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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JULY

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.

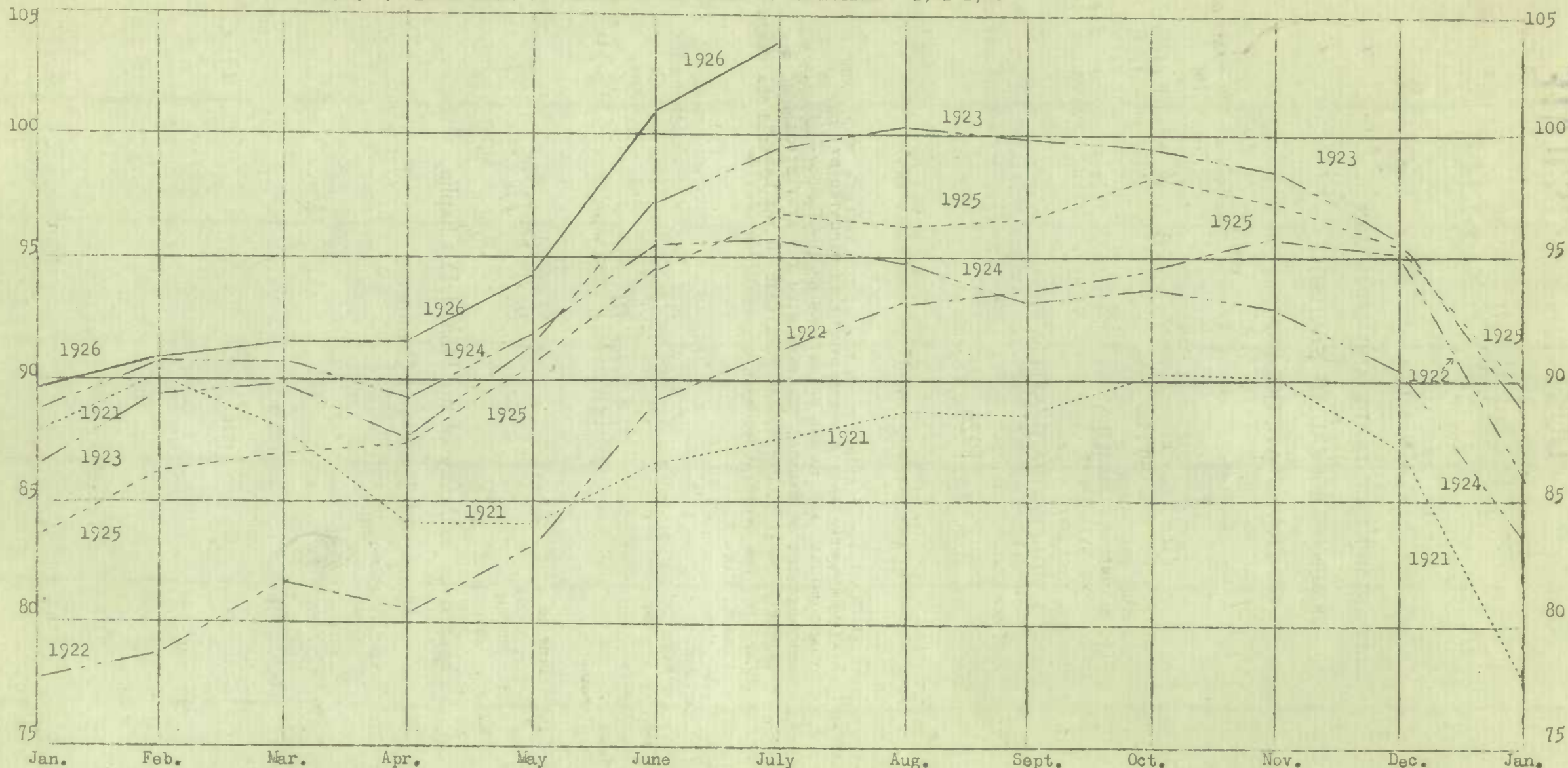
Published by authority of the Hon. J. D. Chaplin,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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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 July 26, 1926.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Following the pronounced expansion recorded at the beginning of June, there was a further important increase in employment on July 1, when the payrolls of the 5,898 co-operating firms aggregated 850,718 persons, or 20,699 more than in the preceding month. These additions to staff exceeded those reported on the corresponding date of any previous year of the record, and the index of employment, at 103.7, now stands higher than in any other month since 1920. On June 1, 1926, it was 101.0, while on July 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 the index was 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5, respectively. The chart opposite illustrates the decidedly upward trend followed by the curve of employment during 1926, especially in the last three or four months, as compared with its more sluggish movement in preceding years.

