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

THE
OCTOBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(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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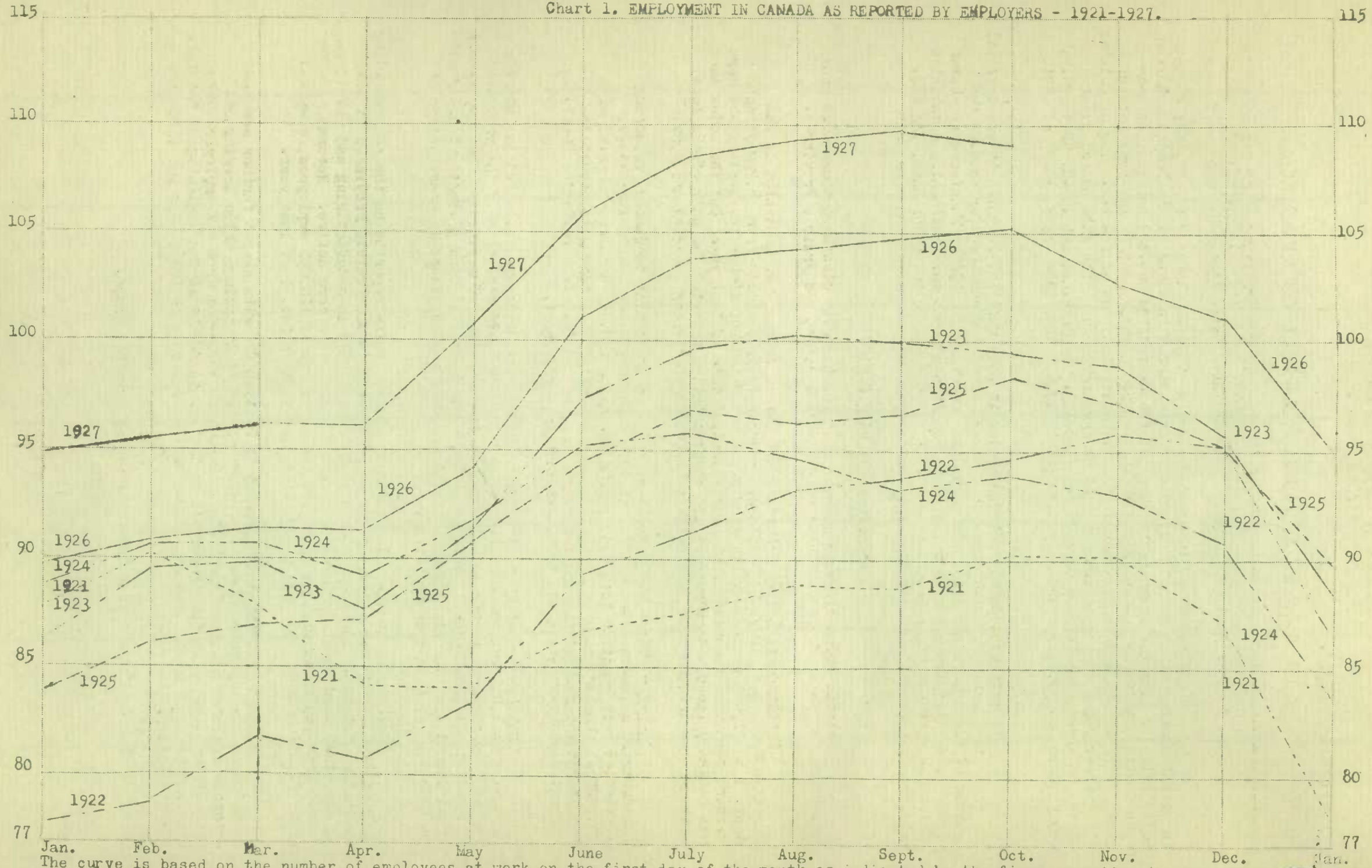
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OTTAWA

1927

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Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



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 Oct. 25, 1927.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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|----------------------------|---|
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| Chief, General Statistics: | S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S. |

For the first time since the beginning of April, industrial activity showed a slight slowing up on Oct. 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,241 employers whose staffs aggregated 904,880 persons, as compared with 909,229 in the preceding month. Although employment on the same date of last year had shown a small advance, the situation then, as at the beginning of October of earlier years of the record, was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 109.0, compared with 109.7 on Sept. 1, and 105.2, 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2, respectively, on Oct. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, in which it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Manufactures showed reductions, chiefly in lumber mills where the season's cut was approaching completion, while the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced. On the other hand, logging, mining, transportation and trade registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Ontario firms afforded greater employment, while elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked were in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Further and larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 529 employers reduced their payrolls from 74,290 persons on Sept. 1 to 71,640 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved rather more workers than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, but the index then was slightly lower. Construction and transportation reported the bulk of the loss, although the tendency was also unfavorable in manufacturing, logging and services.

Quebec.- There was a small decrease in employment in Quebec, repeating the downward movement noted on Oct. 1, 1926, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,395 firms employing 259,350 workers, compared with 259,928 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and highway construction registered the bulk of the decline, while logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction and trade afforded more employment.

Ontario.- Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Ontario, according to 2,860 employers of 372,805 persons, or 2,188 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were marked losses in construction and smaller decreases in transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- In contrast with the gains reported on the corresponding date of 1926, there was a falling off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in manufacturing and services. On the other hand, mining, transportation and trade were more active. Returns were received from 789 firms with an aggregate working force of 120,091 employees, compared with 122,617 on Sept. 1. The index was higher than on Oct. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further moderate curtailment, mainly in construction, services and fish-canning, while logging and shipping reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 668 employers whose payrolls declined from 81,777 persons on Sept. 1 to 80,994 at the beginning of October. Losses on a large scale were registered on the same date in 1926, when the index was slightly lower.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, but downward in Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Continued improvement in the situation was indicated in Montreal, where the 741 co-operating firms employed 123,024 persons, or 1,245 more than on Sept. 1. Transportation, building and trade reported the bulk of the gain, while little general change was noted in manufactures. Employment had declined on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed its eighth consecutive increase at the beginning of October, 276 workers being added to the forces of the 100 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 11,444 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the advance took place in construction. The index was much higher than at the beginning of October, 1926.

Toronto.- Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 810 firms employing 107,717 persons, compared with 106,793 in their last report. Manufacturing, particularly of textile products, was much busier, as were trade, services and communications. Construction, on the other hand, was slacker. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale were reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while in transportation and construction there were small declines. The forces of the 135 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,817 workers, or 64 more than on Sept. 1. Employment was better than on the corresponding date in 1926, when small gains were also noted.

Hamilton.- Improvement was registered in construction and trade, other industries showing little general change. Statements were tabulated from 202 firms with 29,743 employees, compared with 29,640 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was slightly higher, although the trend of employment was then downward.

Windsor and the other Border Cities.- There was a falling off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants, (in which considerable short time was also reported) and in transportation and construction. Ninety-four establishments recorded 9,089 employees, as against 9,348 on Sept. 1. Employment on Oct. 1, 1926, was in greater volume, despite the fact that the losses then registered were on a larger scale.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg declined on Oct. 1, when 204 workers were released from the forces of the 284 co-operating firms, reducing them to 29,589. Trade was decidedly more active, but there were reductions in building, communications and manufactures. Although additions to staffs had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- Very little change in the situation was recorded in Vancouver, according to 231 employers with 25,834 persons on payroll, compared with 25,782 on Sept. 1. Shipping was busier, and small gains were noted in manufactures as a whole, but services and some other industries reported reductions. Large losses were recorded on Oct. 1, 1926, when the index stood at 119.7, as compared with 119.0 at the beginning of October this year.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- There was a further small reduction in manufacturing plants, 3,895 of which reported 487,296 operatives, compared with 488,763 in the preceding month. Similar declines were noted on Oct. 1, 1926, when the index number was slightly lower. Seasonal losses in fish-preserving and sawmilling factories caused most of the decrease, though there was also a falling off in activity in rubber, building material and iron and steel works; in the last named there was also considerable short time. On the other hand, vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, exceeding that registered on Oct. 1 of most years of the record, and there were also large gains in textile and electrical apparatus plants.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 222 logging companies whose staffs were increased by 4,658 workers to 22,740 on the date under review. This advance was on a larger scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in most of which the index was rather lower.

