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THE
MAY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1926

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

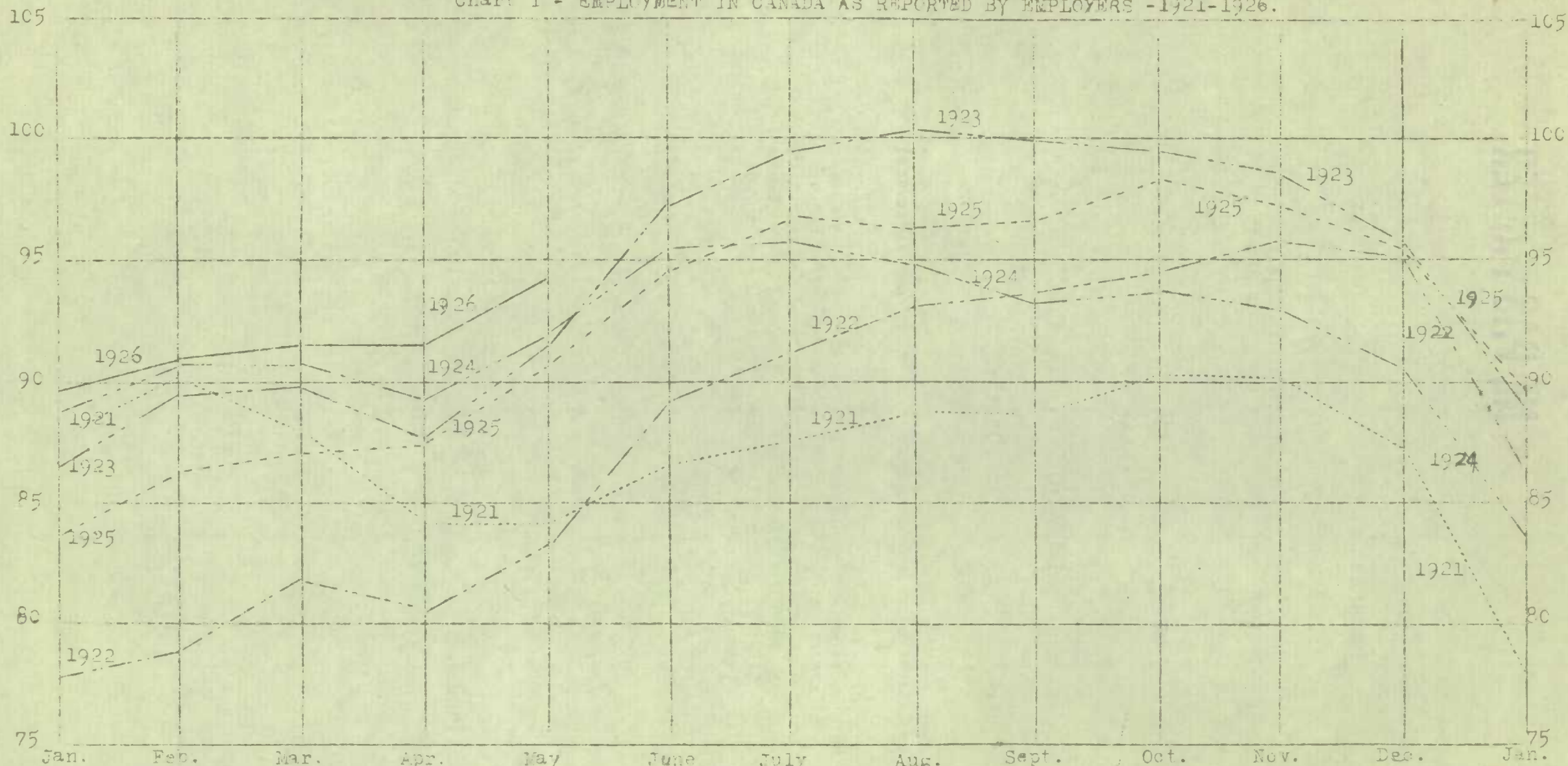
NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

OTTAWA

1926

Chart 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 May 25, 1926.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Although activity in some lines was retarded by the unseasonable weather prevailing generally at the beginning of May, employment on the whole showed a considerable increase, 23,148 persons being added to the staffs of the 5,866 firms reporting, who employed 773,471 workers. The index stood at 94.3, as compared with 91.4 on Apr. 1, 1926, and with 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation was thus more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years. The seasonal improvement was rather less than on May 1, 1925, when the spring was further advanced, but the gain exceeded that of May 1, 1924. Continued expansion may be looked for in the next report.

