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

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1926

(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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OTTAWA

1926

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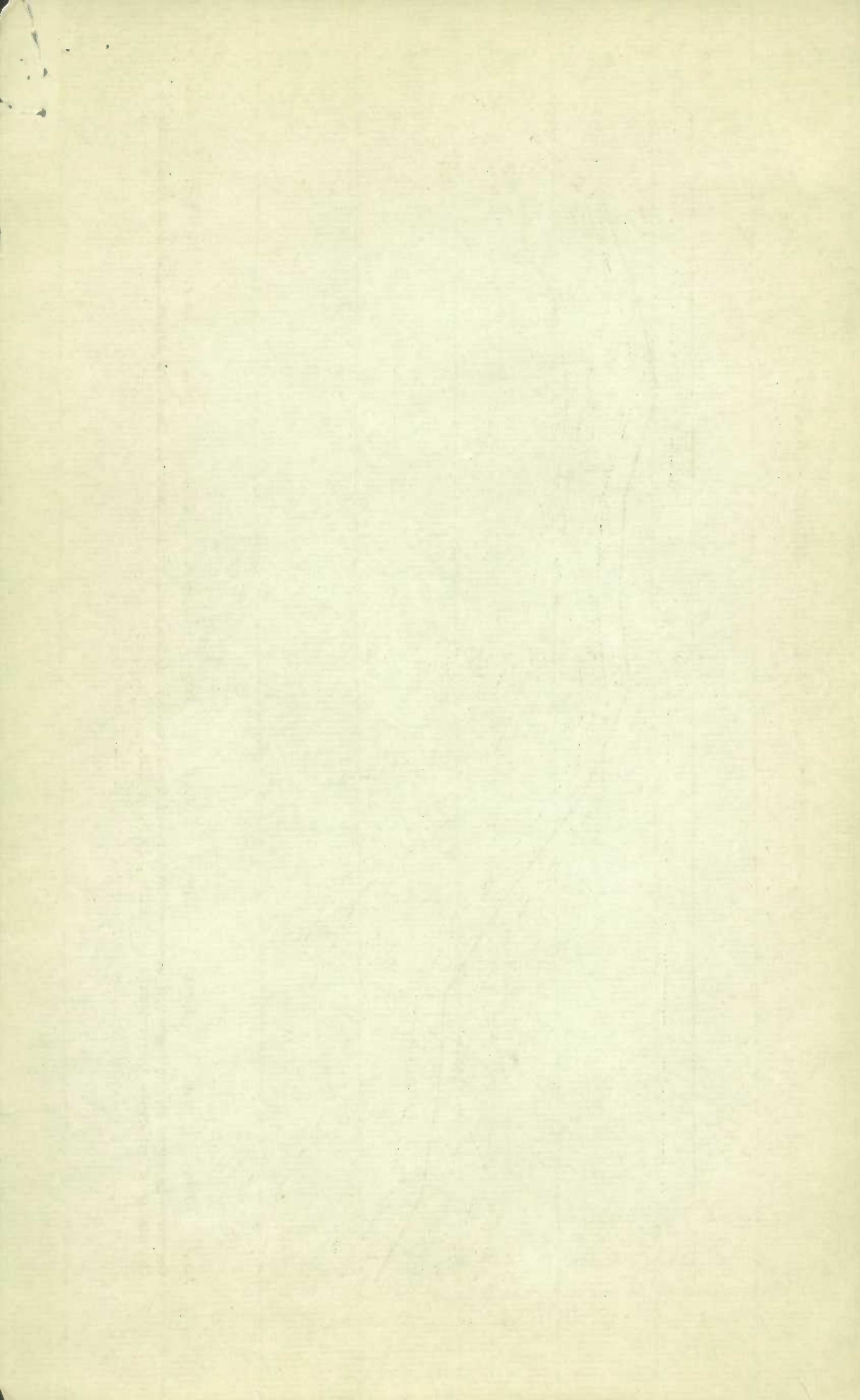
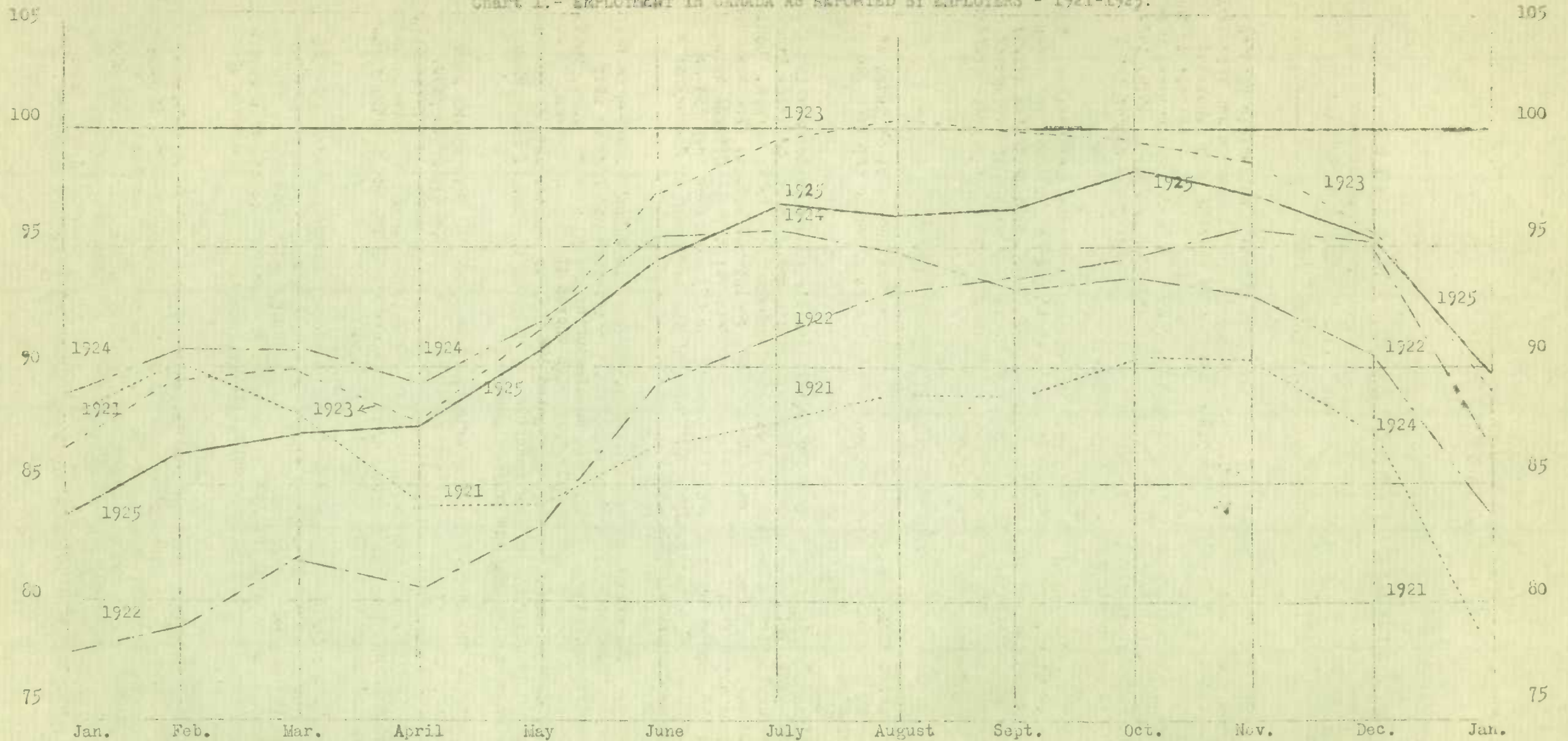


Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1925.



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, as 100.

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

Issued January 26th, 1926.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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

Employment at the beginning of January, 1926, showed considerable seasonal curtailment, but the losses were the smallest registered at that time in any year since the record was begun early in 1920. The 5,708 firms whose returns were tabulated reported 733,175 employees; this was 46,479, or practically 6.0 p.c., less than in the preceding month. The index number stood at 89.6 on January 1, 1926, as compared with 95.3 on Dec. 1, 1925, and with 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 87.7 on Jan. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment was thus at a slightly higher level than on Jan. 1 of any previous year of the record.

With the exception of coal mining, all industries showed contractions. The losses in manufacturing, which chiefly represented shutdowns for holidays and inventories, were most extensive, although they were not as large as in preceding years; construction and transportation also reported pronounced decreases. If employment follows the course indicated at the beginning of February in previous years, considerable revival will be shown in the next report.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Employment declined in all except the Maritime Provinces; as is usual at the time of year, the manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario reported the largest contractions.

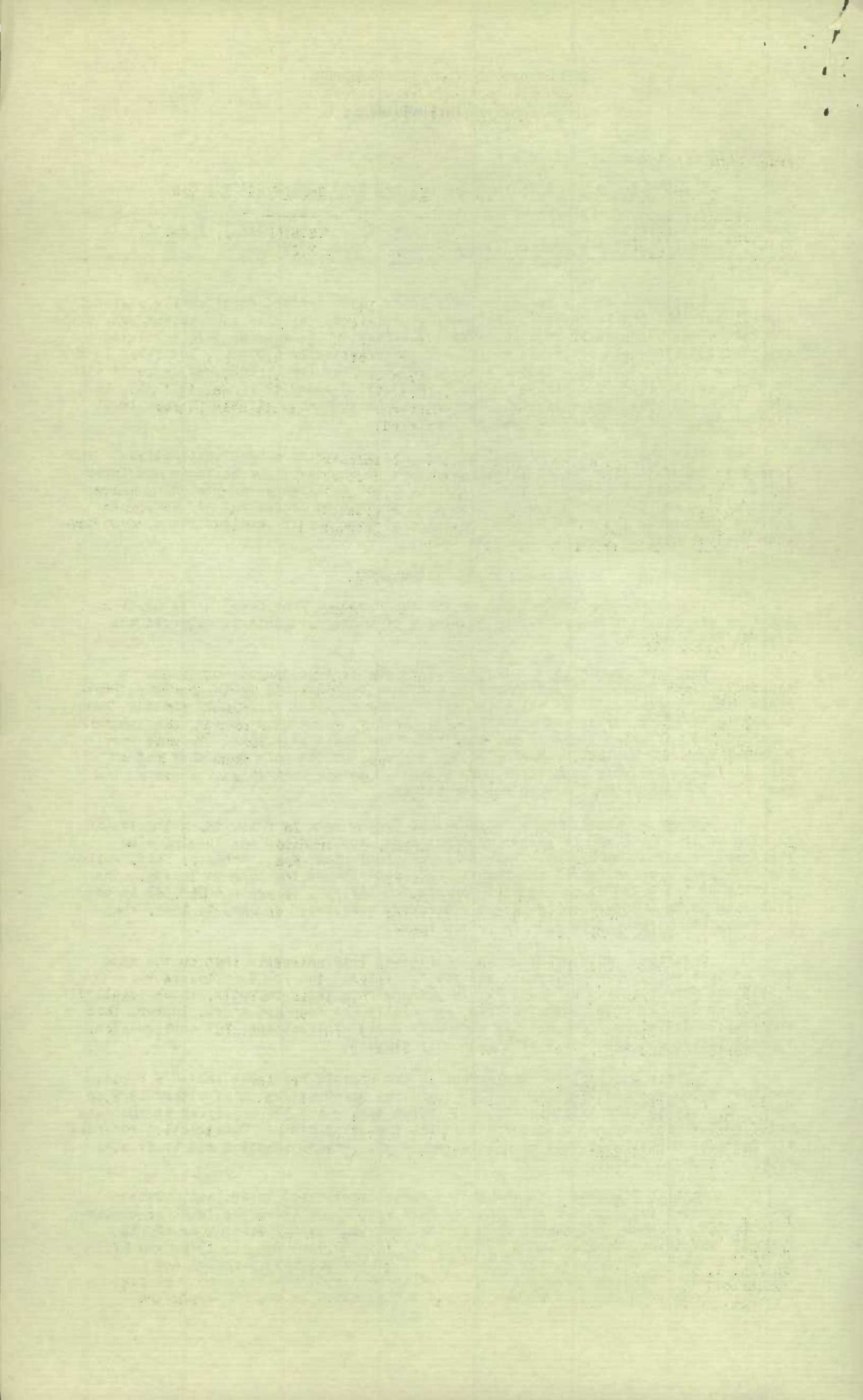
Maritime Provinces.- Very heavy freight traffic caused employment in transportation. (both rail and water) to increase considerably in the Maritime Provinces, the seasonal gains in shipping and stevedoring being especially marked. Manufacturing, logging, trade and construction, however, registered losses, also seasonal in character, of which those in the last named were most extensive. Returns were received from 492 employers, having 62,930 workers, or 573 more than they had on Dec. 1, 1925. Moderate reductions were indicated at the beginning of January of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume.