With the exception of logging, in which there was seasonal curtailment, all groups of industries reported improvement, that in construction being most extensive.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Firms in all provinces registered increased employment, Quebec showing the greatest gains.

Maritime Provinces.- Further expansion was noted in the Maritime Provinces, where the 535 reporting employers enlarged their staffs from 64,892 on June 1 to 67,271 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing, logging, mining and construction recorded gains, while there were seasonal losses in transportation. Very marked, but brief, increases in construction were reported on July 1, 1925, which caused the index then to be higher than in any other month since 1923.

Quebec.- For the sixth consecutive month, employment gained in Quebec, 8,383 persons having been added to the working forces of the 1,277 co-operating firms, who had 247,758 employees. The situation was better than in any previous month since the beginning of 1920; the improvement noted on July 1, 1925, was much less extensive. All groups except logging (which showed a seasonal falling off,) recorded heightened activity on the date under review, the gains in construction, manufacturing and transportation being most noteworthy.

Ontario.- According to statistics received from 2,695 employers, their payrolls included 344,441 workers, as against 339,118 at the beginning of June. This increase was not as large as that registered on July 1 of a year ago, but the index then was over five points lower. Manufacturing, transportation and construction absorbed a considerable number of additional workers; the customary mid-summer losses in logging camps, however, offset part of this gain.

Prairie Provinces.- Marked activity in construction, and smaller increases on steam railways and in manufacturing, communication and trade, accounted for a 3.5 p.c. expansion in the Prairie Provinces; 734 firms reported 112,643 employees, or 3,811 more than in the preceding month. The index, at 107.3, was over 11 points higher than on the corresponding date in 1925, when less pronounced expansion was indicated.

British Columbia.- Further, but more moderate improvement was noted in British Columbia, of which that in manufacturing and construction was the most important. Statements were tabulated from 657 employers whose staffs aggregated 78,605 persons, compared with 77,802 on June 1. Rather greater gains were indicated at the beginning of July of last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers of employment by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

An analysis of the returns for eight cities shows that there was slight curtailment in Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg improvement was registered.

Montreal.- Manufacturing, construction, trade and services afforded more employment, but shipping and longshore work was slightly less active. Statements were compiled from 693 employers with 118,621 workers, or 1,595 more than on June 1. The index number of employment in Montreal was higher on the date under review than in any other month since the record for the cities was begun in 1922.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed an improvement, chiefly in transportation, while boot and shoe factories continued to be affected by the industrial dispute still in existence. The payrolls of the 87 reporting firms aggregated 8,893 on July 1, as compared with 8,283 employees in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date of last year.

Toronto.- The number of persons employed by the 778 co-operating establishments in Toronto was 97,610, against 97,141 in their last report. The most marked expansion took place in manufacturing and construction, while retail trade showed midsummer dullness. Employment was better than at the beginning of July, 1925, when gains were also recorded.

Ottawa.- Further, but less pronounced increases were noted in Ottawa, according to data from 126 employers, whose staffs rose from 10,476 workers on June 1, to 10,681 at the beginning of July. There were general, though fairly small gains in manufacturing, construction and communication. The situation was slightly more favourable than on July 1 of a year ago.

Hamilton.- The trend of employment in iron and steel works was decidedly upward, while minor changes only were registered in other industries. An aggregate working force of 29,722 persons was reported by the 200 firms making returns, compared with 29,254 in the preceding month. The level of employment continued to be much higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Automobile factories laid off a comparatively small number of workers, but there were gains in construction and some other groups. The result was a decline of 125 persons in the payrolls of the 78 employers whose statistics were received and who had 11,980 workers. Considerably greater activity was indicated than on July 1, 1925.

Winnipeg.- Another but smaller increase in employment was noted in Winnipeg, where 267 employers added 381 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 26,966 on July 1. Moderate improvement was shown in manufacturing, communication, construction and trade. The index was nearly 13 points higher than on the same date of last year.