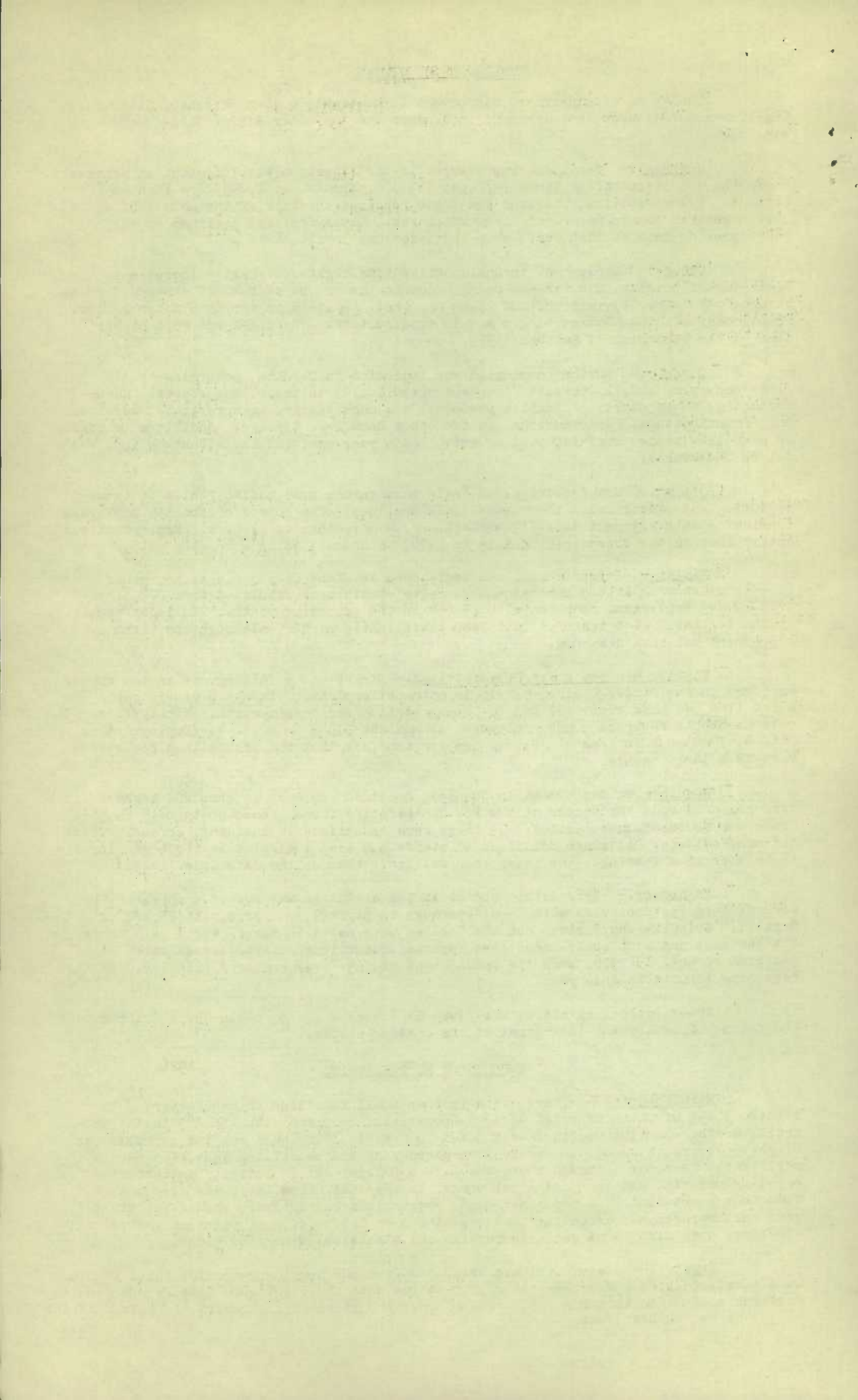
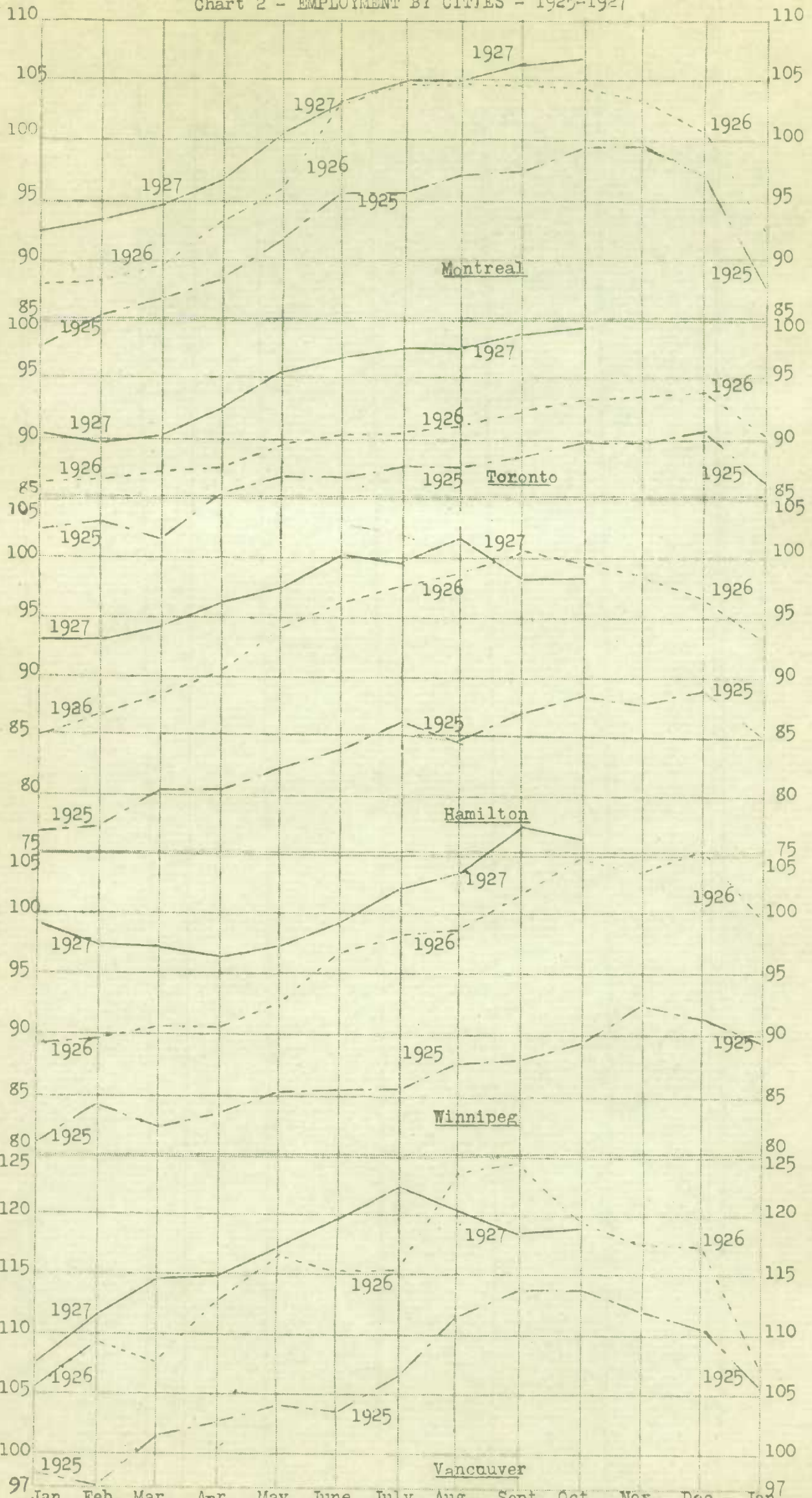
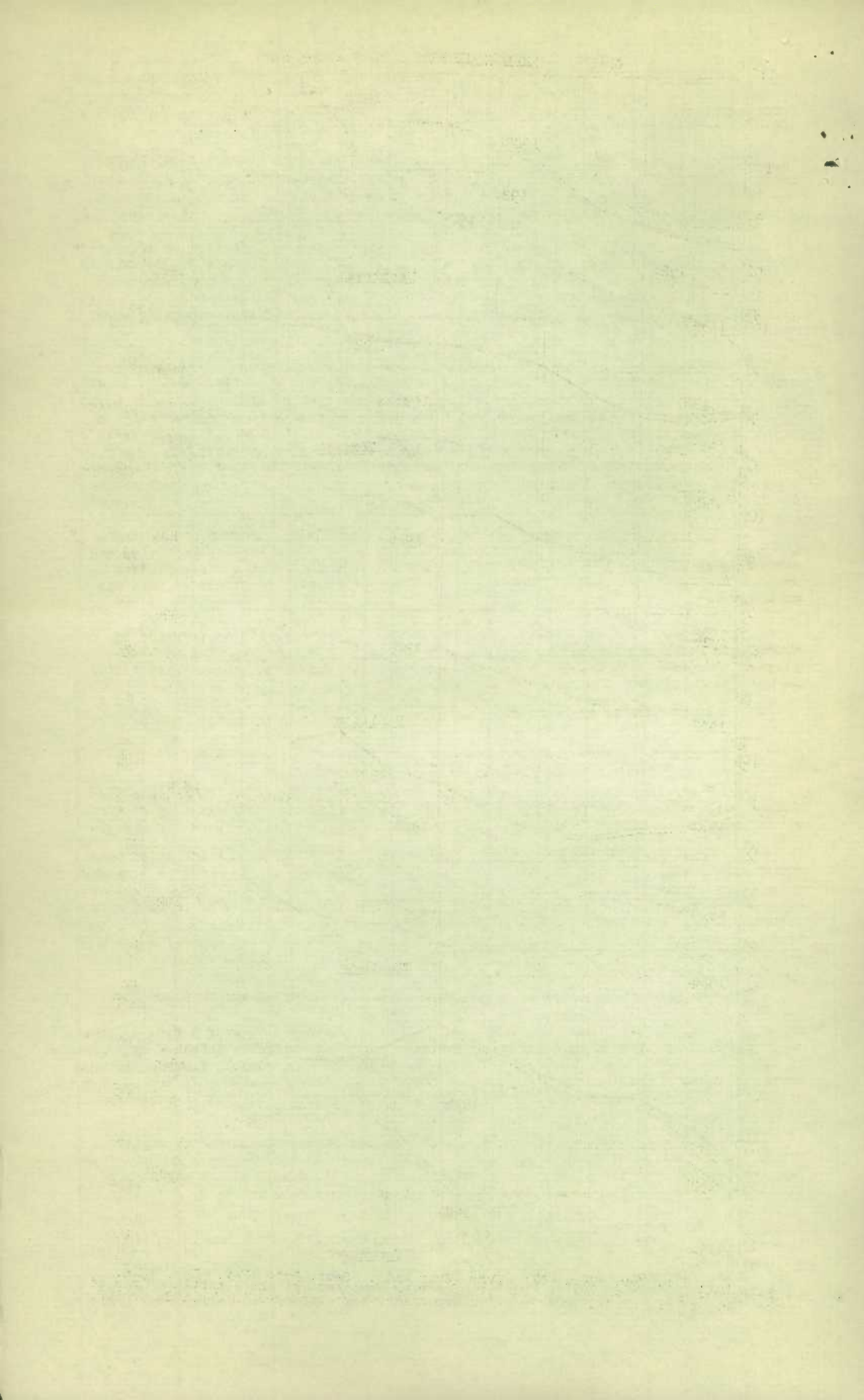