Quebec.- The greatest decreases in Quebec were in shipping, owing to the closing of the St. Lawrence ports; manufacturing, construction and logging also registered reduced employment. Within the manufacturing group, tobacco, food, building material, iron and steel and textile factories showed the largest losses. The payrolls of the 1,249 firms reporting aggregated 198,418, as against 215,982 in the preceding month. Considerably larger reductions were noted on Jan. 1, 1925, when the index was between five and six points lower.

Ontario.- The shrinkage in Ontario was less extensive than on the same date of last year, when employment was not so active. The 2,608 employers whose statistics were received released 21,524 persons from their payrolls, which totalled 304,907 on Jan. 1, 1926. Manufactures, especially the iron and steel, lumber, food and textile divisions, recorded the most pronounced contractions, but construction, transportation and trade were also decidedly slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed a 2 p.c. decline, which was considerably smaller than that noted on Jan. 1 of either 1925 or 1924. Statements were tabulated from 739 firms having 100,576 employees on the date under review, as compared with 102,978 in the preceding month. Construction recorded the greatest curtailment, but manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade also reported reduced staffs.

British Columbia.- Although the losses registered in British Columbia rather exceeded those of the same date of last year or of 1924, the level of employment on Jan. 1, 1926, was higher than at the same time in any other year of the record. The index stood at 100.5, as compared with 92.9 on Jan. 1, 1925, and 90.9 on Jan. 1, 1924. Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, logging and construction, showed the greatest losses, while coal mining was a good deal more active. A combined staff of 67,044 persons was reported by the 620 employers



furnishing statistics; they had 72,606 workers on Dec. 1.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables I and IV.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment in all cities was downward. Montreal firms reported the most pronounced losses.

Montreal.- There was extensive curtailment in shipping, due to the closing of navigation for the season. Manufacturing and construction also released many workers; within the former division, the greatest reductions were in tobacco, iron and steel and food factories. The working force of the 681 firms making returns declined from 109,874 on Dec. 1, to 99,301 on Jan. 1. On the corresponding date of last year, larger decreases were noted and the index was lower.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec also decreased, 355 persons being let out by the 85 employers reporting. They had 7,616 workers. The bulk of the loss was in transportation, mainly shipping, and in construction, and was seasonal in character. Rather greater reductions were made on Jan. 1, 1925, but employment then was more active.

Toronto.- According to statistics from 752 Toronto firms, their payrolls, aggregating 91,973, were smaller by 4,552 persons than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade registered the most marked decreases, but all industries shared in the downward movement. Employment on Jan. 1, 1926, was in greater volume than on that date of last year, when the reductions involved a greater number of workers.

Ottawa.- General, though rather slight declines were recorded in Ottawa, where 118 firms employed 9,133 persons, or 233 less than in the preceding month. This contraction was smaller than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year.

Hamilton.- The losses in Hamilton took place in manufacturing, transportation and trade. Although they greatly exceeded those reported on Jan. 1, 1925, the situation was more favourable on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 190 employers having 25,642 persons on their staffs, as compared with 26,887 at the beginning of December.

and other Border Cities

Windsor.- The usual closing for inventory of large automobile factories in Windsor caused large, though temporary, reductions. Returns were compiled from 72 firms employing 6,094 workers, as against 10,044 on Dec. 1, 1925.

Winnipeg.- Construction and manufacturing afforded less employment in Winnipeg than in the preceding month. The working force of the 276 employers reporting totalled 24,625, compared with 25,265 at the beginning of December. This decrease is very slightly smaller than that noted on Jan. 1, 1925, but the index number then was lower.

Vancouver.- Approximately the same number of workers were released by the firms reporting for Jan. 1, 1926, as were let out on the same date of last year, when employment was not so active. A combined payroll of 22,862 persons was employed by the 230 firms reporting, who had 24,041 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, construction and trade, showed most curtailment.

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.- Iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and tobacco factories recorded marked reductions in payroll, while in non-ferrous metal, building material, leather, pulp and paper, mineral product and electrical appliance works, there was also a considerable falling off in employment. These losses, as in former years, were mainly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. The working forces of the 3,678 manufacturers making returns aggregated 407,552 persons, as compared with 431,403 on Dec. 1, 1925. This reduction of 23,851 operatives was smaller by almost 7,800 persons than that recorded on Jan. 1, 1925, and by over 16,000 than that recorded in 1924. The index number stood at 83.2,

