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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
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.

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

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OTTAWA

1927

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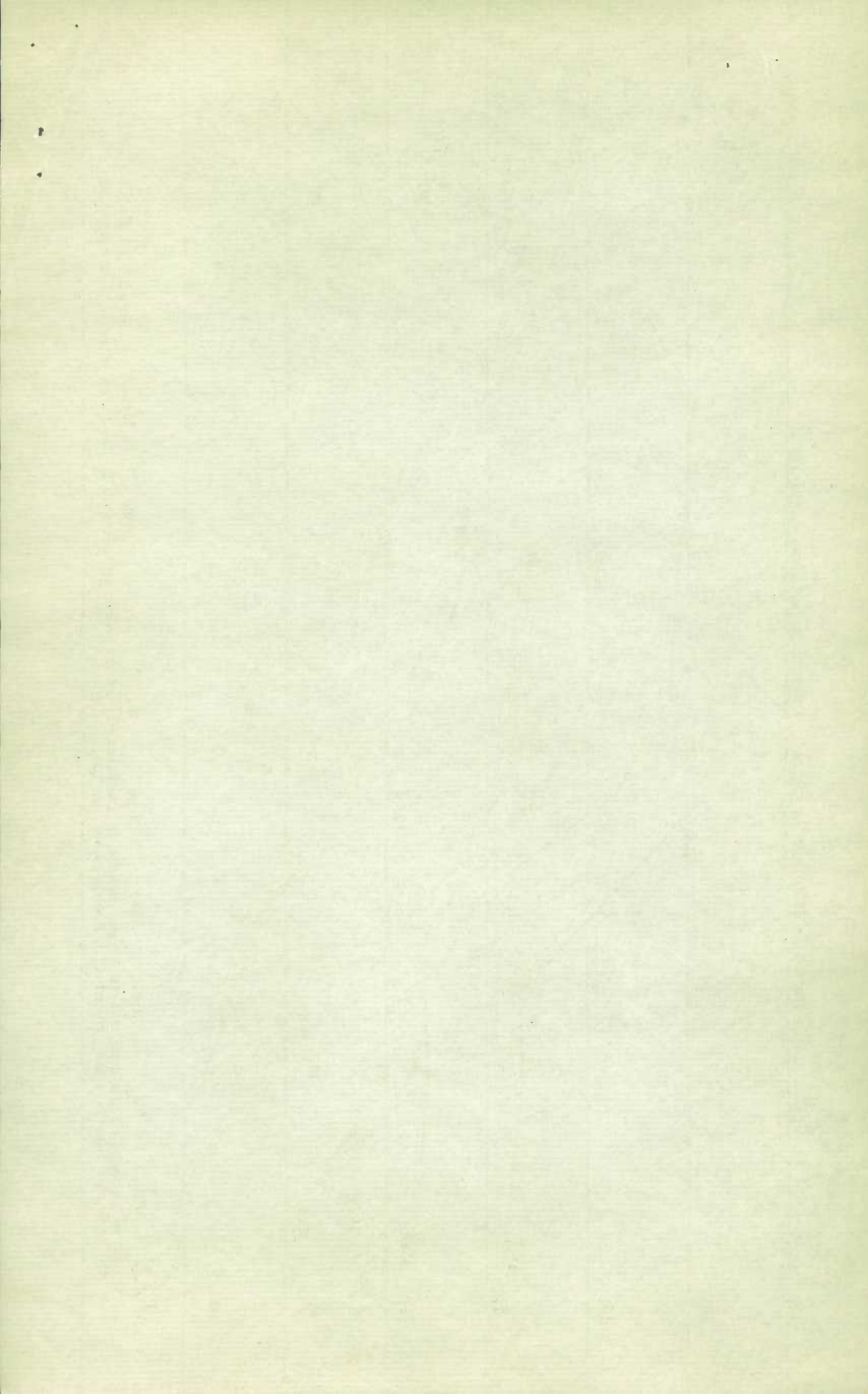
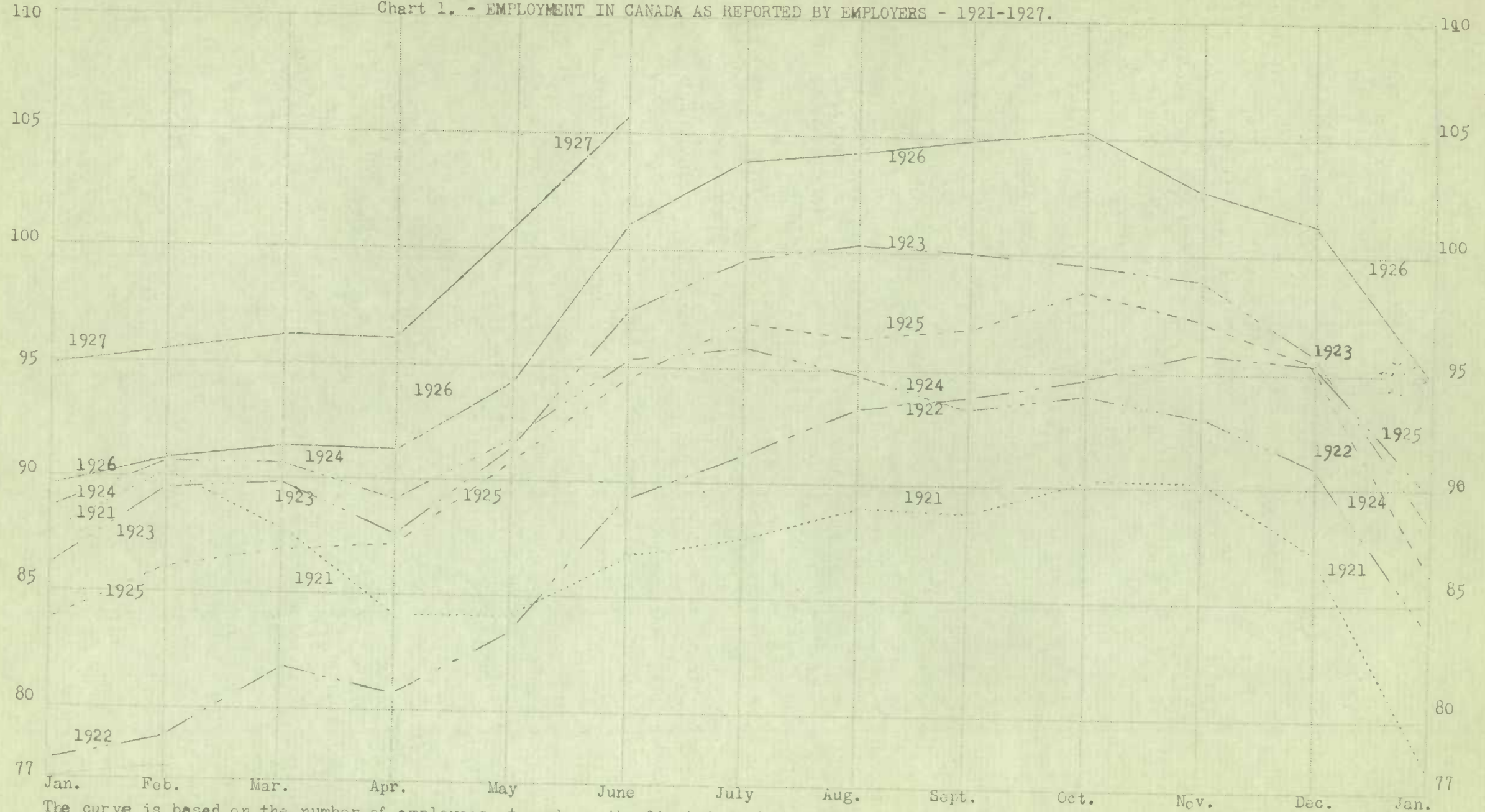


Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



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 June 23rd, 1927.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F. S. S. (Hon.), F. R. S. C.
 Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F. S. S.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain that made the situation more favourable than in any other month since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 6,150 firms employing 876,768 workers, as compared with 832,872 on May 1; this increase of 43,896 persons, or 5.3 p.c., brought the index number to 105.9, as compared with 105.2 on Oct. 1, 1926, the previous high level in the last seven years. In the preceding month, the index stood at 100.6 and on June 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively.

Unusually large advances for the time of year were recorded in manufacturing, while construction, transportation, mining, logging, and services also showed important increases.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was noted in the five economic areas, Quebec firms adding the largest number of extra employees to their staffs.

MARITIME PROVINCES.- Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 559 employers with a combined working force of 68,666 persons, as compared with 66,428 in the preceding month. Although this gain was rather smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, the index then was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber, fish and pulp and paper products), and construction registered heightened activity, while logging and transportation were seasonally slacker.

QUEBEC.- Transportation, construction, manufacturing and logging reported pronounced increases in personnel, while smaller gains were shown in mining and trade; the gain in logging was due to river driving operations. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the corresponding date in any of the last six years, the index being four points higher than on June 1, 1926, although important advances were then indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,337 firms employing 252,183 workers, or 16,471 more than in their last report.