Construction, manufacturing, transportation, communication, trade, mining (other than coal) and services reported marked increases, while the only pronounced losses were those of a seasonal character in logging camps.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

The trend of employment was upward in all except the Maritime Provinces; firms in Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest numerical increases in staff.

Maritime Provinces.- Improvement was registered in manufacturing, (notably in fish canneries and lumber mills), coal mining and highway construction, but larger losses in railway construction, logging, shipping and stevedoring reduced the general level of employment. The declines were mainly seasonal in character. An upward movement was noted on May 1, 1925, when the index was higher; the late spring this year has delayed operations to some extent. Statements were received from 526 employers having 61,927 workers, as compared with 62,420 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Further gains were shown in Quebec, where 6,976 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,264 co-operating firms, whose payrolls totalled 217,039 at the beginning of May. Manufacturing recorded heightened activity, mainly in the iron and steel, tobacco, lumber, building material, pulp and paper and mineral product divisions; logging, (on account of river drives) transportation and construction also afforded more employment. Conditions were considerably better than on May 1 of last year, although the increases then were somewhat more pronounced, partly owing to the more favourable weather that prevailed.

Ontario.- Practically all industries in Ontario recorded a better situation, except logging, in which there were heavy seasonal losses. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel and lumber factories; mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade all registered improvement, that in construction being most pronounced. An aggregate working force of 321,007 was reported by the 2,674 employers making returns, who had 312,491 employees on Apr. 1. Increases on a larger scale were noted at the beginning of May, 1925, when the index was lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed expansion exceeding that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was 4.5 points lower. Lumber, iron and steel and building material works, communication, trade and construction indicated heightened activity; the greatest improvement took place in highway and railway construction, while coal mining and logging reported the only recessions of any size. The 744 reporting firms had 97,774 employees as against 93,264 on Apr. 1.

British Columbia.- Further increases in employment were shown in British Columbia; the gains being more extensive than on May 1 of last year. The index number then stood at 105.1 as compared with 113.5 on the date under review. According to the statistics tabulated, 658 employers enlarged their staffs from 72,085 persons at the beginning of April to 75,724 on May 1. The most pronounced increases were in construction and manufacturing, notably in lumber and fish-preserving

establishments, but logging, transportation and trade also afforded more employment. Coal mining, on the hand, was decidedly slacker.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Firms in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made increased their staffs, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton showing the greatest absolute gains.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal again increased; manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, transportation and construction were decidedly more active. Statements were compiled from 686 firms employing 109,057 persons, or 3,252 more than on Apr. 1. Considerable improvement had also been indicated on May 1, 1925, but the index then was over four points lower.

Quebec.- Shipping and stevedoring and building afforded increased employment in Quebec. The 86 co-operating employers reported 8,481 workers on payroll, as against 8,025 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the corresponding date of last year, when important reductions were registered.

Toronto.- Statistics are received from 767 firms employing 96,315 persons, an increase of 1,985 over their Apr. 1 staffs. Manufacturing generally, construction, trade and communication registered the greatest expansion. Employment in Toronto was on a higher level than on May 1 of a year ago, although slightly larger gains were then reported.

Ottawa.- Pulp and paper and other branches of manufacturing and construction were busier, the general increase exceeding that shown on the same date in 1925. Data were received from 125 employers with 9,636 workers as compared with 9,103 in their last report.

Hamilton.- Further and greater improvement was recorded in Hamilton, where 1,263 persons were added to the staffs of the 194 reporting firms, who had 28,518 employees. Manufacturing, especially iron and steel, and construction registered the bulk of the gain, which was more pronounced than that noted on May 1, 1925, when the index stood between 11 and 12 points lower.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Continued increases were reported in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile plants, while construction, services and other groups were also busier. The number of persons employed in 81 establishments was 11,887, as against 11,240 at the beginning of April.

Winnipeg.- General expansion in manufacturing, construction and trade caused a gain of 522 persons in the working forces of 278 firms who employed 25,671 workers on May 1. This increase was nearly double that shown on the same date of a year ago; employment then was much less active.

Vancouver.- Additions to staffs that greatly exceeded those registered on May 1, 1925, were indicated in Vancouver, where the payrolls of the 226 co-operating employers rose from 24,447 on Apr. 1 to 25,374 persons at the beginning of May. Conditions were very much more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year. Construction, manufacturing, transportation and trade shared in the upward movement indicated this May.

