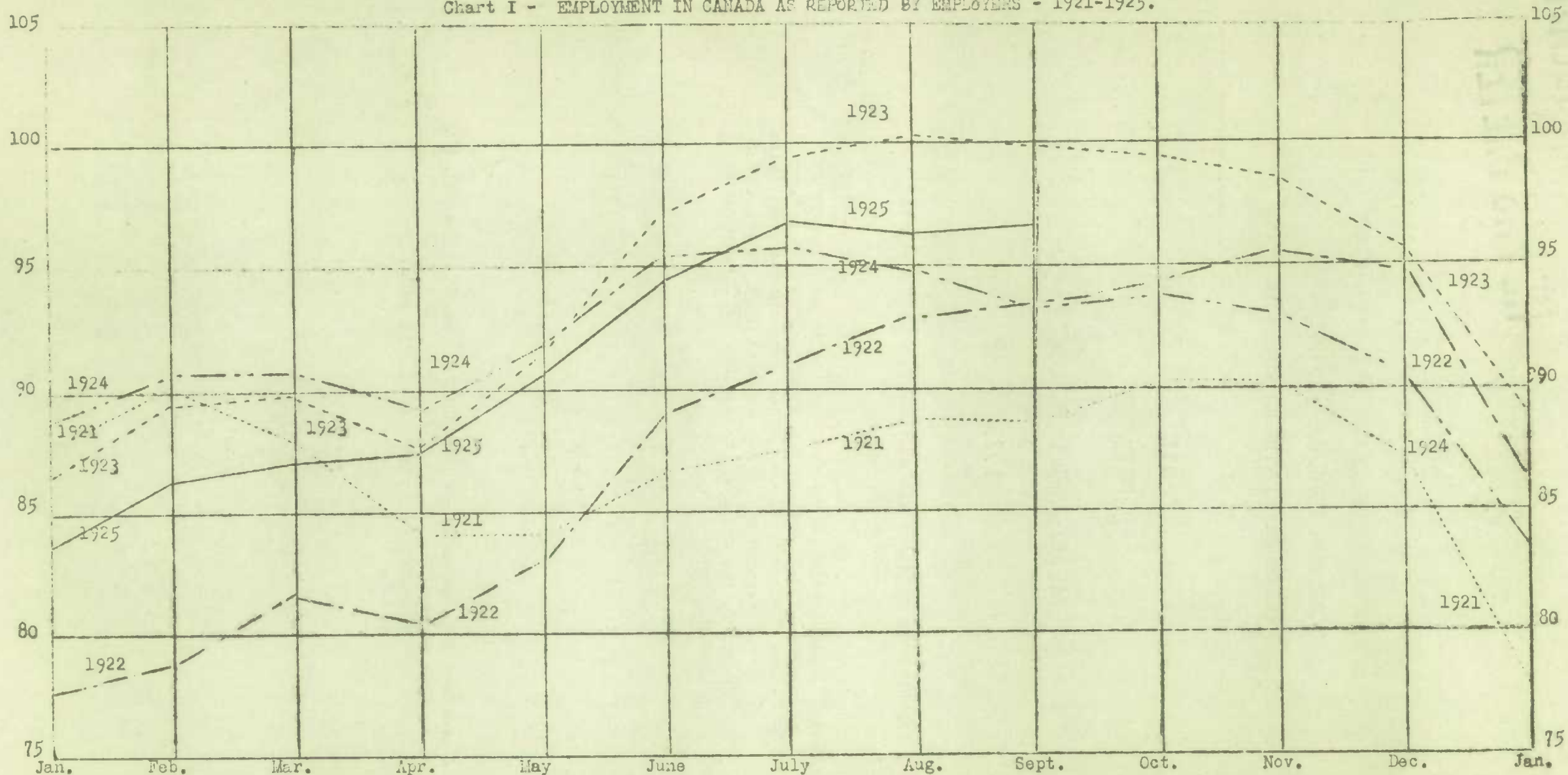
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1925

Chart I - 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.

Issued September 23, 1925.

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

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
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Employment at the beginning of September showed a very slightly upward tendency as contrasted with the downward movement indicated in three of the last four years. Statements tabulated from 5,881 firms showed that they had 793,624 employees, as compared with 793,426 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.6 compared with 96.3 on August 1, 1925, and with 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7 on September 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Improvement in manufacturing and logging was largely offset by contractions in construction. If employment follows the trend shown at the same time of last year, further additions to staffs will be registered at the beginning of October.