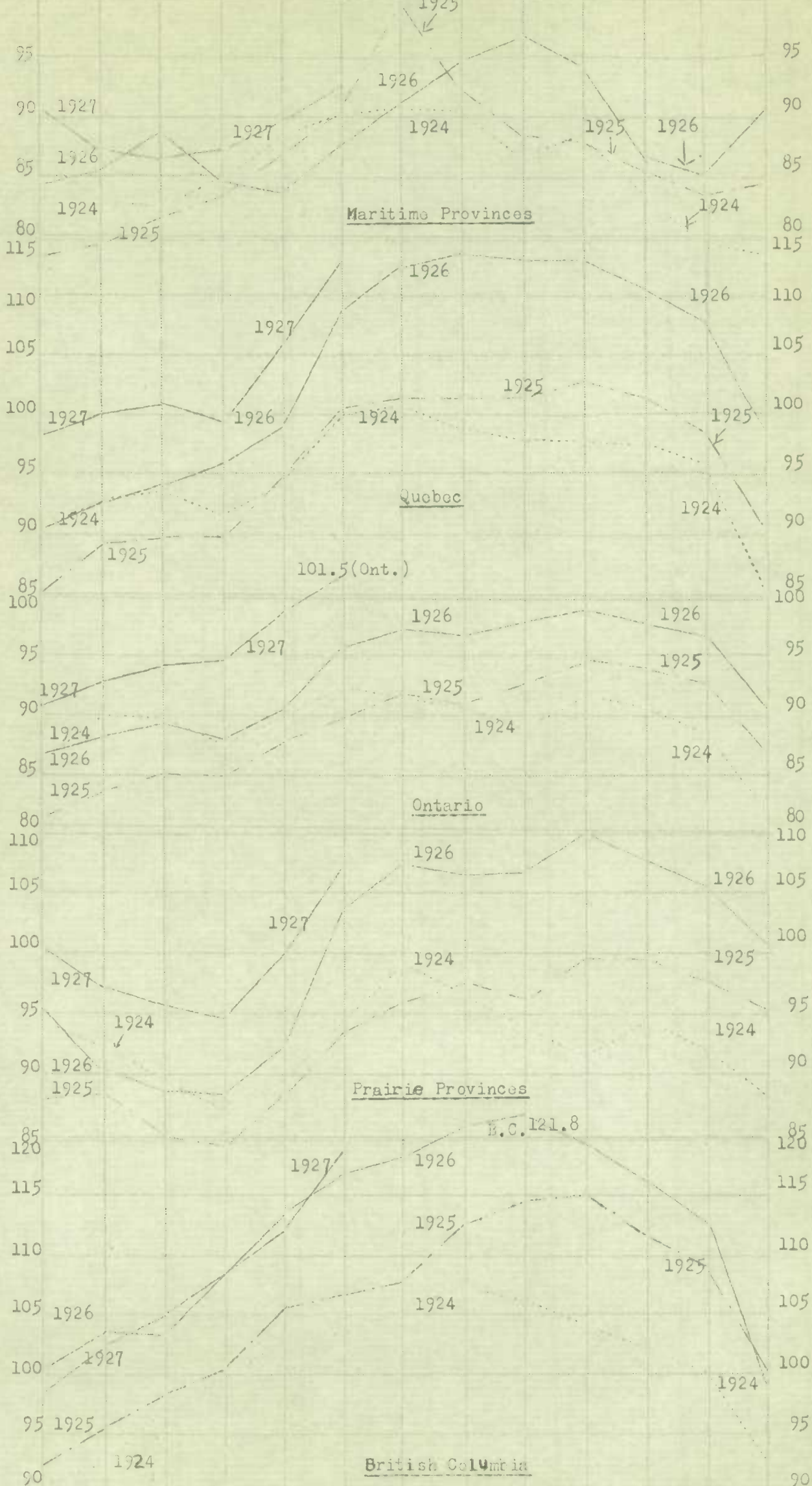
ONTARIO.- The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 101.5, as compared with 95.2 at the beginning of June, 1926, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 2,803 co-operating establishments aggregated 362,586 persons; on May 1, they had 350,094 employees. Construction, manufacturing, transportation and mining registered the greatest expansion, while logging and trade were seasonally quiet.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 778 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 114,036 persons, as against 106,058 in the preceding month. More extensive increases were indicated on June 1, 1926, but the index then was several points lower.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.- An aggregate payroll of 79,297 workers was registered by the 673 reporting employers, who had 74,590 at the beginning of May. This increase of over 4,700 employees was the largest noted on June 1 in any year since the record was instituted in 1920; employment was in slightly greater volume than in the early summer of the last seven years. As in the other provinces, construction, manufacturing and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but a favourable tendency was generally in evidence.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1924.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1924 - 1927.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 Curves are based upon number of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

2.
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The trend of employment was decidedly upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Windsor and the other Border Cities.

MONTREAL. - Improvement on a smaller scale than on June 1, 1926, was noted in Montreal, where the 722 co-operating firms reported 117,957 persons, an increase of 2,946 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and trade reported the greatest increases, but manufacturing as a whole was slightly slacker. The index was the same as on the corresponding date of last year.