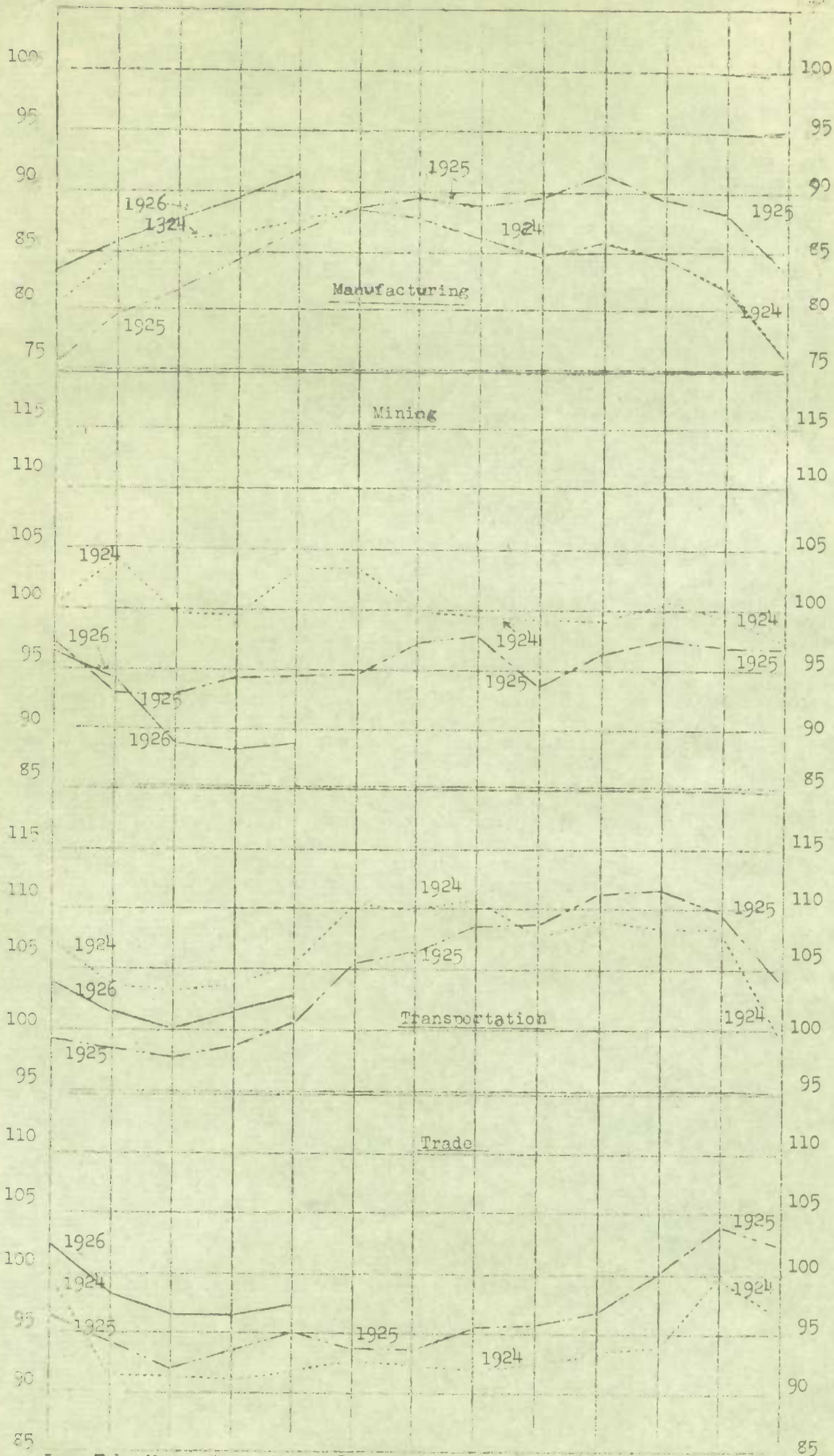
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables II and V.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