Chart 2 - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1925-1927



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.



Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in this group, coal and metallic ore mines sharing in the upward movement. The working force of the 213 co-operating firms aggregated 47,730 persons, compared with 47,204 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on Oct. 1 of any other year since 1920.

Communications.- Practically no change was noted in communications, slight gains on telephones being offset by decreases on telegraphs. The 189 companies furnishing data reported 26,009 employees, or 47 more than on Sept. 1. The index continued to be higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920.

Transportation.- Further additions to payrolls were indicated in transportation, but the increase was smaller than on Oct. 1, 1926, when the number employed in this industry was rather greater. Statistics were received from 278 employers with 117,006 persons on their staffs, as against 116,172 in their last report. Most of the gain took place in shipping, although railway operation also afforded slightly more employment.

Construction.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1; the reductions were unusually pronounced for the time of year, but as employment has been at an exceptionally high level during most of 1927 the number employed is still greatly in excess of that in previous years of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest contractions, but there were also recessions in building. A combined force of 121,484 workers was reported by 692 co-operating contractors, who had 130,540 employees at the beginning of September. Employment continued to be in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 644 persons in the staffs of the 176 firms in this group whose returns were received and who employed 17,171 on Oct. 1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved about the same number of workers, but the index then was much lower.

Trade.- For the seventh consecutive month, trade showed an increase in which both retailers and wholesalers shared; 576 establishments reported 65,444 employees, compared with 64,691 in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the autumn of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment during August, apart from fluctuations due to the holiday season, showed little change on the whole as compared with July. Among the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, and in all industries, was 9.4 on Aug. 22, 1927, as compared with 9.3 on July 25, 1927, and 14.0 on Aug. 23, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,050,800 persons were out of work in the last week of September, as compared with 1,049,000 in the last week of August.

