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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
AUGUST

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.

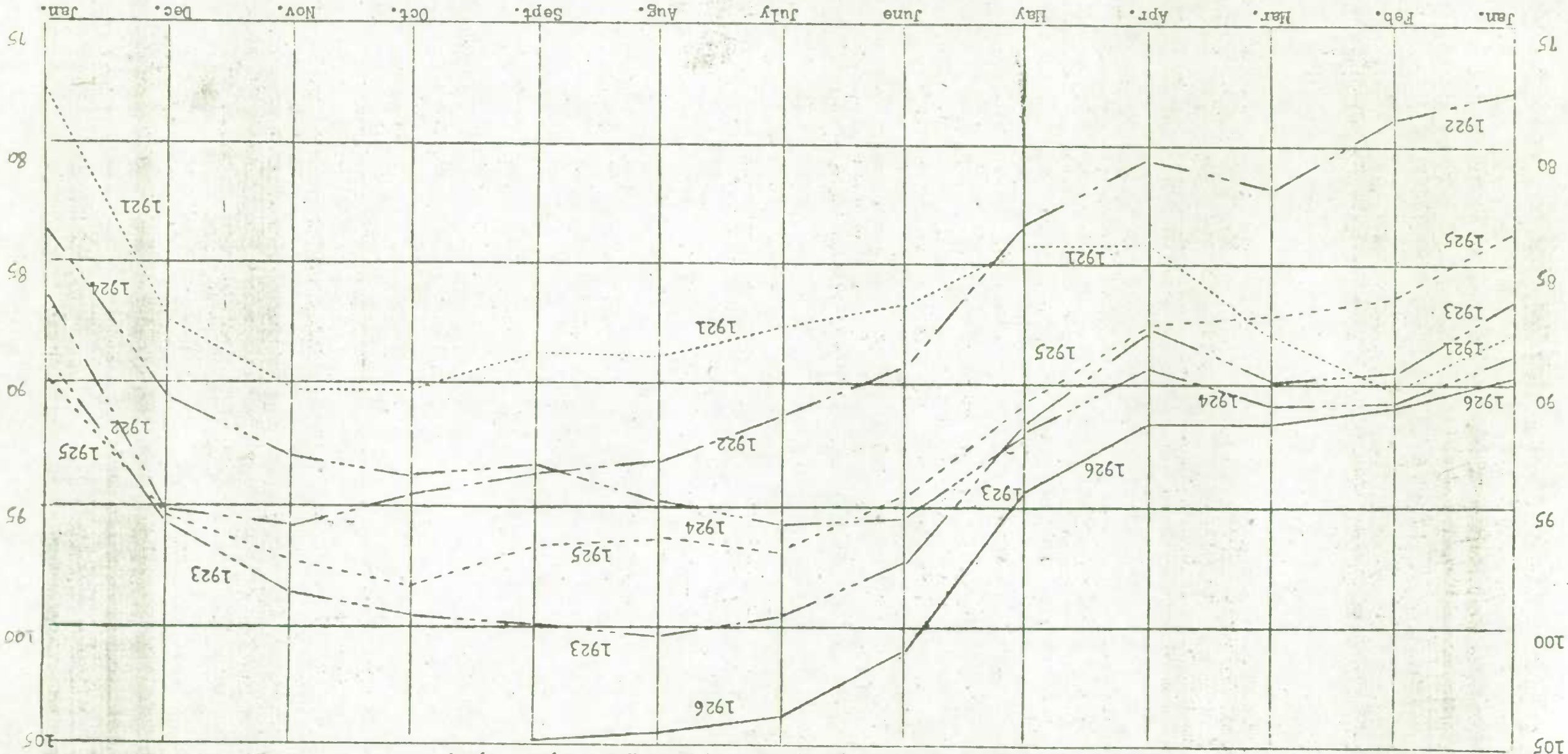
Published by authority of the Hon. J. D. Chaplin,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1926

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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 Aug. 26, 1926.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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There was a further increase in employment at the beginning of August, according to statistics from 5,864 firms employing 854,604 workers, as compared with 849,565 on July 1. The index number rose from 103.7 on the latter date to 104.2 on Aug. 1 as compared with 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9 on Aug. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of August of the last two years, curtailment in industrial activity was reported, partly on account of inventories and holidays and partly owing to early harvest demands upon the labour market, factors which this year were more than offset by a more general expansion. Agriculture is not represented in these statistics, which, therefore, do not show the very important increases in employment in that industry during the summer and autumn.