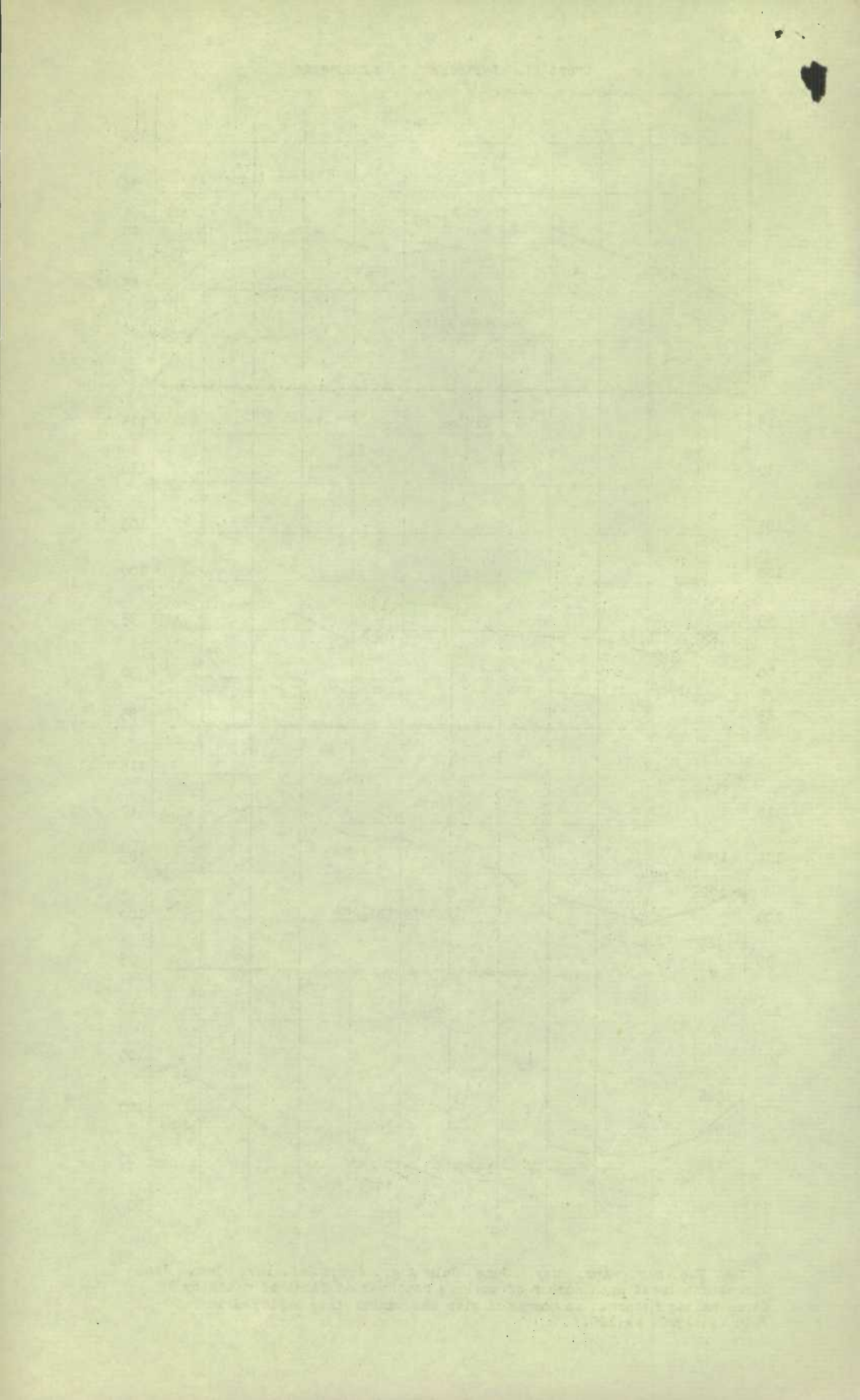
Manufacturing.- Further advances were made in employment in manufacturing; the lumber, iron and steel and fish preserving industries showed the most marked improvement, but large gains were also indicated in pulp and paper, tobacco, building material and mineral product factories. On the other hand, rubber, textiles, leather and edible plant product works were slacker. Declines are usually registered in the last three groups during the spring. A combined working force of 448,478 persons was employed by the 3,801 manufacturers making returns, who had 438,778 operatives at the beginning of April. Employment was considerably brisker than on May 1, 1925, although greater gains were then reported.

Logging.- Continued but much less extensive reductions were registered in logging in Ontario, the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while in Quebec, river driving operations caused a temporary gain, and there was also improvement in British Columbia. The payrolls of the 213 firms whose statistics were received totalled 15,928 persons, compared with 17,264 in the preceding month. Smaller losses were noted at the beginning of May of last year.

Chart II. EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July 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.



Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining afforded more employment, but coal mining on the whole was slacker, in spite of a considerable revival in Nova Scotia. Statements were tabulated from 204 operators having 40,188 employees, or 289 more than in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that recorded on May 1, 1925, when the index was higher.

Communication.-The trend of employment in the communication industries was decidedly upward, 1,041 persons being added to the staffs of the 182 companies reporting; they had 24,117 employees. Telegraphs and telephones both showed heightened activity. Employment was considerably better than on the corresponding date of a year ago, the increase recorded then having been much smaller.