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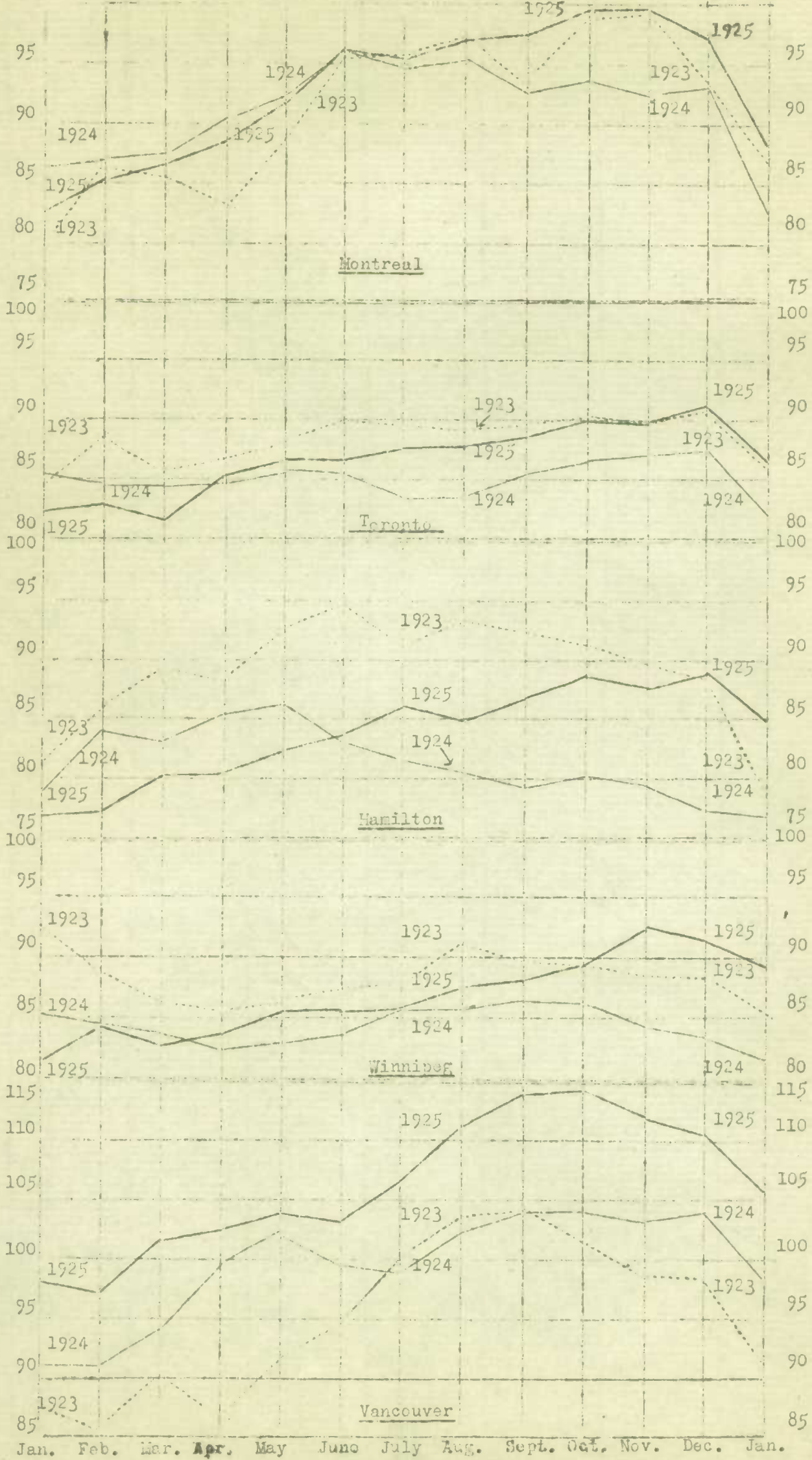
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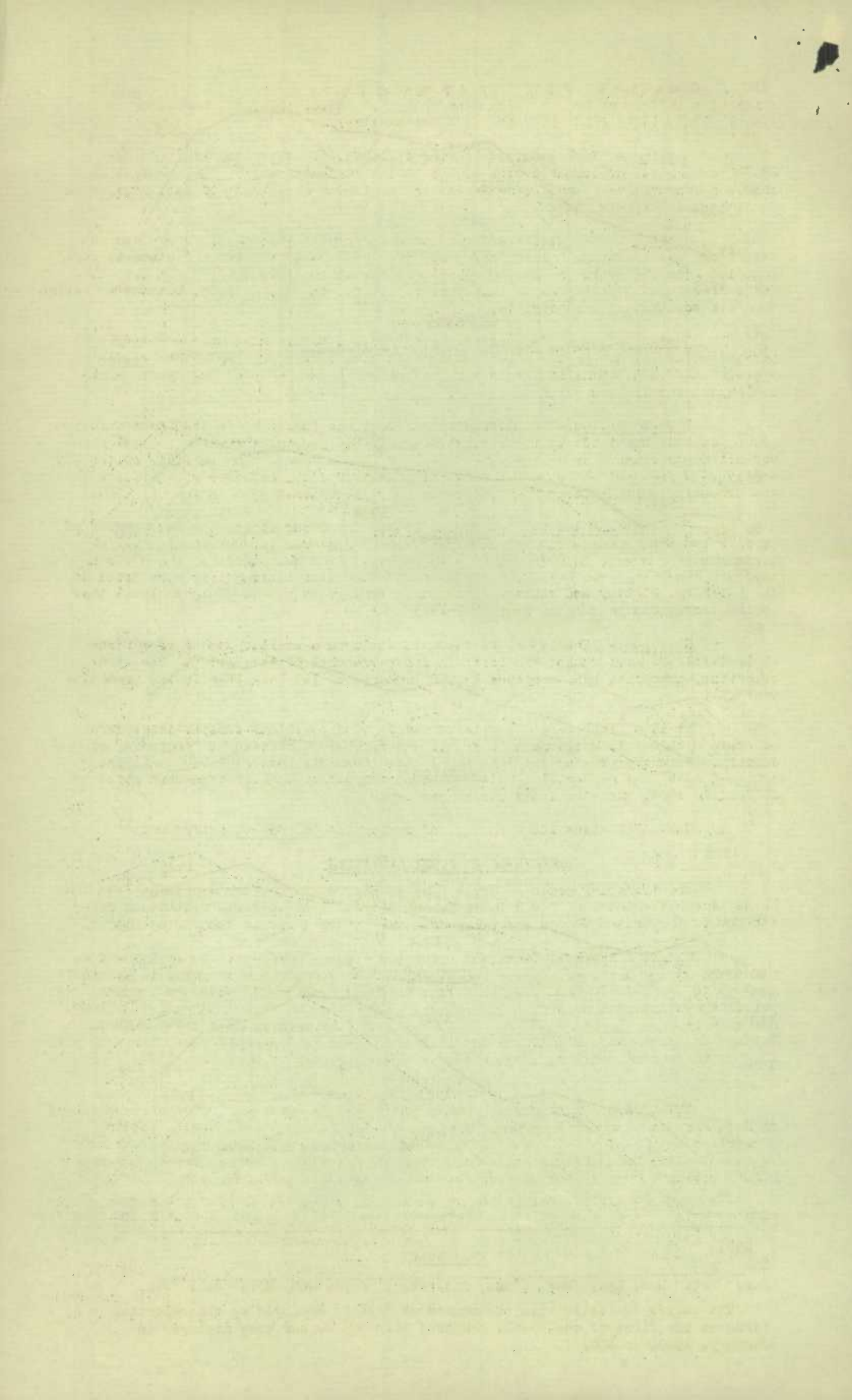
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100 Chart II.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES. 100



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.



compared with 88.1 on Dec. 1, 1925, and with 75.5, 80.1, 78.1, 68.7 and 78.4 on Jan. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Logging.- Employment in logging declined, according to 218 firms having 28,361 employees, as compared with 30,798 in the preceding month. Bush operations showed a comparatively small decrease at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was higher.