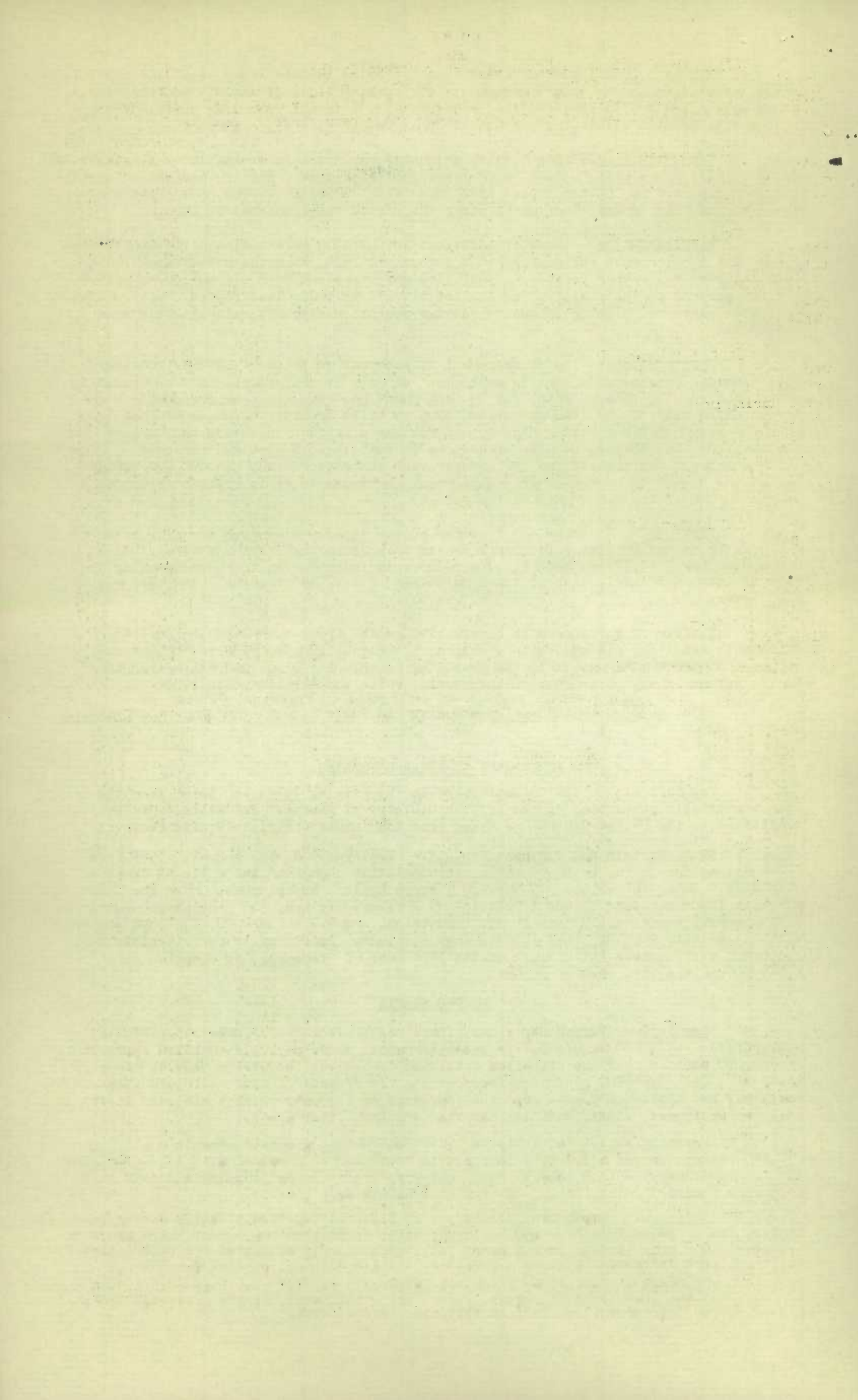
UNITED STATES

New York.- During September, there was an increase of over 1 p.c. in employment afforded by 1,200 manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls totalled approximately 360,000 persons, but the situation continued to be less favourable than in the same month of 1926. Textile, clothing, food-canning, ~~food-canning~~ automobile and electrical machinery and appliance plants reported increased employment, while there were losses in railroad equipment, steel, building material and some other plants.

Massachusetts.- Activity in 1,010 manufacturing establishments employing 230,859 workers showed a 1.4 p.c. increase in September as compared with August. Clothing, confectionery, cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, and some other factories recorded gains, while boot and shoe plants were slacker.

Illinois.- Employment conditions in Illinois improved slightly during September, due to gains in mining and building, while in factory employment there was a reduction of 0.2 p.c. Losses in the metal industries chiefly accounted for this decrease, but there were increases in glass, furniture, textile and food packing plants.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.7 p.c. higher in August than in July, but was lower than in August, 1926. The metal, wood, leather, textile and paper groups showed improvement, while food factories were slacker.



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 |
|---|--------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Oct. 1, 1921 | 90.2 | 93.1 | 89.2 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 81.3 |
| Oct. 1, 1922 | 94.6 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 93.6 | 101.9 | 100.1 | 86.7 |
| Oct. 1, 1923 | 99.5 | 97.0 | 104.0 | 96.0 | 100.7 | 104.2 | 91.8 |
| Oct. 1, 1924 | 93.9 | 88.3 | 97.6 | 91.6 | 91.4 | 104.0 | 85.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1925 | 83.9 | 78.5 | 85.0 | 81.4 | 88.1 | 92.9 | 75.5 |
| Feb. 1 | 86.1 | 79.1 | 83.4 | 83.4 | 88.4 | 95.1 | 79.3 |
| Mar. 1 | 87.0 | 81.7 | 83.9 | 85.0 | 85.0 | 98.1 | 81.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 87.2 | 82.7 | 83.9 | 84.1 | 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 | 83.3 |
| July 1 | 96.8 | 99.4 | 101.1 | 91.8 | 95.9 | 108.0 | 83.1 |
| Aug. 1 | 96.3 | 92.2 | 101.1 | 90.8 | 97.3 | 112.2 | 83.5 |
| Sept. 1 | 96.6 | 88.4 | 101.3 | 92.7 | 96.0 | 114.2 | 83.4 |
| Oct. 1 | 98.3 | 88.1 | 102.7 | 94.3 | 99.1 | 114.3 | 89.1 |
| Nov. 1 | 97.1 | 85.5 | 101.1 | 93.7 | 99.1 | 111.5 | 89.3 |
| 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 | 84.7 | 94.0 | 89.0 | 88.6 | 103.3 | 87.7 |
| Apr. 1 | 91.4 | 84.7 | 95.7 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 103.3 | 87.7 |
| 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 | 95.8 |
| 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 |
| Oct. 1 | 105.2 | 94.2 | 113.4 | 98.7 | 110.0 | 119.2 | 96.7 |
| Nov. 1 | 102.8 | 86.6 | 110.6 | 97.4 | 107.7 | 116.0 | 94.9 |
| Dec. 1 | 101.1 | 85.1 | 107.7 | 96.8 | 105.4 | 112.8 | 93.7 |
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 94.8 | 83.8 | 98.0 | 90.9 | 100.6 | 98.8 | 87.5 |
| Feb. 1 | 95.4 | 87.5 | 99.0 | 93.3 | 97.2 | 102.5 | 90.0 |
| Mar. 1 | 96.3 | 86.8 | 100.9 | 94.0 | 95.9 | 104.8 | 92.2 |
| Apr. 1 | 96.2 | 87.2 | 99.3 | 94.3 | 94.8 | 108.3 | 93.8 |
| May 1 | 100.6 | 89.6 | 105.5 | 98.1 | 99.7 | 112.0 | 96.1 |
| June 1 | 105.9 | 92.2 | 112.8 | 101.5 | 107.2 | 118.9 | 98.8 |
| July 1 | 108.4 | 100.5 | 115.0 | 102.3 | 111.5 | 122.9 | 98.7 |
| Aug. 1 | 109.2 | 100.9 | 115.2 | 102.6 | 114.8 | 124.0 | 98.9 |
| Sept. 1 | 109.7 | 100.0 | 115.9 | 103.8 | 115.2 | 122.5 | 98.7 |
| Oct. 1 | 109.0 | 96.3 | 115.4 | 104.3 | 112.5 | 121.5 | 98.3 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Oct. 1, 1927. | 100.0 | 7.9 | 28.7 | 41.2 | 13.3 | 8.9 | 53.9 |