Employment by Provinces.

Additions to staffs were recorded by firms in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces there was curtailment of employment; in the latter case, this is probably due to the exigencies of the harvest.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber and food products, mining and construction were less active, while gains were shown in iron and steel and transportation. The 522 employers whose statistics were tabulated had 65,778 persons on payroll, as compared with 68,408 in the preceding month. Somewhat larger reductions were noted on September 1, 1924, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- There was further expansion in Quebec, where 638 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,261 firms reporting, who had 222,628 employees. Contractions were recorded on the same date of last year, when the situation was less favourable. Manufacturing, logging and trade registered heightened activity at the beginning of September, 1925, but communication, water transportation, highway and railway construction released employees.

Ontario.- Increased employment was noted in manufacturing; the iron and steel group showed considerable recovery from the losses recorded on August 1, while substantial additions to staffs were made in canneries and other food factories. Logging also recorded seasonal gains. On the other hand, transportation and construction afforded less employment. Returns were received from 2,683 employers having 326,693 persons on payroll, or 3,729 more than in the preceding month. Important reductions were indicated at the beginning of September, 1924, and the index number then was nearly four points lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal contractions on a smaller scale than in either 1924 or 1923 were recorded in the Prairie Provinces, where the construction departments of the railways, in accordance with their usual practice at harvest time, released large numbers of employees. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, was also slacker, as were coal mining and highway construction. Trade and transportation, on the other hand, showed improvement. A combined working force of 101,864 persons was reported by 765 firms, who had 104,466 employees at the beginning of August. The situation is better than at the same time in 1924.

British Columbia.- Further increases were noted in British Columbia; manufacturing, particularly of canned goods, transportation and construction showed the greatest gains. The working forces of the 652 employers reporting aggregated 76,661, which was 1,063 more than they had in the preceding month. This expansion is in contrast with the decline registered on September 1 of last year, when the index number was some 3 points lower. The present figure is the highest on record for British Columbia, as is shown in Chart II.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment in the five economic areas, while the course of employment since 1923 in these same areas is shown in Chart II.

### Employment by Cities.

The trend of employment was upward in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, although in some cases the gains were insignificant.

Montreal.- Further improvement was shown in this city, 715 persons being added to the staffs of the 677 firms reporting, who had 109,994 workers. Construction reported the greatest gains, but manufacturing and trade were also more active. The only large declines were in shipping. Pronounced reductions had been indicated on September 1, 1924, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec firms recorded very little change in the situation; manufacturing establishments were slightly better employed. Statements were received from 89 employers having 8,586 persons on payroll.

Toronto.- Manufacturing generally was decidedly more active, but the textile trades showed most expansion. The payrolls of the 766 firms making returns aggregated 95,154, as compared with 94,228 on August 1. Employment at the same time last year was in less volume, the increase that took place then being somewhat smaller.

Ottawa.- The situation in Ottawa was practically unchanged, according to 125 employers having 10,415 workers. Manufacturing was slightly busier, but men were laid off by highway contractors.

Hamilton.- There was an increase of 573 in the staffs of the 194 firms reporting in Hamilton; they employed 26,260 persons. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, and construction afforded considerably more employment. Reductions in personnel were indicated on September 1, 1924.

Windsor.- Complete recovery from the losses registered at the beginning of August was reported in Windsor. Automobile plants showed marked improvement and construction was more active. Returns were received from 78 firms having 9,337 employees, or 2,733 more than in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Moderate gains in manufacturing were largely offset by similar declines in construction. The working force of the 283 reporting employers aggregated 24,748, compared with 24,724 at the commencement of August. Although employment had increased to a greater extent on September 1, 1924, the index number then was lower.

Vancouver.- Continued though slight improvement was shown in Vancouver, where construction and transportation absorbed more workers. The 235 establishments making returns had 24,792 employees, while on August 1 they had 24,676. Somewhat larger gains were indicated on September 1, 1924, but the situation then was less favourable.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities.

### Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed an increase that exceeded the decline recorded at the beginning of August, 4,108 persons being added to the staffs of the 3,820 establishments from which reports were received. They had 439,380 employees on September 1. The largest gains were in iron and steel (especially automobile works), canning and other edible plant product factories, pulp and paper mills and leather boot and shoe plants. Rubber, musical instrument, tobacco and non-ferrous metal works were also busier. The completion of the season's operations in some saw mills resulted in a decline in employment in the lumber group, and fish canneries and brickyards also showed seasonal losses, while there were reductions in oil refineries and electric current plants. Large contractions had been noted on September 1, 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Logging.- The commencement of seasonal activity in logging camps caused an increase of 2,030 persons in the staffs of the 203 firms making returns in this division; they had 15,124 men in their employ. Rather larger additions were indicated on the same date of last year.

Mining was slacker, there being losses in employment in coal mines and quarries. Metallic ore mining, however, was slightly more active. Statements were tabulated from 207 operators, having 43,352 persons on payroll, as compared with 45,127 on August 1. This decrease largely exceeds that registered at the beginning of September, 1924.

Communication.- Employment in this industry was somewhat less active, according to 185 firms employing 23,842 persons, or 281 less than in the preceding month. Telephones recorded most of this decline.

Transportation.- Steam and electric railways and forwarding companies were busier, but there were losses in shipping and stevedoring. The result was a gain of 126 in the staffs of the 275 employers reporting, who had 110,115 workers. Pronounced contractions were indicated on the same date of last year, and the index number then was slightly lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further reductions in personnel were reported on highway and railway construction, while building contractors continued to add to their payrolls. The working force of the 455 employers reporting in the construction industries aggregated 90,017, as compared with 94,378 on August 1. Employment is on a higher level than at the beginning of September, 1924, when losses on a somewhat smaller scale were noted.

Trade.- Wholesale trade continued to gain, but there was a slight decline in retail stores. The 574 trading establishments whose statistics were tabulated gave employment to 56,536 persons, as against 56,231 in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeds that recorded on September 1 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 in the coal mining industry showed a considerable recovery during July, but other industries continued on the whole to decline. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on July 27, 1925, was 11.5, as compared with 12.2 on June 22, 1925, and with 9.9 on July 28, 1924. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 11.2 at the end of July, 1925, compared with 12.3 at the end of June, and with 7.4 at the end of July, 1924.

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.- Employment as reported by manufacturers in New York State showed a slight gain from July to August, 1925. Increased activity was shown in jewelry, leather, wood, silk, women's clothing and cement works. On the other hand, automobiles and parts, steel, knitting, men's shirt and collar, canning, beverage and biscuit factories recorded reductions in personnel.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The 951 establishments reporting on employment in this State had 217,553 employees in July, as compared with 220,374 in June. Boot, shoe, dyeing and finishing factories were busier, but cotton, silk and stove works were slacker.

ILLINOIS.- The industrial situation in Illinois changed very slightly between the middle of August and the middle of September. Mining showed improvement, but steel, building material and clothing factories were slacker. On the other hand, leather, food and wood products generally registered increased activity.

WISCONSIN.- Employment in Wisconsin showed further improvement in July, largely due to continued activity in canneries. The index number stood at 136.6 in July, 1925, as compared with 130.2 in the preceding month and 122.8 in July of last year.

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.

