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

THE
JULY
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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Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

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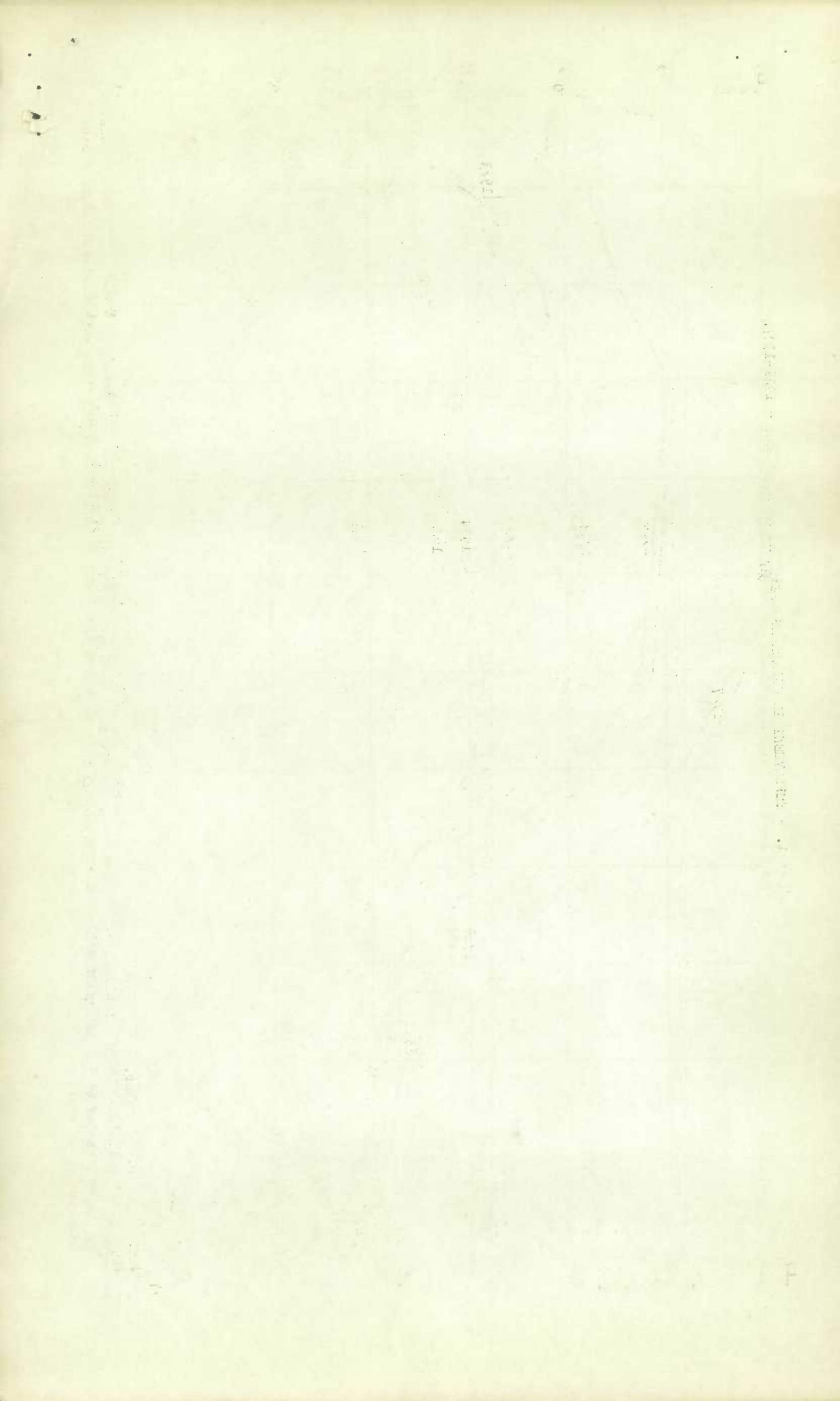
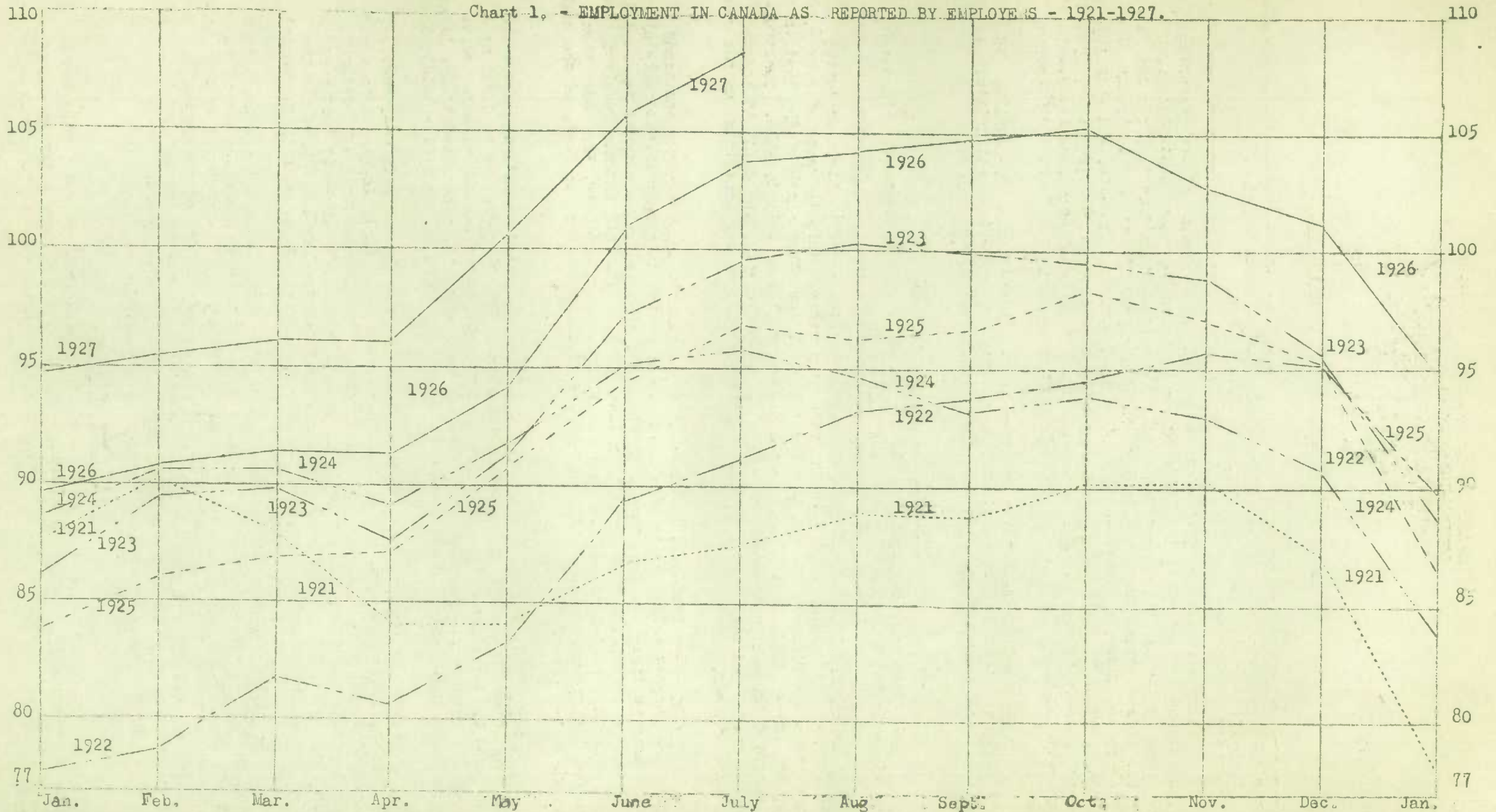


Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



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 July 25, 1927.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,137 firms employing 896,956 workers, or 21,866 more than on June 1. This increase, which was rather larger than on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 108.4, as compared with 105.9 in the preceding month, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from Chart 1 on the opposite page.

General improvement was registered in all industries except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, in which they were greater than on July 1 of any other year of the record.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces - Statements were tabulated from 546 firms employing 74,454 workers, as against 68,310 in the preceding month. This increase of over 6,100 persons brought employment to a higher level than in any other month of the last three years, the index standing at 100.5, as compared with 91.1 on July 1, 1926. Construction recorded the most pronounced improvement, but there were also gains in logging, mining, services and some other groups. Manufacturing and transportation, on the other hand, were slacker.

Quebec - Construction, transportation, manufacturing, services and trade reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally slack, as river-driving finished. The forces of the 1,354 co-operating employers aggregated 257,789 persons, compared with 252,384 on June 1. Although this advance involved fewer workers than that registered on the corresponding date of last year, the index then was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1927, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario - Continued, but smaller expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 2,791 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 364,642 employees, or 3,220 more than on June 1. Manufacturing and logging registered between-season dullness, while considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, mining and trade. Larger increases were indicated on July 1, 1926, but the index then was over five points lower.

Prairie Provinces - The greatest gains in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services and communications, while logging (in which the movement was seasonal) showed a decline. Data were compiled from 775 employers with an aggregate staff of 113,556 workers, as against 113,998 in their last report. This increase of 4,558 workers exceeded that registered on July 1, 1926, while the level of employment was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record.

British Columbia - The advances in British Columbia were the largest ever reported on July 1, and the index, at 122.9, was at its maximum since the record was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 85,515 persons was employed by the 671 firms whose data were received and who had 78,976 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly canneries and lumber mills, construction and services recorded the most marked gains, while logging afforded less employment.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two - Hamilton and Windsor (with the Other Border Cities) showed reduced activity, while in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the trend was decidedly favourable.