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

| | Montreal | Quebec | Toronto | Ottawa | Hamilton | Windsor | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|---|----------|--------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Oct. 1, 1923 | 98.7 | - | 90.1 | 105.5 | 91.1 | - | 89.4 | 101.6 |
| Oct. 1, 1924 | 93.7 | 98.8 | 86.4 | 100.8 | 80.4 | - | 86.1 | 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 | 97.8 | 81.8 | 86.6 | 80.1 | - | 82.7 | 101.8 |
| Apr. 1 | 88.5 | 94.4 | 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 | 100.5 | 86.3 | 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 | 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 |
| 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 |
| Oct. 1 | 104.3 | 105.1 | 93.1 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 103.7 | 104.9 | 119.7 |
| Nov. 1 | 103.3 | 103.2 | 93.6 | 97.3 | 98.4 | 97.2 | 103.7 | 117.4 |
| Dec. 1 | 100.6 | 101.2 | 93.9 | 93.8 | 96.6 | 99.1 | 105.4 | 117.1 |
| Jan. 1, 1927 | 92.5 | 100.9 | 90.2 | 87.3 | 93.1 | 57.7 | 99.3 | 107.3 |
| Feb. 1 | 93.3 | 97.2 | 89.9 | 89.2 | 93.1 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 111.3 |
| Mar. 1 | 94.6 | 98.8 | 90.1 | 90.1 | 94.2 | 103.2 | 97.1 | 114.6 |
| Apr. 1 | 96.8 | 101.5 | 92.7 | 92.1 | 96.3 | 77.4 | 96.3 | 114.9 |
| May 1 | 100.6 | 104.1 | 95.3 | 101.9 | 97.4 | 99.5 | 97.2 | 117.2 |
| June 1 | 103.1 | 109.7 | 96.8 | 104.7 | 100.2 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 119.8 |
| July 1 | 104.9 | 112.7 | 97.5 | 108.2 | 99.9 | 83.0 | 102.0 | 122.6 |
| Aug. 1 | 104.8 | 115.4 | 97.6 | 110.5 | 101.7 | 86.1 | 103.6 | 120.8 |
| Sept. 1 | 106.4 | 118.6 | 98.9 | 110.5 | 98.1 | 86.5 | 107.4 | 118.7 |
| Oct. 1 | 107.2 | 120.5 | 99.7 | 110.6 | 98.3 | 83.3 | 106.2 | 119.0 |
| Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1927. | 13.6 | 1.3 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 |

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

| Industries | 1/Relative Weight | Oct.1. 1927 | Sept.1. 1927 | Oct.1. 1926 | Oct.1. 1925 | Oct.1. 1924 | Oct.1. 1923 |
|---|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Manufacturing | 53.9 | 98.3 | 98.7 | 96.7 | 91.3 | 85.7 | 91.8 |
| Animal products - edible | 2.0 | 110.7 | 114.2 | 103.4 | 100.5 | 97.0 | 88.6 |
| Fur and products | .1 | 89.3 | 85.1 | 92.5 | 90.8 | 88.3 | 100.2 |
| Leather and products | 2.0 | 81.6 | 81.5 | 81.3 | 75.2 | 74.4 | 78.9 |
| Lumber and products | 6.0 | 109.9 | 115.0 | 117.2 | 113.4 | 107.9 | 116.4 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 4.0 | 129.4 | 139.9 | 145.7 | 142.1 | 137.7 | 146.4 |
| Furniture | 1.0 | 92.4 | 89.4 | 85.9 | 80.0 | 74.1 | 72.3 |
| Other lumber products | 1.0 | 79.1 | 78.4 | 78.1 | 74.9 | 66.7 | 80.3 |
| Musical instruments | .4 | 74.9 | 70.1 | 79.1 | 67.8 | 65.3 | 66.6 |
| Plant products - edible | - | 119.1 | 107.8 | 114.2 | 113.9 | 106.5 | 103.9 |
| Pulp and paper products | 6.7 | 117.6 | 117.9 | 111.7 | 102.8 | 101.1 | 104.7 |
| Pulp and paper | 3.5 | 133.6 | 134.2 | 126.4 | 110.2 | 105.2 | 115.1 |
| Paper products | .8 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 95.3 | 91.7 | 91.8 | 91.0 |
| Printing and publishing | 2.4 | 105.3 | 105.2 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 99.5 | 97.1 |
| Rubber products | 1.6 | 98.4 | 101.2 | 87.1 | 92.1 | 66.5 | 67.4 |
| Textile products | 8.3 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 94.5 | 89.6 | 85.4 | 86.9 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 3.3 | 119.1 | 118.9 | 106.6 | 103.0 | 91.9 | 93.6 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 1.6 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 104.5 | 93.9 | 86.2 | 93.1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 2.4 | 75.1 | 72.9 | 76.9 | 74.1 | 76.4 | 77.0 |
| Other textile products | 1.0 | 108.1 | 109.3 | 101.2 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 91.8 |
| Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors | 1.4 | 107.6 | 109.3 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 101.5 | 101.1 |
| Wood distillates and extracts | .1 | 115.1 | 104.2 | 95.1 | 81.7 | 112.0 | 104.2 |
| Chemicals and allied products | .7 | 88.0 | 87.6 | 84.6 | 80.1 | 82.6 | 88.5 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 1.1 | 104.0 | 107.2 | 106.7 | 90.0 | 87.0 | 99.8 |
| Electric current | 1.5 | 142.6 | 147.7 | 131.0 | 134.3 | 131.5 | 122.1 |
| Electrical apparatus | 1.2 | 136.6 | 133.6 | 131.3 | 117.3 | 112.1 | 104.3 |
| Iron and steel products | 13.8 | 80.2 | 80.8 | 80.9 | 74.5 | 66.6 | 81.3 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 1.4 | 62.7 | 64.9 | 62.7 | 61.2 | 47.3 | 69.2 |
| Machinery (Other than vehicles) | 1.2 | 85.2 | 84.5 | 76.4 | 72.8 | 66.1 | 76.8 |
| Agricultural implements | .9 | 77.7 | 77.4 | 74.8 | 59.6 | 35.3 | 60.0 |
| Land vehicles | 6.1 | 90.7 | 90.5 | 94.9 | 89.8 | 81.8 | 97.4 |
| Steel shipbuilding and repairing | .3 | 27.9 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.5 | 30.4 | 31.0 |
| Heating appliances | .6 | 90.4 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 87.0 | 83.2 | 92.2 |
| Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.e.) | .8 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 98.7 | 76.5 | 76.1 | 101.7 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | .5 | 76.0 | 80.4 | 84.4 | 74.3 | 67.4 | 82.0 |
| Other iron and steel products | 2.0 | 82.2 | 83.5 | 82.3 | 73.1 | 69.1 | 76.9 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 1.8 | 107.2 | 108.5 | 102.6 | 86.6 | 77.8 | 89.7 |
| Mineral products | 1.1 | 109.7 | 112.0 | 107.8 | 109.5 | 108.1 | 100.3 |
| Miscellaneous | .4 | 86.8 | 89.3 | 89.3 | 84.3 | 82.5 | 82.1 |
| Logging | 2.5 | 53.8 | 43.4 | 45.9 | 49.5 | 53.4 | 51.7 |
| Mining | 5.3 | 106.6 | 105.1 | 100.4 | 96.2 | 99.0 | 104.9 |
| Coal | 3.0 | 86.2 | 85.2 | 84.8 | 78.8 | 83.8 | 95.2 |
| Metallic ores | 1.5 | 178.4 | 175.5 | 156.3 | 147.1 | 151.5 | 138.5 |
| Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) | .8 | 121.9 | 120.0 | 111.7 | 109.9 | 99.9 | 111.6 |
| Communications | 2.9 | 124.8 | 124.8 | 120.3 | 114.2 | 111.2 | 106.6 |
| Telegraphs | .6 | 130.1 | 132.3 | 127.0 | 115.3 | 108.4 | 109.3 |
| Telephones | 2.3 | 123.4 | 122.8 | 118.6 | 113.9 | 112.0 | 105.9 |
| Transportation | 12.9 | 115.4 | 114.7 | 116.3 | 111.3 | 109.0 | 116.2 |
| Street railways and cartage | 2.3 | 122.4 | 123.2 | 116.0 | 119.4 | 117.2 | 122.4 |
| Steam railways | 8.9 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 105.9 | 100.1 | 98.0 | 106.9 |
| Shipping and stevedoring | 1.7 | 227.5 | 216.7 | 235.3 | 215.5 | 211.3 | 204.5 |
| Construction and maintenance | 13.4 | 227.9 | 245.2 | 206.8 | 169.7 | 157.5 | 171.8 |
| Building | 5.0 | 213.7 | 215.3 | 195.6 | 148.6 | 135.4 | 144.5 |
| Highway | 3.3 | 3313.4 | 3673.1 | 2607.4 | 2204.8 | 1828.4 | 2499.5 |
| Railway | 5.1 | 147.0 | 163.9 | 146.8 | 128.4 | 126.0 | 140.2 |
| Services | 1.9 | 138.0 | 143.6 | 126.7 | 120.5 | 115.0 | 113.7 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 1.0 | 141.8 | 155.4 | 132.4 | 130.4 | 122.1 | 123.4 |
| Professional | .2 | 130.9 | 116.5 | 119.5 | 113.3 | 111.5 | 113.0 |
| Personal (chiefly laundries) | .7 | 134.8 | 135.2 | 121.0 | 108.5 | 105.9 | 101.0 |
| Trade | 7.2 | 110.3 | 109.3 | 101.8 | 96.7 | 93.1 | 93.2 |
| Retail | 4.8 | 111.5 | 110.0 | 101.5 | 95.4 | 91.1 | 90.5 |
| Wholesale | 2.4 | 108.1 | 107.9 | 102.4 | 99.1 | 97.0 | 98.2 |
| ALL INDUSTRIES | 100.0 | 109.0 | 109.7 | 105.2 | 98.3 | 93.0 | 99.5 |

