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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
APRIL

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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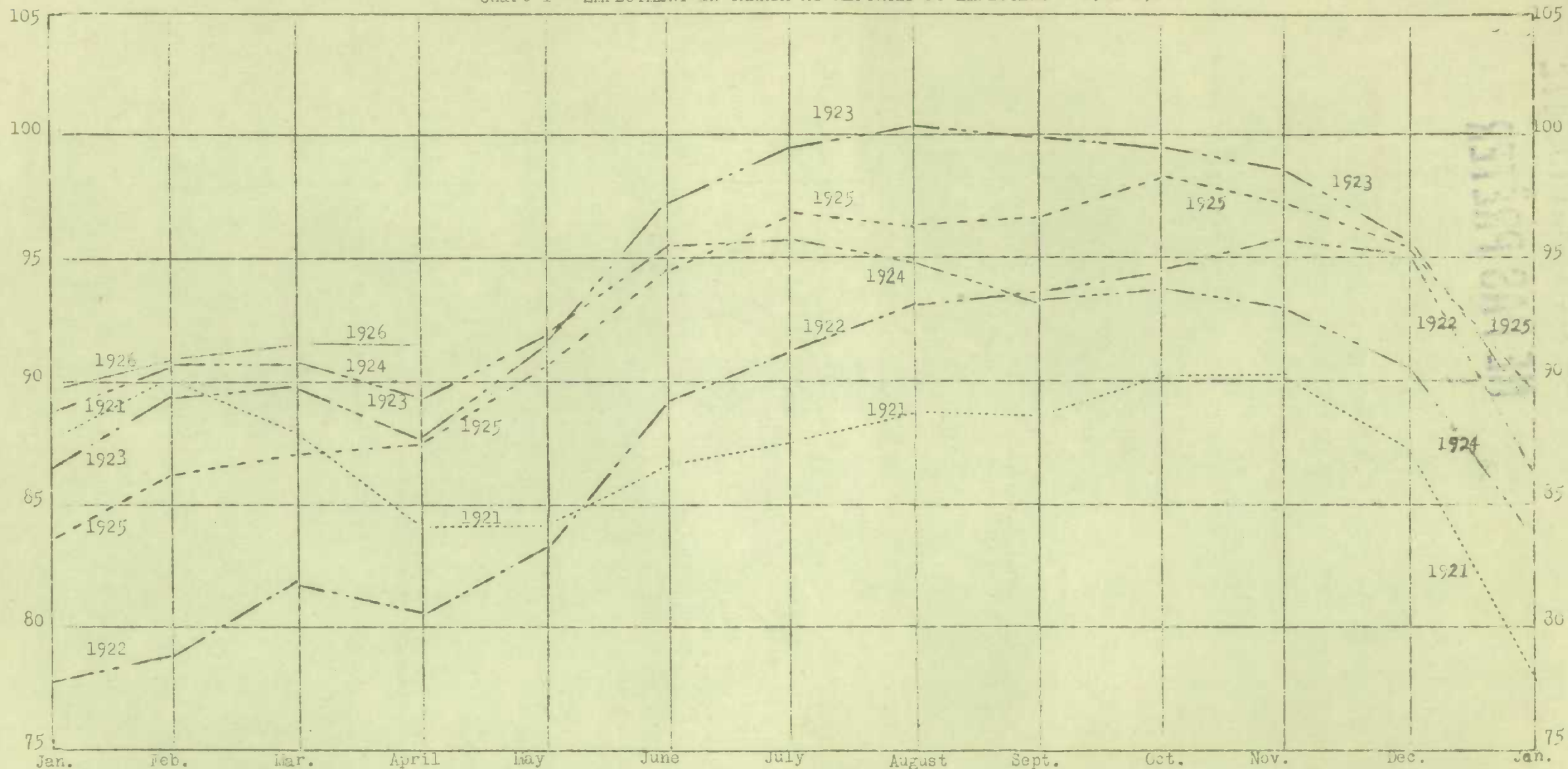
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 23, 1926.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