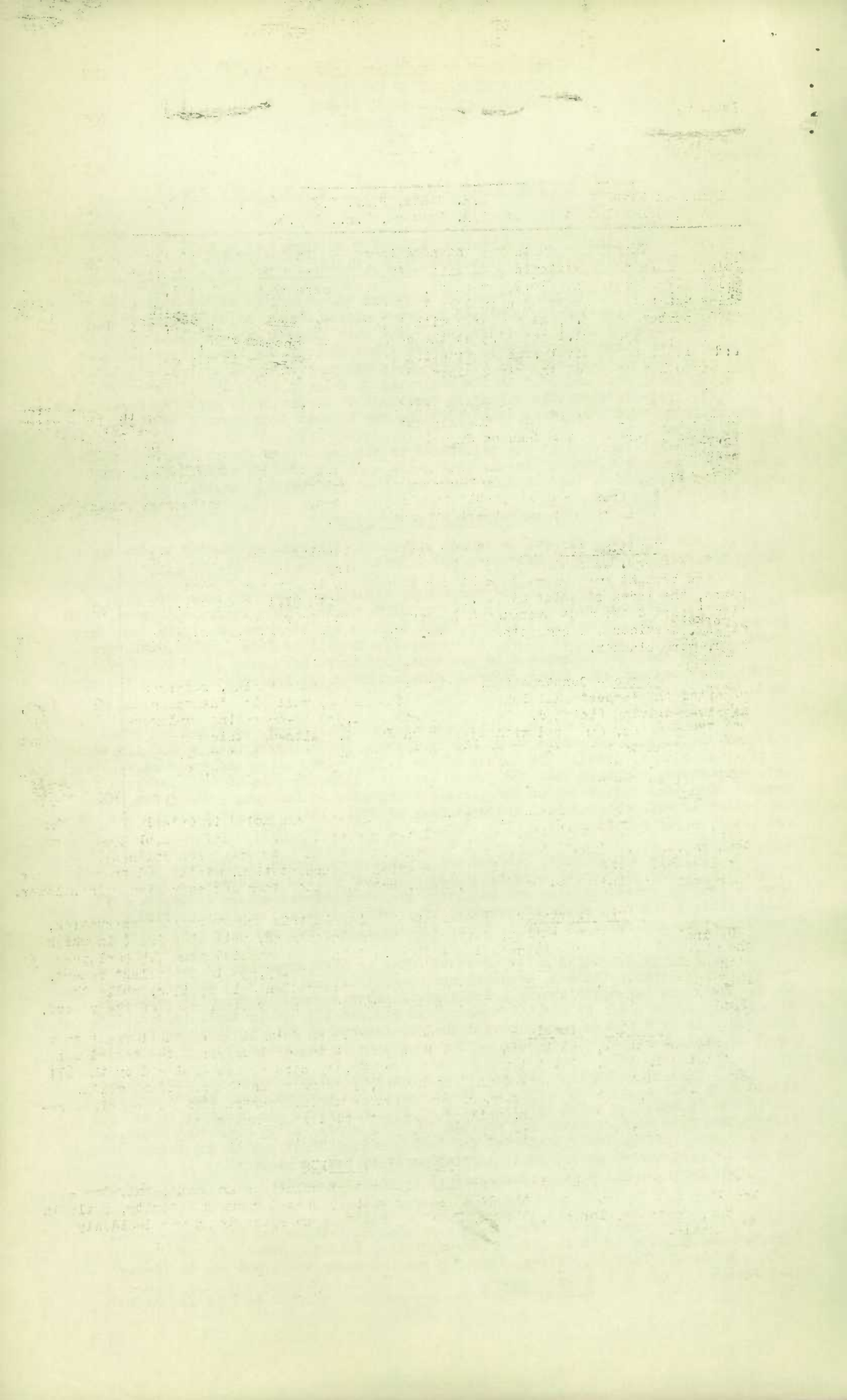