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 firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

| Areas and Industries | 1/Relative | | | | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Weight | Oct. 1 1927 | Sept. 1 1927 | Oct. 1 1926 | Oct. 1 1925 | Oct. 1 1924 | Oct. 1 1923 |
| <u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing | 37.3 | 82.5 | 83.3 | 85.0 | 82.7 | 80.6 | 90.8 |
| Lumber products | 7.3 | 118.1 | 128.4 | 141.2 | 130.8 | 133.9 | 134.1 |
| Pulp and paper | 4.0 | 135.0 | 131.0 | 120.4 | 113.0 | 102.0 | 116.1 |
| Textile products | 5.2 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 91.0 | 95.7 | 88.0 |
| Iron and steel | 11.0 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 57.5 | 56.3 | 50.4 | 75.0 |
| Other manufactures | 9.8 | 87.3 | 85.8 | 89.8 | 90.7 | 88.0 | 86.2 |
| Logging | .3 | 6.8 | 12.9 | 24.7 | 24.7 | 27.4 | 13.6 |
| Mining | 22.4 | 102.3 | 103.0 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 95.8 | 109.7 |
| Communications | 3.1 | 94.1 | 93.2 | 91.5 | 88.2 | 93.5 | 94.7 |
| Transportation | 12.8 | 71.0 | 73.8 | 71.0 | 71.2 | 70.1 | 71.3 |
| Construction | 18.3 | 289.9 | 325.2 | 243.1 | 182.5 | 189.9 | 210.2 |
| Services | .6 | 100.7 | 141.9 | 99.8 | 107.3 | 93.0 | 94.3 |
| Trade | 5.2 | 113.0 | 116.2 | 110.1 | 113.1 | 112.6 | 117.4 |
| Maritime Provinces - All Industries | 100.0 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 88.1 | 88.3 | 97.0 |
| <u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing | 58.6 | 99.5 | 100.9 | 96.2 | 91.1 | 87.4 | 94.6 |
| Lumber products | 4.0 | 121.1 | 131.2 | 130.8 | 121.9 | 127.9 | 140.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 8.7 | 119.3 | 119.6 | 117.4 | 104.5 | 102.1 | 108.7 |
| Textile products | 13.1 | 108.4 | 108.1 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 88.8 | 90.6 |
| Iron and Steel | 12.0 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 74.9 | 71.5 | 68.4 | 86.4 |
| Other Manufactures | 20.8 | 99.7 | 101.9 | 97.8 | 93.2 | 88.7 | 90.6 |
| Logging | 2.8 | 56.6 | 43.4 | 42.6 | 47.7 | 41.3 | 56.4 |
| Mining | 2.0 | 133.6 | 125.9 | 116.0 | 90.9 | 78.1 | 101.5 |
| Communications | 2.7 | 157.8 | 160.6 | 152.4 | 142.4 | 141.9 | 121.4 |
| Transportation | 13.4 | 144.8 | 139.7 | 148.0 | 142.5 | 140.0 | 144.0 |
| Construction | 13.5 | 272.5 | 290.2 | 295.9 | 193.5 | 172.9 | 182.5 |
| Services | 1.8 | 164.9 | 172.1 | 156.2 | 149.9 | 147.8 | 135.4 |
| Trade | 5.2 | 120.3 | 120.1 | 112.5 | 106.2 | 96.9 | 93.5 |
| Quebec - All Industries | 100.0 | 115.4 | 115.9 | 113.1 | 102.7 | 97.6 | 104.0 |
| <u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing | 64.0 | 95.7 | 95.2 | 94.6 | 89.0 | 83.1 | 88.0 |
| Lumber products | 6.0 | 102.7 | 108.8 | 109.6 | 106.9 | 106.1 | 110.2 |
| Pulp and paper | 7.5 | 114.8 | 114.6 | 106.0 | 101.6 | 100.3 | 102.4 |
| Textile products | 9.3 | 87.4 | 86.8 | 90.7 | 83.4 | 81.5 | 83.0 |
| Iron and Steel | 17.9 | 83.2 | 84.4 | 85.5 | 76.3 | 66.3 | 77.0 |
| Other Manufactures | 23.3 | 104.3 | 100.5 | 98.0 | 95.6 | 88.9 | 90.9 |
| Logging | 2.2 | 47.2 | 30.9 | 34.5 | 42.3 | 55.5 | 41.0 |
| Mining | 2.9 | 160.3 | 154.7 | 142.2 | 131.9 | 137.8 | 135.0 |
| Communications | 2.7 | 123.4 | 122.2 | 116.9 | 111.2 | 108.9 | 106.6 |
| Transportation | 9.6 | 115.5 | 116.9 | 112.0 | 108.2 | 111.1 | 119.0 |
| Construction | 10.6 | 212.9 | 225.5 | 163.1 | 160.6 | 170.1 | 188.9 |
| Services | 1.7 | 141.3 | 140.4 | 123.4 | 119.3 | 115.2 | 113.4 |
| Trade | 6.3 | 105.9 | 104.2 | 95.3 | 94.1 | 95.0 | 92.8 |
| Ontario - All industries | 100.0 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 98.7 | 94.3 | 91.6 | 96.0 |
| <u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing | 30.1 | 109.3 | 111.2 | 106.5 | 99.9 | 93.7 | 101.5 |
| Lumber products | 2.3 | 93.9 | 95.4 | 84.4 | 83.2 | 75.0 | 83.0 |
| Pulp and paper | 2.8 | 113.7 | 122.9 | 99.8 | 94.0 | 103.3 | 95.1 |
| Textile products | 1.8 | 122.9 | 114.0 | 110.8 | 104.9 | 89.0 | 97.5 |
| Iron and steel | 12.9 | 102.7 | 103.2 | 105.5 | 99.3 | 85.4 | 107.3 |
| Other manufactures | 10.3 | 119.7 | 123.8 | 115.8 | 106.5 | 109.2 | 100.9 |
| Logging | .2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.0 |
| Mining | 6.4 | 76.0 | 73.7 | 71.3 | 66.7 | 71.2 | 83.2 |
| Communications | 3.6 | 101.4 | 101.4 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 88.9 | 93.2 |
| Transportation | 22.3 | 109.2 | 108.6 | 115.9 | 105.9 | 96.4 | 109.5 |
| Construction | 19.9 | 222.7 | 245.4 | 208.2 | 172.8 | 139.9 | 155.4 |
| Services | 2.4 | 132.5 | 142.0 | 121.5 | 110.4 | 97.1 | 107.0 |
| Trade | 15.1 | 99.9 | 98.7 | 93.2 | 83.9 | 79.6 | 83.6 |
| Prairie Provinces- All industries | 100.0 | 112.5 | 115.2 | 110.0 | 99.8 | 91.4 | 100.7 |
| <u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing | 41.9 | 120.2 | 120.0 | 120.6 | 112.7 | 97.4 | 100.2 |
| Lumber products | 16.5 | 116.2 | 114.7 | 121.5 | 120.8 | 94.0 | 110.9 |
| Pulp and paper | 5.4 | 120.7 | 119.6 | 125.4 | 103.4 | 98.8 | 99.8 |
| Textile products | .9 | 115.7 | 113.2 | 120.6 | 108.3 | 93.2 | 114.3 |
| Iron and steel | 4.1 | 53.1 | 50.5 | 52.6 | 52.2 | 50.8 | 54.0 |
| Other manufactures | 15.0 | 194.9 | 200.7 | 185.3 | 177.8 | 167.5 | 132.4 |
| Logging | 8.8 | 117.2 | 114.0 | 113.4 | 103.4 | 103.1 | 107.1 |
| Mining | 9.8 | 95.1 | 96.3 | 95.3 | 110.0 | 113.3 | 98.2 |
| Communications | 3.1 | 146.9 | 148.4 | 150.8 | 138.5 | 125.2 | 119.4 |
| Transportation | 12.9 | 117.0 | 115.4 | 112.3 | 110.4 | 107.9 | 114.4 |
| Construction | 12.3 | 149.8 | 161.3 | 141.5 | 137.9 | 103.0 | 103.7 |
| Services | 3.2 | 110.6 | 118.5 | 108.1 | 101.9 | 95.7 | 97.6 |
| Trade | 8.0 | 148.7 | 148.3 | 136.7 | 125.7 | 119.1 | 114.3 |
| British Columbia - All industries | 100.0 | 121.5 | 122.5 | 119.2 | 114.8 | 104.0 | 104.2 |