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Employment at the beginning of April showed practically no general change as compared with the preceding month, but the situation was more favourable than on Apr. 1 in any of the last five years, in four of which a downward trend was indicated on that date. The 5,730 firms making returns for the date under review employed 749,223 persons, or 127 less than in their last report; the index stood at 91.4, as compared with 91.5 on Mar. 1, and with 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.6 and 84.1 on Apr. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing showed improvement and transportation and construction registered greater expansion than is usual at the time of year. On the other hand, logging camps reported the heavy losses always registered in the spring, and trade, largely owing to the unfavourable weather, was dull.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in Quebec and British Columbia recorded increased activity, but elsewhere there were declines.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing and transportation employed a larger number of workers, but logging, mining and railway construction registered curtailment, partly seasonal in character; in the last named the losses were due to the release of men temporarily taken on to clear the tracks after the heavy snowfalls at the beginning of March. Statements were received from 491 firms having 62,184 employees, compared with 65,152 on Mar. 1. Gains were noted on Apr. 1, 1925, when the index number was rather lower.

Quebec.- Further improvement was indicated in Quebec, according to 1,241 employers whose staffs aggregated 209,810 persons, as against 205,995 in their last report. Iron and steel and other manufactures, mining, transportation and building construction were decidedly more active, while logging was seasonally slacker and there were decreases in railway construction gangs, which had been enlarged in the preceding month to cope with the snowfalls. Very much smaller gains were registered on Apr. 1, 1925; the index then stood at 89.8, while on the date under review it was 95.7.

Ontario.- Pronounced seasonal reductions in logging camps offset increases in employment in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories) and in construction. The payrolls of the 2,655 co-operating employers totalled 312,297 workers, compared with 316,086 on Mar. 1. Although the decline also recorded at the beginning of April of last year was smaller, employment then was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed a smaller falling off than on Apr. 1 of any year since the record was begun in 1920; 329 persons were let out from the working forces of the 726 reporting firms, who employed 92,892 workers on the date under review. Curtailment in logging operations largely accounted for the reduction. Manufacturing and construction, on the other hand, were decidedly busier. The situation was more favourable than on Apr. 1, 1925.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, transportation and construction reported heightened activity, the general gain being greater than on Apr. 1 of any previous year of the record. The index number, at 108.3, was higher than on that date of any year since 1920. Statistics were received from 617 employers who had 72,040 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 68,896 on Mar. 1.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment by economic areas.



### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

An analysis of the returns by leading industrial cities shows that firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver reported greater activity, while in Winnipeg there was a slight reduction in personnel.

Montreal.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded decidedly more employment, and construction and transportation were also busier. The working forces of the 683 reporting employers aggregated 105,667 persons, which was 4,132 more than their March staffs. This increase was nearly twice as large as that noted on Apr. 1, 1925, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- Further gains (chiefly in manufacturing) were recorded in Quebec, where the firms making returns enlarged their payrolls by 199 persons to 7,988 at the beginning of April. Employment on the same date of last year was in somewhat greater volume.

Toronto.- Continued improvement was shown in Toronto, according to statistics from 775 employers having 94,282 workers, as compared with 93,316 in the preceding month. Construction, manufacturing, trade and services reported heightened activity. The index was slightly higher than on Apr. 1, 1925, when larger increases were registered.

Ottawa.- General but moderate additions were indicated by the 123 co-operating firms, whose staffs totalled 9,067, or 150 more than on Mar. 1. Small losses were recorded at the beginning of April of a year ago.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel plants afforded increased employment and there were minor gains in construction. Statements were received from 197 employers with 27,340 workers, as against 26,870 in the preceding month. The situation was very much better than on Apr. 1 of last year, when an insignificant gain was noted.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Automobile works in Windsor were busier, while little general change was shown in other industries. The working forces of the 79 establishments making returns aggregated 11,186 employees on Apr. 1, as compared with 10,803 at the beginning of March.