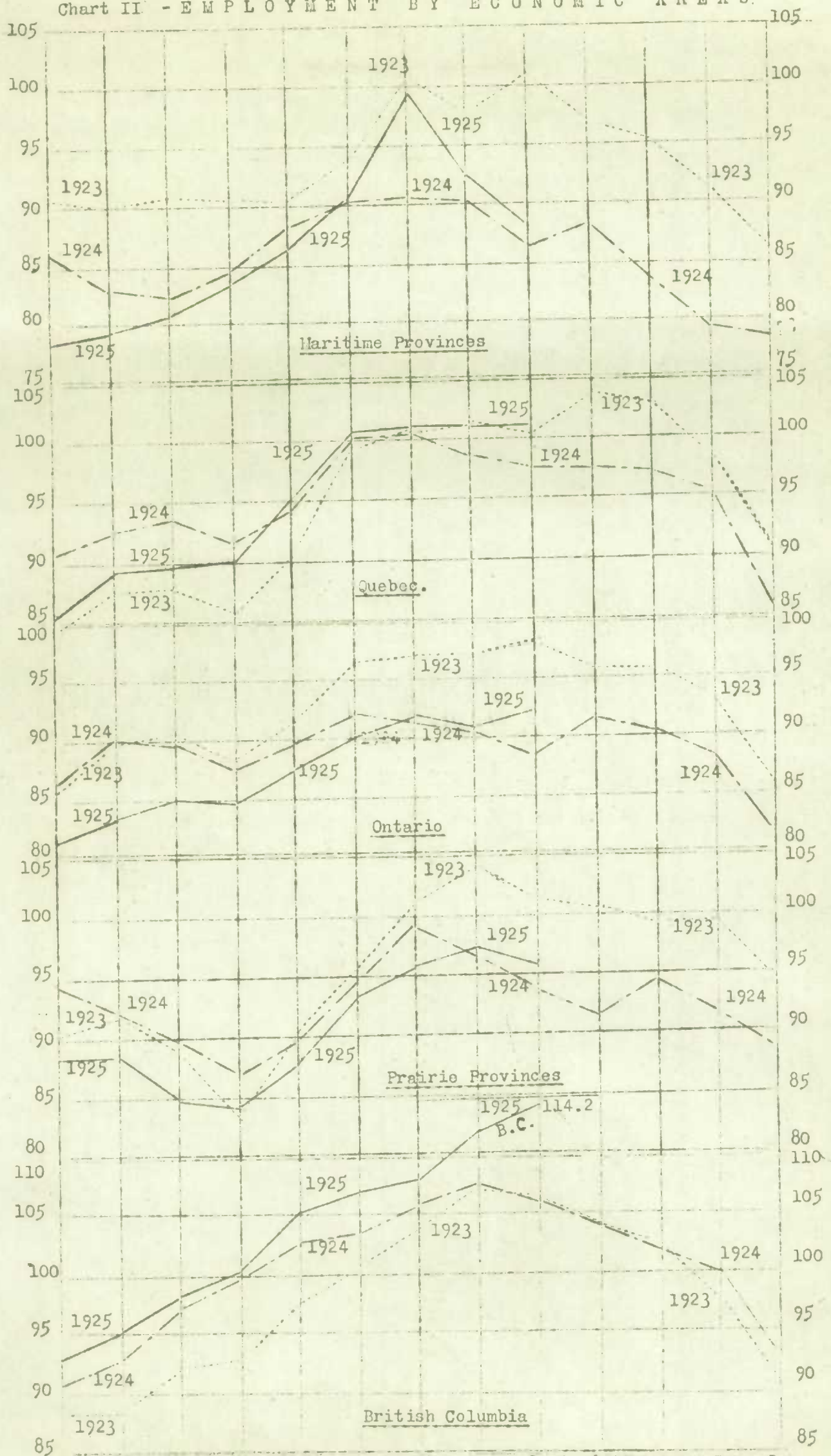
Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6	79.3
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	86.5
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.5	90.0	83.3	78.1
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	83.4	85.0
Mar. 1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
Apr. 1	87.5	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.3	85.6
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
June 1	97.3	93.9	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	97.3	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	102.3	91.2
Dec. 1	95.7	91.2	93.5	93.4	99.3	97.3	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	93.5	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	91.3	83.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.3	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	93.3	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	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	86.1	79.1	86.1	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	89.2	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.3	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.3	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.3	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Sept. 1, 1925.	100.	8.3	23.0	41.2	12.3	9.7	55.4

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	76.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.3
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	88.3		88.7	94.6	92.6		86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4		89.7	109.6	94.5		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	88.7		90.1	105.5	91.1		89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	89.1		89.9	103.8	89.7		88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6		90.2	94.3	86.5		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	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.3
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	102.3	81.7		85.6	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	83.7	98.2	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	86.3	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	91.6	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	105.1
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	86.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at September 1, 1925.	13.9	1.1	12.0	1.3	3.3	1.2	3.1	3.1

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
 Curves are based upon number of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.