Vancouver.- Very little change in the situation was registered in Vancouver; 222 firms employed 24,921 workers as compared with 25,010 in the preceding month. Trade was rather more active, while shipping was slacker. Employment was much brisker than on July 1, 1925, although gains were then recorded.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart II shows the course of employment in several of the leading industrial cities since 1924.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

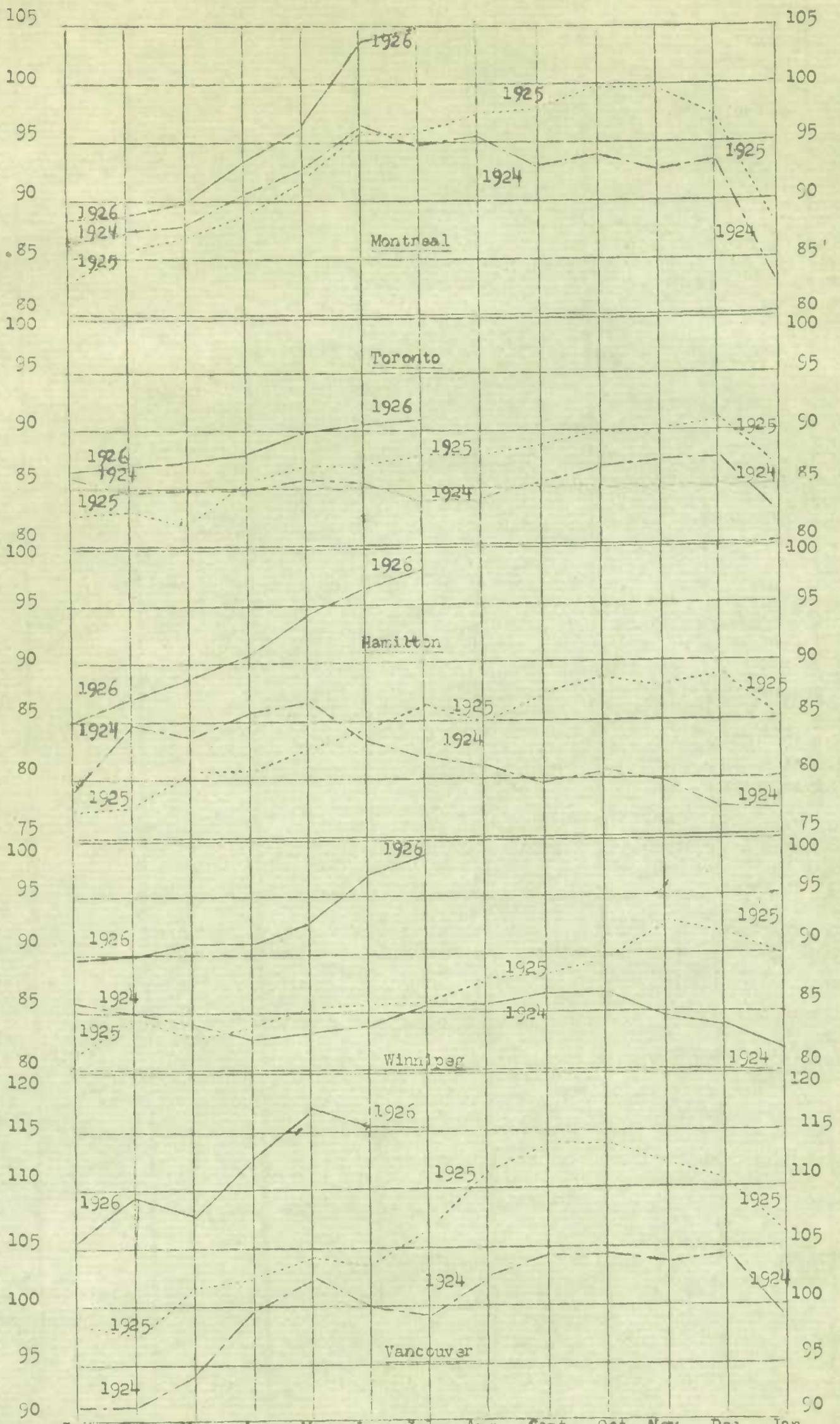
Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures on July 1 showed the sixth consecutive increase recorded this year; the situation was more favourable than at any time since 1920, the index standing over six points higher than on July 1, 1925. Lumber mills registered the greatest improvement, while there were also important gains in food, pulp and paper, electric current and non-ferrous metal works. Employment in iron and steel plants regularly declines at midsummer, but the losses on the date under review were the smallest reported on July 1 of any year of the record. The working forces of the 3,825 manufacturers furnishing data totalled 469,048 operatives, as compared with 462,746 on June 1.