Winnipeg.- Small increases in manufactures were offset by similar declines in trade and construction. The result was a decrease of 28 persons in the staffs of the 271 firms furnishing information, who had 24,943 workers. Employment was in greater volume than on Apr. 1, 1925.

Vancouver.- Lumber mills showed decided improvement and other branches of manufactures also recorded gains, as did transportation, construction and telephones. A combined payroll of 24,434 persons was reported by the 225 employers whose returns were received and who had 23,298 workers in the preceding month. Practically no change was noted at the beginning of April of a year ago, when the index was some 10 points lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables II and V, while Chart II shows the course of employment in the leading industrial cities.

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in the manufacturing industries continued to increase; the largest gains were in iron and steel, lumber, textile and building material plants, while the only pronounced reductions were in rubber works and were mainly due to a partial close-down in one factory. A combined working force of 437,938 persons was employed by the 3,708 reporting manufacturers, who had 429,912 operatives in the preceding month. The index number was higher than on Apr. 1 of any of the last five years. Improvement was also shown on that date in 1925 and 1924.

Logging.- The number of persons on the payrolls of the 220 firms making returns declined from 30,593 on Mar. 1 to 17,352 at the beginning of April. This decrease was slightly smaller than that reported on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when the index was a little higher.

Mining.- Coal mines continued to release employees, while gains were made in non-metallic mineral mines, and metallic ores showed practically no change.



Reports were tabulated from 205 operators having 39,866 persons in their employ, as compared with 40,008 in the preceding month. Employment had increased on April, 1925, when the situation was better.

Communication.- Telephones afforded slightly more employment, but telegraphs showed no general change. The working forces of the 181 co-operating employers aggregated 23,063 persons, as compared with 22,931 on Mar. 1.

Transportation.- Shipping was seasonally more active, while steam railways registered a rather small decline. A combined payroll of 102,470 persons was employed by the 263 firms reporting; they had 101,366 workers in the preceding month. This increase was considerably greater than that recorded at the beginning of April, 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further additions to staffs were indicated in construction; building and highway work, especially the former, showed considerable improvement, but the railways released some of the workers temporarily employed at the beginning of March to clear the tracks following the severe snow-falls. Statements were compiled from 421 employers in the construction group, whose payrolls rose from 54,220 on Mar. 1 to 58,014 on the date under review. Much less extensive gains were registered on Apr. 1, 1925; the index number then was nearly 17 points lower.

Services.- Employment in this division increased, according to 173 firms, who had 13,914 employees, as compared with 13,635 in their last report. The bulk of the gain was in laundries. Improvement was also shown on the same date of last year.

Trade.- Slight reductions were made in both retail and wholesale trade, partly owing to the unfavourable weather that prevailed at the beginning of April. The 559 firms making returns reported 56,606 employees, as against 56,685 on Mar. 1. Although employment had increased on Apr. 1, 1925, it was in less volume than on the date under review, when the index stood at 96.2, as compared with 93.6, 91.0, 90.2, 88.6 and 92.0 on Apr. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Table III gives index numbers of employment in some 60 industrial groups.

#### 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.

There was a further improvement in employment during February. Among the 11,892,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Feb. 22, was 10.5 as compared with 11.1 on Jan. 25, and 11.3 on Feb. 23, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions the percentage unemployed was 10.4 at the end of February, 1926, compared with 10.6 at the end of January and 9.4 at the end of February, 1925.

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.- There was a very slight increase in employment in factories in New York State during March. Steel continued to advance on the whole, and brass and copper plants were busy. Textiles showed little general change, but men's and women's clothing factories reported declines. Chemical, building material and biscuit factories reported improvement.

ILLINOIS.- Manufacturers reported a gain of 0.5 p.c. in employment during March. Metals and machinery employed a larger number of workers, railroad equipment showing the greatest gains. Building materials and women's clothing factories also reported increased activity, while boot and shoe, men's clothing, printing, paper and food factories and construction reported curtailment.

