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CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
SEPTEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1926

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

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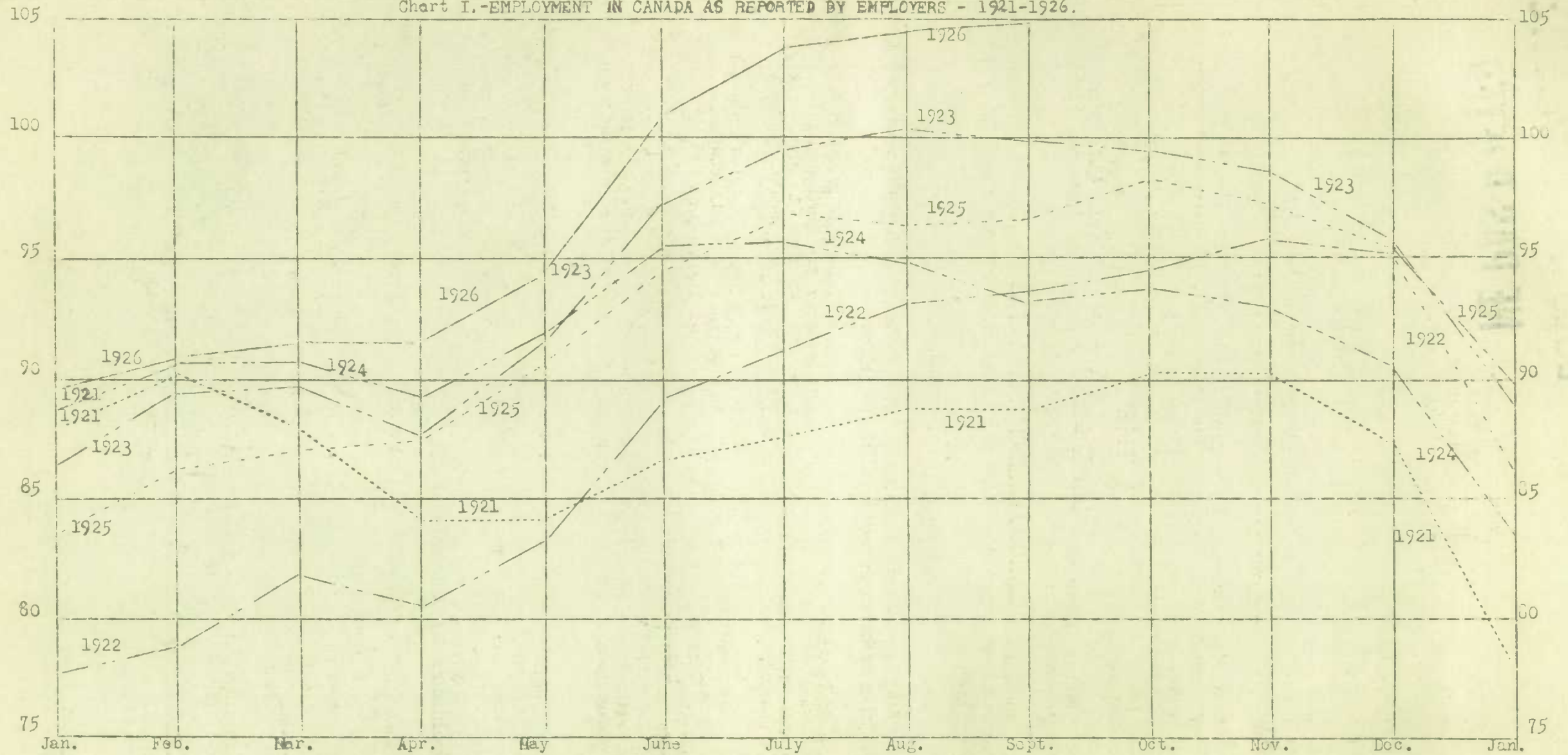
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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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 September 25, 1926.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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There was continued improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of September, according to information received from 5,799 firms whose staffs aggregated 859,738 persons, as compared with 855,002 in the preceding month. This increase greatly exceeded that noted on Sept. 1 of last year, while in 1924 and 1923 declines were recorded on that date. The index number at the beginning of September, standing at 104.9, continued to be higher than in any other month since 1920; on August 1, it was 104.2 and on Sept. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7, respectively. If employment follows the trend usually indicated during the autumn, further gains may be expected in the next report.