Manufacturing, construction, services, trade, communication and transportation showed, on the whole, moderate improvement, while continued seasonal losses were indicated in logging.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Firms in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia recorded larger payrolls, but in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces a slight falling-off was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a further gain, 2,589 persons having been added to the staffs of the 525 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 69,655 on Aug. 1. Construction, particularly road work, transportation and iron and steel reported heightened activity, while coal mining was slack and there were seasonal losses in fish canneries and logging. Large reductions were noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, mining, communication, trade and construction registered increases in the numbers employed, those in the last named being most pronounced. Logging and shipping showed the only marked declines, although some slackening was indicated in iron and steel and textiles, partly owing to shutdowns for holidays and inventories. Statements were received from 1,282 employers having 249,147 workers, as against 247,454 on July 1. The situation was much better than at the beginning of August, 1925; smaller additions to staffs were then reported.

Ontario.- The most outstanding changes in employment in Ontario were the declines in iron and steel plants and in railway construction. There were also further losses in logging. On the other hand, food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and lumber factories showed improvement, as did mining, building and highway construction. The 2,646 reporting firms reduced their staffs by 556 persons to 342,419 on Aug. 1. This decline was considerably smaller than that registered on the same date a year ago, when the index was about six points lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Railway construction work showed a slowing up, and there were also seasonal losses in logging and coal mining. Transportation, services and manufacturing, however, afforded more employment. A combined working force of 112,798 persons was employed by the 747 firms making returns, compared with 113,328 in the preceding month. An upward movement had been noted on Aug. 1, 1925, but conditions then were not as favourable.

British Columbia.- Improvement was again shown in British Columbia, where the 662 employers whose statistics were received increased their payrolls from 78,742 workers on July 1 to 80,585 on the date under review. Manufacturing, especially the canning and related industries, construction, services and trade recorded increased activity, while there were further seasonal losses in logging. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of August last year, when expansion had also been indicated.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

There were increases in personnel in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa and Windsor employment declined.

Montreal. - Another but smaller gain in employment was registered by the 697 co-operating firms, whose staffs included 118,752 persons, compared with 118,516 in the preceding month. Construction was considerably more active and manufacturing and trade were somewhat more so. On the other hand, shipping was slacker than at the beginning of July. The increase was less than that recorded on Aug. 1, 1925, but conditions then were not as favourable.

Quebec. - Manufacturing and building afforded more employment, while shipping showed a slight decrease. Statements were received from 86 employers with 9,113 workers, against 8,882 on July 1. The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when minor gains were indicated.

Toronto. - Employment in Toronto continued to expand, according to data from 745 establishments employing 96,810 persons, or 472 more than in their last report. Textile, printing and paper factories and construction registered the bulk of the increase, while activity decreased in work on telephones and in metal plants. General improvement was also reported at the beginning of August of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume.

Ottawa. - A slightly downward tendency was noted in Ottawa, construction showing comparatively a small reduction. The 122 reporting firms had 10,478 employees, as compared with 10,572 on July 1.

Hamilton. - Further additions to staffs were indicated in Hamilton, where the situation was better than in any other month since the record for the city was begun in 1922. Manufacturing and construction were busier. Returns were tabulated from 200 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 30,119 workers, an increase of 387 over their last report. Reductions had been shown at the beginning of August, 1925.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities. - Automobile work was somewhat slacker, as is usual at midsummer, while little change was shown in other industries. A combined working force of 11,934 persons was reported by the 78 co-operating firms who had 12,055 in the preceding month. Much larger losses were noted on Aug. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg. - Employment again increased, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in communication; 262 persons were added to the staffs of the 275 Winnipeg employers making returns. They had 27,430 workers. The index was higher than on Aug. 1 of the preceding year, when the movement was also favourable.

Vancouver. - There was a large advance in employment in Vancouver, according to statistics from 228 firms whose payrolls rose from 24,914 on July 1 to 26,923 on Aug. 1. Food and tin can factories were seasonally active, while construction and trade also showed improvement. The total increase considerably exceeded that registered on the same date in 1925; employment then was much below its present level.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - In contrast with the downward movement that employment in manufactures showed at the beginning of August of the last three years, there was a moderate increase on the date under review, when 2,824 operatives were added to the working forces of the 3,789 manufacturers reporting, who had 470,603 persons in their employ. The index number, at 95.8, was higher than in any other month since 1920. The greatest gains on the date under review were in fruit and vegetable canneries, while pulp and paper, lumber, non-ferrous metal products, rubber, clay, glass and stone, tobacco, textiles and electric current were also busier. Employment in iron and steel declined, but the losses were considerably smaller than on Aug. 1 of 1925 and 1924; fish canning also reported a seasonal falling off.

Logging. - Continued seasonal contractions were made in the personnel of logging camps, 207 of which reduced their staffs from 17,301 men on July 1 to 13,827 on Aug. 1. Employment on the same date in previous years showed a decline.

