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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE

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.

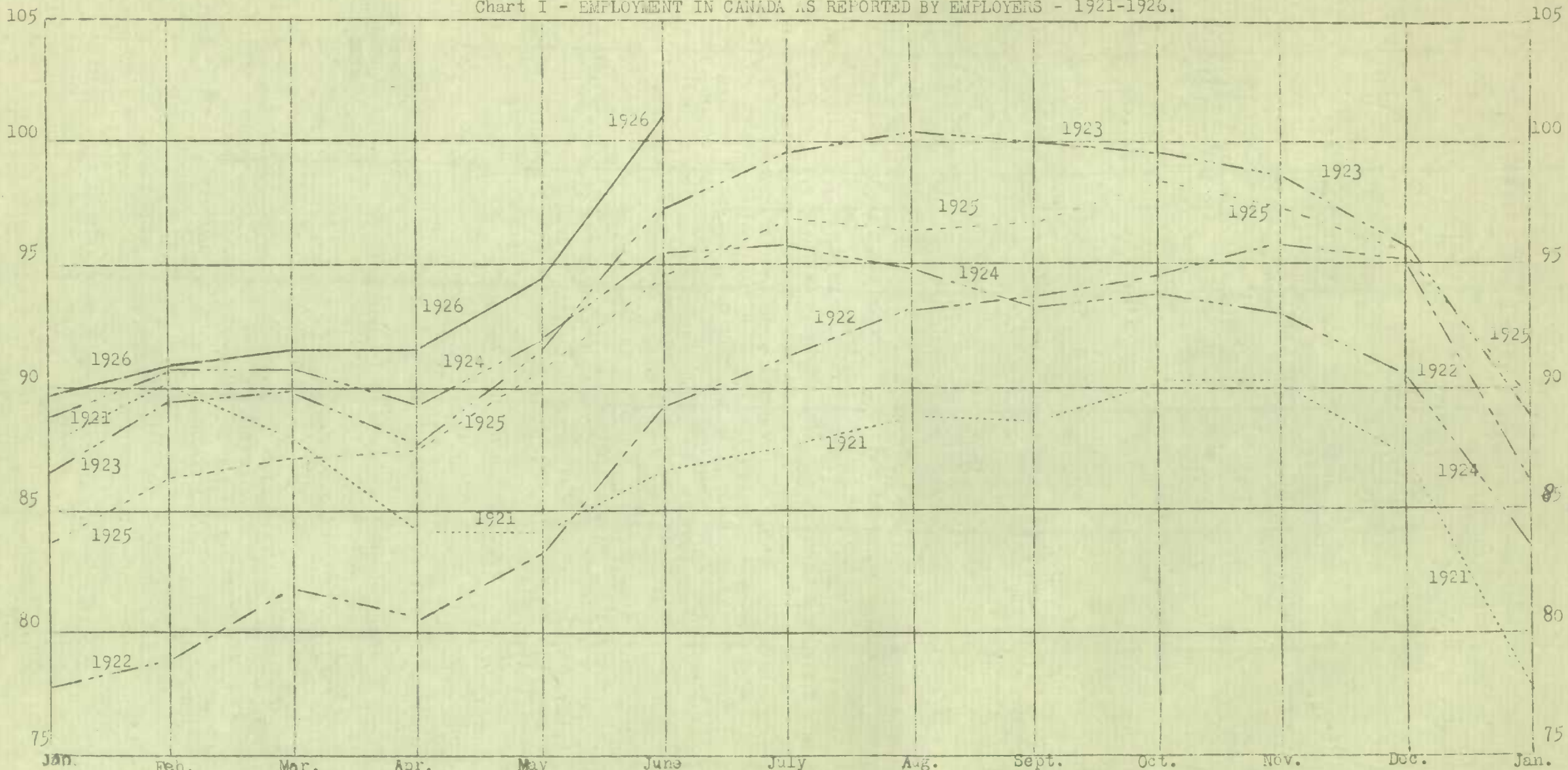
Published by Authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, M. P.,
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 June 24, 1926.

T H E J U N E E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N

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Reports from 5,907 employers show that at the beginning of June, 54,262 persons had been added since May 1 to their staffs which totalled 828,483 workers. The index number of employment stood at 101.0, as compared with 94.3 on May 1, 1926, and with 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.55 on June 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; in fact, the index number stands higher now than at any time since 1920.

