CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH 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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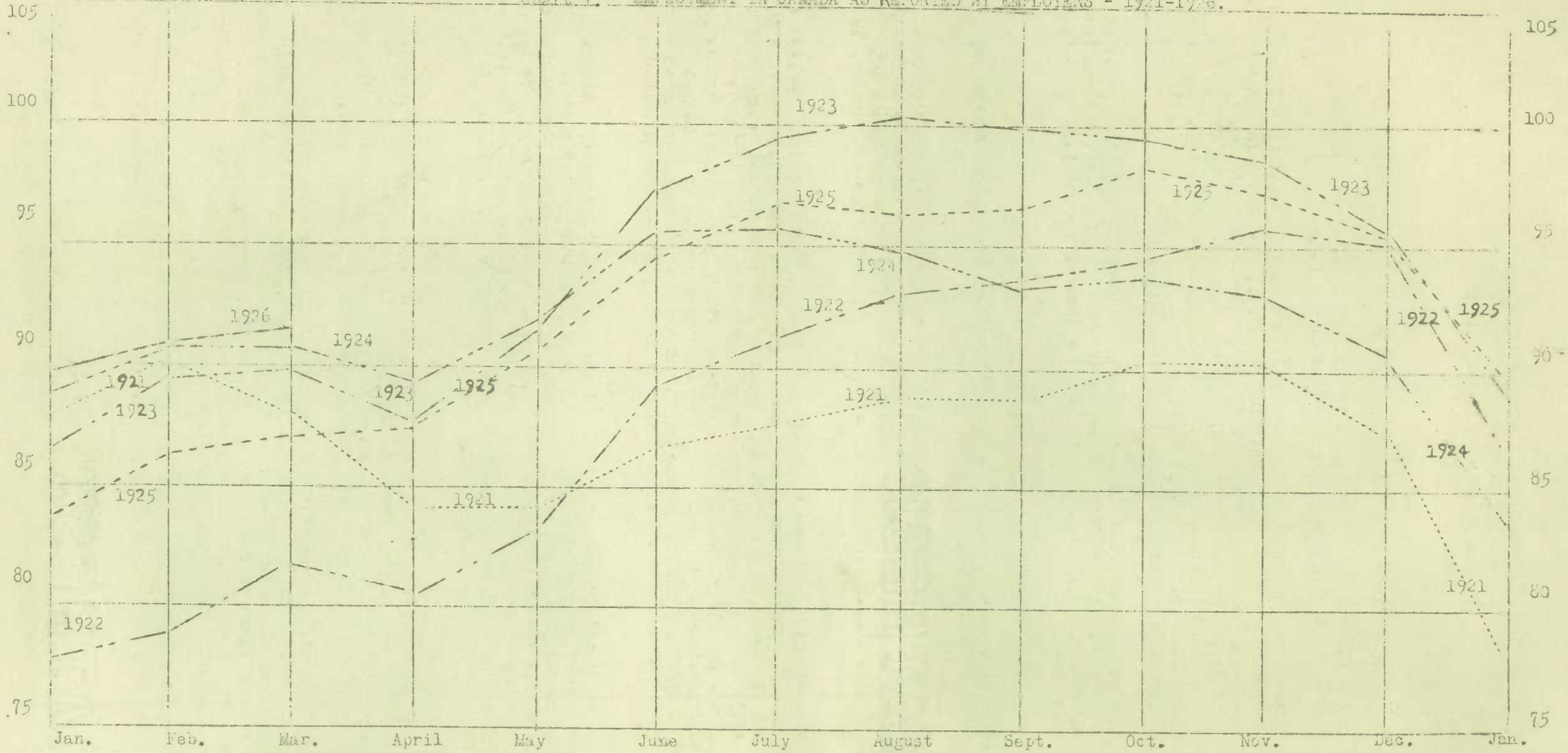
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I. - 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 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
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued March 22, 1926.

THE MARCH 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.