Mining. - Coal mining was slacker, while improvement was noted in metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining. Returns were received from 208 operators in the

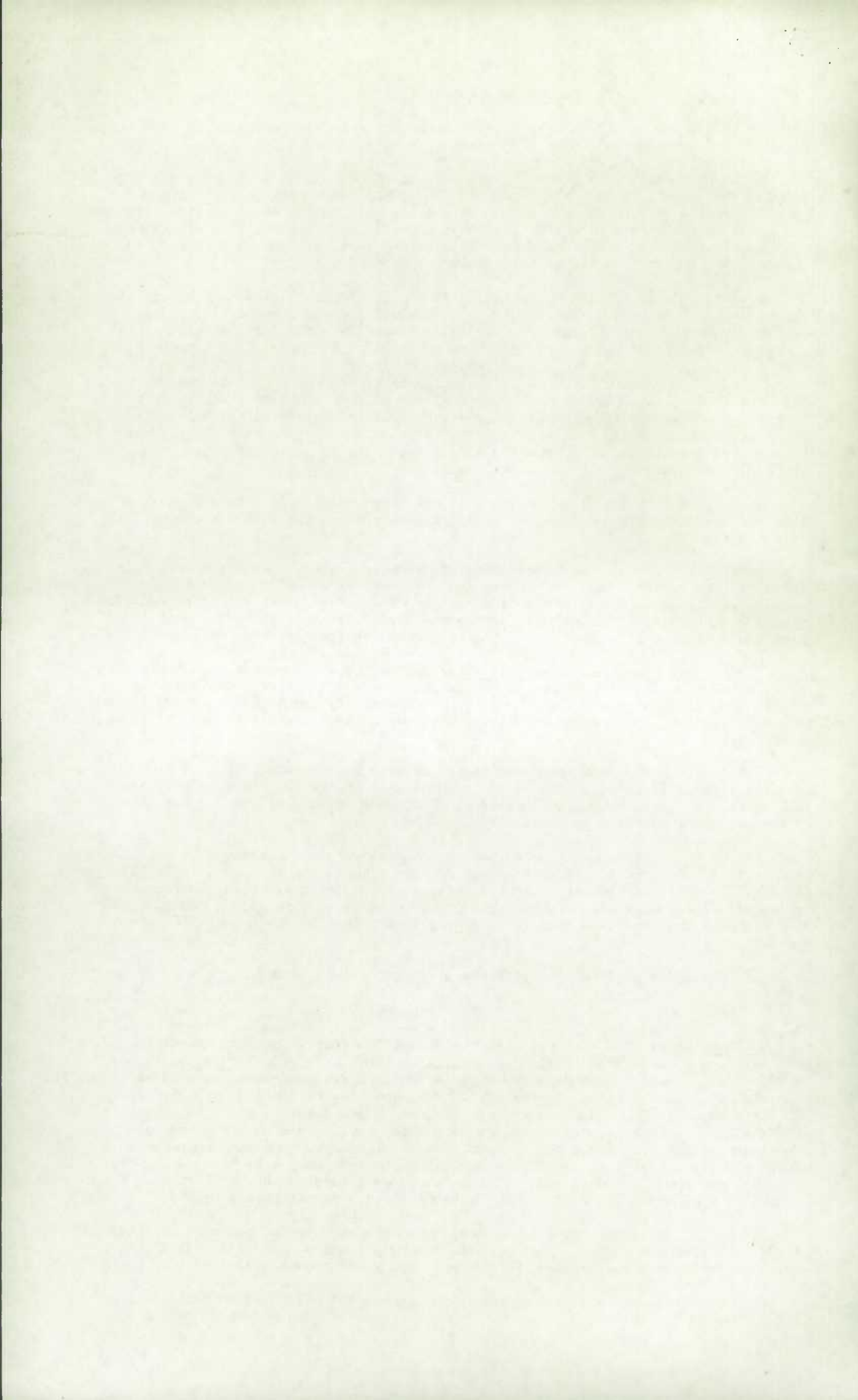
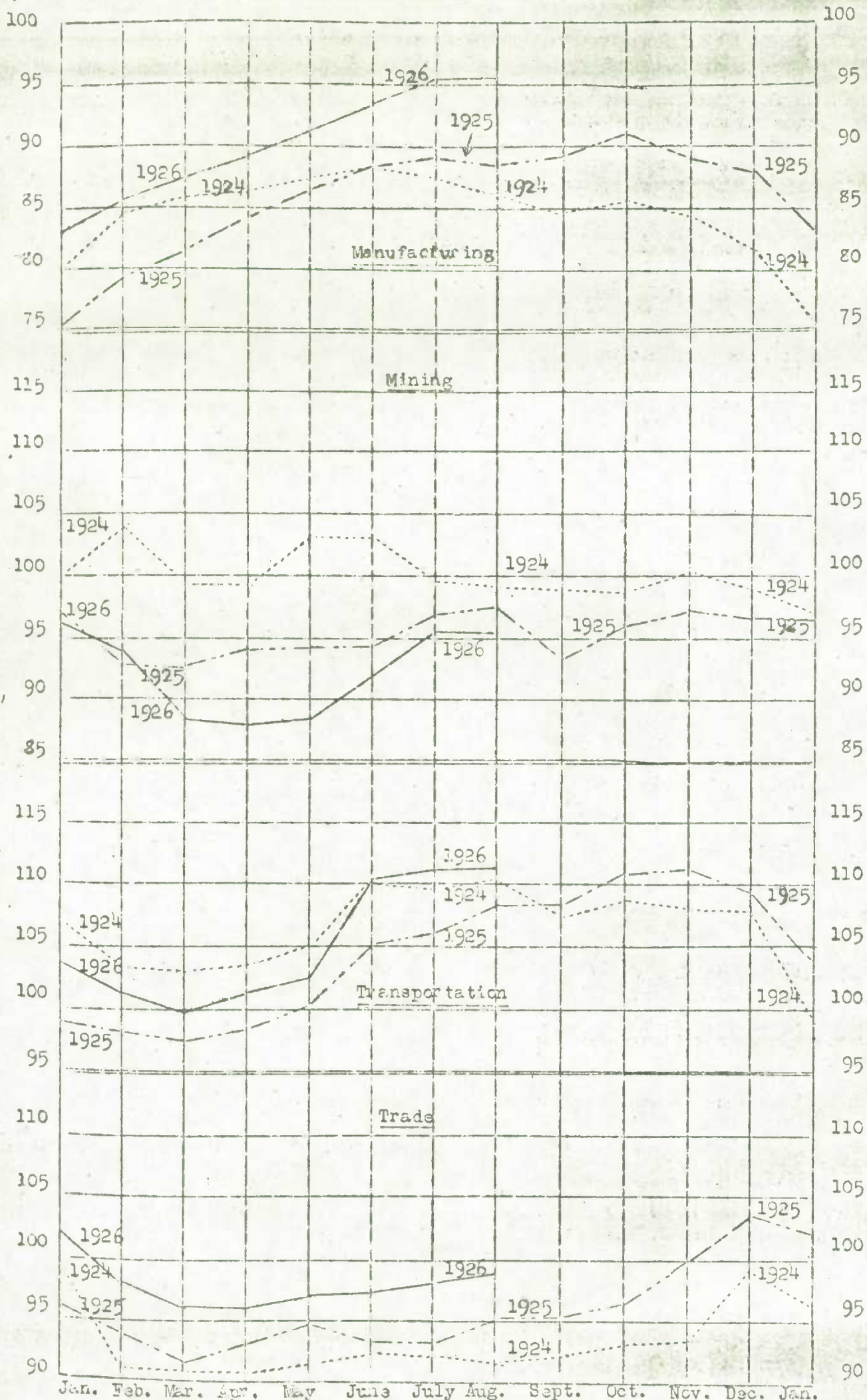