All the larger divisions reported increases, the only losses being minor ones in furniture, non-ferrous metal and leather product factories and seasonal ones in textile and cigar establishments. Nominal losses in telephones and personal services were more than compensated for by gains in other subdivisions of the communication and service groups.

E M P L O Y M E N T B Y P R O V I N C E S

Increased activity was noticeable in all parts of the country.

Maritime Provinces.- All activities except transportation registered increases in the number of workers employed. Reductions in iron and steel works were more than compensated for by improvements in other manufactures. The 539 firms reporting had 64,681 employees or 2,842 more than on May 1, 1926. The index number for the Maritimes was, however, higher on June 1, 1925, 1924 and 1923.

Quebec.- Continued improvement was noticed in Quebec. Manufacturing showed a further increase, some 3,500 persons being added to staffs, though there were losses in textile, leather, and cigar factories. Logging again showed an increase, owing to river-driving. All other activities showed gains, of which those in transportation and construction were the most noticeable. Reports were received from 1,271 employers, with a payroll of 238,687 persons, as compared with 217,357 last month. This increase exceeds that registered on June 1, 1925.

Ontario.-Manufacturing continued the steady increase noted of late. Saw-mills and iron and steel works accounted for the greater part of the increase in this Province. River-driving brought the logging index up some seven points, while transportation and construction also showed considerable gains. Retail trade was the only activity showing any pronounced loss. Cooperating firms numbered 2,688, with 337,444 persons employed, an increase of 16,695 over last month. The increase on the same date last year was only about half as large.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing was again active, losses in edible plant product and textile factories being more than counterbalanced by gains in other groups, of which those in clay, glass and stone and iron and steel works were most pronounced. All other activities showed gains, railway construction and maintenance alone showing an increase of nearly 7,500 workers. Employers reporting numbered 756, whose payrolls of 109,599 persons showed an increase of 11,529 workers over May 1, 1926. The increase on June 1, 1925, was very much smaller.

British Columbia.- While manufacturing remained practically steady, the total volume of employment showed an increase, due largely to gains in construction and transportation. Reports were received from 653 firms employing 77,594 persons, an increase of 1,868 over last month. Over a thousand more persons were added to payrolls than on the same date last year.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Montreal.- Manufacturing continued its steady increase, seasonal losses in textile and cigar factories being more than offset by increases in iron and steel works, wood-using industries and electric current plants. Statements were compiled from 691 firms employing 116,903 persons, or 7,820 more than on May 1. Gains were also registered on June 1, 1925, but the index number was much lower.

Quebec.- Large reductions in boot and shoe factories were the outstanding feature of this month's reports, the index for the city as a whole dropping from 100.4 to 89.3. Other activities showed practically no change. Reports were received from 86 employers, with 7,798 persons on their payroll, as compared with 8,691 on May 1, 1926. On the same date last year employment was in somewhat greater volume.

Toronto.- Increases were registered in all phases of activity except services and trade. Manufacturing was higher, increases in edible animal products, wood-working, printing and iron and steel groups compensating for losses in rubber and textile factories. Co-operating employers, numbering 767, reported 96,677 employees, a gain of 557 over last month's total. The increase was greater on the same date last year.

Ottawa.- The opening up of sawmills was the most noteworthy incident in this month's report. Pulp mills registered small losses. The usual seasonal increase in construction was evident. The monthly increase was greater than that of last year. Data were received from 128 employers with 10,547 workers as compared with 9,736 on May 1.

Hamilton.- The increase in employment in Hamilton, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, was not so large as that registered on May 1, but was more pronounced than that shown on June 1, 1925. In manufacturing, iron and steel works showed the principal gain, while textiles recorded a seasonal loss. Firms reporting numbered 200, with payrolls of 29,246 as compared with 28,627 last month.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Conditions in the Border Cities were slightly better than last month. Gains were recorded in automobile factories and in construction. Reports were received from 80 firms, whose payrolls totalled 12,241, as compared with 11,918 a month ago.

Winnipeg.- Slight increases in manufacturing and quarrying, together with the large seasonal expansion in construction, brought the Winnipeg index up some 4 points. Employers who reported numbered 279, with payrolls of 26,883, as compared with 25,664 on May 1, 1926. Last year's figures showed very little change between May and June.

Vancouver.- In manufacturing losses were recorded, caused by reduction of staffs in sawmills and non-ferrous metal works. Construction also recorded small losses. Reports were received from 216 firms, whose June payroll of 24,805 was smaller by 327 than that of May 1. This month's downward movement repeats that shown on June 1 in 1925 and 1924.