WISCONSIN.- From Jan. 15 to Feb. 15, industrial employment in Wisconsin rose by 1.7 p.c. The index numbers of employment (Jan. 1922 = 100) in the building material, metal, paper and printing and publishing groups were higher, but there were reductions in the rubber, leather, food and light and power 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.

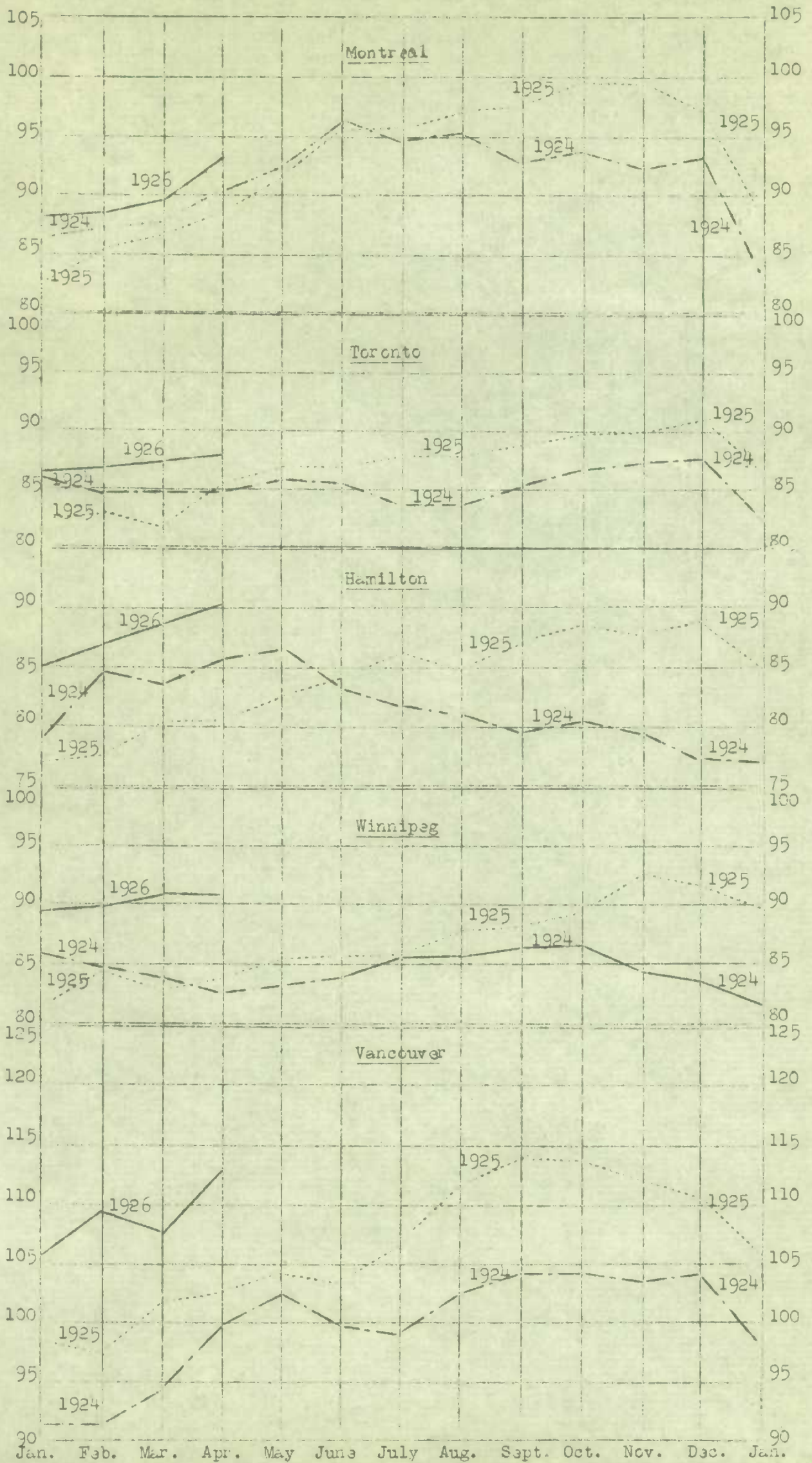
Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
Apr. 1, 1921	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	82.7	83.1	80.7
Apr. 1, 1922	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	78.0
Apr. 1, 1923	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
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	94.2	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	83.4	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
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Apr. 1, 1926.							
	100.	8.3	28.0	41.7	12.4	9.6	58.5