Chart II. -- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



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 group with 42,747 employees, as compared with 42,669 in the preceding month. Slight gains, on the whole, were also indicated on Aug. 1, 1925.

Communication.- Telegraphs and telephones both registered heightened activity, 259 persons being added to the payrolls of the 179 communication companies reporting which had 24,790 workers.

Transportation.- Steam railways afforded more employment but there were decreases in water transportation. The result was a net increase of 191 persons in the forces of the 267 co-operating employers, whose staffs totalled 112,864. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of last year, although more extensive gains had then been recorded.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction again showed expansion, while in railway construction there were reductions. An aggregate working force of 115,196 persons was employed by the 485 contractors and divisional superintendents reporting, who had 111,293 employees in their last report. The index number, on Aug. 1, 1926, at 223.4, was higher than in any other month of the record, which was begun in 1920.

Services.- Summer hotels continued to employ extra help, while little change was noted in other branches of the service group. Statistics were furnished by 166 firms having 16,165 workers, or 810 more than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on Aug. 1, 1925.

Trade.- Further improvement was registered in trade, in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 563 establishments reported 58,412 employees, as compared with 57,964 at the beginning of July. Employment was more active than on Aug. 1 of any other year since 1920.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart II shows the course of employment in four of the leading 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 June continued to be seriously affected by the coal mining stoppage and the consequent shortage of fuel and power. Among the workers (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on June 21, 1926, was 14.7 as compared with 14.5 on May 24, and 11.9 on June 22, 1925. Among the members of the reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 12.9 at the end of June, compared with 13.2 at the end of May and 12.3 at the end of June, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- The usual midsummer quietness, with closings for vacations, repairs, and inventories and this year also because of the severe heat, almost accounted for the 3 p.c. drop in employment in New York State in July. The food, printing and paper, fur and leather industries reported increased activity, while continued losses were reported in textile and metal factories.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The 981 manufacturing establishments reporting to the State Department of Labor and Industries employed 212,288 persons in July, as compared with 225,698 for the same payroll week in June. Cotton, rubber footwear, and textile factories reported the largest losses, while boot and shoe plants showed slight improvement.

ILLINOIS.- Industry in Illinois continued post midsummer without a lull, in spite of hot weather, vacations and inventories. Employment in August was 6 p.c. above its level of a year ago. Declines were recorded in iron and steel, automobile, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, and some other industries, while in fur and leather, lumbering, clothing and food factories there was improvement.