Moderate expansion was shown on the date under review in manufacturing, logging, mining and transportation, while there were seasonal losses in highway and railway construction.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

With the exception of Quebec, all provinces registered increased employment, the Maritime Provinces showing the largest gains.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing, mining and construction afforded more employment in the Maritime Provinces, according to data received from 499 firms with 71,039 employees, compared with 69,694 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1925, a considerable reduction in activity was indicated, and the situation was not as favourable.

Quebec.- For the first time since the beginning of the year, there was a decline in employment in Quebec, where 1,492 workers were released from the staffs of the 1,239 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 247,198 on Sept. 1. Pulp and paper mills recorded important increases, but iron and steel factories were slacker, causing a loss in the manufacturing group as a whole. Mining, communication, transportation and construction also showed moderate curtailment. A slight gain had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but the index number then was nearly 12 points lower.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported marked improvement, as did logging, communication, transportation, building, construction and trade. On the other hand, highway and railway construction showed a seasonal decrease. Statements were tabulated from 2,640 firms with 346,980 employees, or 4,057 more than on Aug. 1. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated at the beginning of September, 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a comparatively small increase in the personnel of the 751 co-operating employers, whose staffs rose from 112,679 persons in the preceding month to 113,088 on Sept. 1. On the same date of last year, a considerable contraction in employment had taken place; the general index then was nearly 11 points lower. Coal mining, building and highway construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced gains on the date under review, while in railway construction, there were seasonal losses.

British Columbia.- Further increases in employment were noted in British Columbia; manufacturing (especially of food, lumber and pulp and paper products) and transportation registered heightened activity, while curtailment was reported in construction and logging. A combined working force of 81,433 persons was employed by the 670 firms making returns, as compared with 81,016 on Aug. 1. Although greater improvement was indicated at the beginning of September, 1925, the situation then was much less favourable.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas; the course of employment in these areas since the beginning of 1924 is shown in Chart II, the curves in this chart being plotted from the index numbers given in Table I.

### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Reductions in employment were noted in Montreal and Ottawa; in Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg there were substantial gains, while in Quebec, Windsor and Vancouver the situation was practically unchanged.

Montreal.- For the first time since the beginning of the year, employment in Montreal declined, 216 persons having been released from the working forces of the 669 co-operating firms, who employed 118,161 on Sept. 1. The decline was chiefly due to curtailment in railway car shops, in which great activity has prevailed all summer. Other manufactures, transportation and construction registered improvement. Although gains were noted on the corresponding date of 1925, the situation then was much less favourable.

Quebec.- Construction was rather slacker, while manufacturing was busier. Statements, were tabulated from 85 employers with 8,968 workers, as against 9,013 in the preceding month. The index number was higher than on Sept. 1 of last year.

Toronto.- Employment in manufactures in Toronto was decidedly more active, while communication and trade also showed improvement. The increase, which is the eighth recorded so far this year, considerably exceeded that indicated on the same date a year ago, when conditions were not as good. The 754 firms making returns had 98,730 persons in their employ, or 1,384 more than at the beginning of August.

Ottawa.- The most pronounced change in Ottawa was a decrease in construction, while transportation was rather busier. An aggregate working force of 10,359 persons was reported by the 124 co-operating employers, who had 10,512 on Aug. 1. The index number was practically the same as at the beginning of September, 1925.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and construction afforded more employment in Hamilton, where the 197 firms furnishing data had 30,485 employees, compared with 30,033 in the preceding month. The index number continued to be higher than in any other month since the record was begun in 1922.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Automobile factories in the Border Cities showed moderate curtailment, while construction was considerably busier. The payrolls of the 77 reporting establishments totalled 11,796 as compared with 11,817 at the beginning of August. Employment was much more active than on Sept. 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.- Continued improvement was noted in Winnipeg, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. The general increase greatly exceeded that registered on the corresponding date in 1925, when the index was much lower. Data were received from 280 firms employing 28,300 workers on the date under review, while on Aug. 1 they had 27,485.

Vancouver.- Very little change in the general situation was indicated by the 230 reporting Vancouver employers, whose payrolls included 27,114 persons. Canneries released some help, while transportation was rather brisker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago.