QUEBEC. - Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in the construction and transportation industries, while manufacturing showed a falling off. Statements were tabulated from 90 establishments employing 10,223 workers, as against 9,622 in the preceding month. Considerable declines were indicated on June 1, of last year, when the index was lower. Employment at the beginning of June was in greater volume than in any other month of the record, which for this city goes back to 1924.

TORONTO. - The situation in Toronto continued to be more favourable than in any other month of the five years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 797 employers with 104,259 persons on their payrolls, compared with 102,707 on May 1. Manufactures were rather busier, while considerable improvement was shown in construction. The gain exceeded that noted in the same month of 1926.

OTTAWA. - Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, although the advance then was larger. A combined working force of 11,268 persons, or 395 more than in their last report, was employed by the 136 co-operating firms.

HAMILTON. - Additions to staffs on practically the same scale as on the corresponding date in 1926 were reported in Hamilton; 205 employers had 30,516 workers on their paylists, as compared with 29,852 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were much better than on June 1 of a year ago.

WINDSOR AND THE OTHER BORDER CITIES. - Curtailment was registered in automobile factories in the Border Cities, but construction showed more activity. The 93 firms furnishing data reported 11,061 employees, or 132 less than in the preceding month. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year.

WINNIPEG. - An aggregate working force of 27,501 persons was registered by the 279 employers whose statistics were received and who had 26,954 employees on May 1. Although this gain was less extensive than that noted at the beginning of June, 1926, the index was several points higher. The greatest improvement took place in construction, but manufacturing was also busier, while there was a moderate reduction in trade.

VANCOUVER. - Construction and transportation reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where manufacturing was rather slacker, chiefly in lumber and iron and steel works. Statements were tabulated from 235 employers with 26,070 workers in their employ, or 544 more than on May 1. Contractions were indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING - Statements were tabulated from 3,916 manufacturers employing 488,242 operatives, as compared with 474,731 in the preceding month. This increase was more extensive than that reported on June 1 in most years of the record, while the index was lower in each of the last six years. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in fish preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel and textile plants were seasonally slacker.

LOGGING. - Employment in logging camps showed an increase, which, however, was smaller than on the corresponding date in 1926, when the index was slightly higher. Returns were received from 222 firms employing 20,323 workers, or 954 more than in the preceding month.

MINING. - Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic and non-metallic mineral mines afforded more employment; 208 operators reported an aggregate working force of 45,155 persons, as against 44,166 in their last returns. The gains noted at

the beginning of June of a year ago were somewhat greater, but employment then was at a lower level.

TRANSPORTATION.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 274 employers with 115,043 workers on their payrolls, or 4,441 more than on May 1. Although this increase was smaller than on the corresponding date in 1926, the index was higher than in the early summer of any other year since the record was begun in 1920.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Further additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 591 contractors reported 104,535 employees, as compared with 81,112 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1 in any other year of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the track departments of the railways showed the largest gains.

SERVICES.- Hotels and restaurants increased their staffs, as is usual in the early summer, while there were only small changes in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 176 firms employing 15,629 persons, as compared with 15,172 on May 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of June in any other year of the record.

TRADE.- Improvement in retail stores was partly offset by declines in wholesale establishments; 576 trading firms reported 62,734 employees, or 76 more than in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1, 1926, when the number of persons reported in this group was considerably smaller.

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.