WISCONSIN.- The index number of employment in manufacturing (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 128.9 in June, 1926, as compared with 129.5 in June, 1925. There were losses in the metal and wood groups, while rubber, paper, food and some other industries registered increased activity.

x Not including striking coal miners.

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 number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. - Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All man- ufacturing
Aug. 1, 1921		88.9	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3	81.3
Aug. 1, 1922		93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	85.8
Aug. 1, 1923		100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	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	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	88.0
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	83.7	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
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
Aug. 1		104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8

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

100. 8.2 29.1 40.1 13.2 9.4 55.1

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1923	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3		91.0	103.6
Jan. 1, 1924	86.7		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	96.3	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	89.8	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
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8

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

13.9 1.1 11.3 1.2 3.5 1.4 3.2 3.1

Table 3 - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1926	July 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1925	Aug. 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1923	Aug. 1, 1922
Manufacturing	55.1	95.8	95.3	88.5	86.2	93.5	85.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	105.2	107.3	105.7	98.4	94.5	94.1
Fur and products	.1	80.5	88.4	73.8	87.5	83.4	85.7
Leather and products	2.0	76.3	76.3	70.4	74.9	76.5	77.6
Lumber and products	6.9	119.4	118.1	116.5	111.0	123.0	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	4.8	151.2	147.3	149.2	142.1	156.9	144.1
Furniture	1.0	83.9	84.8	75.2	69.6	70.8	78.1
Other lumber products	1.1	76.5	79.4	74.5	73.8	84.9	81.8
Musical instruments	.4	71.9	69.4	55.1	57.8	66.5	56.3
Plant products - edible	3.4	106.3	96.0	99.8	98.9	97.7	93.4
Pulp and paper products	6.6	111.1	110.0	101.5	99.9	105.5	95.8
Pulp and paper	3.5	125.4	124.0	109.7	107.3	117.1	100.1
Paper products	.7	91.8	91.3	84.9	82.6	89.5	84.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.7	99.9	97.4	97.0	97.2	94.6
Rubber products	1.5	87.2	85.0	89.0	68.1	65.7	77.6
Textile products	8.3	92.5	92.2	87.9	78.9	87.2	86.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	105.3	105.5	101.8	85.4	100.5	101.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	102.7	103.4	90.7	78.6	93.1	90.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	75.8	73.2	72.4	70.8	72.2	72.3
Other textile products	1.0	94.4	98.8	94.5	87.0	92.2	87.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	101.2	98.0	102.5	98.6	100.5	100.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	89.4	101.2	71.5	107.6	101.3	72.3
Chemicals and allied products	.7	83.5	83.8	78.4	81.4	86.9	88.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	109.7	106.4	91.0	91.8	102.1	95.7
Electric current	1.5	134.1	131.9	139.7	132.0	125.1	123.7
Electrical apparatus	1.1	119.2	119.5	109.8	106.0	101.3	77.3
Iron and steel products	14.7	81.7	83.5	69.5	72.5	84.8	70.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	58.2	61.6	47.1	56.8	75.7	64.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.3	76.0	70.4	66.4	78.0	62.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	85.5	90.1	57.7	49.5	61.8	56.2
Land vehicles	6.9	98.1	100.1	83.2	92.0	103.1	84.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	33.4	31.1	30.3	31.6	24.9	21.9
Heating appliances	.6	85.8	88.0	80.8	79.1	94.6	85.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	95.6	98.3	74.2	79.5	97.5	74.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	79.0	83.8	72.2	63.9	87.4	69.2
Other iron and steel products	2.0	79.6	80.2	72.4	67.2	30.2	71.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	99.8	96.6	82.9	80.2	90.4	72.7
Mineral products	1.1	106.0	107.8	112.8	108.1	105.0	96.7
Miscellaneous	.4	84.9	86.2	82.5	76.4	87.9	88.0
Logging	1.6	35.0	44.3	33.5	36.2	42.2	27.9
Mining	5.0	95.4	95.4	97.6	99.4	101.0	96.2
Coal	2.8	77.4	79.0	78.5	82.9	90.7	92.8
Metallic ores	1.4	154.5	151.2	154.9	159.2	132.4	101.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	114.8	109.0	111.4	95.2	106.9	105.7
Communication	2.9	119.5	118.2	116.1	113.9	105.2	103.1
Telegraphs	.6	127.5	123.6	123.8	111.1	109.4	102.9
Telephones	2.3	117.4	116.8	114.1	114.7	104.1	103.1
Transportation	13.2	111.6	111.4	108.5	110.8	113.4	111.6
Street railways and cartage	2.3	117.4	117.9	111.5	115.9	119.6	133.7
Steam railways	9.1	100.4	99.3	98.2	100.8	103.2	97.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	223.7	232.5	215.8	211.6	201.3	236.7
Construction and maintenance	13.5	223.4	216.8	180.3	173.1	183.7	169.4
Building	4.4	194.0	183.3	144.6	137.5	143.2	121.0
Highway	3.0	2976.1	2398.9	2382.9	1946.9	3548.3	3440.4
Railway	6.1	164.8	175.9	141.6	144.6	171.6	156.6
Services	1.9	133.8	126.0	126.3	122.4	118.7	104.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	148.1	134.5	142.7	137.6	135.1	113.4
Professional	.2	112.1	112.0	110.0	110.4	108.7	90.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	120.5	118.5	107.6	104.3	100.5	96.0
Trade	6.8	99.0	98.4	95.1	91.7	91.7	90.1
Retail	4.4	97.7	97.6	95.2	89.4	89.2	86.8
Wholesale	2.4	101.4	100.0	94.8	96.1	96.4	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.2	103.7	96.3	94.7	100.2	93.1