Mining.- Coal mining afforded more employment, but metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining, (other than coal) were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 206 operators having 43,551 employees, as against 43,799 on Dec. 1. The decrease was less extensive than that registered on Jan. 1, 1925, but the situation then was somewhat more favourable.

Communication.- Telegraphs and telephones reported reduced activity, 301 persons being let out by the 180 communication companies reporting, whose staffs aggregated 23,125. Similar losses were noted on the same date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Transportation.- Continued curtailment was indicated in the transportation group, in all except the Maritime Provinces, but the general shrinkage in employment was not so pronounced as at the same time in previous years. The payrolls of the 270 employers whose statistics were received stood at 105,306, compared with 111,178 in the preceding month. The index number was 103.8, as against 99.0 on Jan. 1, 1925.

Construction and Maintenance.- Losses involving almost the same number of persons as at the same period of last year were registered in construction at the beginning of January; 12,603 workers were released from the staffs of the 437 contractors reporting, who had 52,656 employees. Important contractions were noted in the building, highway and railway divisions. Employment was at a higher level than on the corresponding date of 1925 or 1924.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants employed a smaller number of persons, while little general change was shown in other branches of this group. The firms reporting, numbering 168, employed 13,130 workers, or 119 less than in the preceding month.

Trade.- Following the great activity of the holiday season, there were moderate declines in employment in retail and wholesale trade at the beginning of January. Returns were tabulated from 551 establishments having 59,494 employees, or 1,048 less than on Dec. 1. This reduction was rather smaller than that noted on Jan. 1, 1925, when the index number was lower.

Table III gives index numbers of employment in some 60 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 published.

UNITED KINGDOM.- There was a further slight improvement in employment on the whole during November. Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Nov. 23, 1925, was 11.0, compared with 11.4 on Oct. 26, 1925, and with 10.8 at the end of November, 1924. Among the members of reporting Trade Unions, the percentage unemployed was 11.0 at the end of November, 1925, compared with 11.3 at the end of October, 1925, and with 8.6 at the end of November, 1924.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- There was a further though slight increase in factory employment in New York State during December. Cotton, woollen, silk, steel, brass, copper, electrical supplies, shoe, sugar and chemical factories registered improvement. On the other hand, hardware and stampware, building material, tanning, candy, beverage, flour, biscuit, canning and clothing factories registered reduced payrolls.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons on the payrolls of 1,004 reporting manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts was 238,778, during December, as compared with 239,835 workers in November. Cotton, foundry product and rubber footwear works reported larger payrolls, but there were declines in automobile, boot, shoe, men's clothing and confectionery factories.

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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 manuf- facturing
Jan. 1, 1921	87.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	82.3	78.1
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1,	90.6	83.2	91.8	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	91.8	88.1	97.1	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	105.8	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	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	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	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	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
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1925.

100.	8.5	27.1	41.6	13.7	9.1	55.6
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Table II. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Van- couver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
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	99.8
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	102.3	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	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	59.0	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
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8

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

13.5	1.0	12.5	1.2	3.5	.8	3.4	3.1
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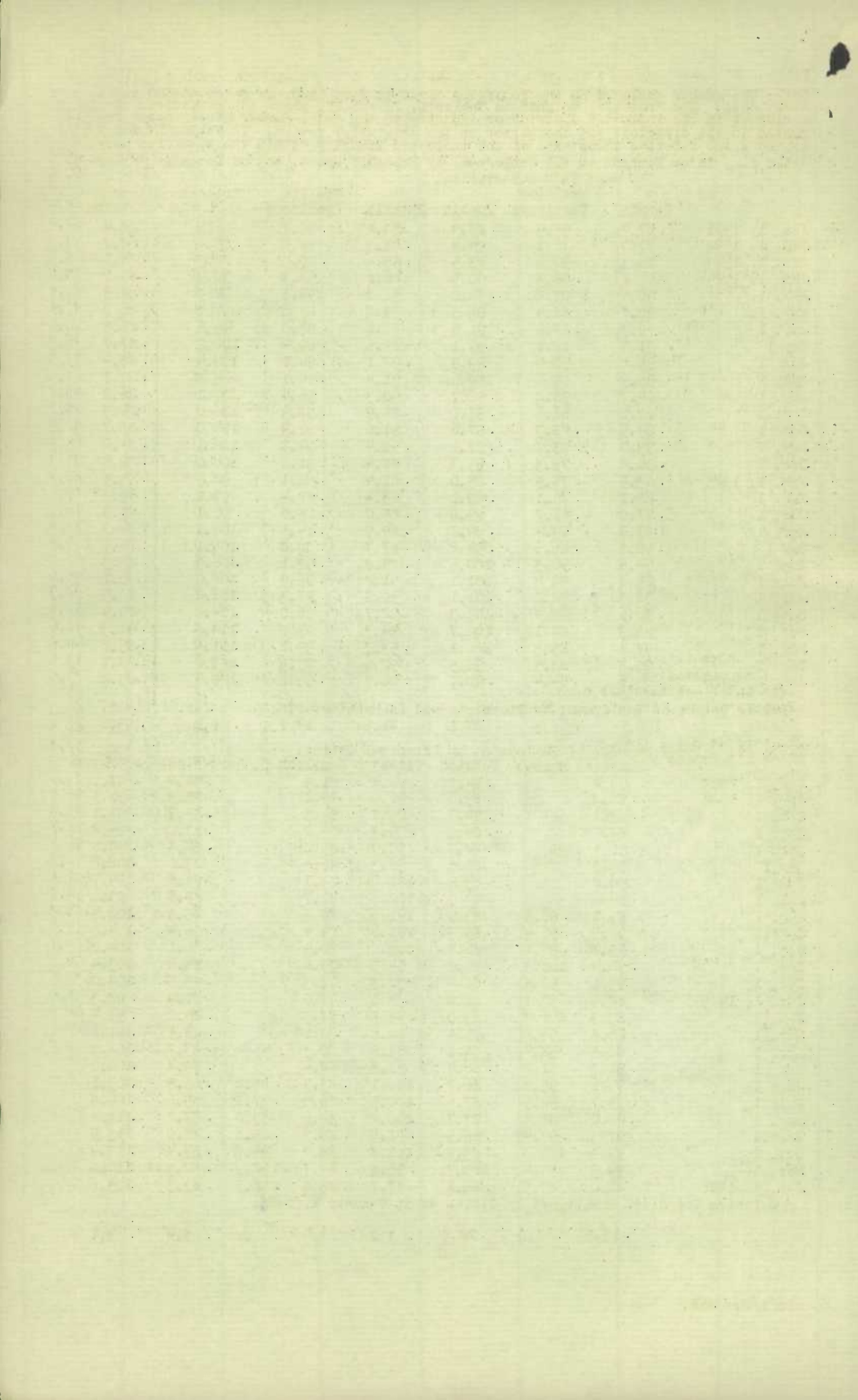


Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight	Jan.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924	Jan.1 1923	Jan.1 1922
Manufacturing	55.6	83.2	88.1	75.5	80.1	78.1	68.7
Animal Products-edible	1.9	88.7	94.1	87.2	79.5	81.5	81.5
Fur and products	.1	82.6	96.5	80.3	98.8	100.	95.4
Leather and products	2.2	73.3	76.5	71.0	74.9	82.2	85.6
Lumber and products	5.2	77.7	86.6	70.4	74.8	80.1	62.7
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	83.2	94.9	76.1	83.0	86.1	59.9
Lumber products	2.1	70.8	76.5	63.1	64.6	72.2	65.9
Musical Instruments	.4	68.8	70.9	59.1	61.5	76.2	58.0
Plant products - edible	3.4	90.5	102.7	86.6	85.0	82.5	81.8
Pulp and paper products	7.0	100.8	102.4	95.6	98.4	95.4	85.9
Pulp and paper	3.4	104.6	106.3	95.3	102.1	94.3	82.6
Paper products	.8	87.8	94.4	83.3	84.3	85.0	76.7
Printing and publishing	2.8	100.5	100.5	98.8	98.9	97.6	93.8
Rubber products	1.8	93.2	93.9	70.7	57.8	59.1	68.5
Textile products	9.2	87.7	90.8	80.1	80.9	84.6	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	105.9	107.3	94.6	96.1	99.7	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	91.0	98.0	81.9	79.1	83.1	82.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	66.9	69.6	62.7	67.0	97.1	65.9
Others	1.2	98.5	101.2	92.3	88.5	87.9	80.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	86.4	104.6	75.5	88.6	81.2	81.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	102.7	105.5	138.8	105.4	99.6	79.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	77.5	81.3	76.2	84.6	83.1	76.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	78.2	89.3	68.5	79.1	86.3	72.2
Electric current	1.5	122.5	124.7	128.6	117.9	113.0	106.9
Electric apparatus	1.2	115.8	119.6	120.0	106.9	86.5	69.0
Iron and steel products	14.9	70.0	74.7	60.0	72.6	64.7	49.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	58.0	57.5	38.4	57.6	67.2	52.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	69.5	70.4	62.6	71.5	62.5	56.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	70.3	66.4	40.4	53.2	56.1	46.6
Land vehicles	6.7	82.2	89.0	74.9	92.0	69.9	44.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	32.3	32.3	20.1	23.2	19.1	19.6
Heating appliances	.6	78.1	88.2	67.2	76.1	66.3	75.9
Iron and steel fabrication (products)	.7	76.5	76.3	59.1	77.8	76.9	67.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	73.2	79.0	72.2	67.6	73.5	55.2
Others	2.0	69.5	74.0	62.1	66.8	69.5	62.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	86.1	93.3	73.3	77.7	68.1	58.7
Mineral products	1.2	98.4	104.8	95.8	93.5	89.3	84.3
Miscellaneous	.5	81.0	83.0	79.5	81.4	84.0	78.0
Logging	3.9	71.6	77.1	83.4	92.1	87.0	59.5
Mining	5.9	96.5	96.9	97.1	100.5	100.8	93.0
Coal	3.7	86.6	85.2	87.6	92.1	101.3	98.7
Metallic ores (coal)	1.5	140.3	143.0	145.7	137.2	108.3	86.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	91.2	97.3	75.5	89.6	87.5	72.2
Communication	3.1	111.3	112.7	108.9	104.2	97.4	101.1
Telegraphs	.6	106.7	111.8	102.6	103.7	96.8	96.7
Telephones	2.5	112.5	112.9	110.6	104.5	97.6	102.3
Transportation	14.4	103.9	109.8	99.0	107.3	104.8	99.2
Street railways and cartage	2.5	109.6	113.3	108.2	118.3	111.0	110.8
Steam railways	10.5	98.6	99.2	93.8	102.4	98.0	94.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	149.6	218.7	135.1	135.4	173.0	135.9
Construction and maintenance	7.2	103.3	128.3	93.3	98.8	96.0	92.4
Building	2.8	109.1	130.2	91.3	99.5	81.8	64.9
Highway	.8	708.0	1303.9	701.4	754.6	1401.5	2047.8
Railway	3.6	83.8	96.3	78.3	84.1	90.5	90.5
Services	1.8	107.8	108.5	107.1	106.6	92.8	92.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	108.0	109.5	109.9	112.7	92.6	92.9
Professional	.2	111.9	111.8	114.8	111.0	95.3	80.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	106.3	105.9	100.7	97.3	92.3	93.8
Trade	8.1	102.1	103.9	96.3	99.4	98.2	96.9
Retail	5.5	104.6	106.5	97.0	101.7	100.4	97.3
Wholesale	2.6	97.1	99.1	94.9	95.1	94.4	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	89.6	95.3	83.9	88.7	86.3	77.9

Note:- The relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Event	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00
1901	Jan	2	10:00
1901	Jan	3	10:00
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1901	Jan	29	10:00
1901	Jan	30	10:00
1901	Jan	31	10:00

TABLE IV.- Index Number of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.
(Jan. 1920 = 100)