A continuation of the moderately favourable movement in employment indicated in the preceding month was reported by employers on Mar. 1, the gain being practically the same as that recorded on the corresponding date of last year. Statements were received from 5,753 firms having 750,695 employees as compared with 743,813 on Feb. 1. The index number was slightly higher than on Mar. 1 of any year since 1920, standing at 91.5, as compared with 90.7 on Feb. 1, 1926, and with 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on Mar. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing was considerably more active; railway construction, (chiefly on account of track-clearing operations following the heavy snow falls), and services also reported improvement, while seasonal losses were indicated in mining, logging, transportation and trade.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Additions to staffs were registered in the Eastern and Central Provinces, while employment declined in the Western Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Owing to the severe storms in the Maritime Provinces, employment in the track departments of the railroads increased considerably on Mar. 1. Transportation was also more active, but reductions were indicated in logging and mining. The 494 firms reporting had 65,373 employees, or 2,584 more than on Feb. 1. The situation was better than on Mar. 1, 1925 or 1924.

Quebec.- Further improvement was noted in Quebec, where the 1,247 employers whose statistics were tabulated increased their working force from 203,061 persons on Feb. 1 to 206,181 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date of last year; the gains recorded then were decidedly smaller. Manufacturing registered largely increased activity, as compared with Feb. 1, the iron and steel, building material, textile and leather groups, in particular, showing marked expansion. Railroad construction and maintenance and services were also busier, the former group chiefly on account of snow-clearing. Trade showed seasonal curtailment.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported substantial improvement, and construction and services made comparatively small gains. Logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, registered reduced staffs; the seasonal losses in the first named were the largest. A combined working force of 316,417 persons was employed by the 2,662 reporting firms, who had 312,751 employees on Feb. 1. Somewhat more extensive increases were noted on Mar. 1, 1925, but the index number then was several points lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Continued curtailment of operations was shown in the Prairie Provinces, where mining, transportation, trade and logging were seasonally slacker. Statistics were received from 741 employers, whose staffs totalled 93,783 persons as against 95,830 in the preceding month. This decline was smaller than that reported on the same date of a year ago, when employment was in less volume.

British Columbia.- Contractions in employment in transportation and construction were partly offset by improvement in manufacturing, chiefly in metal-using, lumber and pulp and paper factories. A combined payroll of 68,941 workers was registered by the 609 firms making returns; they had 69,382 employees on Feb. 1. Additions to staffs were recorded at the beginning of March, 1925, but the situation then was less favourable than on the date under review.