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.

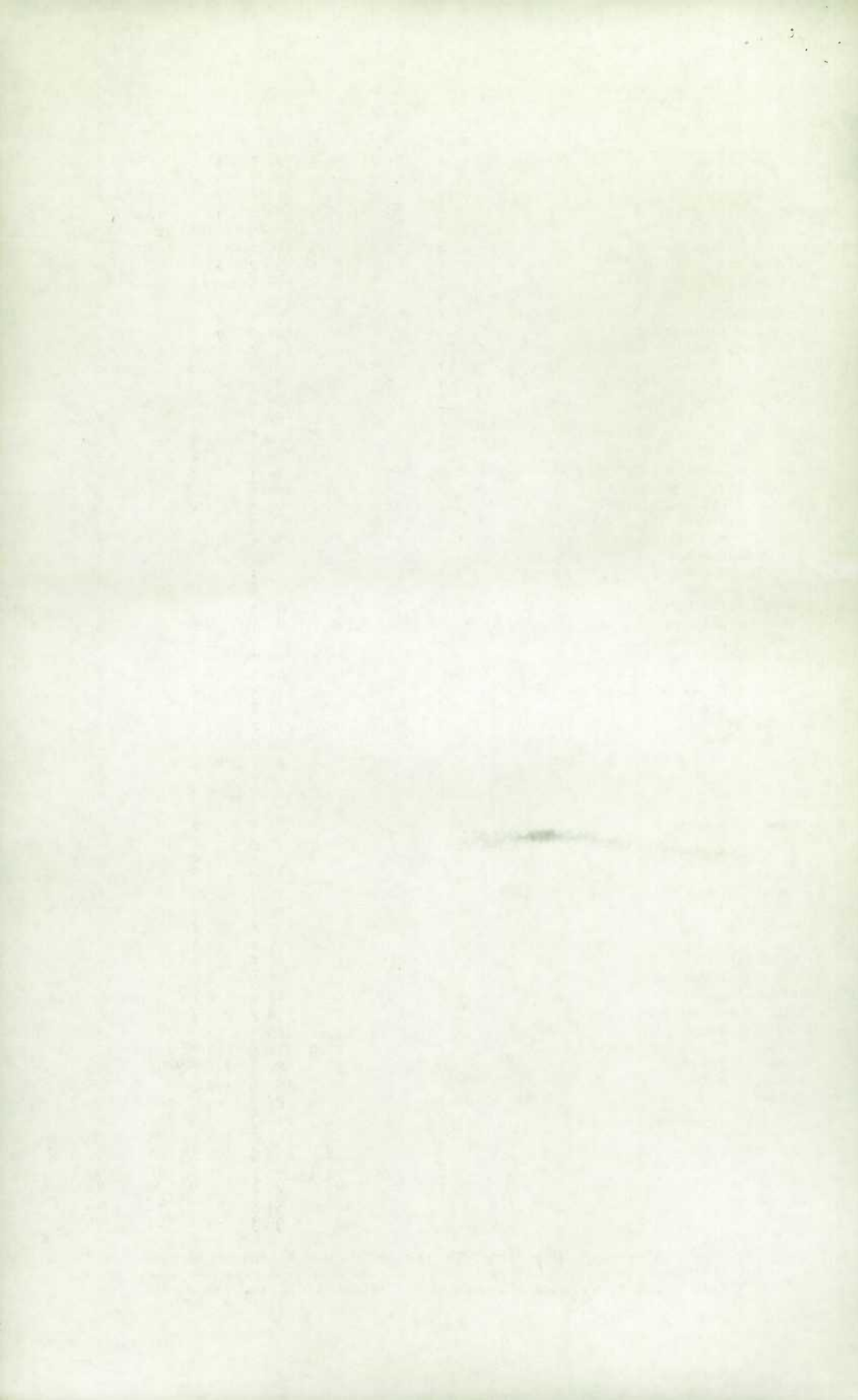


TABLE 4 - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1926.	July 1, 1926.	Aug. 1, 1925.	Aug. 1, 1924.	Aug. 1, 1923.
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	37.9	82.6	84.4	79.8	84.0	92.1
Lumber products	8.5	143.2	143.6	131.4	138.8	149.0
Pulp and paper	3.6	121.8	124.8	123.2	116.9	121.0
Textile products	5.1	92.5	91.4	91.9	74.4	102.0
Iron and steel	11.0	55.0	53.4	46.3	61.5	68.7
Other manufactures	9.7	84.4	94.0	89.9	86.3	86.3
Logging	.4	10.1	26.9	11.4	8.4	11.7
Mining	21.5	95.9	96.5	97.6	98.1	105.6
Communication	3.0	90.1	89.7	93.8	95.7	92.4
Transportation	13.6	73.6	70.1	69.4	72.7	73.7
Construction	17.2	273.9	205.8	265.2	190.3	221.3
Services	.9	145.3	126.4	142.2	146.7	139.5
Trade	5.5	114.4	110.7	113.0	111.2	114.0
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	94.5	91.1	92.2	90.2	97.8
Quebec						
Manufacturing	59.0	97.3	97.0	90.1	89.1	94.4
Lumber products	4.7	134.2	130.5	133.6	142.5	146.9
Pulp and paper	8.5	114.8	114.9	102.4	100.3	87.9
Textile products	12.0	96.9	97.2	95.1	85.3	89.9
Iron and steel	13.0	82.8	83.9	70.4	75.8	87.2
Other manufactures	20.8	96.2	95.0	90.1	88.5	88.6
Logging	1.8	42.8	55.9	34.1	36.4	42.3
Mining	1.8	117.3	110.8	88.0	73.7	94.8
Communication	2.7	154.0	148.2	151.8	140.4	122.6
Transportation	13.9	143.4	145.2	140.3	141.0	140.9
Construction	14.3	301.4	282.7	196.1	179.6	165.8
Services	1.8	158.1	157.5	148.9	146.6	139.8
Trade	4.7	108.6	107.7	101.7	92.9	92.4
All Industries	100.0	113.5	112.8	101.1	98.7	101.9
Ontario						
Manufacturing	66.7	92.4	92.5	84.8	81.9	91.0
Lumber products	7.1	113.1	111.6	110.0	105.8	116.3
Pulp and paper	7.4	106.7	105.5	100.0	99.0	102.6
Textile products	10.2	88.0	87.6	81.3	73.9	83.0
Iron and steel	19.6	84.1	87.3	69.6	69.4	85.5