Table III. - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	x Relative Weight	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
		1 1925.	1 1925.	1 1924.	1 1923.	1 1922.	1 1921.
Manufacturing	55.4	89.4	88.5	84.5	93.0	86.5	79.3
Animal products - edible	2.1	104.2	105.7	100.2	94.1	95.4	93.5
Fur and products	.1	84.0	73.8	87.3	90.5	95.6	90.0
Leather and products	1.9	72.3	70.4	73.7	76.3	73.3	78.8
Lumber and products	7.2	115.1	116.5	110.5	119.7	114.8	95.4
Rough and dressed lumber	5.1	145.5	149.2	143.5	153.1	142.0	111.6
Lumber products	2.1	76.2	74.8	68.2	76.5	78.9	74.9
Musical instruments	.4	62.5	55.1	62.3	64.7	59.4	54.5
Plant products - edible	3.7	104.4	99.8	101.8	97.9	99.0	102.7
Pulp and paper products	6.7	102.9	101.5	100.5	104.5	96.6	88.4
Pulp and paper	3.4	111.4	109.7	107.4	116.8	101.6	89.2
Paper products	.8	88.8	84.9	87.6	88.0	83.5	73.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	97.6	97.4	96.6	95.5	95.0	91.9
Rubber products	1.6	89.9	89.0	67.3	70.8	71.7	55.9
Textile products	8.5	88.0	87.9	79.9	85.0	85.7	80.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	100.9	101.8	84.7	91.6	100.6	90.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	92.4	90.7	82.3	93.0	86.0	71.9
Garments and Personal furnishings	2.6	72.3	72.4	72.6	73.7	73.1	76.4
Others	1.0	94.6	94.5	86.2	92.2	86.6	81.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.9	102.5	99.3	88.2	99.9	101.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	73.6	71.5	105.8	111.1	69.4	79.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	79.6	78.4	82.3	87.0	88.6	81.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	90.0	91.0	89.7	102.4	94.4	85.8
Electric current	1.6	138.3	139.7	133.2	125.3	123.0	108.6
Electrical apparatus	1.1	109.2	109.8	107.2	104.7	79.5	81.2
Iron and steel products	13.8	71.0	69.5	65.7	86.0	72.3	66.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	49.8	47.1	42.2	78.4	60.9	61.1
Machinery, other than vehicles	1.1	71.2	70.4	65.4	79.1	64.3	64.6
Agricultural implements	.8	57.2	57.7	39.5	61.6	53.1	38.9
Land vehicles	6.5	86.4	83.2	82.3	105.9	87.3	74.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.0	30.3	28.1	27.2	23.8	41.9
Heating appliances	.6	83.8	80.8	82.0	92.9	86.5	85.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	75.7	74.2	74.0	100.8	84.6	82.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	73.4	72.2	64.2	85.5	73.0	60.9
Others	1.9	71.1	72.4	67.1	76.8	71.7	67.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	83.8	82.9	78.0	91.0	78.5	65.0
Mineral products	1.3	110.9	112.8	108.0	103.5	94.4	85.5
Miscellaneous	.5	82.5	82.5	82.6	86.5	90.1	83.4
Logging	1.9	38.5	33.5	43.7	43.1	36.5	41.9
Mining	5.5	93.7	97.6	99.1	104.0	97.1	96.0
Coal	2.9	73.0	78.5	84.8	94.6	93.9	100.4
Metallic ores	1.8	157.0	154.9	148.1	132.7	102.2	87.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	107.1	111.4	99.9	108.8	105.5	83.6
Communication	3.0	114.8	116.1	113.1	106.4	103.4	106.8
Telegraphs	.6	119.1	123.8	113.8	111.4	101.4	98.7
Telephones	2.4	113.6	114.1	112.9	105.1	104.0	108.8
Transportation	13.9	108.7	108.5	107.8	113.4	111.9	106.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	115.1	111.5	114.9	121.6	125.3	107.5
Steam Railways	9.6	98.4	98.2	98.5	107.0	97.8	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	208.3	215.8	195.6	163.9	255.2	217.5
Construction and maintenance	11.3	175.5	180.3	165.3	180.9	164.3	141.6
Building	3.5	147.2	144.6	140.9	147.2	123.6	109.0
Highway	2.7	2523.4	2382.9	1945.6	3667.2	3239.7	2269.0
Railway	5.1	130.1	141.6	132.0	163.2	149.1	137.3
Services	1.9	125.9	126.3	121.7	120.3	105.0	107.3
Hotel and restaurant	1.1	142.7	142.7	136.2	137.1	115.2	118.0
Professional	.2	108.9	110.0	101.0	111.4	94.3	81.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	106.6	107.6	105.3	100.7	95.9	98.8
Trade	7.1	95.6	95.1	92.1	92.0	90.8	92.1
Retail	4.6	94.9	95.2	89.7	89.8	87.1	88.4
Wholesale	2.5	96.8	94.8	96.6	96.1	97.5	99.1
All Industries	100.0	96.6	96.3	93.1	100.0	93.7	88.7