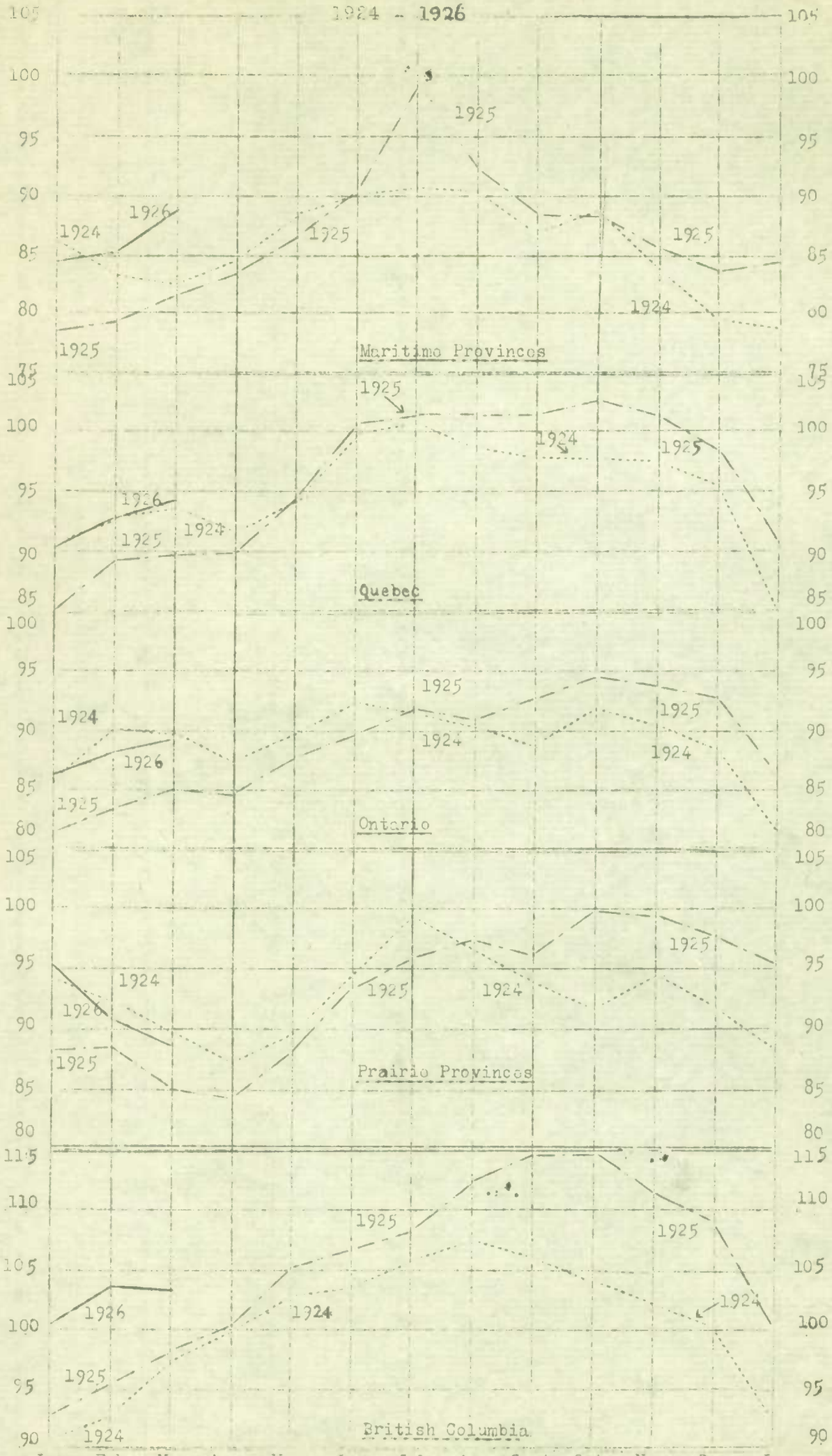
Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables I and IV, while the course of employment in these areas from the beginning of 1924 is shown in Chart II.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Winnipeg, while in Ottawa and Vancouver declines were recorded.

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

1924 - 1926



Curves are based upon numbers of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan.1920, as 100.

Montreal.- Further marked recovery was noted in manufactures in Montreal, especially in iron and steel. Services also afforded more employment, but building and trade were seasonally slacker. The working force of the 681 reporting firms aggregated 101,611 persons, as compared with 100,003 in the preceding month. Employment was somewhat more active than on the same date of last year, when the recovery was slightly less extensive.

Quebec.- The firms making returns in Quebec increased their staffs from 7,656 persons on Feb. 1 to 7,812 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing and construction were rather busier. Curtailment was shown on Mar. 1, 1925, but the index number then was slightly higher.

Toronto.- There was a gain of 611 persons on the payrolls of the 765 Toronto employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 93,288 workers. The improvement was chiefly confined to manufacturing, the iron and steel group showing most recovery. Employment at the beginning of March of last year was considerably reduced; the general index stood at 81.8 as compared with 87.1 on the date under review.