Transportation.- Further improvement was noted in transportation, according to 265 employers whose payrolls rose from 102,429 on Apr. 1 to 104,038 at the beginning of May. The largest gains were in shipping and stevedoring, but steam railways and local transportation also afforded more employment. The situation was more favourable than on May 1, 1925; staffs were also increased on that date.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued seasonal activity caused further and larger increases in building, highway and railway construction. The gains were not as pronounced as at the beginning of May of last year, but the index then was a good deal lower. Returns were compiled from 457 contractors having 69,079 workers, as against 58,315 on Apr. 1, 1926. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in the improvement which was most notable in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario.

Services.- Employment in this group showed another seasonal advance, 278 persons being added to the forces of the 173 firms reporting, who employed 14,230 persons on May 1. Conditions were better than on the same date in 1925.

Trade.- In spite of the inclement weather that adversely affected business this spring, the payrolls of the 566 trading establishments making returns were increased by 803 persons to 57,413 on May 1. Gains were noted in both retail and wholesale trade. The index was higher than on May 1 of a year ago, when improvement was also shown.

Table III gives index numbers in some 60 industrial groups, while the course of employment in a few of the leading 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 further improvement during March. Among the 11,892,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Mar. 22, was 9.8 as compared with 10.5 on Feb. 22, and 11.1 on Mar. 23, 1925. Among the members of the reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 10.1 at the end of March, compared with 10.4 at the end of February, and 9.0 at the end of March, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- A decline of more than 1 p.c. in April brought factory employment in New York State back to the October level; apart from the seasonal slackening in January, this is the first definite contraction in industrial activity reported in many months. The situation, however, was slightly better than in April of last year. There was abrupt ^{plant} curtailment in the steel mills and a slowing up in the textiles. Building material and a few other industries, on the other hand, showed improvement.

MASSACHUSETTS.-The number of employees on the payrolls of 984 establishments in April was 238,753, as compared with 244,854 in March. The boot and shoe, woollen and worsted, electrical machinery and supply and automobile groups reported the bulk of the decline.

ILLINOIS.- The expansion which began last August in Illinois factory employment came to an end in April, according to statements from 1,200 manufacturing establishments, which reduced their staffs by 0.3 p.c. The metal, building material and furniture groups reported increased activity on the whole, but there were declines in textile, leather and food industries.

WISCONSIN.- From Feb. 15 to Mar. 15, industrial employment in Wisconsin declined by 0.4 p.c., but employment in manufacturing was brisker than in March, 1925. The index stood at 132.3 in March, 1926, as compared with 128.0 in the same month of last year. (Jan. 1922=100).

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 manufacturing 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
May 1, 1921	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1	80.2
May 1, 1922	83.3	87.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	79.0
May 1, 1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
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	85.5	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	83.1	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
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1, 1926							
	100.	8.0	28.1	41.5	12.6	9.8	58.0

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1923	88.8		88.1	94.8	92.6		86.3	91.8
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	94.1
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	80.0	87.1	85.0	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
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1926.								
	14.1	1.1	12.5	1.2	3.7	1.5	3.3	3.3