INDUSTRY	x Relative Weight	Jan.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Jan.1
		1926	1925	1925	1924
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing.....	35.8	70.2	72.7	59.6	74.5
Lumber products.....	4.7	69.5	68.8	59.7	60.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	106.5	110.8	96.8	108.1
Textile products.....	5.4	88.4	91.3	78.8	94.3
Iron and steel.....	12.8	57.6	56.8	41.9	68.3
Other manufactures.....	9.5	74.9	84.0	71.9	75.7
Logging.....	1.3	30.0	35.6	48.8	75.4
Mining.....	23.7	94.0	92.7	94.5	95.5
Communication.....	3.2	84.7	86.8	88.9	95.5
Transportation.....	22.2	107.1	74.4	98.6	96.0
Construction.....	6.9	97.4	154.9	83.7	92.6
Services.....	.7	90.0	88.6	90.2	89.2
Trade.....	6.2	114.1	121.9	116.9	119.0
Maritime Provinces - All industries.....	100.0	84.4	83.5	78.5	86.3
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	65.1	85.7	89.0	78.7	84.2
Lumber products.....	3.6	85.2	90.2	78.0	86.8
Pulp and paper.....	9.4	101.2	101.8	92.3	99.7
Textile products.....	14.6	94.4	95.1	87.7	89.8
Iron and steel.....	14.4	72.5	73.3	62.9	73.6
Other manufactures.....	23.1	85.2	92.4	80.3	82.9
Logging.....	3.0	56.3	65.4	63.5	69.3
Mining.....	1.6	81.2	87.8	63.1	82.3
Communication.....	3.1	139.6	142.5	143.2	120.1
Transportation.....	12.6	103.5	135.7	101.6	112.7
Construction.....	6.8	115.1	140.5	115.6	120.1
Services.....	1.8	129.7	129.0	131.8	129.1
Trade.....	6.0	112.8	112.4	98.3	97.1
Quebec - All industries.....	100.0	90.7	98.5	85.0	90.5
Ontario - Manufacturing.....	65.1	80.4	86.7	72.5	76.5
Lumber products.....	5.2	72.5	83.5	66.3	71.5
Pulp and paper.....	7.9	100.6	102.3	97.2	98.2
Textile products.....	10.6	81.6	86.6	74.3	72.7
Iron and Steel.....	18.0	68.8	75.6	56.0	69.4
Other manufactures.....	23.4	87.3	93.8	81.9	80.4
Logging.....	4.3	81.7	79.9	103.8	107.8
Mining.....	3.0	125.0	128.0	125.5	134.2
Communication.....	2.9	110.8	111.3	106.1	105.8
Transportation.....	10.1	100.3	106.2	99.1	107.7
Construction.....	5.7	97.9	121.6	95.5	104.9
Services.....	1.6	109.6	112.6	110.5	110.6
Trade.....	7.3	100.7	103.3	98.8	106.0
Ontario - All Industries.....	100.0	86.3	92.6	81.4	86.1
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	31.4	96.7	99.4	94.0	95.8
Lumber products.....	1.7	57.4	66.4	62.6	66.0
Pulp and paper.....	2.8	95.7	95.5	103.1	98.7
Textile products.....	1.7	97.5	101.8	74.4	84.8
Iron and steel.....	15.1	100.5	99.3	94.8	101.7
Other manufactures.....	10.1	102.8	103.3	103.1	97.0
Logging.....	2.3	66.4	53.4	59.5	73.7
Mining.....	7.9	78.6	81.7	88.5	90.1
Communication.....	3.8	88.8	90.2	84.6	88.0
Transportation.....	25.7	105.9	106.6	94.2	108.0
Construction.....	11.1	104.8	118.1	80.3	88.1
Services.....	2.0	88.8	89.3	84.6	87.4
Trade.....	15.8	89.0	89.5	80.2	85.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries.....	100.0	95.1	97.5	88.1	94.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	38.6	92.6	100.6	81.6	78.3
Lumber products.....	15.5	90.0	101.8	78.9	80.6
Pulp and paper.....	5.4	100.8	106.3	94.6	87.1
Textile products.....	1.0	109.5	109.2	79.5	87.3
Iron and steel.....	4.5	48.4	53.1	49.3	46.6
Other manufactures.....	12.2	137.2	143.6	118.7	104.9
Logging.....	8.9	92.9	120.2	93.6	110.0
Mining.....	13.0	105.7	100.5	102.7	100.8
Communication.....	3.4	134.5	135.2	124.6	114.2
Transportation.....	14.4	108.1	111.8	105.4	106.2
Construction.....	9.7	98.4	123.1	74.5	64.8
Services.....	3.5	100.6	99.0	95.5	92.8
Trade.....	8.5	126.1	130.4	128.9	114.4
British Columbia - All industries.....	100.0	100.5	109.0	92.9	90.9