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1923	83.3		85.7	90.6	88.4		85.7	86.9
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	100.7	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.2	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	78.6		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	82.0	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	98.1	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	89.0	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	91.4	90.4	90.4	88.7	93.7	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.2	86.1	87.7	85.0	87.1	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
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1926.								
	14.1	1.1	12.6	1.2	3.6	1.5	3.3	3.3

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924-1926.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
 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.







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

Industries	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923	Apr. 1 1922
Manufacturing	58.5	89.3	87.7	84.3	86.5	85.6	78.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	85.4	84.1	81.9	81.0	76.3	78.1
Fur and products	.1	81.6	80.4	75.4	80.2	82.1	86.7
Leather and products	2.3	78.9	79.0	75.9	80.8	82.5	81.5
Lumber and products	5.7	87.7	83.7	83.3	83.8	88.3	76.2
Rough and dressed lumber	3.4	93.6	87.7	83.7	88.6	92.4	77.0
Lumber products	2.3	79.6	78.7	76.4	77.9	85.1	75.3
Musical instruments	.4	66.7	66.1	58.5	61.7	70.7	64.5
Plant products - edible	3.3	90.4	90.7	90.1	87.3	85.5	85.3
Pulp and paper products	7.0	103.3	102.7	98.0	98.2	97.4	90.1
Pulp and paper	3.5	111.1	108.8	101.9	102.1	99.2	87.4
Paper products	.2	91.1	90.7	88.6	90.8	89.5	85.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	92.3	99.6	96.5	97.2	97.8	94.9
Rubber products	1.6	86.8	92.3	81.3	75.1	83.2	72.6
Textile products	9.7	94.0	92.5	90.2	86.9	91.1	90.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	107.4	106.5	103.9	96.8	102.3	99.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	101.7	99.6	92.0	90.1	92.4	89.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	75.6	74.0	74.8	75.4	80.4	83.4
Other textile products	1.2	101.4	102.3	99.4	93.5	94.5	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	96.7	90.8	89.1	90.8	87.5	87.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.9	119.3	105.7	111.4	93.1	71.6
Chemicals and allied products	.9	84.5	82.7	82.1	86.5	82.7	84.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	88.5	79.7	75.0	26.2	84.5	81.3
Electric current	1.5	118.0	117.8	123.5	116.9	109.9	110.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	115.7	116.5	112.5	110.8	101.2	75.2
Iron and steel products	16.6	81.1	78.9	74.6	82.0	77.2	64.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	60.3	56.2	61.9	71.3	75.3	49.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	74.4	72.4	67.6	74.0	70.7	60.3
Agricultural implements	1.1	78.9	77.1	57.6	60.4	64.6	54.2
Land vehicles	7.9	98.0	95.7	91.6	101.1	85.9	79.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.2	30.1	32.9	34.2	29.0	21.9
Heating appliances	.6	85.6	82.1	81.6	84.2	93.9	81.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	93.3	91.1	71.2	93.6	86.4	67.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	88.7	85.4	79.3	81.3	87.1	65.8
Other iron and steel products	2.2	76.6	76.2	70.0	74.0	78.1	63.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	93.8	92.0	79.9	84.6	84.1	64.8
Mineral products	1.2	100.6	100.9	98.9	96.8	92.9	87.3
Miscellaneous	.5	85.6	84.0	84.6	88.9	91.0	87.8
Logging	2.3	43.9	77.0	47.5	54.2	57.3	27.2
Mining	5.3	88.4	88.9	94.2	99.5	97.0	88.9
Coal	3.2	75.6	77.4	80.3	88.2	94.8	92.6
Metallic ores	1.4	137.4	137.0	152.7	145.2	110.8	89.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	91.3	86.1	79.4	87.0	88.0	68.4
Communication	3.1	110.7	110.2	107.6	106.0	98.0	98.2
Telegraphs	.6	103.8	103.8	99.1	99.7	96.0	90.9
Telephones	2.5	112.5	111.2	109.9	107.6	98.5	100.1
Transportation	13.7	101.2	100.0	98.5	103.7	100.2	96.8
Street railways and cartage	2.5	109.6	109.3	107.8	109.0	108.0	109.4
Steam railways	9.7	93.7	94.1	91.6	96.2	94.7	90.8
Shipping and stowdring	1.5	164.6	144.6	154.0	169.5	142.0	138.5
Construction and maintenance	7.7	113.7	107.0	96.2	91.4	85.2	81.4
Building	3.3	130.6	108.3	99.7	85.4	67.2	60.2
Highway	.4	410.5	390.9	748.7	521.9	652.9	436.4
Railway	4.0	96.3	99.3	80.2	35.1	90.6	82.3
Service	1.9	112.8	111.3	107.7	107.9	94.9	94.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	111.7	113.0	110.2	111.1	91.7	93.9
Professional	.2	117.1	116.9	111.2	108.7	98.7	90.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	113.1	106.9	102.9	103.8	98.0	96.3
Trade	7.5	96.2	96.6	93.6	91.0	90.2	88.6
Retail	4.9	97.4	97.7	92.9	89.3	88.5	86.7
Wholesale	2.6	93.8	94.5	94.2	94.0	93.3	91.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.4	91.5	87.2	89.3	87.6	80.6