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

Industries	Relative Weight	May 1 1926	April 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923	May 1 1922
Manufacturing	58.0	91.3	89.3	86.6	87.7	90.5	79.0
Animal products - edible	1.9	94.7	85.4	92.2	86.5	85.8	86.0
Fur and products	.1	82.4	81.6	77.0	81.3	88.7	90.6
Leather and products	2.1	76.5	78.9	70.5	79.4	79.1	80.3
Lumber and products	6.0	94.7	87.7	97.7	91.6	95.5	88.9
Rough and dressed	3.7	105.5	93.6	113.9	104.2	104.0	98.1
Lumber products	2.3	81.3	79.6	77.3	75.7	84.5	77.1
Musical instruments	.4	68.5	66.7	58.8	60.6	71.6	61.4
Plant products - edible	3.2	90.0	90.4	89.4	88.9	88.3	84.6
Pulp and paper products	6.9	105.3	103.3	99.6	98.7	101.1	93.6
Pulp and paper	3.5	114.9	111.1	105.1	102.4	107.4	93.7
Paper products	.8	90.9	91.1	88.0	88.4	90.9	87.5
Printing and publishing	2.6	98.9	98.3	97.2	97.9	97.1	95.4
Rubber products	1.5	82.6	86.8	83.2	76.1	84.3	66.8
Textile products	9.3	93.2	94.0	89.4	85.6	92.5	88.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	107.4	107.4	103.0	95.0	106.4	98.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	102.7	101.7	90.9	89.2	96.6	89.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	73.6	75.6	73.2	73.4	77.6	81.1
Other textile products	1.1	102.6	101.4	101.9	94.6	98.5	88.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.2	96.7	96.2	96.4	92.2	95.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	88.2	105.9	95.3	103.6	91.7	75.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	85.1	84.5	83.8	87.4	92.5	79.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	98.0	88.5	82.7	90.0	94.5	83.8
Electric current	1.5	120.1	118.0	129.1	119.9	111.9	110.4
Electrical apparatus	1.2	115.9	115.7	110.4	113.4	103.8	74.0
Iron and steel products	16.5	83.0	81.1	75.0	81.2	85.4	62.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	62.9	60.3	62.2	72.1	77.5	49.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	75.4	74.4	68.4	72.6	73.6	62.8
Agricultural implements	1.1	81.8	78.9	56.4	59.1	64.0	48.6
Land vehicles	7.9	101.1	98.0	92.9	101.3	103.6	72.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.4	31.2	33.2	34.6	33.2	21.3
Heating appliances	.6	88.4	85.6	82.0	82.9	95.3	82.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n. e. s.)	.8	95.7	93.3	72.8	92.8	89.6	67.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	83.2	88.7	75.7	83.9	89.4	68.8
Other iron and steel products	2.2	77.8	76.6	71.5	74.1	80.4	66.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	95.3	93.8	80.0	85.4	87.0	65.1
Mineral products	1.3	107.1	100.6	105.4	103.8	100.2	94.9
Miscellaneous	.5	88.2	85.6	85.9	87.7	96.4	90.3
Logging	2.1	40.3	43.9	47.4	54.5	48.0	37.0
Mining	5.2	88.9	88.4	94.3	103.3	96.7	90.2
Coal	3.0	74.4	75.6	78.3	92.0	92.0	91.6
Metallic ores	1.4	140.4	137.4	154.8	147.7	112.9	92.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	97.0	91.3	87.6	95.9	96.4	80.5
Communication	3.1	115.8	110.7	109.3	108.2	99.7	100.4
Telegraphs	.6	112.8	103.8	105.8	106.2	98.6	93.1
Telephones	2.5	116.5	112.5	110.2	108.7	100.0	102.2
Transportation	13.5	102.8	101.2	100.3	105.3	101.7	98.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.9	109.6	110.9	113.8	112.2	119.0
Steam railways	9.5	94.4	93.7	91.4	97.3	95.6	89.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	176.7	164.6	174.4	173.1	143.8	160.8
Construction and maintenance	8.9	134.6	113.7	125.6	111.2	101.6	101.1
Building	3.6	144.8	130.6	112.0	95.3	77.9	86.3
Highway	.9	935.9	410.5	908.7	546.2	711.9	638.5
Railway	4.4	109.1	96.3	114.3	109.8	109.8	102.5
Service	1.8	114.6	112.8	109.9	108.0	97.1	95.6
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.6	111.7	112.0	109.8	95.3	94.7
Professional	.2	117.1	117.1	113.6	112.3	96.2	92.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	113.9	113.1	105.7	104.2	99.8	97.6
Trade	7.4	97.1	96.2	95.0	91.9	91.7	90.1
Retail	4.9	98.3	97.4	95.1	90.1	90.1	88.3
Wholesale	2.5	95.0	93.8	94.8	95.0	94.5	93.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.3	91.4	90.8	91.8	91.4	83.5