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

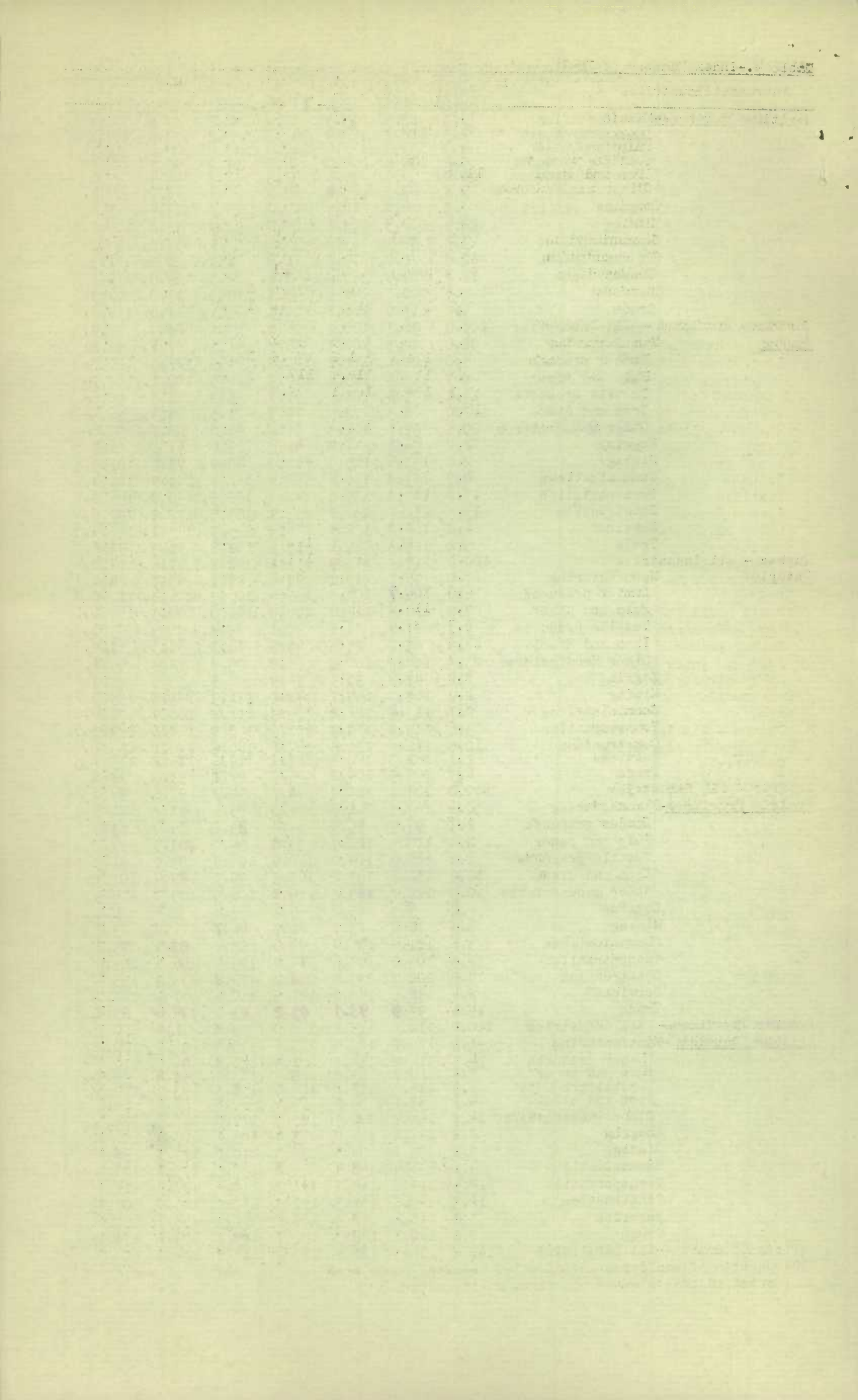


Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan.1920=100)

