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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY

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.

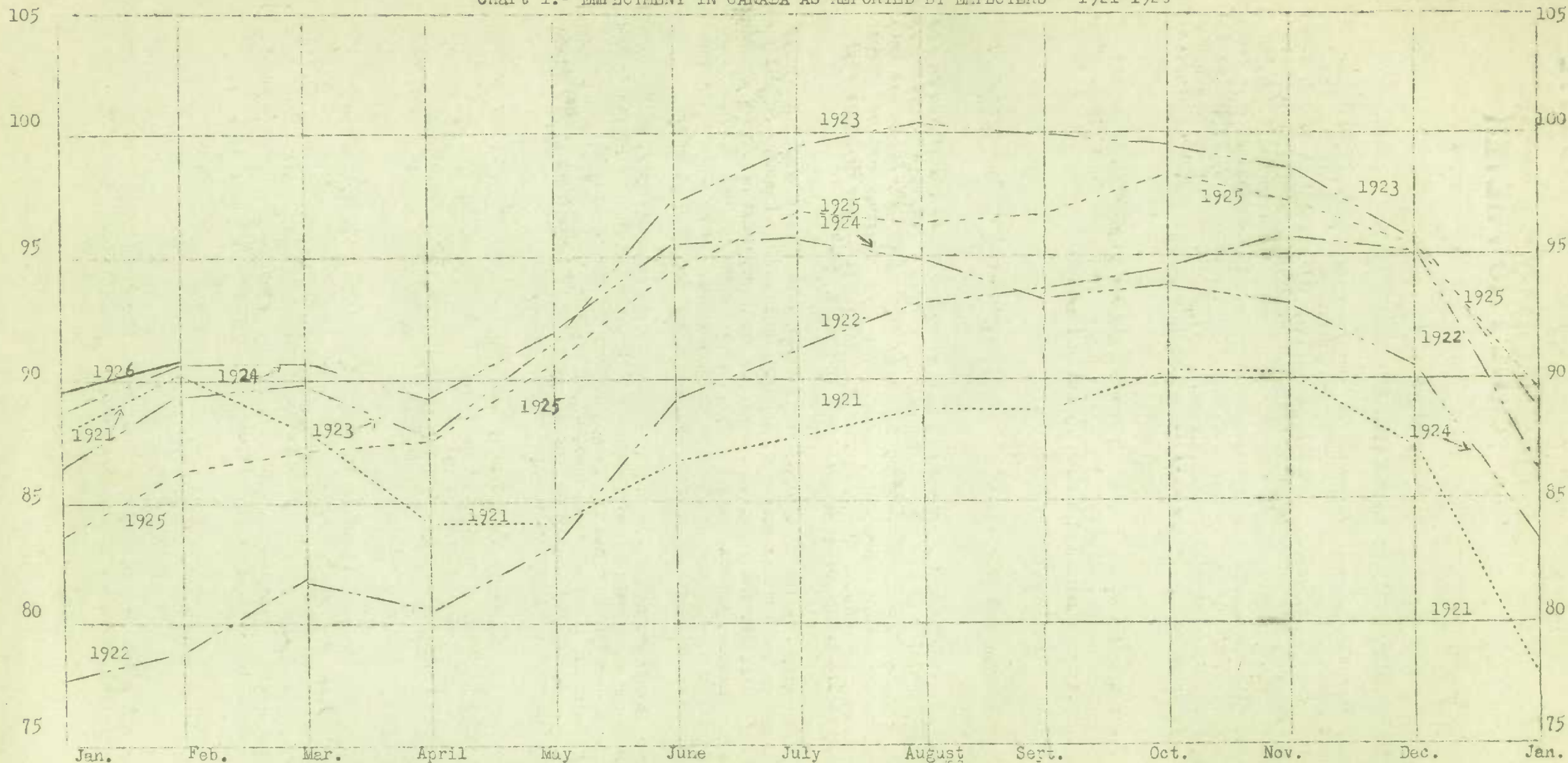
Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,

Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1926

Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month 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 Feb. 25, 1926.

THE FEBRUARY 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.

According to returns received from 5,817 employers, there was partial recovery on Feb. 1 from the losses in employment recorded at the beginning of the year. The revival, like the declines from which it was a reaction, was less extensive than on the corresponding date of last year, but the situation this year was decidedly more favourable than on Feb. 1, 1925. The payrolls reported on the date under review included 744,860 persons, as compared with 738,115 in the preceding month. The index stood at 90.7 on Feb. 1, while on Jan. 1, 1926, it was 89.6 and on Feb. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively. Employment, therefore, was better than on Feb. 1 of any other year of the record except 1924, when the index was practically the same.