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

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

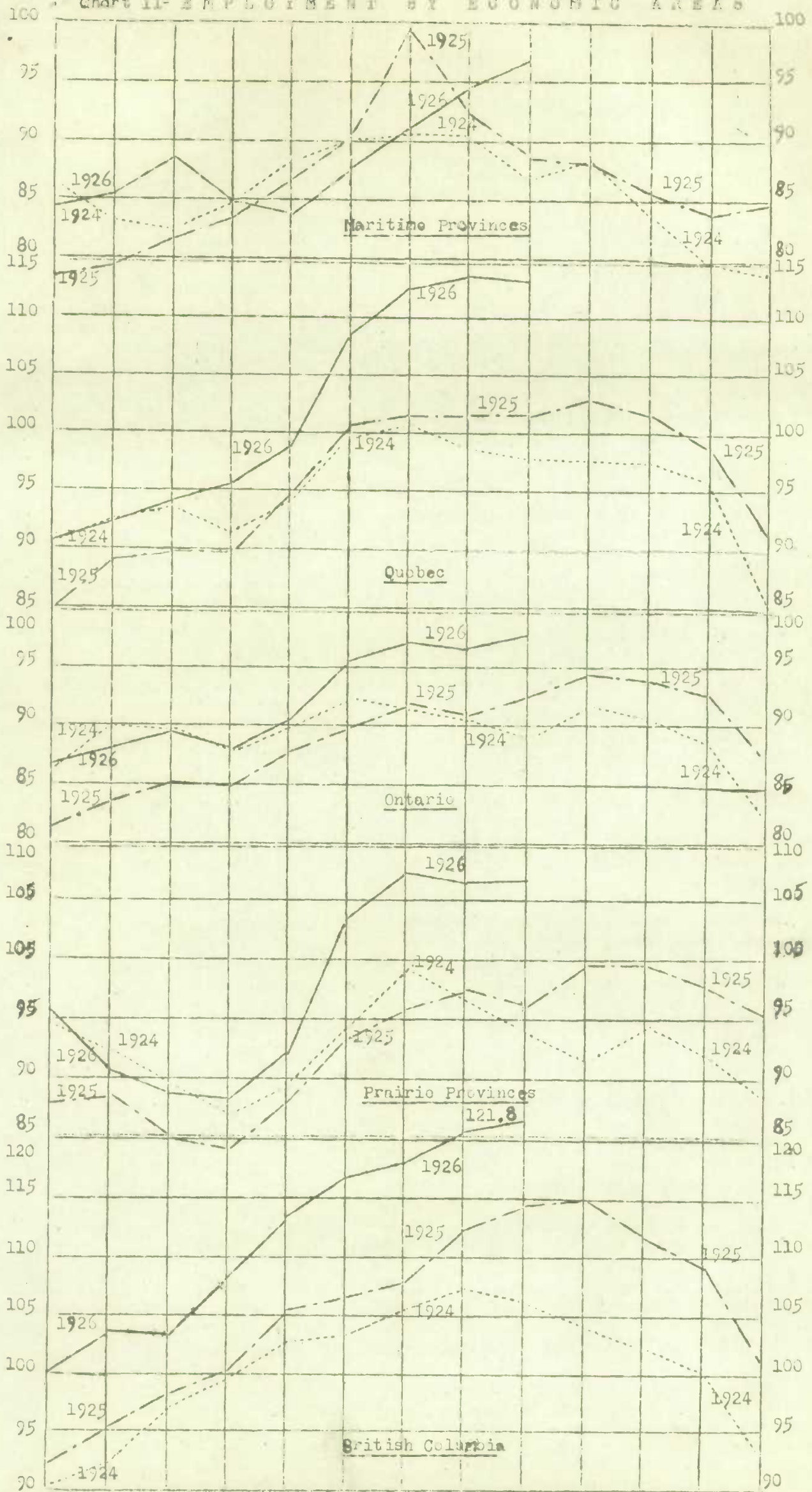
Manufacturing.- Continued and larger gains were recorded in manufacturing; the pulp and paper, iron and steel, food, leather, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor and musical instrument divisions reported the greatest improvement, while the only significant losses were those of a seasonal nature in lumber mills. The payrolls of the 3,739 manufacturers making returns aggregated 475,428, as against 471,035 operatives on Aug. 1. An increase of almost the same size was noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the level of employment was much lower.

Logging.- The seasonal increases in logging camps on Sept. 1 were less extensive than is usual on that date and the index was slightly lower than at the beginning of September, 1925. A combined working force of 14,615 men was employed by the 210 firms making returns, compared with 14,063 on Aug. 1.