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)

Areas and Industries	Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing</u> .....	37.2	73.5	71.2	72.1	75.3	82.3
Lumber products.....	4.2	64.3	68.1	65.5	59.9	75.6
Pulp and paper.....	3.7	116.1	113.7	108.8	110.8	114.6
Textile Products.....	5.9	97.7	91.7	97.1	97.4	101.5
Iron and steel.....	13.6	61.4	58.1	59.3	69.4	77.4
Other manufactures.....	9.8	76.8	75.0	76.8	75.1	76.8
Logging.....	.6	12.6	51.0	21.1	21.7	21.2
Mining.....	19.8	79.0	82.3	93.3	98.5	108.5
Communication.....	3.1	83.4	83.1	86.8	87.5	84.4
Transportation.....	23.6	113.5	111.3	107.2	101.4	99.1
Construction.....	8.9	127.0	180.1	77.0	75.1	90.8
Services.....	.7	92.1	90.7	89.7	93.6	93.1
Trade.....	6.1	111.4	113.1	112.9	110.1	115.8
Maritime Provinces - All industries...	100.0	84.7	88.7	83.4	84.6	90.5
<u>Québec - Manufacturing</u> .....	65.2	90.8	89.5	86.6	89.3	84.3
Lumber products.....	3.5	86.6	89.3	89.6	97.4	98.9
Pulp and paper.....	9.2	105.1	103.1	97.7	96.8	92.5
Textile products.....	14.8	100.2	99.7	95.8	92.3	96.4
Iron and steel.....	14.8	79.8	77.3	73.9	84.6	66.7
Other manufactures.....	22.9	89.2	87.8	86.2	90.5	85.1
Logging.....	1.9	37.9	61.5	41.5	42.0	53.9
Mining.....	1.8	96.6	85.6	73.2	77.2	80.3
Communication.....	3.0	141.1	141.4	142.1	128.9	115.4
Transportation.....	12.1	105.0	102.6	100.2	100.7	101.8
Construction.....	8.9	159.6	132.8	125.8	103.4	79.9
Services.....	1.8	136.3	139.0	130.2	138.7	94.0
Trade.....	5.3	101.0	101.1	96.4	92.0	89.8
Québec - All industries.....	100.0	95.7	94.0	89.8	91.5	85.5
<u>Ontario Manufacturing</u> .....	69.4	87.5	86.3	82.1	85.2	87.0
Lumber products.....	5.8	82.9	78.7	79.6	82.1	84.3
Pulp and paper.....	7.8	100.6	100.6	97.7	100.8	99.8
Textile products.....	11.2	87.9	86.4	84.7	82.2	85.4
Iron and steel.....	21.4	83.5	81.3	74.9	82.4	84.9
Other manufactures.....	23.2	88.6	88.8	84.0	85.3	86.8
Logging.....	1.5	29.1	81.4	35.7	40.6	47.6