Ottawa.- General, but rather small contractions were registered in Ottawa, according to reports from 126 firms employing 9,010 persons as compared with 9,124 on Feb. 1.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel works were decidedly more fully employed and food factories also showed improvement. Additions to staffs totalling 496 persons were made by the 195 employers making returns, who had 26,819 workers on Mar. 1. The situation was better than on the same date of 1925, when gains were also recorded.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Employment in iron and steel plants showed a further increase, while construction was seasonally dull. Statements were received from 80 firms employing 10,600 workers, or 403 more than in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- The gains in employment indicated on Mar. 1, 1926, involved the same number of workers as did the decreases noted on the corresponding date in 1925, when the index was some eight points lower. A combined working force of 25,119 persons was reported at the beginning of March by the 275 co-operating firms, who had 24,728 employees on Feb. 1, 1926. Construction afforded much more employment, but trade showed further seasonal losses.

Vancouver.- Reductions in shipping and stevedoring and in construction were partly offset by increases in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel. Returns were tabulated from 226 firms having 23,341 employees, as against 23,781 in their last report. Employment in Vancouver was more active than on Mar. 1, 1925, when the trend was upward.

Tables II and V give index numbers of employment by cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- A further increase in the number employed in factories was noted on Mar. 1; the largest gains were in automobile and other iron and steel works, but textiles, boots, shoes, clay, glass, stone, lumber and non-ferrous metals also afforded more employment. Statements were compiled from 3,721 manufacturers employing 430,668 operatives, or 8,636 more than in their last report. Although this expansion was rather less than that indicated on Mar. 1, 1925, the index number on the date under review was several points higher.

Logging.- Seasonal contractions were shown in logging camps at the beginning of March, but the losses were not as extensive as at the same time last year. Employment then, however, was better than on the date under review. The working forces of the 220 reporting firms included 30,484 persons, as against 31,939 on Feb. 1, 1926.

Mining.- There were continued seasonal reductions in mining, of which those in the coal areas were most pronounced. Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining were also slacker. The 206 operators making returns had 40,153 employees, as compared with 42,525 in the preceding month. Slight curtailment was indicated on Mar. 1, 1925, when the volume of employment in the mining industry was larger.

Communication.- Employment on telephones was rather slacker, while minor gains were made on telegraphs. A combined working force of 22,927 persons was employed by the 181 communication companies and branches reporting, which had 23,041 workers on Feb. 1. Greater losses were noted on the same date of last year; the index then was lower.

Transportation.- The payrolls of the 257 employers reporting in the transportation group aggregated 101,244, as compared with 102,472 in the preceding month. Steam railways and shipping registered the declines. Employment was better than on Mar. 1, 1925; the trend of employment then was also downward.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction were seasonally slacker, but heavy snow storms in the Eastern Provinces made necessary the employment of many extra men on railroad tracks. Improvement was noted in all provinces except British Columbia, but that in the Maritimes was most pronounced. The staffs of the 439 contractors making returns rose from 50,983 persons at the beginning of February to 54,689 on Mar. 1. Contractions were recorded on that date in 1925, when the level of employment was considerably lower.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants, laundries and other branches of the service group afforded increased employment, according to 167 firms employing 13,532 persons, as compared with 13,160 in their last report. Activity in this group was greater than on Mar. 1, 1925.

Trade.- Further seasonal curtailment in trading establishments was registered at the beginning of March, when 665 persons were released from the personnel of the 562 reporting employers, who had 56,996 employees. Much more extensive losses were noted on the corresponding date of last year; the index then was several points 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 received.

UNITED KINGDOM.- The usual seasonal decline in employment after Christmas was followed by an improvement during January, and at the beginning of February the numbers unemployed were little higher than at the end of November. Among the 11,892,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Jan. 25,1926 was 11.1, as compared with 10.5 on Dec. 21, 11.0 on Nov. 23, and 11.2 on Jan. 26, 1925. Among the numbers of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 10.6 at the end of January, 1926, compared with 11.0 at the end of December, 1925, and with 9.0 at the end of January, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- The February gain in factory employment in New York State was considerably less than 1 p.c. and was therefore not enough to cover the loss of January. Some classes of metal, clothing and food factories reported increased activity, while curtailment was shown in steel, shoe, flour, meat packing, and building material works.