Other manufactures	22.4	93.0	91.2	90.2	86.5	90.0
Logging	.8	17.2	21.0	19.9	22.6	17.2
Mining	2.8	138.2	135.6	145.0	148.3	131.0
Communication	2.7	113.5	115.3	110.0	114.8	104.0
Transportation	9.9	110.4	111.3	110.5	112.5	117.5
Construction	9.4	177.8	177.5	163.3	180.4	197.7
Services	1.6	125.7	122.7	120.6	117.1	112.5
Trade	6.1	93.9	93.7	93.8	92.5	90.2
All industries	100.0	96.7	97.0	90.8	90.3	97.1
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	30.6	105.4	103.6	99.6	98.9	101.4
Lumber products	2.5	93.5	89.5	90.9	82.5	86.4
Pulp and paper	2.6	99.9	100.0	93.6	93.3	99.2
Textile products	1.6	105.8	99.5	92.4	84.0	94.4
Iron and steel	13.7	102.7	103.1	97.1	99.2	105.2
Other manufactures	10.2	114.6	110.5	108.9	108.0	102.1
Logging	.1	4.8	10.7	4.9	7.5	11.1
Mining	5.3	58.8	59.0	53.3	64.4	74.4
Communication	3.8	98.7	96.6	93.6	92.0	91.2
Transportation	21.9	101.1	98.9	94.6	98.8	101.6
Construction	21.7	230.9	250.6	187.2	168.8	212.8
Services	2.6	137.7	111.6	124.8	117.1	118.0
Trade	14.0	87.6	87.8	81.4	80.6	83.5
All industries	100.0	106.5	107.3	97.3	96.4	104.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing	42.5	122.0	114.1	110.1	97.7	104.0
Lumber products	17.1	118.4	119.7	116.7	93.6	114.8
Pulp and paper	5.5	124.0	114.7	101.1	98.9	102.5
Textile products	.9	118.0	119.7	112.6	102.0	122.1
Iron and steel	4.1	52.8	52.8	47.0	50.9	48.3
Other manufactures	14.9	199.1	165.9	179.3	163.6	148.7
Logging	7.5	97.7	111.1	91.0	94.6	123.1
Mining	9.7	94.0	95.1	107.6	111.6	101.0
Communication	3.2	152.1	149.2	141.2	124.8	120.5
Transportation	12.5	113.4	114.8	110.2	110.8	114.5
Construction	13.7	165.0	161.0	134.6	137.3	97.2
Services	3.3	113.9	107.4	108.5	104.2	100.3
Trade	7.6	135.1	131.6	126.9	114.1	113.0
All Industries	100.0	120.8	118.1	112.2	107.1	107.2

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 Industries.