The greatest improvement on the date under review was in manufacturing and logging, while employment in other industries, on the whole, continued to decline. Construction and transportation reported the most extensive losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Recovery was noted in all except the Prairie Provinces; Ontario recorded the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.- Further moderate gains exceeding those registered on the same date of last year, were indicated in the Maritime Provinces. Logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction afforded greatly increased employment, but coal mining and highway construction were slacker. Statements were received from 497 firms having 62,969 employees, as against 62,508 on Jan. 1. The index number stood at 85.1 at the beginning of February, as compared with 79.1 on Feb. 1, 1925.

Quebec.- According to statistics from 1,259 employers, their staffs included 203,117 persons, compared with 200,238 in the preceding month. Manufactures showed considerable gains, mainly in textiles, iron and steel and pulp and paper. Logging, construction, mining, services and wholesale trade also reflected improvement. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation afforded less employment. Greater recovery was shown on Feb. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level.

Ontario.- Manufacturing and logging reported heightened activity, while further losses were indicated in construction, trade and transportation. The result was a gain of 6,315 persons in the working forces of the 2,697 employers making returns, who had 313,473 workers on Feb. 1. Although this increase was smaller than on the corresponding date of last year, the situation on the date under review was better than it was then, the index standing at 88.1 as compared with 83.4 on Feb. 1, 1925.

Prairie Provinces.- There were further large losses in transportation and construction in the Prairie Provinces, and trade, manufacturing and coal mining also reported reductions. An aggregate payroll of 95,957 persons was employed by the 748 firms making returns, who had 100,966 employees on Jan. 1. Smaller contractions were noted at the beginning of February of last year, but employment at that time was in rather less volume.

British Columbia.- The recovery on Feb. 1 in British Columbia was more pronounced than in previous years, and the index was higher than on that date of any other year of the record, standing at 103.6, as compared with 95.1 on Feb. 1, 1925. The 617 reporting employers had 69,344 persons on their staffs, or 2,099 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of lumber and iron and steel products, logging and shipping registered the greatest improvement, while construction showed a falling off.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver registered increases in employment; in Ottawa there was a decline, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg very little general change was shown.

Montreal.- There was considerable recovery in manufacturing in Montreal, especially in textile, iron and steel and tobacco factories, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The working forces of the 688 firms reporting aggregated 100,090 persons, as compared with 100,031 on Jan. 1. Much more pronounced gains were noted on Feb. 1, 1925, but the index then was lower.

Quebec.- Practically no change in the general situation was recorded by the 86 employers reporting in Quebec, who had 7,751 workers. Manufacturing was more active, but construction and trade showed decreases. Marked improvement was registered on the same date of 1925, when employment in that city reached its highest point for the year.

Toronto.- Substantial gains in manufacturing (particularly in textiles and iron and steel) were almost entirely offset by losses in retail trade. The result was an increase of 43 persons in the staffs of the 775 co-operating firms who employed 93,116 workers. Although more extensive revival was noted on Feb. 1 of last year, the index number then was somewhat lower than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa declined, owing to curtailment in construction and trade. Statements were compiled from 133 firms employing 9,311 persons, as against 9,517 on Jan. 1. Conditions reported were practically the same as on Feb. 1, 1925.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, textile and chemical products, recorded considerable recovery, while construction was slacker. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of February of last year. An aggregate working force of 26,304 persons was reported by the 195 employers making returns, who had 25,764 workers on Jan. 1.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- The resumption of operations in automobile factories which had closed during the holiday season, caused pronounced improvement in the employment situation in Windsor and district, where the 81 co-operating employers increased their staffs by 4,101 persons to 10,215 on Feb. 1.

Winnipeg.- Gains in the printing and some other industries were offset by declines in construction. The working force of the 277 establishments making returns stood at 24,771 persons, as compared with 24,790 on Jan. 1. More marked losses were noted on Feb. 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Vancouver.- Lumber and iron and steel works employed larger payrolls and shipping was also more active. Statistics were received from 231 firms having 23,913 persons in their employ, or 934 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of February of last year; the index number then was 12 points lower than on the date under review.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The largest increases were in iron and steel, in which many more persons found employment than had been released at the beginning of January. The textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and vegetable food groups also showed considerable improvement, which in several cases more than made up for the year-and lay-offs. Seasonal declines, however, continued to be shown in fish and other animal food-preserving establishments and in building-material works. Electric current, musical instrument and rubber works also curtailed employment. The payrolls of 3,756 manufacturers reporting aggregated 422,516, or 12,679 more than at the beginning of January. The index number was slightly higher on Feb. 1 than on that date in any of the last five years.