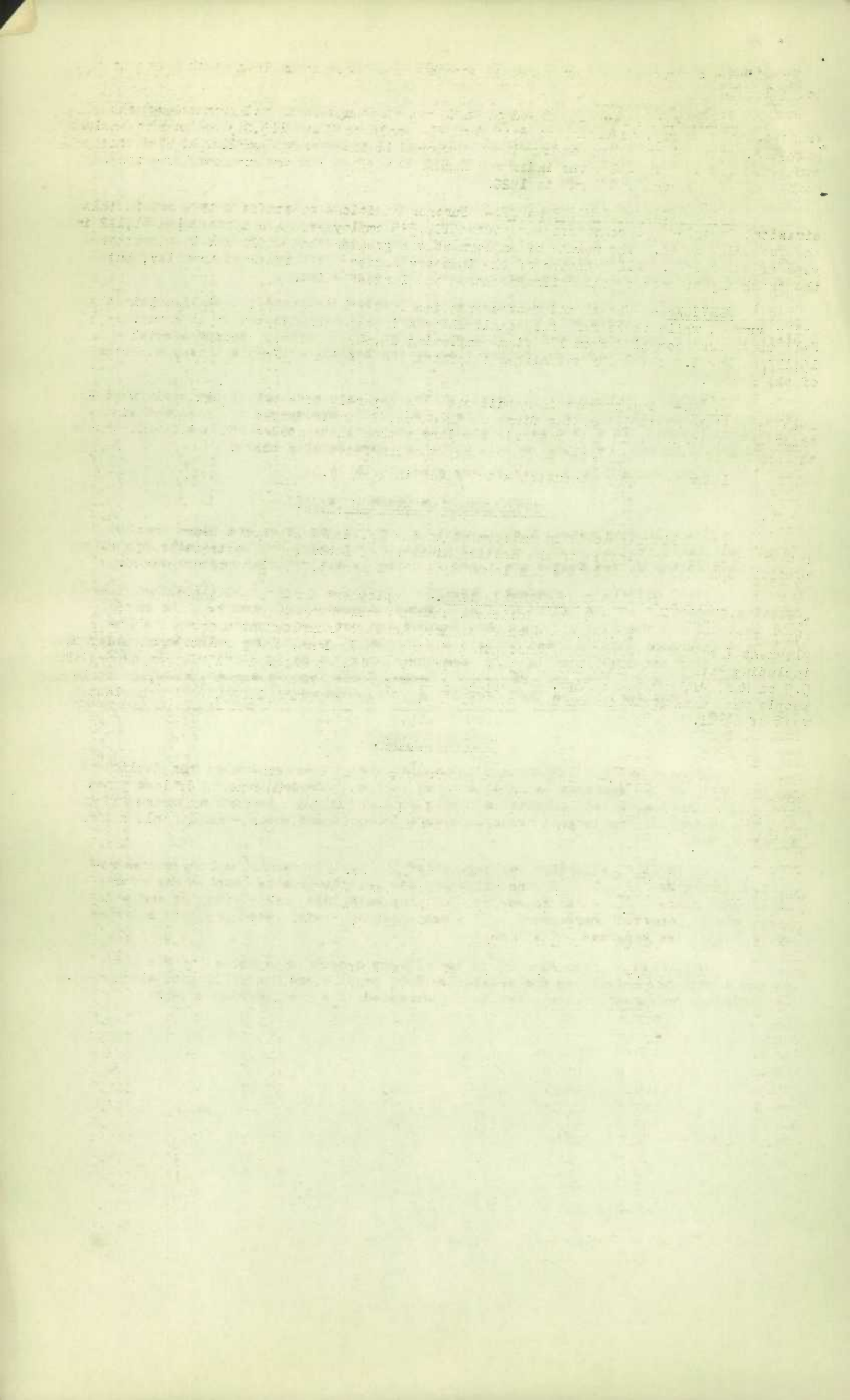
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.- Employment during April, although declining somewhat over the Easter Holidays, showed renewed improvement by the end of the month; among the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, including both temporarily and wholly unemployed, was 9.4 on Apr. 25, 1927, compared with 9.9 on Mar. 21, and 9.1 on Apr. 26, 1926. Recent press reports state that 985,500 work-people were unemployed in the last week of May, as compared with 1,045,000 in the last week of April.

UNITED STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Employment in manufactures in Massachusetts again declined during May, but the decrease was smaller than in the corresponding month of last year. The 1,036 identical establishments reporting employed 233,061 persons as compared with 237,072 in April. The largest reductions were in boots and shoes, cotton, woollen and worsted goods.

ILLINOIS.- A further falling-off of 0.6 p.c. in factory employment was reported during May in Illinois; the situation was less favourable than in May of any other year since 1921. Iron foundries, building materials, men's clothing and a few other groups reported improvement, while meat-packing, metal, wood products and some other industries reported curtailment.

WISCONSIN.- From Mar. 15 to Apr. 15 employment in factories in Wisconsin showed a decline, chiefly in the metal, leather, textile and woodworking establishments. Construction and trade, on the other hand, increased to a considerable extent.



Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 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	Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Provinces	Columbia	facturing
June 1, 1921	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3	81.1
June 1, 1922	89.2	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	84.2
June 1, 1923	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	93.5
June 1, 1924	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
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	89.3	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	116.5	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
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	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	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at June 1, 1927.	100.0	7.8	28.8	41.4	13.0	9.0	55.7