City and Industry	* Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1926	July 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1925	Aug. 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.7	89.3	89.3	81.8	83.7	87.3
Plant products - edible	5.0	101.6	101.5	99.6	100.2	98.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	93.7	93.5	92.0	90.6	94.7
Textiles	11.8	80.7	80.8	81.2	79.9	82.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.6	92.1	89.2	94.9	93.1	101.4
Iron and steel	16.9	81.5	82.9	63.1	72.0	87.0
Other manufactures	23.0	98.0	96.8	89.4	87.7	82.6
Communication	4.3	158.5	155.9	161.0	149.9	124.9
Transportation	9.4	211.9	226.5	205.8	196.9	183.3
Construction	7.6	216.1	200.8	195.6	136.1	158.6
Trade	9.1	108.8	107.8	102.2	92.1	92.7
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.8	104.5	97.0	95.1	97.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.4	83.9	81.7	79.7	-	-
Leather products	20.5	79.7	76.9	85.5	-	-
Other manufactures	38.9	86.2	84.4	76.4	-	-
Transportation	14.8	192.6	200.9	189.4	-	-
Construction	12.7	276.0	260.6	227.8	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	104.2	101.6	98.8	96.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.1	85.1	84.7	81.4	73.7	82.3
Plant products - edible	5.9	87.4	86.8	87.7	83.8	87.3
Printing and publishing	9.8	97.9	95.5	92.5	90.2	91.2
Textiles	12.8	76.5	74.4	71.3	67.1	67.5
Iron and steel	10.6	83.8	84.9	75.9	65.9	84.7
Other manufactures	27.0	85.5	86.4	84.2	73.2	86.1
Communication	4.7	123.5	128.4	122.2	130.1	106.2
Transportation	5.5	106.7	106.3	111.9	114.5	133.2
Construction	4.0	148.1	139.8	115.2	102.0	157.3
Trade	16.7	93.7	93.4	94.6	92.6	89.1
Toronto - All industries	100.0	91.1	90.7	87.7	83.9	89.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.1	96.6	97.8	96.5	95.7	101.9
Lumber products	14.4	125.4	128.0	121.6	123.8	130.2
Pulp and paper	22.2	84.7	85.1	87.0	87.5	88.1
Other manufactures	23.5	95.7	97.0	94.5	90.9	102.8
Construction	10.0	171.9	189.1	187.4	165.1	239.2
Trade	13.0	84.4	86.2	84.7	89.0	88.2
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	99.3	101.2	100.2	101.6	109.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.5	96.0	95.5	80.5	79.7	88.3
Textiles	20.1	105.8	105.3	97.9	78.6	88.2
Electrical apparatus	9.9	109.3	107.0	94.2	99.7	109.5
Iron and steel	34.8	87.4	89.5	61.7	61.5	80.6
Other manufactures	21.7	97.7	93.0	93.9	91.6	94.1
Construction	3.4	182.1	158.6	193.1	172.5	264.2
Trade	3.4	101.8	99.3	101.5	106.0	105.9
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	98.8	97.6	84.8	80.9	93.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.4	102.5	105.6	49.8	-	-
Iron and steel	67.8	112.1	117.2	40.3	-	-
Other manufactures	14.6	73.3	74.6	75.6	-	-
Construction	6.8	110.6	105.6	77.7	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	107.7	110.3	59.0	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.3	107.2	102.7	96.3	92.7	98.9
Animal products - edible	4.7	135.3	131.9	136.3	123.5	111.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.2	84.0	86.6	91.4	99.9
Printing and publishing	6.9	90.2	88.1	84.0	81.7	96.9
Textiles	5.2	99.4	97.0	90.4	84.5	93.7
Other manufactures :	17.9	119.8	112.1	99.2	95.0	98.2
Transportation	6.9	95.0	95.9	96.0	101.2	99.4
Construction	8.5	200.0	217.7	89.9	70.8	99.4
Trade	37.9	84.4	86.0	79.6	77.9	82.8
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	98.7	98.3	87.7	85.5	91.0
Vancouver	42.0	101.5	88.2	95.4	83.3	85.8
Lumber products	14.0	117.7	119.3	127.6	102.0	115.1
Other manufactures	28.0	95.3	75.5	82.2	75.8	73.8
Communication	8.3	164.4	160.9	151.8	135.9	130.6
Transportation	16.3	143.7	145.8	135.5	130.6	136.3
Construction	8.7	212.2	197.6	103.9	136.0	107.8
Services	4.7	110.9	106.4	104.5	95.4	95.6
Trade	19.8	136.1	131.7	126.5	113.2	112.0
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	123.8	115.3	111.4	102.3	103.6

* Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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