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

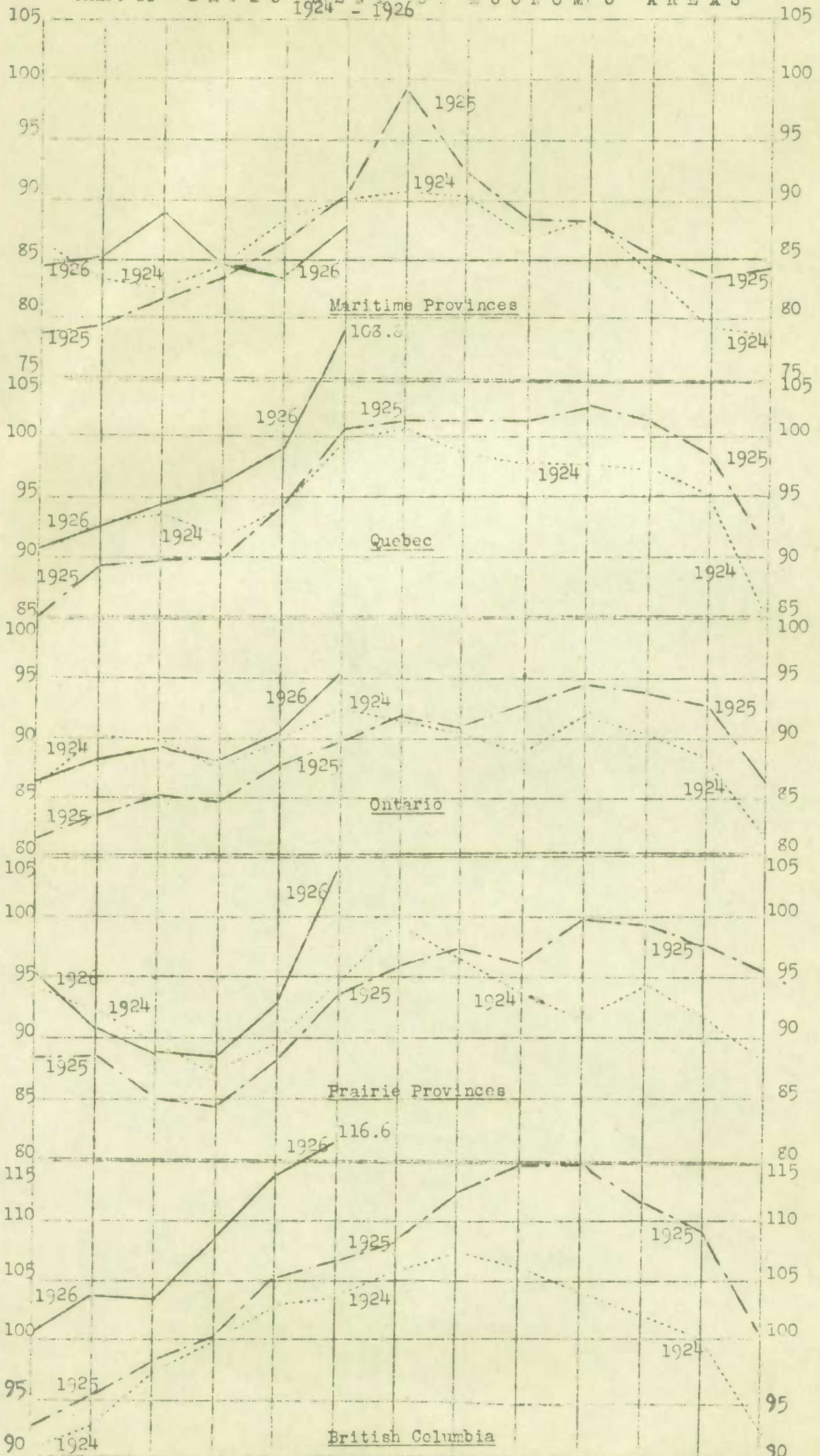
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Further advances were made in employment in manufacturing, the largest gains being in the edible animal product, lumber, printing, and pulp and paper and iron and steel groups. Losses were recorded in textiles, non-ferrous metals and tobacco. A combined working force of 460,894 persons was employed by the 3,818 manufacturers making returns, who had 448,490 operatives at the beginning of May. The general increase was more than half as much again as that recorded on June 1, 1925.