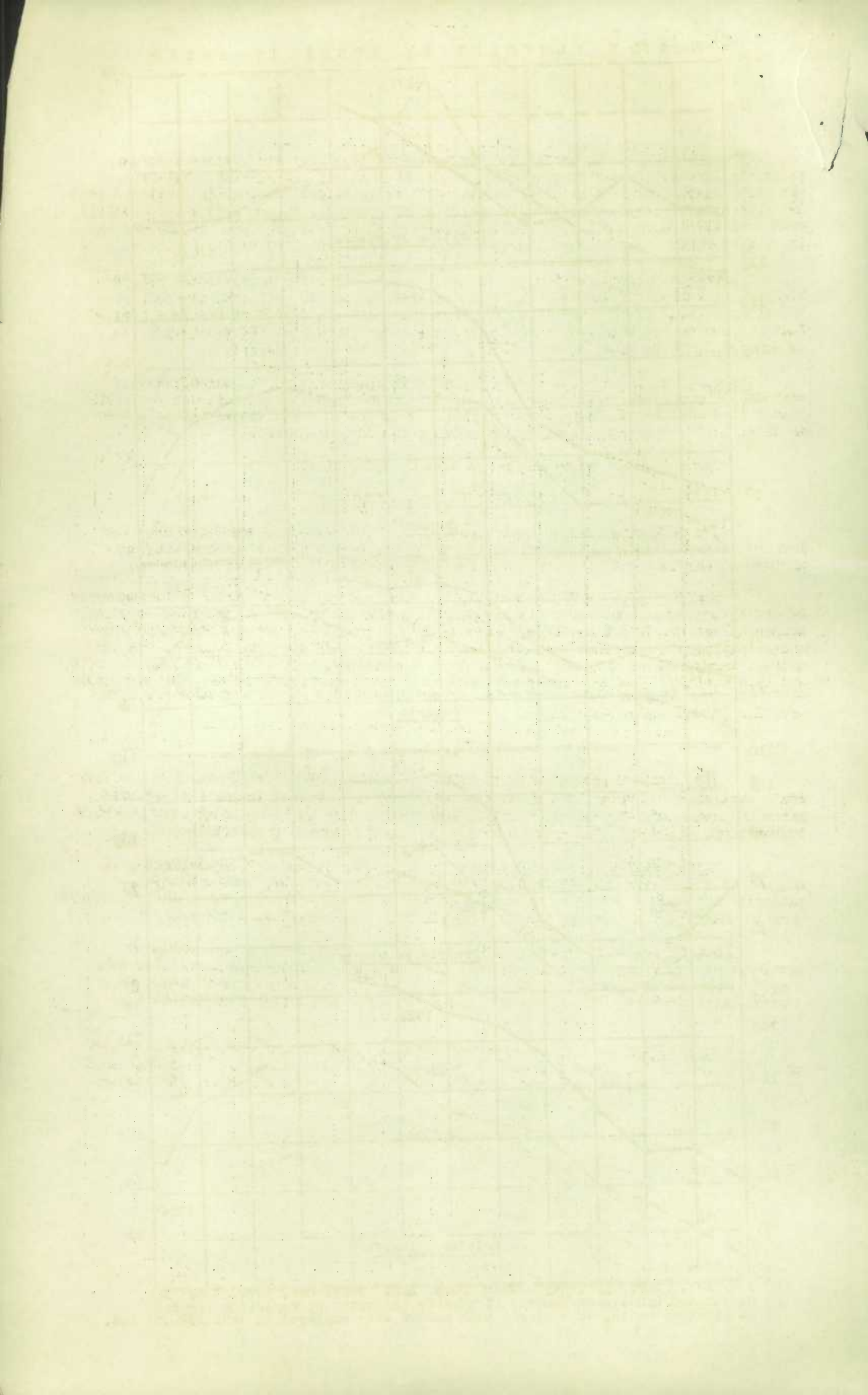
Mining.- Coal mines registered considerable improvement, while in quarrying and asbestos mining there were decreases. Statistics were compiled from 202 operators employing 43,481 workers, or 816 more than in their last report. Pronounced losses were noted on Sept. 1 of last year and employment then was at a lower level.

Communication.- A minor gain took place in telephones, while telegraphs afforded slightly less employment. The staffs of the 181 communication companies furnishing returns aggregated 24,950 persons, as compared with 24,824 in preceding month. The situation was better than on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Chart II- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



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.