Logging.- There was a reduction of 3,768 men in the staffs of the 212 reporting logging firms, whose payrolls included 17,407 at the beginning of July. This decrease was smaller than that noted on the corresponding date in 1925, when employment was in rather less volume.

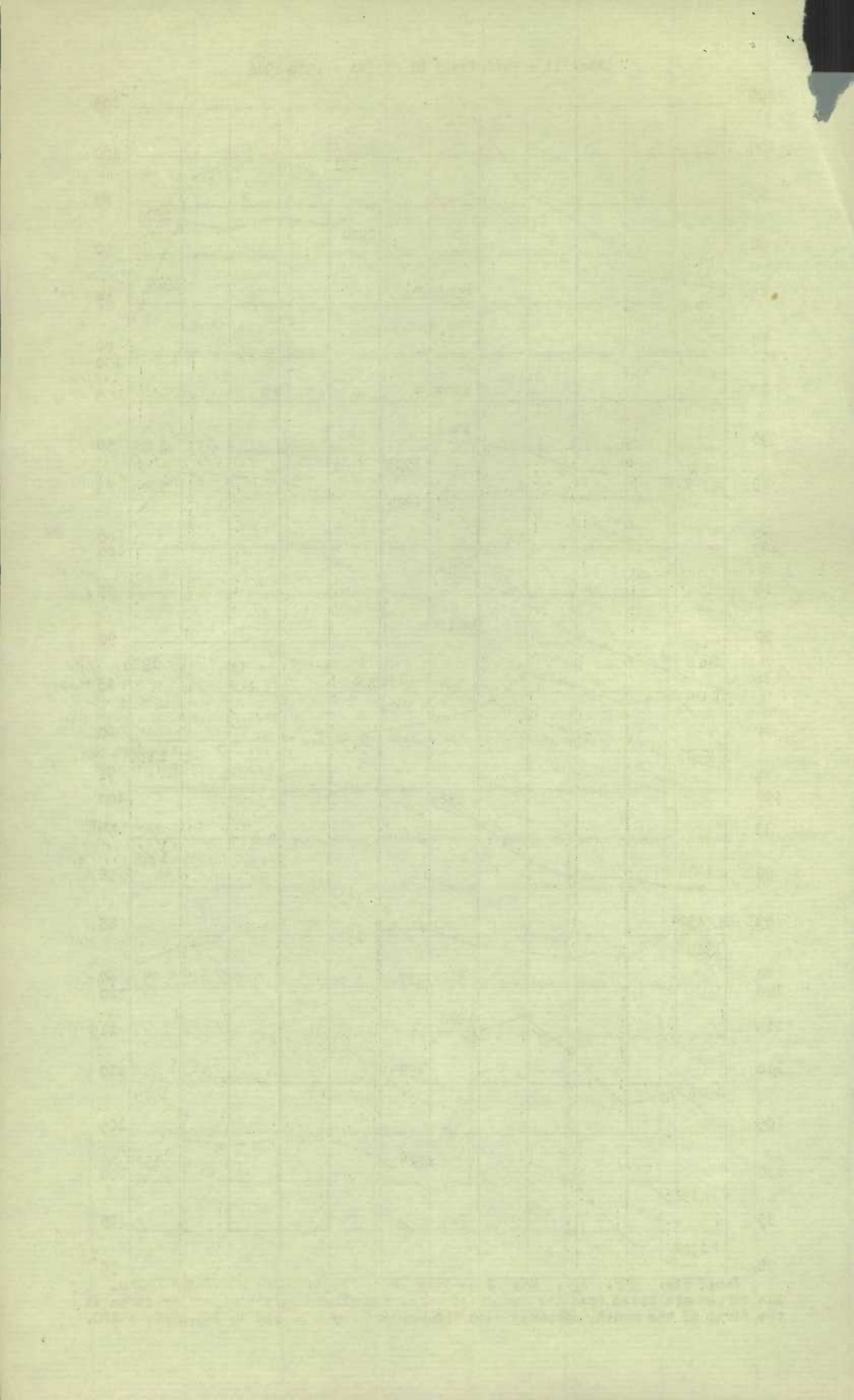
Mining.- Further recovery was shown in coal mining, and there were slight gains in other branches of the mining industry. Returns were compiled from 206 operators with 42,328 persons in their employ, as against 41,651 in the preceding month. More extensive gains were indicated on July 1 of last year; the index then was slightly higher.

Communication.- Telephones and telegraphs afforded more employment, according to 182 employers, who enlarged their staffs from 24,334 workers on June 1 to

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 Jan. 1920, as 100.