Logging.- River-driving again caused an increase in this class, increases in the Eastern Provinces offsetting small reductions in the Prairies and British Columbia. The payrolls of the 215 firms whose statistics were received totalled 21,080 persons, compared with 16,044 in the preceding month. The increase on June 1, 1925, was very much smaller.

Mining.- Mining afforded more employment than last month, the 208 operators who reported having a staff of 41,658, or 1,392 more than on May 1. On June 1, 1925, there was practically no gain over the preceding month.

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
1924 - 1926



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

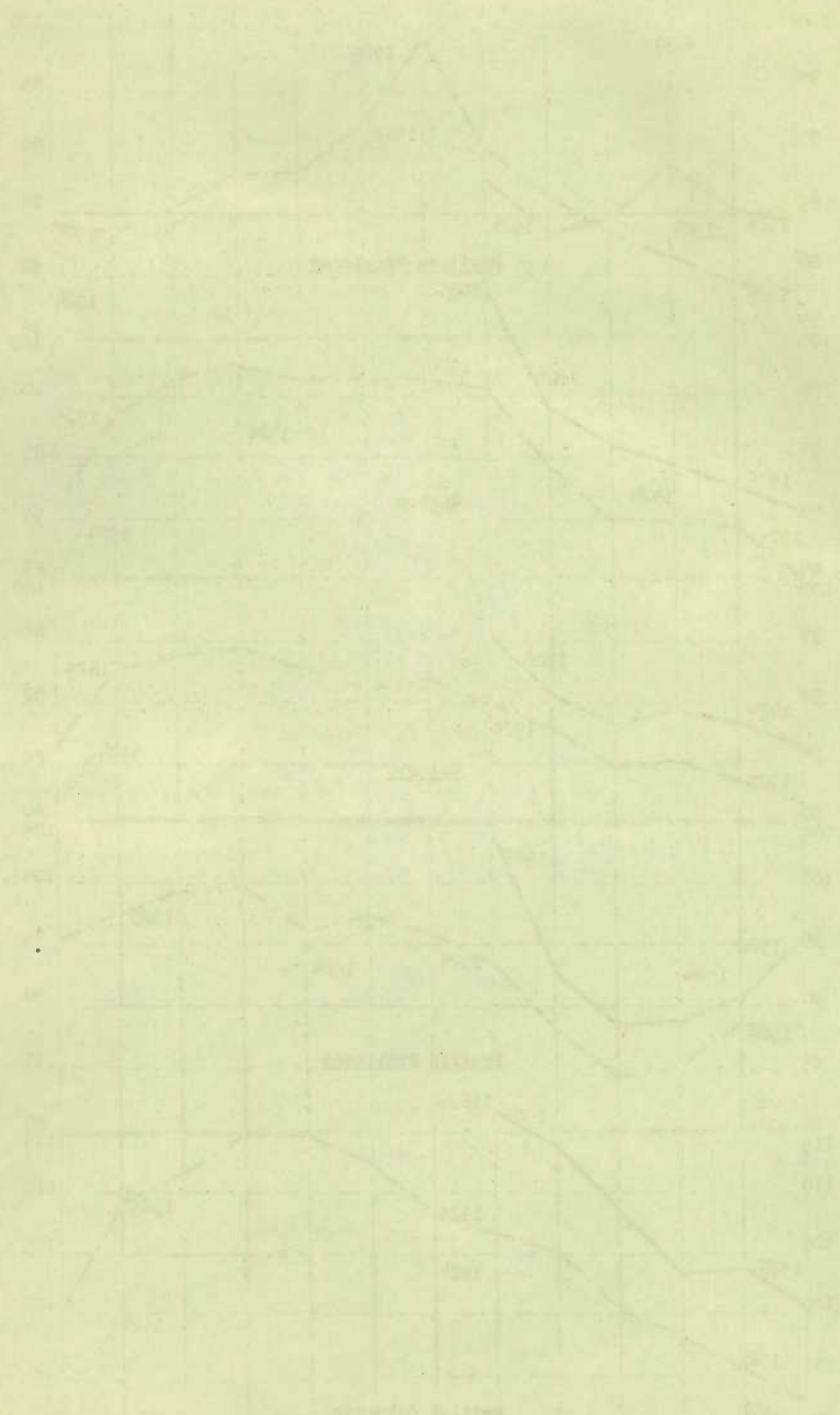


Fig. 1. — Evolution of the meteorological variables during the storm of 1902. The curves represent the variations of the different elements during the storm.