Logging camps registered decidedly greater activity, there being a much larger increase at the beginning of February than is usual at that time of year. Employment, however, was in smaller volume than on Feb. 1, 1925. Statements were received from 219 firms having 31,891 employees, as against 28,314 in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mining in Nova Scotia afforded less employment, while slight increases were noted in non-metallic mineral mining in Quebec. A combined working force of 42,524 persons was reported by the 204 operators, whose statistics were included and who employed 43,565 workers on Jan. 1. More pronounced contractions were registered at the beginning of February of last year, when the index was rather lower.

Communication.- A moderate reduction in working forces was recorded by telegraph companies, while telephone operation showed an insignificant gain. The 185 employers making returns had 23,070 workers, as against 23,215 in the preceding month. Employment declined to a greater extent at the same time last year.

Transportation.- Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in trans-

portation; 268 employers reported 102,635 persons on their payrolls, while on Jan. 1 they had 105,598 employees. This industry is more active than it was at the beginning of February, 1925, when smaller losses were reported.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further decreases took place in construction, the largest declines being on highways. Returns were compiled from 442 contractors with 51,050 persons in their employ, as compared with 54,241 in their last report. Employment was slightly better than on Feb. 1 of last year, although at that time improvement was recorded.

Services.- showed practically no general change, according to 179 firms having 13,503 employees, as compared with 13,438 at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Retail stores reported a smaller personnel, following the very active holiday season, while wholesale houses were busier. The 564 establishments whose statistics were tabulated had 57,671 persons on their staffs; this was 2,236 less than in the preceding month. Trade afforded more employment than on Feb. 1, 1925, when similar declines were registered: it was also brisker than on the same date of any previous year of the record.

Table III gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while the course of employment in a few 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 on the whole, showed a very slight improvement during the first three weeks of December, but there was the usual seasonal decline after Christmas. Among the 11,892,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Dec. 21, 1925, was 10.5, as compared with 11.0 on Nov. 23, 1925, and 10.7 on Dec. 22, 1924. Among the numbers of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed at the end of December was 11.0, compared with 11.0 at the end of November 1925, and with 9.2 at the end of December, 1924.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.- There was a one p.c. decrease in factory employment in New York State during January, a decline being usual at that time of year. The mens' clothing industry showed seasonal activity and there were important gains in railroad equipment works. Automobile and accessory and food factories registered reductions in employment.

ILLINOIS.- Practically no change during January was reported, on the whole, in the industrial situation in Illinois, where approximately 1,200 manufacturers reported 284,970 employees, or 20 more than in the preceding month. Car building, iron and steel, boot and shoe, clothing and some other factories reported improvement, while building material, wood, and food industries were slacker.

WISCONSIN.- There was an increase of 0.9 p.c. in industrial employment in Wisconsin between Nov. 15, and Dec. 15. The index number of employment in the metal, food, light and power and printing and publishing industries were higher than in the preceding month, but building material, rubber, paper and chemical factories recorded reduced activity.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons reported on the January payrolls of the 999 manufacturing establishments making returns in Massachusetts was 239,170, as compared with 238,586 in December. Rubber and leather footwear, electrical machinery and supplies and textile machinery and parts afforded increased employment, but there were declines in the confectionery, cotton, stationery and woollen industries.

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 manu- facturing
Feb. 1, 1921	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
Feb. 1, 1922	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	73.0
Feb. 1, 1923	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
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,	91.8	88.1	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	105.8	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
March 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
Feb. 1,	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9