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

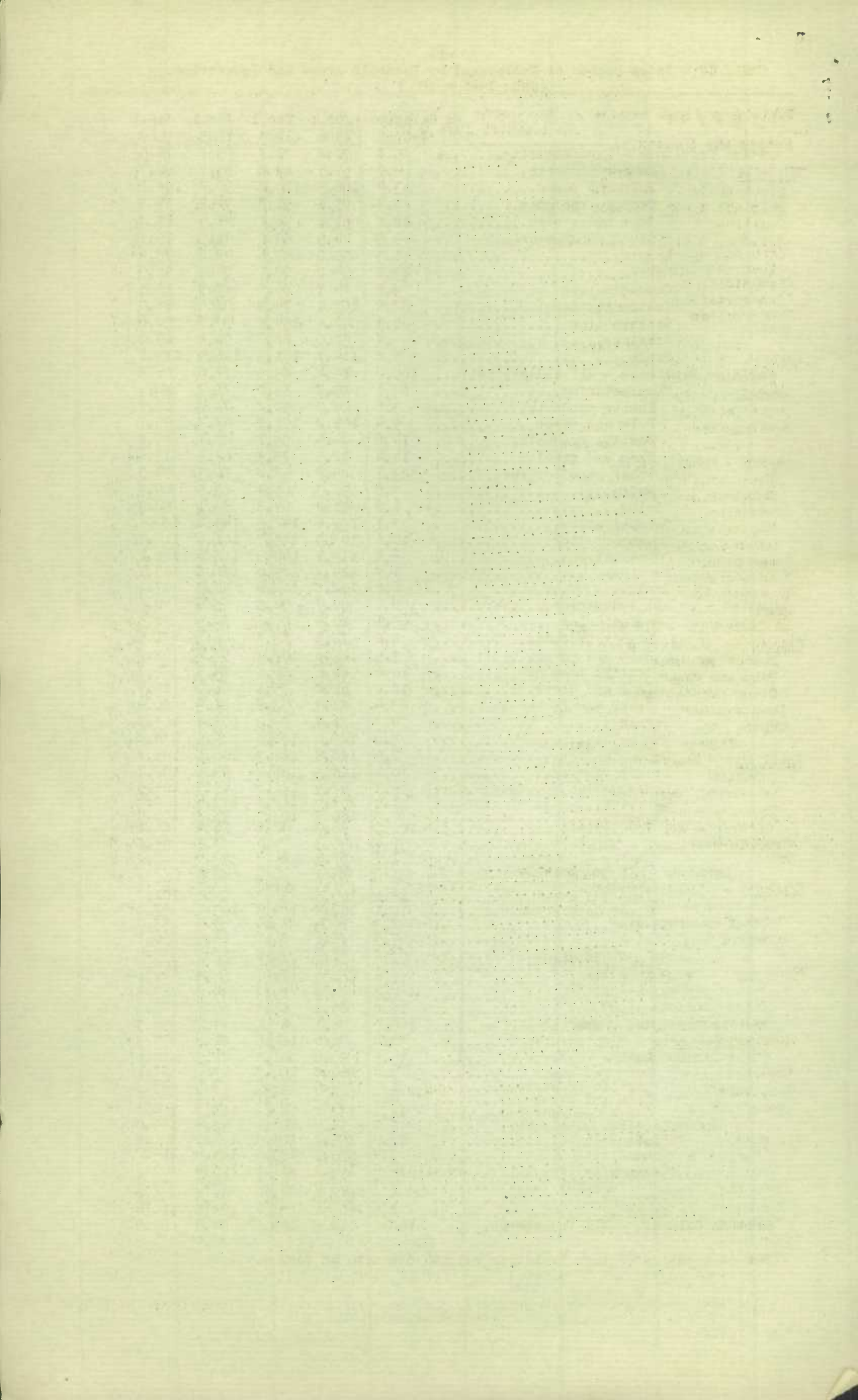


Table V. - Index numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries.
(January 1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries.	1/ Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	70.5	79.2	83.2	74.0	80.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	92.2	102.1	87.1	89.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.3	95.3	96.7	93.4	94.6
Textiles	13.7	78.9	77.2	76.5	81.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	74.4	98.4	62.8	85.4
Iron and steel	16.0	64.8	67.3	55.2	64.4
Other manufactures	24.5	87.3	90.3	85.2	85.4
Communication	4.8	149.6	149.0	155.5	125.6
Transportation	5.7	106.6	198.4	105.3	97.5
Construction	5.0	122.0	163.8	116.6	117.4
Trade	11.2	113.7	113.2	97.3	97.2
Montreal - All industries	100.0	88.0	97.0	82.5	86.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.2	77.6	77.7	80.1	-
Leather products	24.6	81.5	81.1	87.3	-
Other manufactures	37.6	75.2	75.6	76.0	-
Transportation	11.7	119.2	152.9	135.7	-
Construction	10.8	182.8	203.6	184.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	89.9	94.4	93.1	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.2	79.9	84.8	74.7	77.1
Plant products - edible	6.3	86.4	92.7	76.8	75.6
Printing and publishing	10.2	96.2	97.9	92.8	94.6
Textiles	12.4	69.9	75.9	68.4	66.2
Iron and steel	10.1	76.2	71.8	57.7	70.7
Other manufactures	27.2	80.3	86.6	78.7	80.5
Communication	4.6	123.0	129.5	121.1	113.1
Transportation	5.7	104.4	111.2	107.5	133.9
Construction	1.8	66.0	83.2	75.8	66.8
Trade	18.8	100.3	102.3	98.2	105.7
Toronto - All industries	100.0	86.1	90.9	82.2	85.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	60.5	85.4	87.1	81.6	84.2
Lumber products	7.9	58.1	63.2	50.4	48.7
Pulp and paper	27.0	90.3	89.4	88.0	86.8
Other manufactures	25.6	93.7	96.2	86.1	100.2
Construction	5.5	89.5	122.1	82.7	94.9
Trade	16.9	98.3	96.9	98.7	99.0
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	87.7	90.4	87.1	91.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	87.2	82.5	85.3	74.0	73.7
Textiles	23.0	102.9	103.6	96.2	77.4
Electrical apparatus	10.4	97.5	102.2	117.3	107.9
Iron and steel	31.2	66.7	67.9	51.8	56.0
Other manufactures	22.6	87.1	94.2	78.8	88.2
Construction	2.1	162.0	155.2	75.6	190.9
Trade	3.8	102.0	114.3	103.3	116.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	85.0	88.7	77.0	79.0
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	73.5	48.4	89.9	-	-
Iron and steel	48.7	43.2	94.5	-	-
Other manufactures	24.8	76.8	72.6	-	-
Construction	10.4	90.2	105.8	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	57.1	93.3	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	38.6	95.1	98.6	90.3	89.0
Animal products - edible	5.1	138.6	145.8	139.9	111.7
Plant products - edible	4.5	80.0	91.7	80.6	100.8
Printing and publishing	7.4	85.6	86.0	97.3	89.3
Textiles	5.9	96.5	100.7	77.3	85.2
Other manufactures	15.7	95.6	96.2	84.2	81.3
Transportation	7.7	95.4	97.5	92.8	104.5
Construction	5.2	68.1	85.5	17.4	57.4
Trade	43.3	87.3	87.8	78.3	82.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	89.3	91.5	81.4	85.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	37.3	77.8	85.3	75.1	73.1
Lumber products	12.9	92.1	105.3	95.5	101.9
Other manufactures	24.4	71.9	77.2	67.0	61.4
Communication	8.6	145.3	145.2	132.3	123.9
Transportation	18.1	136.6	134.8	136.8	128.2
Construction	8.4	179.0	199.6	79.3	51.7
Services	5.6	106.0	100.1	98.4	94.5
Trade	21.7	125.5	130.6	127.5	112.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	105.8	110.7	98.3	91.1

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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