Communication.- The trend in communication was still upward, though increases were not nearly as great as those recorded last month. Small losses in telephones were overshadowed by increases in telegraphs, leaving a net increase of 238 for the staffs of the 182 reporting employers, whose staffs totalled 24,304. Last year's change during May was negligible.

Transportation.- Gains in local transportation and storage offset losses on railways, while large increases in shipping and stevedoring brought the index up nearly 8 points. The gains were chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. The increase this year greatly exceeds that recorded on June 1, 1925. There were 275 reports received, covering 112,090 workers, as compared with 104,104 on May 1.

Construction and Maintenance.- An increase of 26,518 workers was recorded by the 275 contractors and superintendents reporting, whose payrolls totalled 95,990 on June 1. While building and highway construction both recorded increases, 63 p.c. of the gain was due to additions to railway staffs, which were general in all provinces. A similar increase was recorded at this time last year.

Services.- The re-opening of summer hotels was largely responsible for the increase of 631 persons in the staffs of the 166 service firms reporting, who employed 14,660 workers. A slightly larger increase was recorded last year.

Trade.- Trade as a whole was slightly better, though losses in the staffs of retailers very nearly offset the increase shown by wholesale houses. Returns were received from 568 traders, with staffs of 57,807 as compared with 57,750 on May 1. The volume of employment was, however, greater than on June 1, 1925.

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

The improvement in employment, which had been in progress since the beginning of the year, continued during April.

Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 26th April, 1926 was 9.2 as compared with 9.8 at 22nd. March, 1926 and 10.9 at 27th April, 1925. Owing to the coal strike, the unemployed on May 31 numbered 1,614,200 (exclusive of strikers), as compared with 1,034,000 on April 26.

UNITED STATES

New York.-A further decline of 2 p.c. in employment was registered, being caused by staff reductions in most industries, but more particularly in textile mills. The index stood at 99, as compared with 101 last month, and 98 a year ago.

Illinois.- A slight increase of .6 p.c. was recorded in May, as compared with a drop of 2.0 p.c. on the same date last year. Metals, building materials and highway construction reported increases, while declines were registered in leather, chemical and textile industries.

Iowa.- A decline of 4 p.c. was registered in May as compared with April. Stone and clay products was the only group showing any appreciable increase.

Wisconsin.- From March 15 to April 15, industrial employment showed a decline of slightly more than 1 p.c. Foundries, textile mills, tanneries and logging all experienced declines. The index stood at 131.3 in April, as compared with 128.0 in April, 1925.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I and II shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district to the total number of employees reported in on the date under review.

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
June 1, 1921	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3	81.1
June 1, 1922	89.2	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	84.2
June 1, 1923	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	93.5
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	85.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	87.8	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	92.5	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
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at June 1, 1926	100.	7.8	28.8	40.8	13.2	9.4	55.6

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1923	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6		87.1	94.7
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
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
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1926.	14.1	.9	11.7	1.3	3.5	1.5	3.2	3.0