24,612 on the date under review. Employment was above its level at the commencement of July, 1925.

Transportation.- Improvement was registered on steam railways and also in local transportation, but shipping and stevedoring was slacker. The working forces of the 269 companies and divisional superintendents making returns aggregated 112,647 persons, compared with 111,871 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date of last year, although rather more marked gains were then recorded.

Construction and Maintenance.- Large increases were again registered in this division, in which 15,336 more persons were employed by the 478 co-operating contractors than in the last report. They had 111,321 workers. The index number stood at 216.8, as compared with 187.5 on July 1, 1925, the previous maximum of this record, which began in 1920. Building, highway and railway construction all shared in the upward movement.

Services.- Continued seasonal increases in personnel were reported in summer hotels, while minor changes only took place in the other branches of the service group. Statements were tabulated from 164 establishments employing 15,237 workers, or 618 more than at the beginning of June.

Trade.- Wholesale houses afforded more employment, and there was also an insignificant gain in retail stores. The staffs of the 562 firms making returns aggregated 58,118 persons, as compared with 57,638 in the preceding month. Practically no change was noted on July 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Table 3 gives index numbers 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

Employment in May was seriously affected in the first half of the month by the general strike, and subsequently by the increasing shortage of fuel resulting from the stoppage of work in the coal mines. Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, on May 24, 1926, was 14.5, as compared with 9.2 on April 26, 1926, and 10.9 on May 25, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.2 at the end of May, compared with 10.0 at the end of April, 1926 and 10.1 at the end of May, 1925.

#### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- The decline in employment in manufacturing in New York State was partly checked in June, employment dropping about 0.5 p.c. as compared with May. Textiles, steel, automobiles and electrical apparatus plants reported declines, while improvement was indicated in canneries and men's clothing factories. The preliminary index number for June was 99, the same as in May and one point above the index for June 1925.

MASSACHUSETTS.- There was a further moderate curtailment in manufacturing in Massachusetts during June. The payrolls of 979 reporting establishments aggregated 225,045 persons, as against 232,273 in the corresponding payroll in May. Automobile, cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, rubber, woollen and worsted factories reported the bulk of the loss.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois during June was only slightly affected by the mid-summer dullness that usually causes considerable reductions in personnel. There were gains in food, men's clothing, job printing, building material and boot and shoe factories, while the trend was downward in women's clothing, iron and steel and wood-working establishments.

WISCONSIN.- From April 15th to May 15th manufacturing employment declined 1.4 p.c., but the situation was slightly better than in May 1925. The index (January 1922 = 100) stood at 129.5 in May, 1925, as against 131.3 in April and 129.0 in May 1925.

1/ Excluding coal mine employees.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total No. of employees reported in Canada 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
July 1, 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	80.9
July 1, 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	84.2
July 1, 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1,	90.6	87.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1,	99.7	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	83.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.3
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	102.0	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	93.3	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
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at July 1, 1926.

100.	7.9	29.1	40.5	13.2	9.3	55.1
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Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1923	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4		87.7	100.3
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	89.9		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	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	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	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
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
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1926.