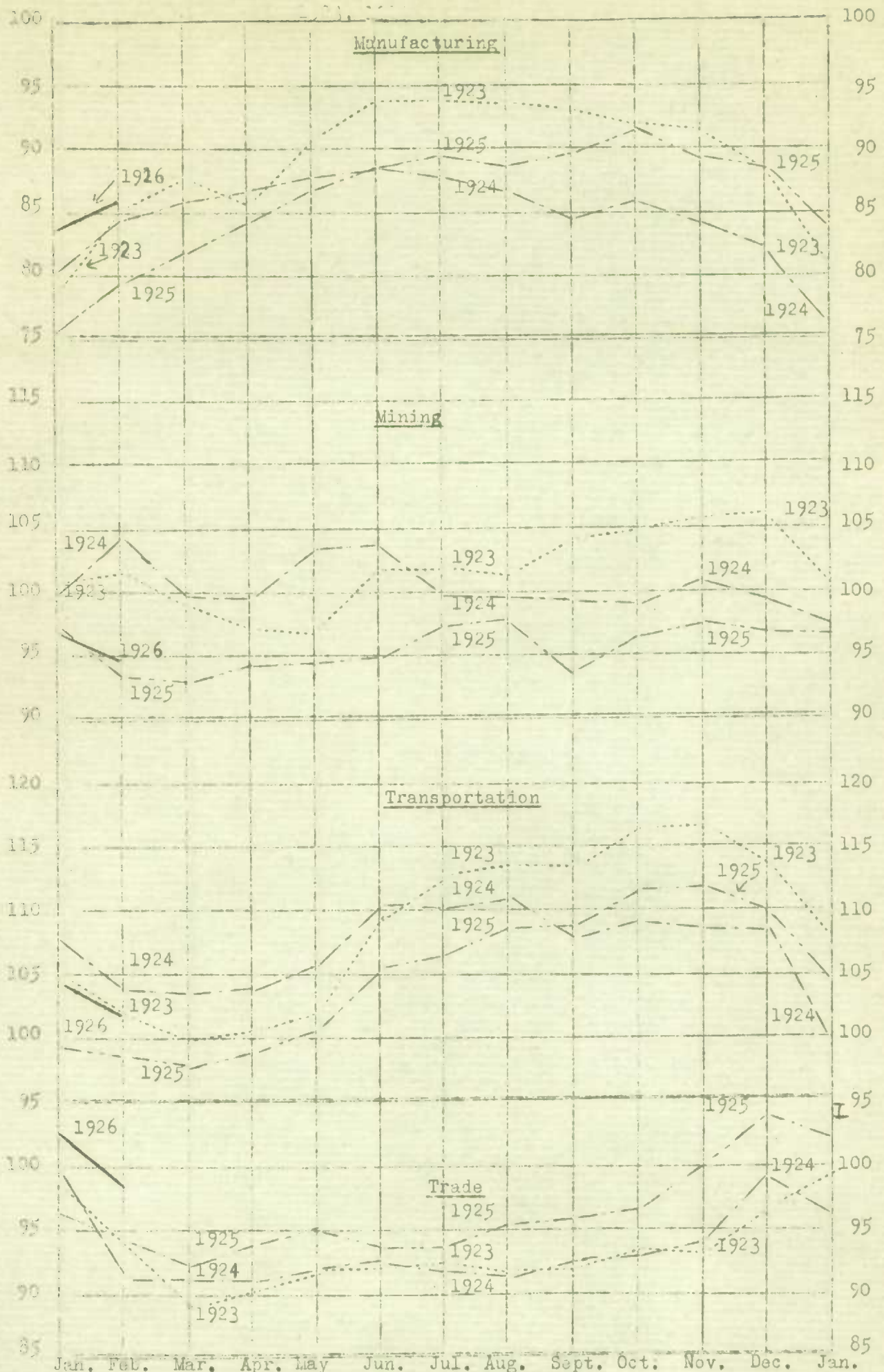
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1926.
 100. 8.4 27.3 42.1 12.9 9.3 56.7

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1923	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
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	92.3	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
Feb. 1,	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at February 1, 1926.
 13.4 1.0 12.5 1.3 3.5 1.4 3.3 3.2

Chart II.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sept. 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.