Transportation.- The operation departments of steam railways reported a considerable increase in personnel, owing to the movements of the harvest, while there were also small increases in local and water transportation. Statements tabulated from 265 transportation companies and divisional superintendents showed that their payrolls rose from 112,795 on Aug. 1 to 114,700 at the beginning of September. Employment was in greater volume than on Sept. 1, 1925, when much smaller gains were noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building recorded further improvement, but on highway and railway construction there was a seasonal falling off, the net decline in the group being, however, substantially less than that registered on the same date of last year, when the index was over 40 points lower. The 483 contractors reporting employed 112,056 persons, against 115,252 at the beginning of August.

Trade.- A small increase was shown in trade, according to 548 establishments with 58,197 employees, or 138 more than in the preceding month. Retail and wholesale houses both registered slight improvement. Employment in trade was more active than on Sept. 1 of a year ago, on which date the trend was also upward.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

#### 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 July remained bad on the whole, a large number of works remaining closed or operating only partially on account of the coal stoppage. Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on July 26, 1926 was 14.6 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> as compared with 14.7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub> on June 21, 1926, and 11.2 on July 27, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.2 at the end of July, compared with 12.9 at the end of June, 1926, and 11.2 at the end of July, 1925.

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.- There was a small increase in the employment afforded in New York State factories in August, the situation being much the same as in the corresponding month of last year. The metal, textile, women's clothing and shoe industries reported improvement, while building material, food and drug factories were slacker.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The 984 reporting manufacturers had 233,663 employees in August, compared with 214,391 in July. Cotton, rubber footwear, boot and shoe and automobile factories showed considerable improvement, while there were losses in employment in electrical machinery, paper and wood pulp, cutlery and tool plants.

ILLINOIS.- The general level of factory employment in Illinois showed little change in August as compared with July, but the situation was more favourable than in August, 1925. Food, apparel, chemical, wood, leather and paper industries in general reported increased employment, while in metals and building materials there were declines.

WISCONSIN.- The index number of employment in manufacturing (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 133.9 in July, as compared with 128.9 in June and 136.6 in July last year. The food industries showed marked improvement, while there were only comparatively small changes in other industries.

1/ Not including striking coal miners.

27/9/26 MBS.

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 manufacturing
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6	79.3
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	86.5
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	93.0
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	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	93.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	89.5
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	82.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	104.3	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
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9

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

100. 8.3 28.7 40.4 13.1 9.5 55.3

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1923	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2		89.9	104.3
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	85.4	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	97.2	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	87.0	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	84.4	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	105.7
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	98.0	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
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities at Sept. 1, 1926.