| Cities and Industries | 1/ Rel- ative Weight | Oct.1 1927 | Sept.1 1927 | Oct.1 1926 | Oct.1 1925 | Oct.1 1924 | Oct.1 1923 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing | 65.2 | 89.6 | 89.4 | 87.0 | 83.3 | 81.1 | 89.1 |
| Plant products - edible | 5.0 | 102.7 | 102.7 | 104.1 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 103.1 |
| Pulp and paper (chiefly printing) | 4.6 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 95.2 | 93.4 | 96.8 |
| Textiles | 12.6 | 88.8 | 86.8 | 81.6 | 81.4 | 78.7 | 85.1 |
| Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors | 5.6 | 95.1 | 95.3 | 92.9 | 97.7 | 98.1 | 102.8 |
| Iron and steel | 15.1 | 73.6 | 72.9 | 68.5 | 62.9 | 63.2 | 86.3 |
| Other manufactures | 22.3 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 91.0 | 87.3 | 85.7 |
| Communications | 4.4 | 167.0 | 169.0 | 155.7 | 149.8 | 149.3 | 123.9 |
| Transportation | 9.4 | 218.6 | 203.0 | 232.6 | 205.0 | 194.2 | 187.9 |
| Construction | 7.8 | 228.5 | 226.3 | 224.8 | 226.2 | 151.1 | 159.7 |
| Trade | 10.2 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 112.9 | 106.6 | 95.8 | 93.6 |
| Montreal - All Industries | 100.0 | 107.2 | 106.4 | 104.3 | 99.4 | 93.7 | 98.7 |
| <u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing | 52.7 | 88.4 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 83.0 | 81.5 | - |
| Leather products | 18.8 | 91.6 | 91.8 | 90.4 | 91.4 | 90.5 | - |
| Other manufactures | 33.9 | 86.7 | 85.4 | 85.9 | 78.2 | 82.1 | - |
| Transportation | 11.2 | 184.1 | 188.3 | 179.1 | 199.4 | 123.6 | - |
| Construction | 25.8 | 369.6 | 358.2 | 249.5 | 166.1 | 268.9 | - |
| Quebec - All Industries | 100.0 | 120.5 | 118.6 | 105.1 | 100.3 | 98.8 | - |
| <u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing | 64.3 | 90.5 | 89.5 | 87.7 | 84.2 | 80.1 | 83.5 |
| Plant products - edible | 6.2 | 99.1 | 96.8 | 95.1 | 92.8 | 90.1 | 86.5 |
| Printing and publishing | 9.3 | 102.8 | 101.0 | 96.1 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 94.1 |
| Textiles | 11.7 | 76.2 | 74.0 | 80.0 | 75.8 | 77.5 | 74.4 |
| Iron and steel | 10.2 | 88.3 | 87.8 | 83.4 | 75.7 | 63.0 | 82.1 |
| Other manufactures | 26.9 | 93.3 | 93.4 | 89.2 | 87.0 | 81.4 | 85.3 |
| Communications | 4.7 | 138.9 | 134.8 | 131.2 | 126.3 | 123.1 | 112.7 |
| Transportation | 5.1 | 109.5 | 110.2 | 105.4 | 113.7 | 114.5 | 135.4 |
| Construction | 5.5 | 208.6 | 221.5 | 136.4 | 111.2 | 95.2 | 150.7 |
| Trade | 17.0 | 105.5 | 103.6 | 94.8 | 93.4 | 94.1 | 90.4 |
| Toronto - All Industries | 100.0 | 99.7 | 98.9 | 93.1 | 89.8 | 86.4 | 90.1 |
| <u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing | 61.8 | 109.3 | 108.7 | 98.8 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 95.0 |
| Lumber products | 13.5 | 128.8 | 130.6 | 126.2 | 118.0 | 116.8 | 128.3 |
| Pulp and paper | 21.9 | 92.1 | 90.5 | 87.5 | 85.6 | 87.6 | 81.3 |
| Other manufactures | 26.4 | 118.5 | 116.0 | 97.6 | 94.8 | 89.2 | 93.8 |
| Construction | 8.6 | 179.3 | 186.9 | 140.8 | 217.7 | 175.5 | 233.4 |
| Trade | 13.3 | 96.8 | 93.6 | 90.0 | 88.9 | 92.4 | 94.8 |
| Ottawa - All Industries | 100.0 | 110.6 | 110.5 | 99.5 | 101.8 | 100.8 | 105.5 |
| <u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing | 86.6 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 95.7 | 83.4 | 76.4 | 86.4 |
| Textiles | 19.3 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 105.1 | 98.2 | 90.2 | 75.0 |
| Electrical apparatus | 10.9 | 119.2 | 116.5 | 128.1 | 96.7 | 106.1 | 114.8 |
| Iron and steel | 33.7 | 83.7 | 82.9 | 82.5 | 66.8 | 54.3 | 79.0 |
| Other manufactures | 22.7 | 102.2 | 104.8 | 98.6 | 95.3 | 91.7 | 98.5 |
| Construction | 3.2 | 175.6 | 161.3 | 238.0 | 253.8 | 149.0 | 242.2 |
| Trade | 3.6 | 108.1 | 103.0 | 102.2 | 103.8 | 102.4 | 118.4 |
| Hamilton - All Industries | 100.0 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 99.7 | 88.3 | 80.4 | 91.1 |
| <u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing | 76.8 | 73.1 | 74.8 | 96.2 | 90.4 | - | - |
| Iron and steel | 55.0 | 69.0 | 71.3 | 102.6 | 96.7 | - | - |
| Other manufactures | 21.8 | 85.7 | 85.4 | 76.6 | 72.4 | - | - |
| Construction | 11.1 | 136.7 | 144.4 | 133.9 | 92.9 | - | - |
| Windsor - All Industries | 100.0 | 83.3 | 86.5 | 103.7 | 94.8 | - | - |
| <u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing | 39.0 | 114.1 | 116.4 | 109.2 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 96.4 |
| Animal products - edible | 4.6 | 144.9 | 146.5 | 149.0 | 131.3 | 136.9 | 139.9 |
| Plant products - edible | 4.6 | 90.0 | 92.5 | 89.6 | 89.0 | 87.4 | 93.9 |
| Printing and publishing | 6.9 | 94.1 | 102.0 | 88.9 | 85.3 | 97.9 | 86.9 |
| Textiles | 5.7 | 117.1 | 109.5 | 111.0 | 103.0 | 89.2 | 97.4 |
| Other manufactures | 17.2 | 125.0 | 128.0 | 117.2 | 102.0 | 96.7 | 98.0 |
| Transportation | 6.7 | 100.7 | 102.6 | 99.7 | 95.2 | 103.0 | 100.1 |
| Construction | 6.0 | 142.5 | 148.0 | 221.5 | 87.3 | 61.2 | 101.5 |
| Trade | 41.4 | 99.8 | 98.9 | 93.5 | 81.6 | 76.7 | 80.7 |
| Winnipeg - All Industries | 100.0 | 106.2 | 107.4 | 104.9 | 89.4 | 86.1 | 89.4 |
| <u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing | 39.6 | 90.5 | 90.1 | 94.9 | 97.2 | 83.9 | 85.1 |
| Lumber products | 12.3 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 123.6 | 128.8 | 105.4 | 115.9 |
| Other manufactures | 26.8 | 85.2 | 86.2 | 83.4 | 84.3 | 75.1 | 72.5 |
| Communications | 8.4 | 156.5 | 157.8 | 163.1 | 148.4 | 134.6 | 127.0 |
| Transportation | 17.5 | 148.5 | 144.4 | 142.3 | 137.7 | 135.5 | 142.8 |
| Construction | 7.6 | 182.4 | 182.3 | 203.1 | 146.8 | 143.4 | 92.8 |
| Services | 4.9 | 109.9 | 116.3 | 109.3 | 98.7 | 91.0 | 95.4 |
| Trade | 21.8 | 151.5 | 151.4 | 136.7 | 125.3 | 117.6 | 111.7 |
| Vancouver - All Industries | 100.0 | 119.0 | 118.7 | 119.7 | 113.9 | 104.0 | 101.6 |

i/ 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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