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

Industries	Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1926	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Manufacturing	55.6	93.9	91.3	88.3	88.4	93.5	84.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	105.8	94.7	101.3	97.0	95.0	94.7
Fur and products	.1	86.1	82.4	78.8	80.9	90.4	92.8
Leather and products	1.9	72.4	76.5	70.3	76.5	78.1	77.2
Lumber and products	6.6	110.8	94.7	109.1	106.6	112.4	107.0
Rough and dressed lumber	4.4	134.5	105.5	135.8	130.8	134.6	130.0
Furniture	1.0	85.1	85.7	76.1	76.3	79.8	76.3
Other lumber products	1.2	78.6	77.8	72.7	75.3	86.3	74.5
Musical instruments	.4	68.9	68.5	56.6	57.2	68.4	59.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	92.3	90.0	89.8	88.6	90.0	87.6
Pulp and paper products	6.7	108.4	105.3	100.9	100.6	104.4	96.5
Pulp and paper	3.5	121.1	114.9	107.5	106.7	114.7	100.5
Paper products	.7	90.5	90.9	89.9	86.7	91.2	84.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	99.7	98.9	97.9	98.0	96.7	95.6
Rubber products	1.5	85.0	82.6	84.9	75.6	84.3	70.1
Textile products	8.5	91.9	93.2	87.9	82.5	90.6	88.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.1	107.3	107.4	101.4	88.9	104.0	99.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	102.2	102.7	91.1	86.8	96.2	90.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	71.6	73.6	71.3	72.2	75.5	78.1
Other textile products	1.1	98.6	102.6	98.7	94.0	96.3	87.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	99.9	103.2	99.7	96.0	95.9	93.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	100.0	88.2	95.8	105.2	98.6	71.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.5	85.1	80.1	86.4	91.6	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	103.6	98.0	88.9	92.5	100.3	90.8
Electric current	1.4	125.8	120.1	132.4	129.1	118.2	115.3
Electric apparatus	1.1	117.0	115.9	109.7	111.5	103.0	75.6
Iron and steel products	15.6	84.1	83.0	75.0	79.2	86.7	70.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	64.0	62.9	62.0	69.3	81.8	51.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	74.9	75.4	71.0	70.1	75.1	46.4
Agricultural implements	1.0	82.7	81.8	57.1	57.9	66.4	49.0
Land vehicles	7.4	102.0	101.1	91.6	98.6	104.6	89.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	34.6	31.4	38.0	32.2	29.3	41.6
Heating appliances	.6	88.7	88.4	82.4	81.6	95.2	85.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	97.1	95.7	73.7	85.9	91.7	73.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	83.6	83.2	74.2	76.4	92.1	69.7
Other iron and steel products	2.2	84.1	77.8	70.3	72.5	81.1	68.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	92.6	95.3	79.8	84.2	91.1	67.7
Mineral products	1.2	106.5	107.1	109.9	107.5	104.1	96.7
Miscellaneous	.5	88.3	88.2	84.6	85.4	94.6	94.5
Logging	2.6	53.4	40.3	51.3	53.6	52.5	37.5
Mining	5.0	92.3	88.9	94.5	103.7	101.6	92.6
Coal	2.9	77.1	74.4	77.0	89.8	93.8	90.8
Metallic ores	1.3	140.9	140.4	151.6	155.7	126.2	99.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	107.2	97.0	100.2	99.6	105.3	92.4
Communication	2.9	116.9	115.8	110.1	109.8	102.2	100.6
Telegraphs	.6	120.1	112.8	110.9	108.2	102.4	93.1
Telephones	2.3	116.1	116.5	109.9	110.2	102.1	102.5
Transportation	13.5	110.6	102.8	105.2	110.1	109.0	106.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	114.3	110.9	111.9	114.7	116.1	128.0
Steam railways	9.1	97.5	94.4	94.2	99.2	98.3	92.4
Shipping and stevedoring	2.1	248.7	176.7	211.1	219.3	211.2	222.9
Construction and maintenance	11.6	186.7	134.6	155.9	147.3	140.2	129.5
Building	3.8	166.7	144.8	122.7	118.9	100.1	102.2
Highway	1.6	1466.7	935.9	1547.0	937.9	1956.6	1448.8
Railway	6.2	126.9	109.1	139.4	143.8	146.6	129.8
Service	1.8	120.8	114.6	116.4	113.8	108.8	100.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	124.5	114.6	124.0	121.4	117.3	102.8
Professional	.2	115.9	117.1	115.7	111.5	98.1	96.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	117.2	113.9	105.8	104.3	100.2	97.7
Trade	7.0	97.5	97.1	93.8	92.5	91.9	90.0
Retail	4.5	97.3	98.3	94.2	91.1	90.2	87.6
Wholesale	2.5	97.7	95.0	93.1	95.2	95.1	94.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.0	94.3	94.5	95.2	97.3	89.2