13.7 1.0 11.5 1.2 3.5 1.4 3.3 3.2



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

	1/ Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924	Sept. 1 1923	Sept. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55.3	96.9	95.8	89.4	84.5	93.0	86.5
Animal products - edible	1.9	108.4	105.2	104.2	100.2	94.1	95.4
Fur and products	.1	85.9	80.5	84.0	87.3	90.5	96.6
Leather and products	2.0	78.5	76.3	72.3	73.7	76.3	78.3
Lumber and products	6.8	119.5	119.4	115.1	110.5	119.7	114.8
Rough and dressed lumber	4.8	150.8	151.2	145.5	143.5	153.1	142.0
Furniture	.9	83.1	83.9	77.3	66.3	68.8	79.2
Other lumber products	1.1	78.4	76.5	75.4	69.7	83.3	78.6
Musical instruments	.4	75.5	71.9	62.5	62.3	64.7	59.4
Plant products - edible	3.5	107.3	106.3	104.4	101.8	97.9	99.0
Pulp and paper products	6.7	113.8	111.1	102.9	100.5	104.5	96.6
Pulp and paper	3.6	131.2	125.4	111.4	107.4	116.8	101.6
Paper products	.7	92.5	91.8	88.8	87.6	88.0	83.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.4	100.7	97.6	96.6	95.5	95.0
Rubber products	1.4	87.0	87.2	89.9	67.3	70.8	71.7
Textile products	8.3	92.5	92.5	88.0	79.9	85.0	85.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	105.9	105.3	100.9	84.7	91.6	100.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	102.8	102.7	92.4	82.3	93.0	86.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	74.0	75.8	72.3	72.6	73.7	73.1
Other textile products	1.0	98.3	94.4	94.6	86.2	92.2	86.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	102.2	101.2	103.9	99.3	88.2	99.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	84.1	89.4	73.6	105.8	111.1	69.4
Chemicals and allied products	.7	84.1	83.5	79.6	82.3	87.0	88.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	109.5	109.7	90.0	89.7	102.4	94.4
Electric current	1.5	134.0	134.1	138.3	133.2	125.3	123.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	125.4	119.2	109.2	107.2	104.7	79.5
Iron and steel products	14.7	82.4	81.7	71.0	65.7	86.0	72.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	62.2	58.2	49.8	42.2	78.4	60.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	75.9	76.3	71.2	65.4	79.1	64.3
Agricultural implements	.9	79.6	85.5	57.2	39.5	61.6	53.1
Land vehicles	7.0	98.4	98.1	86.1	82.3	105.9	87.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.5	33.4	30.0	28.1	27.2	23.8
Heating appliances	.6	89.8	85.8	83.8	82.0	92.9	86.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	99.7	95.6	75.7	74.0	100.8	84.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	81.4	79.0	73.4	64.2	85.5	73.0
Other iron and steel products	2.0	81.6	79.6	71.1	67.1	76.8	71.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	102.8	99.8	83.8	78.0	91.0	78.5
Mineral products	1.2	108.1	106.0	110.9	108.0	103.5	94.4
Miscellaneous	.4	85.5	84.9	82.5	82.6	86.5	90.1
Logging	1.7	37.0	35.0	38.5	43.7	43.1	36.5
Mining	5.1	97.2	95.4	93.7	99.1	104.0	97.1
Coal	2.9	80.6	77.4	73.0	84.8	94.6	93.9
Metallic ores	1.4	154.7	154.5	157.0	148.1	132.7	102.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	111.3	114.8	107.1	99.9	108.8	105.5
Communication	2.9	120.1	119.5	114.8	113.1	106.4	103.4
Telegraphs	.6	126.5	127.5	119.1	113.8	111.4	101.4
Telephones	2.3	118.4	117.4	113.6	112.9	105.1	104.0
Transportation	13.3	113.4	111.6	108.7	107.8	113.4	111.9
Street railways and cartage	2.3	118.4	117.4	115.1	114.9	121.6	125.3
Steam railways	9.2	102.4	100.4	98.4	98.5	107.0	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	224.9	223.7	208.3	195.6	163.9	255.2
Construction and maintenance	13.0	217.6	223.4	175.5	165.3	180.9	164.3
Building	4.4	199.4	194.0	147.2	140.9	147.2	123.6
Highway	3.0	2893.2	2976.1	2523.4	1945.6	3667.2	3239.7
Railway	5.6	153.9	164.8	130.1	132.0	163.2	149.1
Services	1.9	132.2	133.8	125.9	121.7	120.3	105.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	144.1	148.1	142.7	136.2	137.1	113.2
Professional	.2	116.9	112.1	108.9	101.0	111.4	94.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	120.4	120.5	106.6	105.3	100.7	95.9
Trade	6.8	98.9	99.0	95.6	92.1	92.0	90.8
Retail	4.4	97.8	97.7	94.9	89.7	89.8	87.1
Wholesale	2.4	101.0	101.4	96.8	96.6	96.1	97.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	104.9	104.2	96.6	93.1	100.0	93.7

1/ 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.