Mining.....	2.8	121.5	122.9	132.4	158.6	105.1
Communication.....	2.8	109.1	108.8	104.5	109.5	97.3
Transportation.....	9.7	98.0	97.7	99.2	102.4	106.7
Construction.....	5.4	93.8	89.2	97.8	96.9	93.7
Services.....	1.7	117.6	113.1	114.7	112.6	104.4
Trade.....	6.7	93.5	93.5	92.9	91.1	90.3
Ontario - All industries.....	100.0	88.0	89.2	84.9	87.6	88.4
<u>Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing</u> .....	34.0	96.6	95.6	95.5	95.5	85.4
Lumber products.....	2.2	69.5	63.4	65.9	66.1	70.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	98.0	102.7	94.3	96.3	103.9
Textile products.....	1.9	103.0	99.8	92.8	93.8	98.7
Iron and steel.....	16.1	98.9	98.5	98.6	97.4	78.2
Other manufactures.....	10.7	99.5	97.9	100.4	101.7	92.8
Logging.....	.9	23.0	60.1	33.8	41.0	41.4
Mining.....	7.0	64.0	63.7	60.6	75.2	71.9
Communication.....	3.9	84.0	84.7	82.3	81.7	85.1
Transportation.....	24.2	92.0	92.7	88.7	93.8	90.4
Construction.....	11.6	102.1	94.3	80.8	82.8	86.8
Services.....	2.1	92.1	90.0	86.1	88.7	86.8
Trade.....	16.3	86.1	86.8	82.1	81.4	82.0
Prairie Provinces - All industries.....	100.0	88.2	88.6	84.1	87.0	83.5
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u> .....	41.2	106.0	100.3	92.7	81.1	84.6
Lumber products.....	17.5	108.8	99.8	97.2	91.8	98.5
Pulp and paper.....	5.3	109.4	108.3	98.5	91.7	90.7
Textile products.....	1.1	124.5	112.0	110.8	106.6	123.2
Iron and steel.....	5.1	58.8	57.0	50.2	50.9	41.9
Other manufactures.....	12.2	145.6	139.8	128.1	119.7	98.6
Logging.....	10.3	118.3	112.8	107.4	125.5	114.3
Mining.....	11.9	103.9	103.9	110.7	106.7	105.4
Communication.....	3.4	145.0	138.0	128.8	118.6	110.3
Transportation.....	13.5	108.9	104.3	105.2	114.0	101.1
Construction.....	8.6	95.1	80.9	81.5	79.7	63.4
Services.....	3.3	99.2	100.0	93.5	91.9	86.4
Trade.....	7.8	125.7	126.6	121.1	112.0	105.7
British Columbia - All industries.....	100.0	108.3	103.3	100.1	99.6	92.8