ILLINOIS.- There was a 1.6 p.c. increase in employment in the reporting factories in Illinois during February; the gain was more substantial than is usual at that time of the year, following the steady expansion indicated since July. Metal, furniture, boot, shoe and textile factories reported increased activity but there were declines in the lime and cement, musical instrument, leather, chemical, oil and meat packing industries.

WISCONSIN.- From Dec. 15 to Jan. 15 the volume of industrial employment in Wisconsin declined by about 0.4 p.c. but it was about 4.7 p.c. greater than in January 1925.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons represented in the February, 1926, payrolls of the 998 manufacturing establishments reporting in Massachusetts was 242,988 as compared with 239,734 in January. Automobile, boot and shoe, electrical machinery and apparatus and cotton factories reported improvement, while the rubber industries were slacker.

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
Mar. 1, 1921	88.0	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	84.6
Mar. 1, 1922	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	78.1
Mar. 1, 1923	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
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
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
Feb. 1,	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1,	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Mar.1,1926.	100.	8.7	27.5	42.1	12.5	9.2	57.4

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1923	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2		86.4	90.4
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
Dec. 1,	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
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
Mar. 1,	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at March 1, 1926.	13.5	1.0	12.4	1.2	3.6	1.4	3.3	3.1

22/3/26 BC.

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

Industry	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1926	Feb.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924	Mar.1 1923	Mar.1 1922
Manufacturing	57.4	87.7	85.9	81.9	86.0	87.5	78.1
Animal products - edible	1.7	84.1	84.6	80.8	80.7	78.2	76.8
Fur and products	.1	80.4	78.1	72.4	89.7	80.0	90.6
Leather and products	2.3	79.0	75.9	75.8	81.0	84.0	83.7
Lumber and products	5.5	83.7	81.5	78.1	82.1	85.8	70.8
Rough and dressed lumber	3.2	87.7	85.1	82.3	87.1	89.4	69.0
Lumber products	2.3	78.7	77.0	72.7	75.8	81.1	73.0
Musical Instruments	.4	66.1	61.4	58.9	58.8	75.9	66.1
Plant products - edible	3.4	90.7	91.3	89.5	88.6	88.8	85.2
Pulp and paper products	7.0	102.7	103.2	97.3	100.3	97.7	88.9
Pulp and Paper	3.5	108.8	108.3	101.4	105.1	99.0	85.8
Paper products	.8	90.7	88.3	85.4	89.5	90.6	84.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	99.6	102.1	96.6	98.3	98.5	94.0
Rubber products	1.8	92.3	91.2	79.1	73.9	82.2	72.7