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1923	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
June 1, 1924	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
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	98.3	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1927.	13.5	1.2	11.9	1.3	3.5	1.3	3.1	3.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923
Manufacturing	55.7	98.8	96.1	93.9	88.3	88.4	93.5
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.1	99.2	105.8	101.3	97.0	95.0
Fur and products	.1	83.0	79.6	86.1	78.8	80.9	90.4
Leather and products	1.9	78.7	78.6	72.4	70.3	76.5	78.1
Lumber and products	6.3	111.9	98.7	110.8	109.1	106.6	112.4
Rough and dressed lumber	4.2	132.5	110.0	134.5	135.8	130.8	134.6
Furniture	1.0	89.2	90.2	85.1	76.1	76.3	79.8
Other lumber products	1.1	82.9	80.3	78.6	72.7	75.3	86.3
Musical instruments	.4	69.8	69.2	68.9	56.6	57.2	68.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	97.0	93.0	92.3	89.8	88.6	90.0
Pulp and paper products	6.8	117.2	112.5	108.4	100.9	100.6	104.4
Pulp and paper	3.6	135.1	124.8	121.1	107.5	106.7	114.7
Paper products	.8	96.2	96.6	90.5	89.9	86.7	91.2
Printing and publishing	2.4	103.8	103.5	99.7	97.9	98.0	96.7
Rubber products	1.6	99.5	97.3	85.0	84.9	75.6	84.3
Textile products	8.6	98.0	98.4	91.9	87.9	82.5	90.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	117.4	116.7	107.3	101.4	88.9	104.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	104.8	104.3	102.2	91.1	86.8	96.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	73.6	75.4	71.6	71.3	72.2	75.5
Other textile products	1.1	114.0	114.0	98.6	98.7	94.0	96.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	105.8	103.6	99.9	99.7	96.0	95.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	95.8	107.7	100.0	95.8	105.2	98.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	89.1	87.6	86.5	80.1	86.4	91.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	105.7	97.0	103.6	88.9	92.5	100.3
Electric current	1.5	134.4	130.9	125.8	134.4	129.1	118.2
Electrical apparatus	1.2	130.0	130.0	117.0	109.7	111.5	103.0
Iron and steel products	15.1	85.5	86.1	84.1	75.0	79.2	86.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	68.6	70.4	64.0	62.0	69.3	81.8
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.3	83.2	83.4	74.9	71.0	70.1	75.1
Agricultural implements	1.1	90.1	90.8	82.7	57.1	57.9	66.4
Land vehicles	6.8	98.7	100.2	102.0	91.6	98.6	104.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	34.3	32.2	34.6	38.0	32.2	29.3
Heating appliances	.6	88.9	89.2	88.7	82.4	81.6	95.2
Iron and steel fabrication(n.s.s.)	.7	105.2	100.0	97.1	73.7	85.9	91.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	88.0	90.6	83.6	74.2	76.4	92.1
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.5	82.5	84.1	70.3	72.5	81.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.9	109.1	92.6	79.8	84.2	91.1
Mineral products	1.2	109.5	106.5	106.5	109.9	107.5	104.1
Miscellaneous	.5	94.4	92.7	88.3	84.6	85.4	94.6
Logging	2.3	48.1	45.8	53.4	51.3	53.6	52.5
Mining	5.1	100.9	99.0	92.3	94.5	103.7	101.6
Coal	2.9	83.0	83.8	77.1	77.0	89.8	93.8
Metallic ores	1.4	164.3	159.2	140.9	151.6	155.7	126.2
Non-Metallic Minerals(Other than coal)	.8	114.0	103.1	107.2	100.2	99.6	105.3
Communications	2.9	120.6	120.4	116.9	110.1	109.8	102.2
Telegraphs	.6	125.1	123.5	120.1	110.9	108.2	102.4
Telephones	2.3	119.4	119.6	116.1	109.9	110.2	102.1
Transportation	13.1	113.5	109.1	110.6	105.2	110.1	109.0
Street railways and cartage	2.3	118.4	116.9	114.3	111.9	114.7	116.1
Steam railways	9.0	102.0	98.9	97.5	94.2	99.2	98.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	229.1	203.7	248.7	211.1	219.3	211.2
Construction and maintenance	11.9	197.8	154.7	186.7	155.9	147.3	140.2
Building	4.2	179.4	164.5	166.7	122.7	118.9	100.1
Highway	1.9	1922.8	1053.6	1466.7	1547.0	937.9	1956.6
Railway	5.8	161.0	126.6	126.9	139.4	143.8	146.6
Services	1.8	126.0	121.4	120.8	116.4	113.8	108.8
Hotels and restaurants	.9	125.2	118.2	124.5	124.0	121.4	117.3
Professional	.2	124.0	119.5	115.9	115.7	111.5	98.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	127.6	126.5	117.2	105.8	104.3	100.2
Trade	7.2	105.7	105.3	97.5	93.8	92.5	91.9
Retail	4.8	108.4	108.2	97.3	94.2	91.1	90.2
Wholesale	2.4	100.7	100.0	97.7	93.1	95.2	95.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.9	100.6	101.0	94.5	95.2	97.3