x

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

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

Industry	Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	38.8	73.6	79.8	79.0	95.7
Lumber products	9.2	126.1	131.4	137.7	149.1
Pulp and paper	3.8	120.7	123.2	112.5	121.6
Textile products	5.2	90.4	91.9	86.5	102.0
Iron and steel	10.2	43.0	46.3	47.2	79.0
Other manufactures	10.4	86.8	89.9	86.2	82.9
Logging	.3	7.9	11.4	9.3	12.6
Mining	20.8	87.2	97.5	100.5	110.3
Communication	3.2	90.4	96.8	95.5	96.5
Transportation	14.2	72.1	69.4	69.3	75.7
Construction	15.8	241.3	265.2	166.3	228.5
Services	1.0	144.8	142.2	136.0	131.2
Trade	5.9	113.1	113.0	108.3	114.5
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	88.4	92.2	86.6	101.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.5	90.5	90.1	87.8	92.8
Lumber products	5.1	131.0	133.6	141.3	145.4
Pulp and paper	8.7	105.0	102.4	102.5	108.2
Textile products	13.1	94.3	95.1	82.4	84.4
Iron and steel	12.6	71.2	70.4	71.2	87.1
Other manufactures	22.0	90.7	90.1	89.1	89.6
Logging	2.0	41.4	34.1	35.3	36.6
Mining	1.5	86.5	83.0	77.5	96.7
Communication	2.8	146.9	151.8	140.8	122.1
Transportation	15.1	139.1	140.3	136.1	132.4
Construction	10.2	192.8	196.1	188.3	172.3
Services	1.9	150.3	148.9	143.6	142.5
Trade	5.0	102.7	101.7	94.4	93.9
All Industries	100.0	101.3	101.1	97.8	100.1
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	65.5	86.3	84.8	79.7	90.6
Lumber products	7.2	108.2	110.0	105.0	111.6
Pulp and paper	7.5	101.4	100.0	99.4	101.3
Textile products	10.0	82.1	81.3	76.6	83.1
Iron and steel	17.6	72.0	69.6	61.1	85.9
Other manufactures	23.2	92.1	90.2	86.7	90.1
Logging	1.4	28.7	19.9	39.5	27.7
Mining	3.2	144.5	145.0	134.6	129.5
Communication	2.7	110.4	110.0	111.4	105.1
Transportation	10.4	109.4	110.5	110.9	122.3
Construction	8.9	161.3	163.3	177.7	206.4
Services	1.6	119.0	120.6	119.5	114.0
Trade	6.3	93.8	93.8	93.5	90.1
All Industries	100.0	92.7	90.8	88.9	98.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	31.9	99.0	99.6	93.8	101.5
Lumber products	2.7	93.0	90.9	79.6	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.7	92.5	93.6	94.0	99.8
Textile products	1.7	100.2	92.4	88.6	93.6
Iron and steel	14.1	94.9	97.1	97.9	105.5
Other manufactures	10.7	108.7	108.9	109.2	101.8
Logging	2.2	6.2	4.9	9.1	8.1
Mining	5.6	56.6	58.3	66.9	79.8
Communication	4.0	94.3	93.6	92.7	92.3
Transportation	22.8	95.3	94.6	95.8	102.2
Construction	18.0	174.0	187.2	148.3	175.2
Services	2.7	121.1	124.8	115.3	117.9
Trade	14.8	82.4	81.4	80.2	83.6
All Industries	100.0	96.0	97.3	93.9	101.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	39.7	112.0	110.1	98.7	102.7
Lumber products	17.8	117.1	116.7	93.9	111.0
Pulp and paper	4.7	100.4	101.1	96.0	100.4
Textile products	.9	101.9	112.6	100.4	118.0
Iron and steel	4.1	50.2	47.0	52.5	48.5
Other manufactures	12.2	185.7	179.3	167.6	150.0
Logging	7.4	88.8	91.0	100.0	117.0
Mining	13.3	108.7	107.6	112.7	102.2
Communication	3.1	138.8	141.2	127.1	123.4
Transportation	13.2	113.7	110.2	109.4	115.8
Construction	12.3	143.2	134.6	116.5	97.1
Services	3.5	110.5	108.5	102.9	104.4
Trade	7.5	127.0	126.9	115.0	113.3
All Industries	100.0	114.2	112.2	106.0	106.6