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 LV- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -	Manufacturing	40.8	83.0	75.6	85.2	88.2	94.0
	Lumber products	7.4	115.2	73.6	122.7	122.6	111.2
	Pulp and paper	3.8	118.9	116.8	117.4	115.2	107.3
	Textile products	5.6	95.6	96.9	94.1	94.2	101.2
	Iron and steel	12.1	56.7	60.3	57.4	67.9	82.2
	Other manufactures	11.9	96.6	82.6	99.0	92.3	97.6
	Logging	.3	7.4	4.0	16.5	15.9	12.9
	Mining	22.5	93.3	88.6	97.7	108.8	111.0
	Communication	3.1	85.2	84.1	89.0	93.7	85.8
	Transportation	18.6	93.5	104.5	71.7	72.1	77.4
	Construction	8.1	121.9	96.1	190.1	120.3	119.7
	Services	.7	102.8	94.0	93.4	95.8	94.1
	Trade	5.9	110.0	109.4	112.3	109.8	117.3
Maritime Provinces - All industries		100.0	87.9	83.8	90.3	90.0	93.9
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	60.0	94.9	92.7	89.9	90.6	92.7
	Lumber products	4.1	112.3	92.4	114.5	118.1	120.6
	Pulp and paper	8.8	114.1	107.0	103.7	100.8	107.6
	Textile products	12.6	97.6	99.4	95.5	88.7	94.2
	Iron and steel	13.9	84.6	82.9	75.0	82.8	83.9
	Other manufactures	20.6	91.4	91.2	88.5	89.5	88.6
	Logging	3.7	83.2	45.3	74.8	65.3	71.8
	Mining	1.7	108.3	99.4	81.5	87.7	95.7
	Communication	2.7	146.9	145.2	144.7	135.8	120.1
	Transportation	13.8	136.3	111.7	136.5	141.6	136.2
	Construction	11.5	234.1	173.3	168.7	151.6	120.6
	Services	1.7	147.3	137.6	141.6	134.6	127.5
	Trade	4.9	105.6	100.4	100.2	94.6	93.1
Quebec - All industries		100.0	108.8	99.0	100.6	99.9	93.1
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	67.2	91.7	89.1	84.9	85.7	93.1
	Lumber products	7.0	108.5	88.7	105.9	107.4	114.3
	Pulp and Paper	7.4	103.3	102.6	99.1	102.1	103.1
	Textile products	10.2	86.7	87.1	80.8	76.6	86.5
	Iron and steel	20.7	87.5	86.1	75.5	78.4	89.1
	Other manufactures	21.9	90.2	89.4	86.4	86.7	91.7
	Logging	1.2	25.6	18.3	31.9	34.2	24.6
	Mining	2.7	126.4	125.9	138.8	143.9	124.9
	Communication	2.8	116.5	116.7	104.0	111.5	101.2
	Transportation	9.9	107.9	101.0	105.8	110.8	116.4
	Construction	8.5	158.0	115.8	144.2	160.4	162.4
	Services	1.5	120.8	120.9	116.3	113.6	106.9
	Trade	6.2	93.5	95.6	93.5	94.0	91.6
Ontario All industries		100.0	95.2	90.4	89.8	92.1	96.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -	Manufacturing	30.4	101.5	99.8	97.4	95.8	97.5
	Lumber Products	2.4	85.7	84.3	83.4	78.0	81.0
	Pulp and paper	2.7	100.5	102.0	94.0	97.8	96.1
	Textile Products	1.4	91.2	102.8	93.0	79.8	92.3
	Iron and steel	14.1	102.1	100.5	96.3	95.8	100.7
	Other manufactures	9.8	107.3	102.1	104.5	103.6	98.9
	Logging	.3	9.8	10.4	8.3	13.1	12.1
	Mining	5.4	58.8	55.2	53.6	67.9	75.9
	Communication	3.6	92.1	89.4	89.0	86.4	89.0
	Transportation	21.4	96.1	92.1	91.1	98.4	92.4
	Construction	22.3	231.3	143.3	170.1	150.9 ^m	163.0
	Services	2.3	110.6	93.5	110.0	112.0	110.2
	Trade	14.3	87.1	87.0	80.5	81.5	82.9
Prairie Provinces - All industries		100.0	103.5	92.5	93.1	94.1	95.5
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	40.0	111.8	111.5	102.7	91.9	96.7
	Lumber products	17.5	119.1	117.6	111.9	97.0	111.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	113.7	110.8	95.3	83.1	102.3
	Textile products	1.0	118.1	127.6	107.8	99.4	116.5
	Iron and steel	4.2	53.5	54.6	57.4	51.1	48.2
	Other manufactures	12.0	156.9	157.5	141.5	134.8	119.5
	Logging	9.7	119.0	121.5	100.1	115.5	120.7
	Mining	10.1	94.2	93.9	104.6	109.0	99.6
	Communication	3.2	148.6	146.0	134.0	122.1	117.0
	Transportation	13.3	115.1	111.2	105.1	108.8	101.0
	Construction	13.1	152.5	128.6	119.4	116.0	83.3
	Services	3.1	102.8	99.9	98.4	94.3	91.4
	Trade	7.5	129.4	127.8	119.6	112.3	107.9
British Columbia - All industries		100.0	116.6	113.5	106.5	103.4	100.4

x Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

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

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923
<u>Montreal</u> -Manufacturing	67.0	88.6	87.1	82.8	85.7	86.9
Plant products - edible	5.1	97.6	96.7	99.4	94.9	93.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	94.7	94.3	93.1	91.6	97.6
Textiles	12.1	81.6	82.8	80.9	80.2	86.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	90.1	96.3	92.5	91.8	96.7
Iron and steel	17.6	83.9	81.4	69.1	81.3	82.2
Other manufactures	22.1	90.1	89.0	88.0	88.4	85.1
Communication	4.3	157.1	155.9	156.0	145.2	125.0
Transportation	10.6	233.6	133.6	203.2	203.1	193.3
Construction	6.2	175.0	157.6	149.3	117.9	100.7
Trade	9.2	105.8	100.3	100.4	94.6	93.4
Montreal - All industries	100.0	103.1	96.0	95.6	96.2	95.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	57.0	69.0	83.1	81.1	-	-
Leather products	12.5	42.2	87.4	85.0	-	-
Other manufactures	44.5	83.9	80.5	78.9	-	-
Transportation	15.9	173.3	175.6	153.4	-	-
Construction	12.3	237.3	230.7	218.3	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	89.3	100.4	95.7	-	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.1	84.1	83.8	80.4	79.0	85.1
Plant products - edible	5.9	84.9	84.6	82.9	81.5	83.7
Printing and publishing	9.6	94.5	92.3	91.7	92.3	92.3
Textiles	12.2	71.9	73.1	72.1	69.2	72.7
Iron and steel	10.8	85.2	84.4	74.7	73.2	85.6
Other manufactures	27.6	86.6	86.5	82.9	82.2	91.8
Communication	5.0	130.6	129.7	113.6	124.7	103.6
Transportation	5.5	105.8	104.4	108.5	113.0	126.0
Construction	3.6	135.1	109.1	127.3	87.6	138.2
Trade	16.9	93.8	96.8	94.1	93.5	88.3
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.2	89.8	86.7	85.2	89.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	60.3	97.0	89.5	97.6	96.8	118.9
Lumber products	14.5	125.4	62.5	115.8	113.5	134.4
Pulp and paper	22.4	85.6	94.3	92.4	91.9	99.3
Other manufactures	23.4	95.8	97.4	94.5	94.0	103.5
Construction	9.5	176.1	116.7	165.4	131.3	103.9
Trade	13.1	86.3	85.8	85.2	89.0	90.7
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	99.4	91.5	100.1	101.6	109.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	86.7	93.5	92.3	80.8	80.0	92.2
Textiles	20.6	105.2	106.9	98.3	79.1	97.2
Electrical apparatus	9.7	104.0	101.3	94.3	105.1	111.2
Iron and steel	35.2	85.7	83.0	63.4	68.9	85.0
Other manufactures	21.2	93.4	92.6	91.7	90.7	93.2
Construction	3.3	172.8	131.8	117.9	110.9	145.1
Trade	3.5	98.9	96.9	105.0	106.9	116.5
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	96.0	94.0	83.9	83.1	94.6
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	84.4	109.2	107.5	-	-	-
Iron and steel	69.2	121.2	119.5	-	-	-
Other manufactures	15.2	75.2	74.1	-	-	-
Construction	2.4	87.9	65.9	-	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	111.5	108.5	-	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	38.2	101.6	100.8	95.7	92.6	91.5
Animal Products - edible	4.4	127.5	122.8	128.4	120.0	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.4	81.1	87.1	83.7	90.2	92.6
Printing and publishing	7.1	89.1	91.7	86.0	86.7	87.5
Textiles	5.4	100.5	100.2	91.4	89.6	91.6
Other manufactures	16.9	109.8	105.4	99.0	91.7	89.2
Transportation	7.2	96.5	95.0	95.5	100.7	100.1
Construction	8.8	207.2	120.6	67.4	38.0	90.4
Trade	38.7	85.3	85.5	78.0	78.2	81.0
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	96.9	92.7	85.5	83.6	87.1
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.4	87.1	91.8	87.8	83.8	80.7
Lumber products	14.7	115.8	122.7	119.2	118.2	113.9
Other manufactures	23.7	75.5	79.1	75.0	70.1	67.2
Communication	8.8	160.4	158.0	143.4	131.0	124.3
Transportation	18.6	98.8	145.3	12.5	128.2	119.0
Construction	8.9	201.9	211.2	88.6	105.7	88.5
Services	4.0	105.7	101.8	102.0	94.4	90.6
Trade	20.2	128.9	129.1	118.8	110.5	106.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	115.2	116.8	103.1	99.7	94.7

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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