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	xRelative Weight	May 1, 1926	Apr 1, 1926	May 1, 1925	May 1, 1924	May 1, 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing..</u>	38.8	75.6	73.5	77.9	79.9	85.6
Lumber products.....	4.8	73.6	64.3	92.8	73.3	75.1
Pulp and paper.....	3.9	116.3	116.1	111.0	112.3	115.0
Textile products.....	6.0	96.9	97.7	96.1	95.6	105.6
Iron and steel.....	13.6	60.3	61.4	53.2	69.4	80.9
Other manufactures...	10.5	82.6	76.3	86.3	86.0	82.6
Logging .....	.2	4.0	12.6	24.1	36.1	10.3
Mining	22.5	88.6	79.0	96.3	111.4	107.2
Communication	3.2	84.1	83.4	86.2	92.1	84.4
Transportation	21.8	104.5	113.5	97.8	90.3	92.5
Construction	6.8	96.1	127.0	105.6	80.7	87.5
Services .....	.7	94.0	92.1	92.9	91.9	94.6
Trade	6.0	109.4	111.4	110.3	109.4	114.5
<u>Maritime Provinces-All Industries..</u>	100.0	83.8	84.7	86.6	88.1	90.0
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	64.5	92.7	90.8	88.2	89.4	89.9
Lumber products.....	3.7	92.4	86.6	105.0	98.4	102.0
Pulp and paper.....	9.1	107.0	105.1	100.4	96.7	101.2
Textile products.....	14.2	99.4	100.2	94.9	90.6	96.0
Iron and steel.....	14.9	82.9	79.8	74.8	83.3	80.7
Other manufactures...	22.6	91.2	89.2	87.2	89.2	87.3
Logging	2.2	45.3	37.9	61.3	52.0	59.7
Mining	1.8	99.4	96.6	72.8	85.0	86.7
Communication	2.9	145.2	141.1	144.9	130.6	120.6
Transportation	12.4	111.7	105.0	108.4	119.6	100.0
Construction	9.4	173.3	159.6	145.1	122.5	89.9
Services	1.8	137.6	136.3	135.0	128.3	96.9
Trade	5.0	100.4	101.0	102.3	92.2	91.7
<u>Quebec - All Industries.....</u>	100.0	99.0	95.7	94.2	94.1	90.3
<u>Ontario -Manufacturing</u>	68.7	89.1	87.5	83.9	86.3	90.6
Lumber products.....	6.0	88.7	82.9	92.0	93.5	94.7
Pulp and paper.....	7.7	102.6	100.6	99.0	100.1	100.9
Textile products.....	10.8	87.1	87.9	83.8	80.1	88.1
Iron and steel	21.3	86.1	83.5	75.8	82.7	88.7
Other manufactures...	22.9	89.4	88.6	85.3	86.8	89.7
Logging .....	.9	18.3	29.1	30.5	31.5	25.7
Mining	2.8	125.9	121.5	136.9	140.2	109.4
Communication	3.0	116.7	109.1	105.1	111.5	97.1
Transportation	9.7	101.0	98.0	103.8	105.1	113.3
Construction	6.5	115.8	93.8	121.2	119.1	109.4
Services	1.7	120.9	117.6	116.0	115.0	105.9
Trade	6.7	95.6	93.5	93.6	93.3	90.2
<u>Ontario - All industries</u>	100.0	90.4	88.0	87.7	89.8	91.6
<u>Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing...</u>	33.3	99.8	96.6	96.7	95.8	96.1
Lumber products.....	2.5	84.3	69.5	74.5	61.6	78.7
Pulp and paper.....	2.9	102.0	98.0	95.6	98.5	97.8
Textile products.....	1.9	102.8	103.0	97.2	93.1	97.3
Iron and steel	15.5	100.5	98.9	97.4	98.8	99.9
Other manufactures...	10.5	102.1	99.5	103.0	101.1	94.9
Logging .....	.4	10.4	23.0	12.4	36.0	10.5
Mining	5.7	55.2	64.0	54.3	69.1	73.8
Communication	3.9	89.4	84.0	87.3	83.8	87.3
Transportation	23.0	92.1	92.0	87.0	95.6	92.6
Construction	15.5	143.3	102.1	129.6	107.0	120.8
Services	2.2	93.5	92.1	87.9	89.2	88.7
Trade	16.0	87.0	86.1	82.6	82.0	85.1
<u>Prairie Provinces -All industries.</u>	100.0	92.5	83.2	88.0	89.4	90.4
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing....</u>	41.3	111.5	106.0	100.5	91.7	92.4
Lumber products.....	18.0	117.6	103.3	111.4	98.4	104.4
Pulp and paper.....	5.3	110.3	109.4	97.9	91.8	97.0
Textile products.....	1.1	127.6	124.5	111.4	104.4	119.7
Iron and steel	4.5	54.6	53.8	50.9	51.3	48.6
Other Manufactures...	12.4	157.5	145.6	137.6	122.3	113.7
Logging	10.1	121.5	118.3	95.9	126.4	117.4
Mining	10.3	93.9	103.9	109.7	109.9	99.8
Communication	3.3	146.0	145.0	130.6	126.5	111.8
Transportation	13.1	111.2	108.9	106.3	115.8	104.2
Construction	11.2	128.6	95.1	110.3	96.6	77.3
Services	3.1	99.9	99.2	93.5	91.0	90.1
Trade	7.6	127.8	125.7	122.9	110.9	103.2
<u>British Columbia-All industries....</u>	100.0	113.5	108.3	105.1	102.9	97.5