\* 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	Sept. 1 1925	Aug. 1. 1925	Sept. 1. 1924	Sept. 1. 1923
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.8	82.0	81.8	79.6	85.5
Plant products - edible	5.4	98.5	99.6	96.8	96.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	94.0	92.0	93.7	94.6
Textiles	12.7	80.8	81.2	72.8	78.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	96.6	94.9	97.6	80.8
Iron and steel	14.1	63.6	63.1	65.7	66.8
Other manufactures	22.4	89.7	89.4	85.1	86.2
Communication	4.6	155.5	161.0	147.8	123.8
Transportation	9.5	198.2	205.8	181.0	158.3
Construction	7.9	214.5	195.6	170.0	159.9
Trade	9.3	103.2	102.2	93.4	94.1
Montreal - All industries	100.0	97.3	97.0	92.9	93.6
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	81.2	79.7	82.5	-
Leather products	24.2	88.2	85.5	87.0	-
Other manufactures	36.8	77.2	76.4	79.9	-
Transportation	16.3	167.7	169.4	126.4	-
Construction	9.2	176.4	227.8	230.4	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	97.4	98.8	96.4	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	66.7	85.0	81.4	78.7	82.8
Plant products - edible	6.3	90.6	87.7	88.9	84.3
Printing and publishing	9.7	94.3	92.5	92.6	90.2
Textiles	12.8	74.2	71.3	72.9	72.5
Iron and steel	9.8	75.3	75.9	64.7	82.0
Other manufactures	28.1	85.4	84.2	80.7	86.3
Communication	4.7	121.1	122.2	122.0	108.9
Transportation	5.8	111.1	111.9	114.0	139.5
Construction	3.1	111.9	115.2	101.0	157.1
Trade	17.0	93.6	94.6	93.3	90.0
Toronto - All industries	100.0	88.5	87.7	85.3	89.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	61.7	97.3	96.5	92.5	97.6
Lumber products	15.4	131.3	121.6	118.3	126.0
Pulp and paper	23.1	85.5	87.0	82.8	84.6
Other manufactures	23.2	94.2	94.5	90.4	97.4
Construction	8.3	144.3	187.4	182.8	241.4
Trade	12.6	85.1	84.7	89.7	85.2
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	98.5	100.2	100.6	107.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	84.5	82.1	80.5	74.6	87.2
Textiles	21.2	97.3	97.9	90.1	76.3
Electrical apparatus	18.0	95.5	94.2	104.1	114.6
Iron and steel	29.4	64.3	61.7	51.7	82.0
Other manufactures	23.9	95.8	93.9	90.5	94.7
Construction	4.5	246.4	193.1	170.0	262.1
Trade	3.6	102.0	101.5	106.3	105.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	86.9	84.8	79.4	92.2
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	81.0	80.1	49.8	-	-
Iron and steel	62.1	82.3	40.3	-	-
Other manufactures	18.9	73.7	75.6	-	-
Construction	6.8	91.5	77.7	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	85.6	59.0	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	40.1	98.4	96.3	95.7	97.0
Animal products - edible	5.1	133.7	136.3	138.1	113.1
Plant products - edible	5.2	87.3	86.6	91.6	96.3
Printing and publishing	7.2	83.2	84.0	84.2	793.3
Textiles	5.9	98.2	90.4	89.3	93.2
Other manufactures	16.7	102.5	99.2	96.1	96.9
Transportation	7.6	95.5	96.0	101.9	99.8
Construction	3.7	80.7	89.9	80.5	106.6
Trade	41.0	80.0	79.6	76.4	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	88.0	87.7	86.4	89.9
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	42.8	95.5	95.4	84.5	86.0
Lumber products	16.2	125.1	127.6	106.0	115.4
Other manufactures	26.6	83.6	82.2	75.9	74.8
Communication	8.3	151.7	151.8	135.8	132.9
Transportation	17.1	137.5	135.5	132.3	151.2
Construction	6.1	144.8	103.9	146.5	104.1
Services	5.1	104.3	104.5	94.1	98.7
Trade	20.2	127.0	126.5	114.7	112.3
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	113.9	111.4	104.0	104.3

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

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