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	Apr. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	71.1	84.9	83.1	81.9	86.1	80.8
Plant products - edible	5.5	96.5	96.4	96.2	93.3	93.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	94.5	93.9	92.1	92.8	94.9
Textiles	14.0	84.4	83.6	84.0	85.5	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	89.3	77.7	82.4	88.0	89.5
Iron and steel	17.7	76.2	71.8	68.4	83.6	61.9
Other manufactures	22.9	87.8	89.1	87.0	85.2	83.5
Communication	4.7	152.3	152.5	155.7	137.3	120.2
Transportation	5.6	112.1	107.6	106.5	108.5	101.3
Construction	5.9	152.3	103.5	115.5	90.3	58.7
Trade	9.7	101.1	101.2	96.5	91.7	89.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	93.1	89.6	88.5	90.1	83.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.3	84.0	82.4	81.2	-	-
Leather products	26.9	93.3	91.0	85.9	-	-
Other manufactures	37.4	78.3	77.2	78.7	-	-
Transportation	11.2	128.1	116.9	105.4	-	-
Construction	10.1	189.3	175.4	348.3	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	94.9	92.3	98.4	-	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.0	82.8	82.7	79.9	80.1	83.3
Plant products - edible	5.8	82.7	84.5	84.5	82.6	77.8
Printing and publishing	9.6	92.5	93.0	90.8	93.1	90.8
Textiles	13.2	75.6	74.1	76.2	72.3	77.2
Iron and steel	10.9	83.3	82.4	73.0	74.5	79.6
Other manufactures	27.5	83.4	83.9	80.2	82.1	86.9
Communication	4.8	122.2	121.9	119.6	122.7	103.0
Transportation	5.5	101.8	101.8	107.1	112.5	117.1
Construction	2.4	88.8	71.1	72.8	61.0	74.6
Trade	17.4	94.2	93.6	93.2	91.2	88.3
Toronto - All industries	100.0	87.7	87.1	85.1	84.8	86.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	62.4	86.4	84.8	85.1	87.3	89.5
Lumber products	8.3	60.5	54.1	58.9	56.6	63.1
Pulp and paper	27.3	89.6	91.8	91.1	95.8	89.6
Other manufactures	26.8	95.5	92.1	91.5	92.8	103.0
Construction	4.4	71.0	65.0	79.7	79.9	59.9
Trade	14.4	86.7	91.2	86.4	88.6	87.4
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	86.5	85.3	87.5	90.9	90.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	88.0	88.9	87.1	78.1	83.3	87.0
Textiles	22.2	106.2	104.1	99.3	89.2	89.2
Electrical apparatus	9.9	99.4	97.5	91.5	109.9	103.7
Iron and steel	33.7	76.9	73.8	61.4	71.4	80.5
Other manufactures	22.2	91.1	92.0	84.2	88.7	90.3
Construction	1.8	120.0	105.4	84.2	73.5	65.5
Trade	3.7	98.0	97.0	99.6	100.8	113.1
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	90.3	88.5	80.3	85.2	88.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	86.9	103.5	101.7	-	-	-
Iron and steel	71.6	114.5	109.2	-	-	-
Other manufactures	15.3	71.5	75.5	-	-	-
Construction	3.4	52.0	51.4	-	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	102.8	100.5	-	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.1	97.3	95.6	91.9	90.9	93.2
Animal products - edible	4.5	121.3	126.8	124.9	117.5	105.9
Plant products - edible	4.8	83.4	71.7	84.0	89.3	96.3
Printing and publishing	7.6	89.3	94.4	85.3	85.9	98.3
Textiles	5.8	99.8	97.2	91.9	93.0	96.9
Other manufactures	16.4	100.0	97.3	90.9	87.6	85.1
Transportation	7.7	96.4	96.5	98.4	98.0	101.5
Construction	5.0	108.1	110.0	32.8	17.7	63.5
Trade	41.1	85.1	86.1	81.4	79.2	79.6
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	96.7	96.8	83.7	82.3	85.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.8	89.7	83.8	84.6	80.8	72.5
Lumber products	15.1	115.5	96.7	108.8	112.1	102.2
Other manufactures	25.7	79.3	78.7	74.8	68.6	60.5
Communication	8.7	157.2	148.6	140.5	126.8	115.7
Transportation	17.8	137.3	133.0	136.3	150.3	115.2
Construction	7.5	169.9	158.4	81.3	86.9	53.5
Services	5.0	101.8	107.3	95.0	94.1	87.1
Trade	20.2	126.2	127.6	120.6	110.5	104.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	112.6	107.6	102.5	99.8	86.9

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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