Area and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1,	Aug. 1,	Sept. 1,	Sept. 1	Sept. 1,
		1926	1926	1925	1924	1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	38.1	85.2	82.6	78.6	79.0	95.7
Lumber products	8.4	142.8	143.2	126.1	137.7	149.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	123.7	121.8	120.7	112.5	121.6
Textile Products	5.0	95.2	92.5	90.4	86.5	102.0
Iron and steel	11.4	58.2	55.0	48.0	47.2	79.0
Other manufactures	9.7	87.8	84.4	86.8	86.2	82.9
Logging	.7	12.4	10.1	7.9	9.3	12.6
Mining	21.8	99.4	95.9	87.2	100.5	110.3
Communication	3.0	92.6	990.1	90.4	95.6	96.5
Transportation	13.2	73.0	73.6	72.1	69.3	75.7
Construction	17.1	278.9	273.9	241.3	166.3	228.5
Services	.9	146.4	145.3	144.8	136.0	131.2
Trade	5.2	110.0	114.4	113.1	108.3	114.5
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	96.7	94.5	88.4	86.6	101.4
<u>Quebec</u>						
Manufacturing	59.2	97.4	97.3	90.5	87.8	92.8
Lumber products	4.7	134.9	134.2	131.0	141.3	145.4
Pulp and paper	8.9	119.6	114.8	105.0	102.5	108.2
Textile products	11.9	95.9	96.9	94.3	82.4	84.4
Iron and steel	12.5	79.6	82.8	71.2	71.2	87.1
Other manufactures	21.2	97.5	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.6
Logging	1.9	43.2	42.8	41.4	35.3	36.6
Mining	1.7	110.7	117.3	86.5	77.5	96.7
Communication	2.7	150.0	154.0	146.9	140.8	122.1
Transportation	13.9	142.5	143.4	139.1	136.1	132.4
Construction	14.1	297.5	301.4	192.8	188.3	172.3
Services	1.8	159.0	158.1	150.3	143.6	142.5
Trade	4.7	108.2	108.6	102.7	94.4	93.9
All industries	100.0	113.1	113.5	101.3	97.8	100.1
<u>Ontario</u>						
Manufacturing	66.9	93.7	92.4	86.3	79.7	90.6
Lumber products	7.0	112.2	113.1	108.2	105.0	111.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	107.7	106.7	101.4	99.4	101.3
Textile Products	10.1	88.4	88.0	82.1	76.6	83.1
Iron and steel	19.9	86.3	84.1	72.0	61.1	85.9
Other manufactures	22.5	94.4	93.0	92.1	86.7	90.1
Logging	1.0	21.3	17.2	28.7	39.5	27.7
Mining	2.7	140.0	138.2	144.5	134.6	129.5
Communication	2.7	116.5	113.5	110.4	111.4	105.1
Transportation	10.0	113.0	110.4	109.4	110.9	122.3
Construction	9.1	173.3	177.8	161.3	177.7	206.4
Services	1.6	124.8	125.7	119.0	119.5	114.0
Trade	6.0	94.2	93.9	93.8	93.5	90.1
All industries	100.0	97.9	96.7	92.7	88.9	98.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>						
Manufacturing	30.5	105.1	105.4	99.0	98.8	101.5
Lumber products	2.3	85.5	93.5	93.0	79.8	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	97.0	99.9	92.5	94.0	99.8
Textile Products	1.6	106.1	105.8	100.2	88.6	93.6
Iron and steel	13.8	103.6	102.7	94.9	97.9	105.5
Other manufactures	10.3	115.6	114.6	108.7	109.2	101.8
Logging	.2	5.7	4.8	6.2	9.1	8.1
Mining	5.6	62.7	58.8	56.6	66.9	79.8
Communication	3.8	99.0	98.7	94.3	92.7	92.3
Transportation	22.8	106.0	101.1	95.3	95.8	102.2
Construction	20.6	220.1	230.9	174.0	148.3	175.2
Services	2.5	130.5	137.7	121.1	115.3	117.9
Trade	14.0	87.8	87.6	82.4	80.2	83.6
All industries	100.0	106.9	106.5	96.0	93.9	101.1
<u>British Columbia</u>						
Manufacturing	43.6	127.1	122.0	112.0	98.7	102.7
Lumber products	17.3	122.4	118.4	117.1	93.9	111.0
Pulp and paper	5.8	132.4	124.0	100.4	96.0	100.4
Textile Products	1.0	126.4	118.0	101.9	100.4	118.0
Iron and steel	4.0	52.2	52.8	50.2	52.5	48.5
Other manufactures	15.5	210.4	199.1	185.7	167.6	150.0
Logging	7.4	96.7	97.7	88.8	100.0	117.0
Mining	9.6	93.8	94.0	108.7	112.7	102.2
Communication	3.2	151.0	152.1	138.8	127.1	123.4
Transportation	12.7	115.0	113.4	113.7	109.4	115.8
Construction	12.6	153.7	165.0	143.2	116.5	97.1
Services	3.4	113.2	113.9	110.5	102.9	104.4
Trade	7.5	135.9	135.1	127.0	115.0	113.3
All industries	100.0	121.8	120.8	114.2	106.0	106.6