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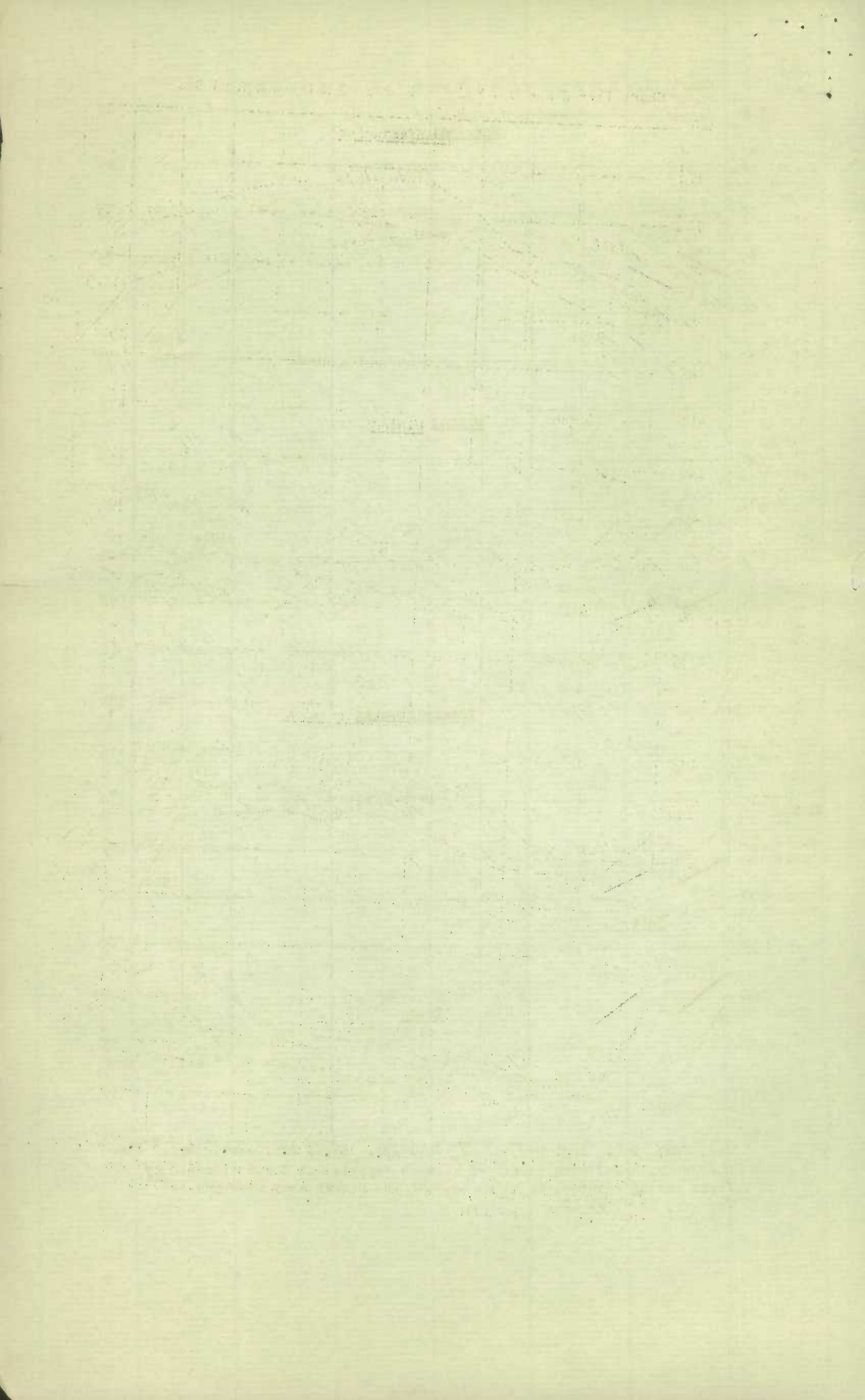


Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	Relative Weight	Feb.1 1926	Jan.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924	Feb.1 1923	Feb.1 1922
Manufacturing	56.7	85.9	83.2	79.3	84.9	85.0	73.0
Animal products-edible	1.7	84.6	88.7	84.7	81.1	80.1	78.5
Fur and products	.1	78.1	82.6	73.1	92.7	83.4	91.0
Leather and products	2.2	75.9	73.3	74.8	80.5	84.7	85.6
Lumber and products	5.4	81.5	77.7	75.5	79.7	83.2	68.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	85.1	83.2	79.0	85.5	85.8	67.6
Lumber products	2.3	77.0	70.8	71.1	72.5	79.9	69.9
Musical Instruments	.4	61.4	68.8	57.7	63.9	74.7	65.6
Plant products - edible	3.4	91.3	90.5	86.3	87.4	85.8	84.6
Pulp and paper products	7.1	103.2	100.8	96.7	99.7	96.5	87.7
Pulp and paper	3.5	108.3	104.6	98.1	103.1	97.4	84.3
Paper products	.8	88.3	87.8	86.3	88.8	89.0	80.3
Printing and publishing	2.8	102.1	100.5	98.4	99.4	98.0	95.0
Rubber products	1.7	91.2	93.2	76.6	71.6	77.1	72.1
Textile products	9.5	91.6	87.7	85.8	86.6	89.5	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	107.2	105.9	99.3	94.6	103.5	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	96.8	91.0	86.7	90.3	92.5	85.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	73.2	66.9	70.6	75.7	75.6	76.5
Others	1.2	99.8	98.5	98.0	95.4	90.8	88.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	90.3	86.4	93.8	100.3	90.5	93.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	103.3	102.7	150.3	113.2	98.5	94.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	80.7	77.5	78.9	85.0	86.4	81.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	74.1	78.2	66.5	81.5	82.3	68.4
Electric current	1.5	118.6	122.5	125.0	116.9	110.9	105.6
Electrical apparatus	1.2	116.1	115.8	116.5	112.0	92.4	69.5
Iron and steel products	15.7	75.5	70.0	65.2	78.5	78.7	55.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	56.4	58.0	44.7	62.0	56.4	53.7
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	71.9	69.5	65.3	73.9	69.0	58.5
Agricultural implements	1.0	73.8	70.3	46.1	59.3	57.7	49.3
Land vehicles	7.3	90.2	82.2	81.9	98.4	100.7	58.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	30.3	32.3	25.3	33.3	36.9	17.3
Heating appliances	.6	80.6	78.1	67.0	77.5	79.1	73.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.7	84.8	76.5	70.1	82.3	84.0	68.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	80.3	73.2	68.6	97.7	73.8	61.7
Others	2.1	72.8	69.5	64.9	73.3	72.2	60.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	88.5	86.1	76.1	81.7	79.8	60.8
Mineral products	1.2	100.7	98.4	96.0	92.9	90.1	85.9
Miscellaneous	.5	84.3	81.0	80.7	88.3	87.9	84.1
Logging	4.3	80.6	71.6	86.8	97.0	95.1	61.5
Mining	5.7	94.1	96.5	93.1	104.0	101.3	89.7
Coal	3.5	82.9	86.6	81.5	96.6	103.1	93.7
Metallic ores	1.4	140.6	140.3	148.2	142.1	109.1	87.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	92.6	91.2	72.2	85.4	80.6	71.2
Communication	3.1	110.7	111.3	107.6	104.0	96.5	95.7
Telegraphs	.6	103.0	106.7	97.3	100.4	94.1	88.7
Telephones	2.5	112.7	112.5	110.3	105.0	97.1	92.5
Transportation	13.8	101.2	103.9	98.4	103.7	101.5	97.0
Street railways and cartage	2.5	108.6	109.6	107.5	111.6	110.9	109.6
Steam railways	9.9	95.1	98.6	94.0	99.3	95.5	91.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	151.8	149.6	124.9	133.6	148.9	140.3
Construction and maintenance	6.9	99.5	103.3	98.3	94.2	86.0	79.7
Building	2.9	111.0	109.1	89.1	89.6	66.7	59.0
Highway	.5	468.4	708.0	826.8	405.4	911.3	866.5
Railway	3.5	83.0	83.8	86.2	89.7	90.9	83.6
Service	1.8	107.8	107.8	106.8	106.3	92.4	91.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	108.6	108.0	109.0	110.2	90.4	90.8
Professional	.2	111.6	111.9	111.9	114.5	99.8	81.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	105.4	106.3	102.0	98.7	93.3	93.4
Trade	7.7	98.2	102.1	94.2	91.2	93.7	90.3
Retail	5.1	98.6	104.6	93.6	89.6	94.4	88.2
Wholesale	2.6	97.4	97.1	95.3	94.0	92.3	94.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	90.7	89.6	86.1	90.6	89.5	78.9

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.