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	May 1 1926	Apr. 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	70.8	87.1	84.9	82.2	86.7	88.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	96.7	96.5	95.7	90.7	94.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	94.3	94.5	94.2	93.5	95.8
Textiles	13.3	82.8	84.4	80.7	83.5	89.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	96.3	89.3	92.3	96.4	93.6
Iron and steel	18.4	81.4	76.2	68.9	82.5	79.6
Other manufactures	22.6	89.0	87.8	86.8	87.8	85.0
Communication	4.6	155.9	152.3	158.9	138.9	126.4
Transportation	6.5	133.6	112.1	139.1	130.9	108.8
Construction	6.0	157.6	152.3	133.8	103.1	72.2
Trade	9.3	100.3	101.1	102.9	92.0	91.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	96.0	93.1	91.7	92.3	88.8
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.3	83.1	84.0	79.7	-	-
Leather products	24.3	87.4	93.3	81.0	-	-
Other manufactures	36.0	80.5	78.3	78.9	-	-
Transportation	14.5	175.6	128.1	126.6	-	-
Construction	11.4	230.7	189.3	221.4	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	100.4	94.9	91.9	-	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	66.3	83.8	82.8	80.8	79.9	84.5
Plant products - edible	5.9	84.6	82.7	84.7	82.4	82.7
Printing and publishing	9.4	92.3	92.5	91.1	92.7	92.6
Textiles	12.4	73.1	75.6	75.7	70.9	75.1
Iron and steel	10.8	84.4	83.3	74.8	75.1	81.7
Other manufactures	27.8	86.5	83.4	82.1	82.3	88.7
Communication	5.0	129.7	122.2	118.7	125.6	100.9
Transportation	5.4	104.4	101.8	109.0	114.3	123.6
Construction	2.8	109.1	88.8	111.9	73.5	92.3
Trade	17.5	96.8	94.2	94.2	93.6	88.4
Toronto - All industries	100.0	89.8	87.7	86.9	85.6	88.1
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	60.8	89.5	86.4	86.4	94.3	93.0
Lumber products	8.0	62.5	60.5	58.9	108.3	78.7
Pulp and paper	27.1	94.3	89.6	93.6	89.0	91.6
Other manufactures	25.7	97.4	95.5	92.1	93.1	101.9
Construction	6.9	116.7	71.0	122.5	102.3	89.5
Trade	13.8	85.8	86.7	88.7	89.5	87.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	91.5	86.5	91.8	98.3	94.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	87.4	92.3	88.9	79.8	83.7	90.6
Textiles	21.5	106.9	106.2	100.1	88.6	96.7
Electrical apparatus	9.7	101.3	99.4	93.5	108.3	107.7
Iron and steel	34.8	83.0	76.9	62.9	72.9	84.1
Other manufactures	21.4	92.6	91.1	87.0	89.4	90.2
Construction	2.5	131.8	120.0	90.7	95.7	101.0
Trade	3.5	96.9	98.0	101.3	96.9	117.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	94.0	90.3	82.4	86.4	92.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	85.6	107.5	103.5	-	-	-
Iron and steel	70.3	119.5	114.5	-	-	-
Other manufactures	15.3	74.1	71.5	-	-	-
Construction	4.1	65.9	52.0	-	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	108.5	102.8	-	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.5	100.8	97.3	93.5	89.2	91.5
Animal products - edible	4.5	122.8	121.3	124.4	112.2	102.3
Plant products - edible	5.0	87.1	83.4	82.3	89.5	89.5
Printing and publishing	7.3	91.7	89.3	85.4	87.3	99.2
Textiles	5.7	100.2	99.8	96.1	93.0	95.1
Other manufactures	17.0	105.4	100.0	93.8	84.2	89.6
Transportation	7.3	95.0	96.4	95.5	98.5	96.5
Construction	5.6	120.6	108.1	49.6	21.8	73.6
Trade	40.7	85.5	85.1	81.6	79.4	81.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	92.7	90.7	85.4	83.0	86.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	40.1	91.8	89.7	88.4	83.6	78.1
Lumber products	15.6	122.7	115.5	118.3	121.4	108.6
Other manufactures	24.5	79.1	79.3	76.4	68.8	65.6
Communication	8.4	158.0	157.2	141.2	129.0	118.1
Transportation	17.6	145.3	137.3	132.2	154.7	119.6
Construction	8.9	211.2	169.9	80.2	94.5	65.6
Services	4.9	101.8	101.8	93.6	91.5	90.4
Trade	19.9	129.1	126.2	122.5	109.7	107.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	116.8	112.6	104.0	102.2	91.8

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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