Textile products	9.5	92.5	91.6	87.8	86.4	92.0	88.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	106.5	107.2	101.3	94.1	104.7	98.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	99.6	96.8	89.4	90.8	96.4	87.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	74.0	73.2	71.2	75.0	79.0	80.4
Others	1.2	102.3	99.8	99.7	96.1	94.2	90.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	90.8	90.3	94.4	95.7	90.8	95.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	119.3	103.3	114.9	115.3	93.1	84.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	82.7	80.7	80.6	85.4	89.5	85.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	79.7	74.1	68.1	80.6	81.7	74.7
Electric current	1.5	117.8	118.6	122.4	115.9	109.9	106.7
Electrical apparatus	1.2	116.5	116.1	114.9	112.0	96.9	72.2
Iron and steel products	16.2	78.9	75.5	70.8	80.8	82.5	68.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	56.8	56.4	55.1	70.6	73.2	50.7
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	72.4	71.9	66.0	73.8	72.1	60.4
Agricultural implements	1.1	77.1	73.8	49.7	61.5	59.7	53.3
Land vehicles	7.7	95.7	90.2	89.4	99.3	102.3	90.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.1	30.3	29.0	34.4	30.2	21.5
Heating appliances	.6	82.1	80.6	76.5	83.1	86.5	80.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	91.1	84.8	69.7	92.2	86.8	68.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	85.4	80.3	71.1	74.2	83.6	65.0
Others	2.2	76.2	72.8	67.0	73.9	76.4	61.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	92.0	88.5	79.2	85.2	83.0	62.5
Mineral products	1.2	100.9	100.7	97.8	96.0	92.4	85.0
Miscellaneous	7.5	84.0	84.3	83.5	88.0	89.5	86.5
Logging	4.1	77.0	80.6	81.0	90.8	88.8	54.8
Mining	5.3	88.9	94.1	92.9	99.7	98.6	90.3
Coal	3.2	77.4	82.9	80.5	89.2	99.1	94.5
Metallic ores	1.4	137.0	140.6	151.3	144.7	107.2	88.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	86.1	92.6	71.6	86.8	82.9	71.0
Communication	3.0	110.2	110.7	106.3	105.4	97.4	97.5
Telegraphs	.6	103.8	103.0	97.4	98.9	93.3	87.5
Telephones	2.4	111.8	112.7	108.6	107.2	98.5	100.1
Transportation	13.5	100.0	101.2	97.6	103.1	99.8	97.1
Street railways and cartage	2.5	109.3	108.6	107.5	111.1	109.5	109.2
Steam railways	9.7	94.1	95.1	92.2	97.8	94.5	90.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	144.6	151.8	134.4	141.9	136.7	155.3
Construction and maintenance	7.3	107.0	99.5	95.8	93.1	83.8	83.7
Building	2.7	108.3	111.0	91.8	80.6	63.8	59.0
Highway	.4	390.9	468.4	718.7	406.3	612.2	388.4
Railway	4.2	99.3	83.0	82.7	92.9	91.6	87.3
Service	1.8	111.3	107.8	106.2	106.2	93.4	93.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	113.0	108.6	109.4	111.8	90.8	92.5
Professional	.2	116.9	111.6	109.6	108.3	100.4	87.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	106.9	105.4	100.6	99.0	94.9	94.0
Trade	7.6	96.6	98.2	92.0	91.2	88.9	88.2
Retail	5.0	97.7	98.6	90.9	89.5	86.8	85.6
Wholesale	2.6	94.5	97.4	93.9	94.1	92.8	92.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.5	90.7	87.0	90.7	89.9	81.9