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

INDUSTRY	x Relative Weight	Feb.1 1926	Jan.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924	Feb.1 1923
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing.....	36.2	71.2	70.2	64.7	69.7	79.5
Lumber products.....	4.5	66.7	69.5	67.7	61.8	65.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	109.1	106.5	102.6	115.2	110.0
Textile products.....	5.5	90.7	88.4	92.6	94.6	101.2
Iron and steel.....	13.5	60.9	57.6	46.7	55.3	75.0
Other manufactures.....	9.1	72.7	74.9	71.5	75.7	68.1
Logging.....	3.0	68.2	30.0	35.7	85.7	43.0
Mining.....	21.6	86.9	94.0	87.8	98.2	108.1
Communication.....	3.1	84.4	84.7	86.6	88.8	85.1
Transportation.....	22.4	109.0	107.1	102.6	94.9	100.6
Construction.....	7.0	99.8	97.4	83.6	67.7	93.6
Services.....	.7	92.5	90.0	90.9	88.0	91.8
Trade.....	6.0	110.3	114.1	112.0	113.6	115.6
Maritime Provinces - all industries.....	100.0	85.1	84.4	79.1	83.2	90.4
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	65.0	87.5	85.7	83.5	87.2	85.5
Lumber products.....	3.7	88.8	85.2	81.8	94.1	99.5
Pulp and paper.....	9.4	104.3	101.2	93.4	98.0	92.1
Textile products.....	15.1	98.9	94.4	92.5	88.1	91.3
Iron and steel.....	14.2	73.7	72.5	70.8	79.2	77.3
Other manufactures.....	22.6	85.0	85.2	84.7	87.6	83.8
Logging.....	3.3	61.4	56.3	67.7	75.4	85.9
Mining.....	1.6	85.2	81.2	68.8	76.2	79.6
Communication.....	3.0	139.2	139.6	141.5	120.6	105.1
Transportation.....	12.3	102.8	107.5	99.2	111.4	105.8
Construction.....	7.5	129.7	115.1	133.9	130.7	69.1
Services.....	1.8	132.4	129.7	129.5	126.6	91.8
Trade.....	5.5	105.1	112.2	93.1	99.1	93.3
Quebec - All industries.....	100.0	92.6	90.7	89.1	92.3	87.7
Ontario - Manufacturing.....	66.6	84.1	80.4	75.9	84.2	84.3
Lumber products.....	5.3	76.0	72.5	73.3	77.7	80.6
Pulp and paper.....	7.8	101.8	100.6	98.8	101.1	99.2
Textile products.....	11.0	85.6	81.6	80.0	84.1	86.5
Iron and steel.....	19.4	76.3	68.8	60.6	80.3	77.9
Other manufactures.....	23.1	88.1	87.3	82.6	84.9	75.0
Logging.....	4.6	88.3	81.7	107.2	112.5	117.1
Mining.....	2.9	125.5	125.0	126.8	137.3	105.8
Communication.....	2.9	111.0	110.8	105.7	104.0	94.4
Transportation.....	9.7	98.4	100.3	97.8	105.0	105.2
Construction.....	5.0	87.8	97.9	93.8	93.7	104.1
Services.....	1.6	109.3	109.6	112.2	112.0	98.4
Trade.....	6.7	94.3	100.7	94.3	99.4	95.6
Ontario - All industries.....	100.0	88.1	86.3	83.4	90.0	90.0
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	33.0	96.2	96.7	95.4	95.6	96.2
Lumber products.....	1.9	59.5	57.4	64.5	70.7	65.2
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	104.7	95.7	95.2	96.6	100.5
Textile products.....	1.8	98.2	97.5	86.7	91.8	92.9
Iron and steel.....	15.5	98.4	100.5	98.5	99.0	103.0
Other manufactures.....	10.6	100.9	102.8	101.9	98.7	94.7
Logging.....	2.4	67.1	66.4	71.9	71.5	67.4
Mining.....	8.1	77.0	78.6	70.9	79.3	96.6
Communication.....	3.9	86.0	88.8	82.4	85.9	89.2
Transportation.....	24.2	95.4	105.9	95.4	99.0	95.4
Construction.....	9.9	89.3	104.8	82.6	86.8	86.2
Services.....	2.1	89.1	88.8	88.7	88.3	87.8
Trade.....	16.4	88.6	89.0	84.0	83.1	84.3
Prairie Provinces - All industries...	100.0	90.7	95.1	88.4	92.1	91.6
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	39.2	96.9	92.6	84.3	83.9	81.9
Lumber products.....	16.3	97.5	90.0	81.0	82.9	88.1
Pulp and paper.....	5.3	102.5	100.8	96.8	93.3	89.8
Textile products.....	1.0	106.1	109.5	99.7	107.0	113.5
Iron and steel.....	4.8	53.4	48.4	50.0	52.0	47.6
Other manufactures.....	11.8	136.1	137.2	122.6	115.3	100.8
Logging.....	9.6	106.2	92.9	98.9	107.1	96.3
Mining.....	12.7	105.9	105.7	109.6	105.8	100.1
Communication.....	3.3	134.2	134.5	123.1	114.8	108.2
Transportation.....	14.4	111.8	108.1	100.1	104.5	97.2
Construction.....	8.9	93.9	98.4	82.1	60.3	58.0
Services.....	3.5	97.0	100.6	92.4	91.2	87.6
Trade.....	8.4	128.0	126.1	123.9	111.7	108.2
British Columbia - All industries.....	100.0	103.6	100.5	95.1	92.7	88.4