13.9	1.0	11.5	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.2	2.9
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Table 3 - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Relative Weight	July 1 1926	June 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922
Manufacturing	55.1	95.3	93.9	89.1	87.7	93.6	84.2
Animal products - edible	1.9	107.3	105.8	105.4	101.3	94.9	97.4
Fur and products	.1	88.4	86.1	81.9	81.1	91.8	97.5
Leather and products	2.0	76.3	72.4	69.8	74.7	78.2	79.6
Lumber and products	6.8	118.1	110.8	116.2	111.9	121.0	113.3
Rough and dressed lumber	4.7	147.3	134.5	148.0	142.8	151.0	139.3
Furniture	1.0	84.8	85.1	79.0	71.6	76.8	78.7
Other lumber products	1.1	79.4	78.6	73.1	74.4	85.1	78.4
Musical instruments	.3	69.4	68.9	56.3	55.7	65.0	56.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	96.0	92.3	97.0	91.2	94.9	91.6
Pulp and paper products	6.6	110.0	108.4	102.1	99.9	104.9	97.3
Pulp and paper	3.5	124.0	121.1	110.5	106.8	115.8	102.3
Paper products	.7	91.3	90.5	85.9	84.6	90.6	85.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	99.9	99.7	97.6	96.9	96.9	95.2
Rubber products	1.4	85.0	85.0	86.9	71.0	77.9	76.5
Textile products	8.3	92.2	91.9	87.7	81.1	87.3	88.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	105.5	107.3	100.6	84.7	97.8	100.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	103.4	102.2	91.0	87.9	94.4	91.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	73.2	71.6	72.1	72.1	74.3	76.8
Other textile products	1.0	98.8	98.6	97.0	89.5	91.7	87.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	98.0	99.9	100.6	98.5	100.2	99.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	101.2	100.0	89.1	108.2	101.9	61.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	83.8	86.5	79.7	83.7	89.2	88.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	106.4	103.6	93.2	94.1	102.7	94.6
Electric current	1.5	131.9	125.8	135.2	129.1	123.0	121.6
Electric apparatus	1.1	119.5	117.0	109.6	108.3	103.8	74.8
Iron and steel products	15.1	85.5	84.1	72.9	76.0	85.0	65.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	61.6	64.0	52.2	57.8	77.5	57.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.0	74.9	70.9	68.1	76.6	63.1
Agricultural implements	1.1	90.1	82.7	59.2	55.2	65.0	56.0
Land vehicles	7.1	100.1	102.0	88.8	98.8	103.2	72.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.1	34.6	34.8	39.7	27.4	28.2
Heating appliances	.6	88.0	88.7	82.8	75.4	91.9	86.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	98.3	97.1	75.8	80.9	93.5	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	83.8	83.6	73.0	59.5	88.9	68.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	80.2	79.3	72.3	68.0	79.6	69.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	96.6	92.6	79.7	84.0	90.8	71.4
Mineral products	1.2	107.8	106.5	110.8	106.8	107.6	97.4
Miscellaneous	.5	86.2	88.3	82.3	83.2	90.2	92.2
Logging	2.1	44.3	53.4	38.2	43.1	48.4	31.4
Mining	5.0	95.4	92.3	97.2	99.9	101.6	94.4
Coal	2.9	79.0	77.1	77.5	85.2	92.8	91.6
Metallic ores	1.3	151.2	140.0	157.3	154.1	127.9	99.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	109.0	107.2	109.6	95.2	107.3	101.1
Communication	2.9	118.2	116.9	112.6	111.7	103.4	100.6
Telegraphs	.6	123.6	120.1	115.4	108.7	104.6	98.6
Telephones	2.3	116.8	116.1	111.9	112.5	103.1	101.1
Transportation	13.2	111.4	110.6	106.2	110.0	112.2	109.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	117.9	114.3	111.3	114.6	116.8	131.9
Steam railways	9.0	99.3	97.5	96.9	101.6	102.4	94.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	232.5	248.7	198.6	192.9	209.5	233.9
Construction and maintenance	13.1	216.8	186.7	187.5	175.8	169.1	157.4
Building	4.1	103.8	166.7	135.4	130.4	127.5	112.9
Highway	2.5	2398.9	1466.7	2873.4	1763.2	2766.5	3369.9
Railway	6.5	175.9	162.9	149.2	159.9	163.2	145.2
Services	1.8	126.0	120.8	122.9	122.5	115.1	104.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	134.5	124.5	135.6	136.9	128.7	112.0
Professional	.2	112.0	115.9	112.8	111.4	102.3	92.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	118.5	117.2	107.8	106.1	100.6	96.7
Trade	6.8	98.4	97.5	93.8	92.1	92.3	90.7
Retail	4.4	97.6	97.3	94.3	89.9	90.1	88.3
Wholesale	2.4	100.0	97.7	92.8	96.2	96.2	95.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	103.7	101.0	96.8	95.9	99.5	91.1

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 4 - Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries

	1/Relative Weight	July 1926	June 1926	July 1925	July 1924	July 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	40.0	84.4	83.0	85.3	89.2	99.6
Lumber products	8.7	143.6	115.2	138.7	140.7	150.9
Pulp and paper	3.9	124.8	118.9	122.1	120.2	119.0
Textile products	5.2	91.4	95.6	96.0	84.1	100.6
Iron and steel	11.0	53.4	56.7	53.2	66.6	80.8
Other manufactures	11.2	94.0	96.6	94.2	93.3	94.8
Logging	1.1	26.9	7.4	14.1	22.6	46.3
Mining	22.6	96.5	93.3	97.2	103.5	110.9
Communication	3.1	89.7	85.2	89.7	93.0	88.3
Transportation	13.5	70.1	93.5	69.1	68.8	73.2
Construction	13.2	205.8	121.9	351.5	145.3	182.5
Services	.9	126.4	102.8	116.2	137.0	128.5
Trade	5.6	110.7	110.0	111.6	107.4	118.0
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	91.1	87.9	99.4	90.6	101.0
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.2	97.0	94.9	90.6	91.9	93.1
Lumber products	4.6	130.5	112.3	134.7	142.5	135.5
Pulp and paper	8.6	114.9	114.1	104.2	101.6	108.4
Textile products	12.1	97.2	97.6	93.7	87.2	90.7
Iron and steel	13.2	83.9	84.6	72.6	83.4	82.7
Other manufactures	20.7	95.0	91.4	90.0	89.6	89.5
Logging	2.4	55.9	83.2	46.1	43.0	52.8
Mining	1.7	110.8	108.3	88.5	69.8	95.3
Communication	2.6	148.2	146.9	146.4	135.2	120.4
Transportation	14.1	145.2	136.3	137.2	138.9	139.5
Construction	13.4	282.7	234.1	190.8	177.8	152.9
Services	1.8	157.5	147.3	146.2	140.4	134.8
Trade	4.8	107.7	105.6	100.1	94.1	93.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	112.8	108.8	101.1	100.6	100.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	66.7	92.5	91.7	86.1	83.0	91.7
Lumber products	7.1	111.6	108.5	109.2	108.0	117.2
Pulp and Paper	7.4	105.5	103.3	100.5	99.7	103.3
Textile products	10.1	87.6	86.7	82.0	76.0	82.8
Iron and steel	20.2	87.3	87.5	73.9	72.2	86.2
Other manufactures	21.9	91.2	90.2	89.7	85.3	91.5
Logging	1.0	21.0	25.6	25.2	29.9	21.6
Mining	2.7	135.6	126.4	142.8	145.0	128.7
Communication	2.7	115.3	116.5	107.5	113.3	103.1
Transportation	10.0	111.3	107.9	107.6	113.4	118.8
Construction	9.3	177.5	158.0	165.5	179.3	181.8
Services	1.5	122.7	120.8	119.0	117.3	110.2
Trade	6.1	93.7	93.5	93.5	93.9	91.8
Ontario - All industries	100.0	97.0	95.2	91.8	91.4	97.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.0	103.6	101.5	97.2	97.2	100.0
Lumber products	2.4	89.5	85.7	83.9	83.3	87.7
Pulp and paper	2.5	100.0	100.5	94.4	95.8	95.4
Textile products	1.6	99.5	91.2	89.8	77.3	92.0
Iron and steel	13.8	103.1	102.1	95.6	97.2	103.5
Other manufactures	9.7	110.5	107.3	105.8	105.7	101.2
Logging	.3	10.7	9.8	6.5	10.8	9.6
Mining	5.1	59.0	59.8	56.4	63.7	72.4
Communication	3.7	96.6	92.1	90.8	91.1	89.2
Transportation	21.4	98.9	96.1	93.7	99.5	99.0
Construction	23.4	250.6	231.3	187.8	198.7	119.9
Services	2.2	111.6	110.6	123.0	126.8	121.4
Trade	13.9	87.8	87.1	79.3	80.8	82.0
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	107.3	103.5	95.9	99.1	101.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	40.5	114.1	111.8	103.6	93.1	99.6
Lumber products	17.5	119.7	119.1	114.9	92.8	112.1
Pulp and paper	5.2	114.7	113.7	96.2	83.9	97.3
Textile products	1.0	119.7	118.1	102.1	103.4	118.6
Iron and steel	4.2	52.8	53.5	50.5	48.7	47.2
Other manufactures	12.6	165.9	156.9	148.7	154.9	137.3
Logging	8.9	111.1	119.0	85.5	99.1	120.5
Mining	10.1	95.1	94.2	109.4	110.1	99.0
Communication	3.3	149.2	148.6	137.5	124.1	118.6
Transportation	12.9	114.8	115.1	105.1	107.7	107.7
Construction	13.5	161.0	152.5	132.6	147.3	98.7
Services	3.1	107.4	102.8	105.0	103.4	95.0
Trade	7.6	131.6	129.4	123.3	112.6	112.0
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	118.1	116.6	108.0	105.8	103.9