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 (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	41.6	88.2	77.3	83.0	85.2	88.2
Lumber	7.6	115.0	70.8	115.2	122.7	122.6
Pulp and Paper	4.4	143.8	122.1	118.9	116.4	115.2
Textile products	5.5	99.3	98.4	95.6	94.1	94.2
Iron and steel	12.2	60.5	61.3	56.7	57.4	67.9
Other manufactures	11.9	100.7	87.0	96.6	99.0	92.3
Logging	.5	12.7	32.9	7.4	16.5	15.9
Mining	23.2	101.8	102.9	93.3	97.7	108.8
Communications	3.0	89.2	86.1	85.2	89.0	93.7
Transportation	14.2	75.5	108.9	93.5	71.7	72.1
Construction	11.3	171.9	96.0	121.9	190.1	120.3
Services	.7	97.5	97.8	102.8	93.4	95.8
Trade	5.5	111.2	112.8	110.0	112.3	109.8
<u>Maritime Provinces - All Industries</u>	100.0	92.2	89.6	87.9	90.3	90.0
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	60.0	99.5	97.2	94.9	89.9	90.6
Lumber products	4.3	126.1	110.4	112.3	114.5	118.1
Pulp and paper	8.7	119.6	111.7	114.1	103.7	100.8
Textile products	13.2	106.4	108.0	97.6	95.5	88.7
Iron and steel	12.8	81.5	81.7	84.6	75.0	82.8
Other manufactures	21.0	97.7	95.3	91.4	88.5	89.5
Logging	3.5	69.7	51.5	83.2	74.8	65.3
Mining	1.9	122.1	108.6	108.3	81.5	87.7
Communications	2.7	157.6	158.5	146.9	144.7	135.8
Transportation	13.4	139.7	116.3	136.3	136.5	141.6
Construction	11.8	236.3	205.6	234.1	168.7	151.6
Services	1.6	146.3	147.3	147.3	141.6	134.6
Trade	5.1	115.7	112.5	105.6	100.2	94.6
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	100.0	112.8	105.5	108.8	100.6	99.9
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	66.3	96.7	94.9	91.7	84.9	85.7
Lumber products	6.5	107.0	96.1	108.5	105.9	107.4
Pulp and paper	7.5	112.2	110.6	103.3	99.1	102.1
Textile products	9.9	90.6	89.8	86.7	80.8	76.6
Iron and steel	20.2	91.8	92.0	87.5	75.5	78.4
Other manufactures	22.2	97.2	95.2	90.2	86.4	86.7
Logging	1.1	23.4	29.5	25.6	31.9	34.2
Mining	2.8	149.0	144.2	126.4	138.8	143.9
Communications	2.7	120.6	120.4	116.5	104.0	111.5
Transportation	9.7	113.7	109.0	107.9	105.8	110.8
Construction	9.7	189.0	150.7	158.0	144.2	160.4
Services	1.6	127.7	125.0	120.8	116.3	113.6
Trade	6.1	98.9	99.4	93.5	93.5	94.0
<u>Ontario - All Industries</u>	100.0	101.5	98.1	95.2	89.8	92.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.4	105.1	104.0	101.5	97.4	95.8
Lumber products	2.5	97.7	82.2	85.7	83.4	78.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	116.3	114.7	100.5	94.0	97.8
Textile products	1.6	104.0	112.0	91.2	93.0	79.8
Iron and steel	13.1	99.3	102.9	102.1	96.3	95.8
Other manufactures	10.2	112.6	107.7	107.3	104.5	103.6
Logging	.4	11.3	12.2	9.8	8.3	13.1
Mining	5.9	66.0	55.4	58.8	53.6	67.9
Communications	3.4	90.0	89.4	92.1	89.0	86.4
Transportation	22.7	106.0	101.5	96.1	91.1	98.4
Construction	19.4	209.0	150.9	231.3	170.1	150.9
Services	2.5	124.5	107.6	110.6	110.0	112.0
Trade	15.3	97.4	96.9	87.1	80.5	81.5
<u>Prairie Provinces - All Industries</u>	100.0	107.2	99.7	103.5	93.1	94.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	41.8	117.4	112.2	111.8	102.7	91.9
Lumber products	16.3	112.8	110.2	119.1	111.9	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.6	124.1	121.5	113.7	95.3	83.1
Textile products	1.1	122.9	127.3	118.1	107.8	99.4
Iron and steel	4.1	51.9	54.2	53.5	57.4	51.1
Other manufactures	14.7	186.9	167.8	156.9	141.5	134.8
Logging	8.5	109.7	104.7	119.0	100.1	115.5
Mining	9.7	92.6	91.4	94.2	104.6	109.0
Communications	3.1	145.1	148.0	148.6	134.0	122.1
Transportation	13.3	117.7	111.5	115.1	105.1	108.8
Construction	12.4	148.8	116.1	152.5	119.4	116.0
Services	3.2	105.6	102.1	102.8	98.4	94.3
Trade	8.0	146.1	146.3	129.4	119.6	112.3
<u>British Columbia - All Industries</u>	100.0	118.9	112.0	116.6	106.5	103.4