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.

19/3/26 EAC.

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

INDUSTRY	Relative Weight	Mar.1 1926	Feb.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924	Mar.1 1923
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing.....	34.6	71.2	71.2	69.1	73.8	81.9
Lumber products.....	4.3	68.1	66.7	69.0	63.3	74.6
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	113.7	109.1	105.2	110.9	115.4
Textile Products.....	5.3	91.7	90.7	94.4	86.6	101.3
Iron and steel.....	12.4	58.1	60.9	53.0	67.0	75.4
Other manufactures.....	9.0	75.0	72.7	75.7	76.5	79.4
Logging.....	2.2	51.0	68.2	33.5	48.6	32.4
Mining.....	19.7	82.3	86.9	92.7	91.3	110.2
Communication.....	3.0	83.1	84.4	86.8	86.4	84.7
Transportation.....	22.0	111.3	109.0	102.7	96.5	98.1
Construction.....	12.1	180.1	99.8	77.4	68.0	88.7
Services.....	.7	90.7	92.5	91.9	92.8	91.5
Trade.....	5.7	113.1	110.3	113.0	112.4	112.6
Maritime Provinces - all industries....	100.0	88.7	85.1	81.7	82.4	90.7
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	65.4	89.5	87.5	85.5	88.5	86.6
Lumber products.....	3.7	89.3	88.8	85.6	96.9	94.0
Pulp and paper.....	9.2	103.1	104.3	96.3	97.6	92.6
Textile products.....	15.0	99.7	98.9	94.9	91.3	93.9
Iron and steel.....	14.6	77.3	73.7	72.1	81.5	78.4
Other manufactures.....	22.9	87.8	85.0	86.2	87.6	85.1
Logging.....	3.2	61.5	61.4	60.0	71.7	79.1
Mining.....	1.6	85.6	85.2	67.0	78.0	80.8
Communication.....	3.0	141.4	139.2	141.0	124.9	112.3
Transportation.....	12.0	102.6	102.8	100.3	112.6	102.0
Construction.....	7.6	132.8	129.7	124.7	124.6	73.4
Services.....	1.8	139.0	132.4	129.3	139.9	93.9
Trade.....	5.4	101.1	105.1	93.2	91.2	90.4
Quebec - All industries.....	100.0	94.0	92.6	89.6	93.5	87.9
Ontario Manufacturing.....	67.4	86.3	84.1	79.1	84.5	87.7
Lumber products.....	5.4	78.7	76.0	74.2	79.6	81.6
Pulp and paper.....	7.6	100.6	101.8	97.9	102.4	100.2
Textile products.....	10.9	86.4	85.6	81.3	81.8	89.2
Iron and steel.....	20.5	81.3	76.3	69.6	81.3	84.9
Other manufactures.....	23.0	88.8	88.1	83.2	85.0	87.6
Logging.....	4.2	81.4	88.3	94.8	101.3	105.9
Mining.....	2.8	122.9	125.5	128.2	139.3	104.7
Communication.....	2.8	108.8	111.0	102.5	110.0	95.9
Transportation.....	9.6	97.7	98.4	98.4	102.7	103.3
Construction.....	5.0	89.2	87.8	95.2	96.0	96.6
Services.....	1.6	113.1	109.3	112.2	108.9	100.2
Trade.....	6.6	93.5	94.3	90.4	91.1	86.3
Ontario -All industries.....	100.0	89.2	88.1	85.0	89.8	90.8
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	33.6	95.6	96.2	95.0	97.2	95.6
Lumber products.....	2.0	63.4	59.5	63.9	71.9	69.4
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	102.7	104.7	94.4	95.3	106.4
Textile products.....	1.9	99.8	98.2	90.2	93.7	93.6
Iron and steel.....	15.9	98.5	98.4	99.1	99.9	100.1
Other manufactures.....	10.5	97.9	100.9	99.3	102.2	94.2
Logging.....	2.2	60.1	67.1	67.6	70.5	65.4
Mining.....	6.9	63.7	77.0	62.2	86.0	80.2
Communication.....	3.9	84.7	86.0	81.7	83.3	88.4
Transportation.....	24.1	92.7	95.4	88.5	95.2	94.5
Construction.....	10.7	94.3	89.3	79.8	79.5	84.1
Services.....	2.1	90.0	89.1	85.8	88.1	87.1
Trade.....	16.5	86.8	88.6	82.0	82.0	81.7
Prairie Provinces - All industries...	100.0	88.6	90.7	85.0	89.6	88.9
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	40.9	100.3	96.9	87.0	86.2	86.9
Lumber products.....	16.7	99.8	97.5	87.3	86.4	97.1
Pulp and paper.....	5.7	108.3	102.5	97.1	97.7	89.3
Textile products.....	1.0	112.0	106.1	104.6	108.5	119.9
Iron and steel.....	5.2	57.0	53.4	49.1	51.8	50.9
Other manufactures.....	12.3	139.8	136.1	123.7	115.7	102.1
Logging.....	10.3	112.8	106.2	109.4	125.9	103.2
Mining.....	12.5	103.9	105.9	110.0	106.2	101.4
Communication.....	3.4	138.0	134.2	126.2	116.9	107.1
Transportation.....	13.4	104.3	111.8	105.6	109.5	99.3
Construction.....	7.7	80.9	93.9	84.9	66.9	62.1
Services.....	3.3	100.0	97.0	90.9	91.3	87.6
Trade.....	8.5	126.6	128.0	121.3	112.6	110.3
British Columbia...All industries.....	100.0	103.2	103.6	98.1	97.1	92.0