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

Table 5. - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries. (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1926	June 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	66.6	89.3	88.6	82.2	84.8	86.4
Plant products - edible	5.0	101.5	97.6	100.0	96.0	94.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	93.5	94.7	91.9	90.2	93.8
Textiles	11.8	80.8	81.6	79.8	79.1	83.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	89.2	90.1	94.0	95.1	100.5
Iron and steel	17.2	82.9	83.9	66.1	79.7	80.2
Other manufactures	22.7	96.8	90.1	88.9	85.6	86.4
Communication	4.2	155.9	157.1	157.9	143.2	124.7
Transportation	10.1	226.5	233.6	202.1	184.1	189.4
Construction	7.0	200.8	175.0	166.0	123.3	130.6
Trade	2.9	107.8	105.8	100.1	95.7	93.2
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.5	103.1	95.7	94.8	95.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.7	81.7	69.0	81.7	-	-
Leather products	20.2	76.9	42.2	85.5	-	-
Other manufactures	39.5	84.4	83.9	79.5	-	-
Transportation	15.8	200.9	173.3	158.1	-	-
Construction	11.2	260.6	237.3	239.2	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	101.6	89.3	98.9	-	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	66.3	84.7	84.1	81.9	77.9	83.8
Plant products - edible	6.0	86.8	84.9	88.6	82.2	85.8
Printing and publishing	9.6	95.5	94.5	93.2	91.1	93.0
Textiles	12.5	74.4	71.9	72.6	70.1	71.2
Iron and steel	10.7	84.9	85.2	77.5	68.2	78.5
Other manufactures	27.5	86.4	86.6	83.8	80.8	87.4
Communication	4.9	128.4	130.6	118.9	128.0	105.8
Transportation	5.4	106.3	105.8	105.5	115.3	126.7
Construction	3.9	139.8	135.1	121.7	98.7	139.1
Trade	16.6	93.4	93.8	93.8	93.8	89.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.7	90.2	87.6	83.9	89.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	60.1	97.8	97.0	96.9	97.1	103.6
Lumber products	14.7	128.0	125.4	118.4	128.7	135.2
Pulp and paper	22.0	85.1	85.6	89.2	85.2	89.7
Other manufactures	23.4	97.0	95.8	94.8	93.9	103.5
Construction	10.1	189.1	176.1	170.9	171.2	221.9
Trade	13.0	86.2	86.3	86.6	89.3	95.4
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	101.2	99.4	100.5	102.3	110.2
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	87.0	95.5	93.5	81.9	78.2	87.5
Textiles	20.3	105.3	105.2	99.4	79.0	78.5
Electrical apparatus	9.8	107.0	104.0	93.6	102.0	114.2
Iron and steel	36.1	89.5	85.7	63.8	66.9	82.6
Other manufactures	20.8	93.0	93.4	94.6	88.5	93.4
Construction	3.0	158.6	172.8	180.5	120.0	158.3
Trade	3.4	99.3	98.9	102.1	109.6	114.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	97.6	96.0	86.0	81.7	91.4
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	32.6	105.6	109.2	81.1	-	-
Iron and steel	68.4	117.2	121.2	82.2	-	-
Other manufactures	14.2	71.6	75.2	77.9	-	-
Construction	6.4	105.6	87.9	92.6	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	110.3	111.5	87.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	37.7	102.7	101.6	95.0	93.8	93.6
Animal Products - edible	4.6	131.9	127.5	128.4	116.8	107.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	84.0	81.1	86.3	89.6	94.4
Printing and publishing	6.8	88.1	89.1	85.3	85.2	85.9
Textiles	5.2	97.0	100.6	88.2	87.7	89.6
Other manufactures	16.6	112.1	109.8	98.2	97.1	95.6
Transportation	7.0	95.9	96.5	95.6	103.1	100.7
Construction	9.2	217.7	207.2	85.8	60.1	89.2
Trade	38.6	86.0	85.3	76.6	77.7	80.8
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	98.3	96.9	85.6	85.6	87.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.1	88.2	87.1	89.3	79.0	82.5
Lumber products	15.3	119.3	115.8	126.7	99.3	109.6
Other manufactures	23.8	75.5	75.5	73.7	70.8	71.5
Communication	8.8	160.9	160.4	147.4	133.8	127.0
Transportation	17.8	145.8	149.7	126.4	129.7	132.4
Construction	8.6	197.6	201.9	118.9	127.6	122.6
Services	4.7	106.4	105.7	98.8	99.7	91.2
Trade	20.8	131.7	128.9	123.0	110.4	110.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	115.3	115.2	106.5	99.0	100.3

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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