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/	Relative Weight	Feb. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1926	Feb. 1, 1925	Feb. 1, 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing		71.3	80.5	79.2	79.1	83.4
Plant products - edible		5.6	92.4	92.2	93.2	89.9
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)		5.2	94.6	95.3	90.7	92.8
Textiles		14.5	83.2	78.9	79.5	79.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors		5.7	77.9	74.4	86.8	99.8
Iron and steel		16.3	66.5	64.8	64.4	74.9
Other manufactures		24.0	86.5	87.3	84.9	85.6
Communication		4.9	150.7	149.6	155.2	125.9
Transportation		5.8	109.8	106.6	99.1	97.8
Construction		4.7	114.1	122.0	108.1	88.6
Trade		10.4	106.2	113.7	91.8	91.5
Montreal - All industries		100.0	88.3	88.0	85.3	87.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing		64.3	80.5	77.6	83.0	-
Leather products		26.5	87.2	81.5	96.2	-
Other manufactures		37.8	76.4	75.2	89.3	-
Transportation		11.6	118.9	119.2	103.4	-
Construction		9.9	170.5	182.8	388.7	-
Quebec - All industries		100.0	90.6	89.9	101.3	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing		67.2	81.8	79.9	77.3	80.8
Plant products - edible		6.1	84.0	86.4	79.0	82.9
Printing and publishing		10.1	97.0	96.2	94.7	96.8
Textiles		13.2	74.1	69.9	73.8	74.8
Iron and steel		10.4	79.0	76.2	63.0	73.5
Other manufactures		27.4	81.8	80.3	79.5	81.4
Communication		5.1	127.5	123.0	121.6	116.0
Transportation		5.5	101.5	104.4	105.9	114.3
Construction		2.0	72.7	66.0	59.4	57.6
Trade		17.5	94.2	100.3	94.2	89.2
Toronto - All industries		100.0	86.5	86.1	83.0	84.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing		61.0	86.6	85.4	82.8	96.1
Lumber products		7.6	57.4	58.1	49.5	56.5
Pulp and paper		27.6	92.9	90.3	95.2	87.4
Other manufactures		25.8	94.0	93.7	85.0	140.0
Construction		5.0	74.0	89.5	82.1	79.4
Trade		15.9	91.7	98.3	87.3	90.6
Ottawa - All industries		100.0	87.0	87.7	86.1	89.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing		87.6	85.1	82.5	75.6	80.6
Textiles		23.2	106.2	102.9	95.3	89.7
Electrical apparatus		10.1	97.9	97.5	106.2	109.0
Iron and steel		31.7	69.7	66.7	53.4	65.4
Other manufactures		22.6	89.5	87.1	83.8	88.9
Construction		1.8	116.0	162.0	64.2	134.4
Trade		3.8	96.8	102.0	99.8	112.8
Hamilton - All industries		100.0	86.9	85.0	77.3	84.3
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing		84.4	94.5	48.4	-	-
Iron and steel		69.5	100.8	43.2	-	-
Other manufactures		14.9	73.4	76.8	-	-
Construction		5.1	71.9	90.2	-	-
Windsor - All industries		100.0	96.1	57.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing		39.5	96.2	95.1	89.7	91.5
Animal products - edible		4.7	127.6	138.6	133.0	114.0
Plant products - edible		4.7	79.1	80.0	82.0	99.3
Printing and publishing		8.3	95.9	85.6	86.8	88.1
Textiles		5.8	96.3	96.5	85.6	93.0
Other manufactures		16.0	95.5	95.6	85.8	85.5
Transportation		7.5	96.1	95.4	98.0	103.2
Construction		2.6	53.2	68.1	22.5	27.1
Trade		43.3	88.9	87.3	84.3	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries		100.0	89.8	89.3	84.2	84.7
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing		37.7	81.1	77.8	78.8	74.6
Lumber products		13.6	101.8	92.1	97.2	99.1
Other manufactures		24.1	72.7	71.9	71.4	65.0
Communication		8.2	144.8	145.3	133.5	124.3
Transportation		18.9	147.7	136.6	116.7	125.4
Construction		8.3	187.5	179.0	79.1	48.4
Services		5.6	99.9	106.0	93.3	93.3
Trade		21.1	128.8	125.5	123.5	110.8
Vancouver - All industries		100.0	109.4	105.8	97.4	91.1

1/ 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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