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	1/ Weight	Sept. 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1926	Sept. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, 1923
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	66.3	88.9	89.3	82.0	79.6	85.5
Plant products - edible	5.2	102.0	101.6	98.5	96.8	96.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	94.3	93.7	94.0	93.7	94.6
Textiles	11.8	81.1	80.7	80.8	72.8	78.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.8	94.4	92.1	96.6	97.6	80.8
Iron and steel	15.8	76.4	81.5	63.6	65.7	86.6
Other manufactures	23.3	99.6	98.0	89.7	85.1	86.2
Communication	4.2	153.4	158.5	155.5	147.8	123.9
Transportation	9.6	216.7	211.9	198.2	181.0	136.3
Construction	7.8	224.9	216.1	214.5	170.0	159.9
Trade	9.2	108.4	102.8	103.2	93.4	94.1
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.6	104.8	97.3	92.9	93.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	60.0	84.4	83.9	81.2	82.5	-
Leather products	21.9	83.3	79.7	88.2	87.0	-
Other manufactures	38.1	85.1	86.2	77.2	79.9	-
Transportation	14.4	184.8	192.6	187.7	126.4	-
Construction	12.2	260.2	276.0	176.4	230.4	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	103.5	104.2	97.4	96.4	-
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	66.7	86.6	85.1	83.0	78.7	82.8
Plant products - edible	6.0	89.6	87.4	90.6	88.9	84.3
Printing and publishing	9.6	98.0	97.9	94.3	92.6	90.2
Textiles	12.6	76.0	76.5	74.2	72.9	72.5
Iron and steel	10.7	85.9	83.8	75.3	64.7	82.0
Other manufactures	27.8	88.4	85.5	85.4	80.7	86.3
Communication	4.9	130.0	123.5	121.1	122.0	108.9
Transportation	5.3	104.7	106.7	111.1	114.0	139.5
Construction	3.8	142.0	148.1	111.9	101.0	157.1
Trade	16.5	94.2	93.7	93.6	93.3	90.0
Toronto - All industries	100.0	92.3	91.1	88.5	85.3	89.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	61.6	97.7	96.6	97.3	92.5	97.6
Lumber products	14.9	126.8	125.4	131.3	118.3	126.0
Pulp and paper	23.1	86.4	84.7	85.5	82.8	84.6
Other manufactures	23.6	96.0	95.7	94.2	90.4	97.4
Construction	8.1	152.6	171.9	144.3	182.8	241.4
Trade	12.6	83.7	84.4	85.1	89.7	85.2
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	98.6	99.5	98.5	100.6	107.5
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	85.9	96.8	96.0	82.1	74.6	87.2
Textiles	20.1	106.9	105.8	97.3	90.1	76.3
Electrical apparatus	10.3	115.7	109.3	95.5	104.1	114.6
Iron and steel	34.2	87.0	87.4	64.3	51.7	82.0
Other manufactures	21.3	98.0	97.7	95.8	90.5	94.7
Construction	4.1	224.7	182.1	246.4	170.0	262.1
Trade	3.4	102.3	101.8	102.0	106.3	105.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	100.3	98.8	86.9	79.4	92.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	80.3	101.9	102.5	80.1	-	-
Iron and steel	66.0	110.8	112.1	82.3	-	-
Other manufactures	14.3	74.4	73.3	73.7	-	-
Construction	8.6	140.1	110.6	91.5	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	109.2	107.7	85.6	-	-
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.3	110.2	107.2	98.4	95.7	97.0
Animal products - edible	4.8	144.2	135.3	133.7	138.1	113.1
Plant products - edible	4.6	88.5	86.2	87.3	91.6	96.3
Printing and publishing	4.8	90.3	90.2	83.2	84.2	93.3
Textiles	5.5	106.3	99.4	98.2	89.3	93.2
Other manufactures	17.6	121.9	119.8	102.5	96.1	96.9
Transportation	6.7	97.5	95.0	95.5	101.9	99.8
Construction	9.6	230.3	200.0	80.7	80.5	106.6
Trade	37.0	85.1	84.4	80.0	76.4	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	101.5	98.7	88.0	86.4	89.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	41.7	102.0	101.5	95.5	84.5	86.0
Lumber products	14.6	124.3	117.7	125.1	106.0	113.4
Other manufactures	27.1	93.1	95.0	83.6	75.9	74.8
Communication	8.2	163.2	164.4	151.7	135.8	132.9
Transportation	16.7	147.6	143.7	133.5	132.3	151.2
Construction	8.2	202.8	212.2	144.8	146.5	104.1
Services	5.2	109.5	110.9	104.3	94.1	98.7
Trade	19.7	137.2	136.1	127.0	114.7	112.3
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	124.2	123.8	113.9	104.0	104.3

1/ 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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