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

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

Cities and Industries	¹ Relative Weight	June 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	67.3	89.2	89.2	88.6	82.8	85.7
Plant products - edible	5.0	98.7	93.0	97.6	99.4	94.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	96.8	97.6	94.7	93.1	91.6
Textiles	12.5	84.9	86.3	81.6	80.9	80.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	93.7	93.3	90.1	92.5	91.8
Iron and steel	17.0	80.1	80.9	83.9	69.1	81.3
Other manufactures	22.4	95.3	95.0	90.1	88.0	88.4
Communications	4.6	167.9	169.8	157.1	156.0	145.2
Transportation	9.2	205.3	155.6	233.6	203.2	203.1
Construction	5.9	164.5	165.3	175.0	149.3	117.9
Trade	10.2	116.5	113.7	105.8	100.4	94.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	103.1	100.6	103.1	95.6	96.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	55.2	84.5	86.6	69.0	81.1	-
Leather products	18.6	83.6	90.2	42.2	85.0	-
Other manufactures	36.6	85.0	84.7	83.9	78.9	-
Transportation	13.4	193.1	154.9	173.3	153.4	-
Construction	20.0	269.6	223.9	237.3	218.3	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	109.7	104.1	89.3	95.7	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.2	89.2	88.8	84.1	80.4	79.0
Plant products - edible	5.7	90.0	89.0	84.9	82.9	81.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	98.9	99.1	94.5	91.7	92.3
Textiles	12.1	76.4	76.0	71.9	72.1	69.2
Iron and steel	10.8	91.1	92.6	85.2	74.7	73.2
Other manufactures	27.3	92.0	90.8	86.6	82.9	82.2
Communications	4.7	133.0	135.4	130.6	113.6	124.7
Transportation	5.0	104.6	104.9	105.8	108.5	113.0
Construction	5.5	202.4	153.4	135.1	127.3	87.6
Trade	16.6	99.1	99.7	93.8	94.1	93.5
Toronto - All industries	100.0	96.8	95.3	90.2	86.7	85.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	61.3	103.0	102.5	97.0	97.6	96.8
Lumber products	12.3	112.0	112.4	125.4	115.8	113.5
Pulp and paper	22.6	90.5	91.1	85.6	92.4	91.9
Other manufactures	26.4	112.2	109.9	95.8	94.5	94.0
Construction	7.2	149.5	113.9	176.1	165.4	131.3
Trade	13.4	93.4	93.1	86.3	85.2	89.0
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	104.7	101.9	99.4	100.1	101.6
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.6	96.4	94.1	93.5	80.8	80.0
Textiles	19.4	103.3	103.9	105.2	98.3	79.1
Electrical apparatus	9.8	110.0	110.7	104.0	94.3	105.1
Iron and steel	35.3	89.7	85.4	85.7	63.4	68.9
Other manufactures	21.1	96.8	94.5	93.4	91.7	90.7
Construction	4.1	220.6	170.6	172.8	117.9	110.9
Trade	3.5	102.1	99.7	98.9	105.0	106.9
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	100.2	97.4	96.0	83.9	83.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	81.0	92.5	95.5	109.2	-	-
Iron and steel	62.1	94.9	100.9	121.2	-	-
Other manufactures	18.9	85.4	82.1	75.2	-	-
Construction	6.7	105.4	79.0	87.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	98.9	99.5	111.5	85.2	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	38.3	104.9	103.2	101.6	95.7	92.6
Animal products - edible	4.4	128.4	123.6	127.5	128.4	120.0
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.4	83.7	81.1	83.7	90.2
Printing and publishing	7.4	95.8	93.8	89.1	86.0	86.7
Textiles	5.2	99.0	108.0	100.6	91.4	89.6
Other manufactures	16.7	112.9	108.4	109.8	99.0	91.7
Transportation	7.0	96.3	98.0	95.5	95.5	100.7
Construction	4.6	109.4	73.4	207.2	67.4	38.0
Trade	43.1	96.5	97.5	85.3	78.0	78.2
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	99.0	97.2	96.9	85.5	83.6
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	91.8	93.1	87.1	87.8	83.8
Lumber products	13.1	107.5	116.4	115.8	119.2	118.2
Other manufactures	26.9	85.7	84.1	75.5	75.0	70.1
Communications	7.8	151.0	156.1	160.4	143.4	131.0
Transportation	18.2	156.2	140.7	98.8	124.5	128.2
Construction	7.7	179.7	160.6	201.9	88.6	105.7
Services	4.9	109.8	103.4	105.7	102.0	94.4
Trade	21.2	149.1	148.9	128.9	118.8	110.5
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	119.8	117.2	115.2	103.1	99.7

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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