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1, 1926.	Feb.1, 1926.	Mar.1, 1925.	Mar.1, 1924.
Montreal - Manufacturing	72.3	83.1	80.5	80.7	84.7
Plant products - edible	5.7	96.4	92.4	95.3	91.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	93.9	94.6	89.7	90.9
Textiles	14.4	83.6	83.2	83.0	83.9
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	5.6	77.7	77.9	87.8	94.6
Iron and Steel	17.3	71.8	66.5	65.7	78.1
Other manufactures	24.2	89.1	86.5	85.8	85.7
Communication	4.8	152.5	150.7	154.2	131.1
Transportation	5.6	107.6	109.8	99.4	99.3
Construction	4.2	103.5	114.1	109.1	72.3
Trade	10.1	101.2	106.2	92.9	91.0
Montreal - All industries	100.0	89.6	88.3	86.7	87.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.9	82.4	80.5	82.6	-
Leather products	27.0	91.0	87.2	94.8	-
Other manufactures	37.9	77.2	76.4	75.8	-
Transportation	11.3	116.9	118.9	104.0	-
Construction	10.1	175.4	170.5	271.1	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	92.3	90.6	93.2	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.6	82.7	81.8	76.8	80.2
Plant products - edible	6.1	84.5	84.0	82.6	84.7
Printing and publishing	9.7	93.0	97.0	91.0	95.1
Textiles	13.1	74.1	74.1	72.2	72.0
Iron and steel	10.8	82.4	79.0	62.6	74.4
Other manufactures	27.9	83.9	81.8	79.2	81.4
Communication	4.9	121.9	127.5	115.3	123.4
Transportation	5.5	101.8	101.5	105.6	111.4
Construction	1.9	71.1	72.7	63.3	54.7
Trade	17.3	93.6	94.2	89.3	90.2
Toronto - All industries	100.0	87.1	86.5	81.8	84.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.4	84.8	86.6	84.5	87.2
Lumber products	7.4	54.1	57.4	81.5	57.6
Pulp and paper	27.9	91.8	92.9	93.2	95.7
Other manufactures	26.1	92.1	94.0	90.4	92.2
Construction	4.1	65.0	74.0	69.5	66.7
Trade	16.4	91.2	91.7	87.5	89.3
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	85.3	87.0	86.6	89.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	88.0	87.1	85.1	77.7	80.1
Textiles	22.3	104.1	106.2	97.2	79.7
Electrical apparatus	9.9	97.5	97.9	101.3	109.7
Iron and steel	33.0	73.8	69.7	59.0	71.2
Other manufactures	22.8	92.0	89.5	84.8	84.1
Construction	1.6	105.4	116.0	84.0	72.4
Trade	3.7	97.0	96.8	101.2	113.8
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	88.5	86.9	80.1	83.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.1	101.7	94.5	-	-
Iron and steel	72.0	109.2	100.8	-	-
Other manufactures	14.1	75.5	73.4	-	-
Construction	3.6	51.4	71.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	100.5	96.1	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.0	95.6	96.2	89.5	92.1
Animal products - edible	4.7	126.8	127.6	122.3	111.4
Plant products - edible	4.3	71.7	79.1	79.7	94.7
Printing and publishing	8.3	94.4	95.9	85.4	85.3
Textiles	5.8	97.2	96.3	89.4	92.8
Other manufactures	15.9	97.3	95.5	87.7	90.1
Transportation	7.5	96.5	96.1	98.2	103.0
Construction	5.2	110.0	53.2	16.0	21.9
Trade	41.3	86.1	88.9	81.8	80.6
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	90.8	89.8	82.7	83.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.1	83.8	81.1	82.4	75.0
Lumber products	13.2	96.7	101.8	106.8	97.0
Other manufactures	26.9	78.7	72.7	72.5	66.1
Communication	8.6	148.6	144.8	136.8	126.1
Transportation	17.4	133.0	147.7	135.3	143.0
Construction	7.1	158.4	187.5	100.6	47.1
Services	5.1	107.3	99.9	90.6	93.5
Trade	21.5	127.6	128.8	121.0	111.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	107.6	109.4	101.8	94.2

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

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