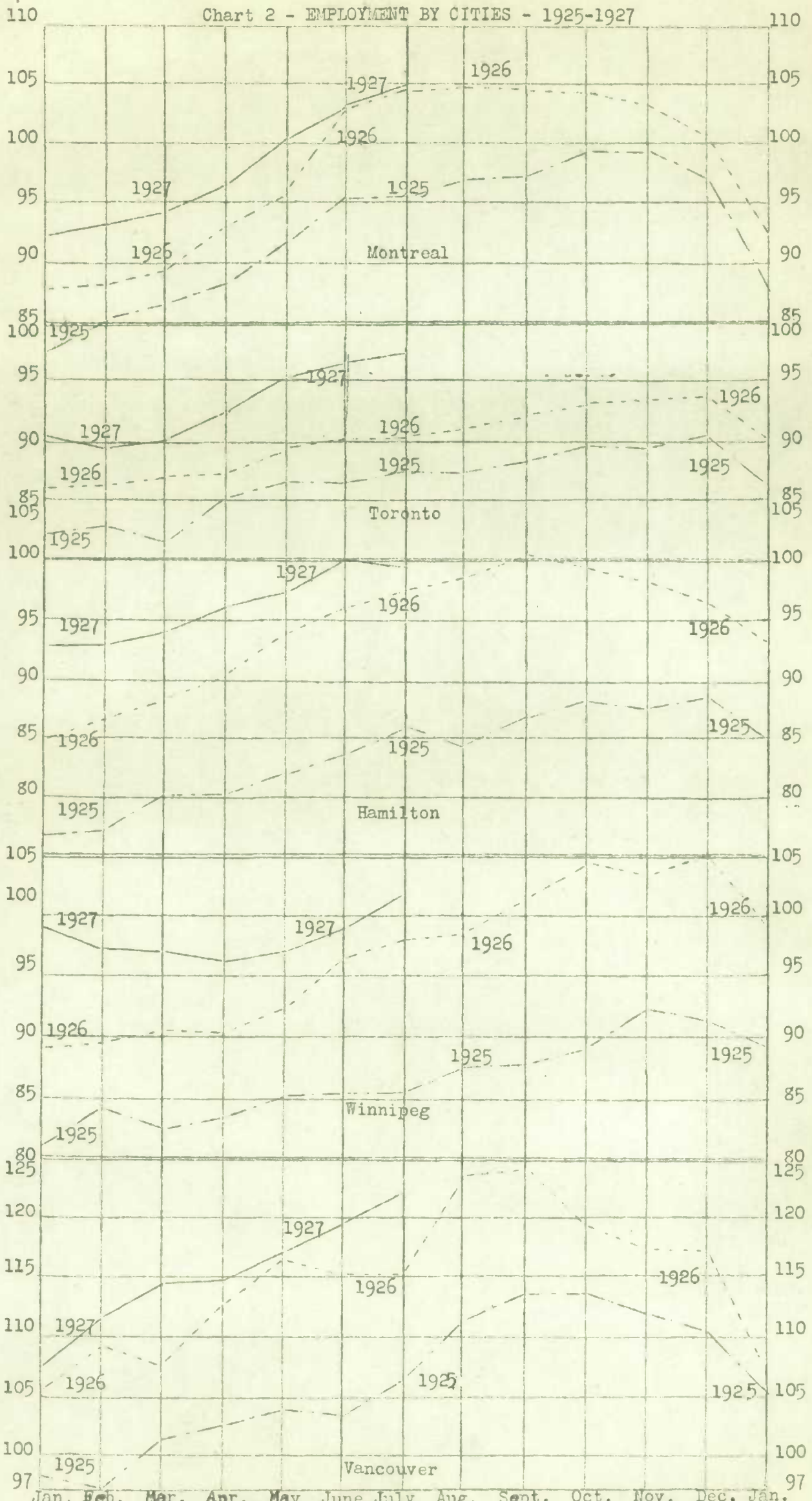
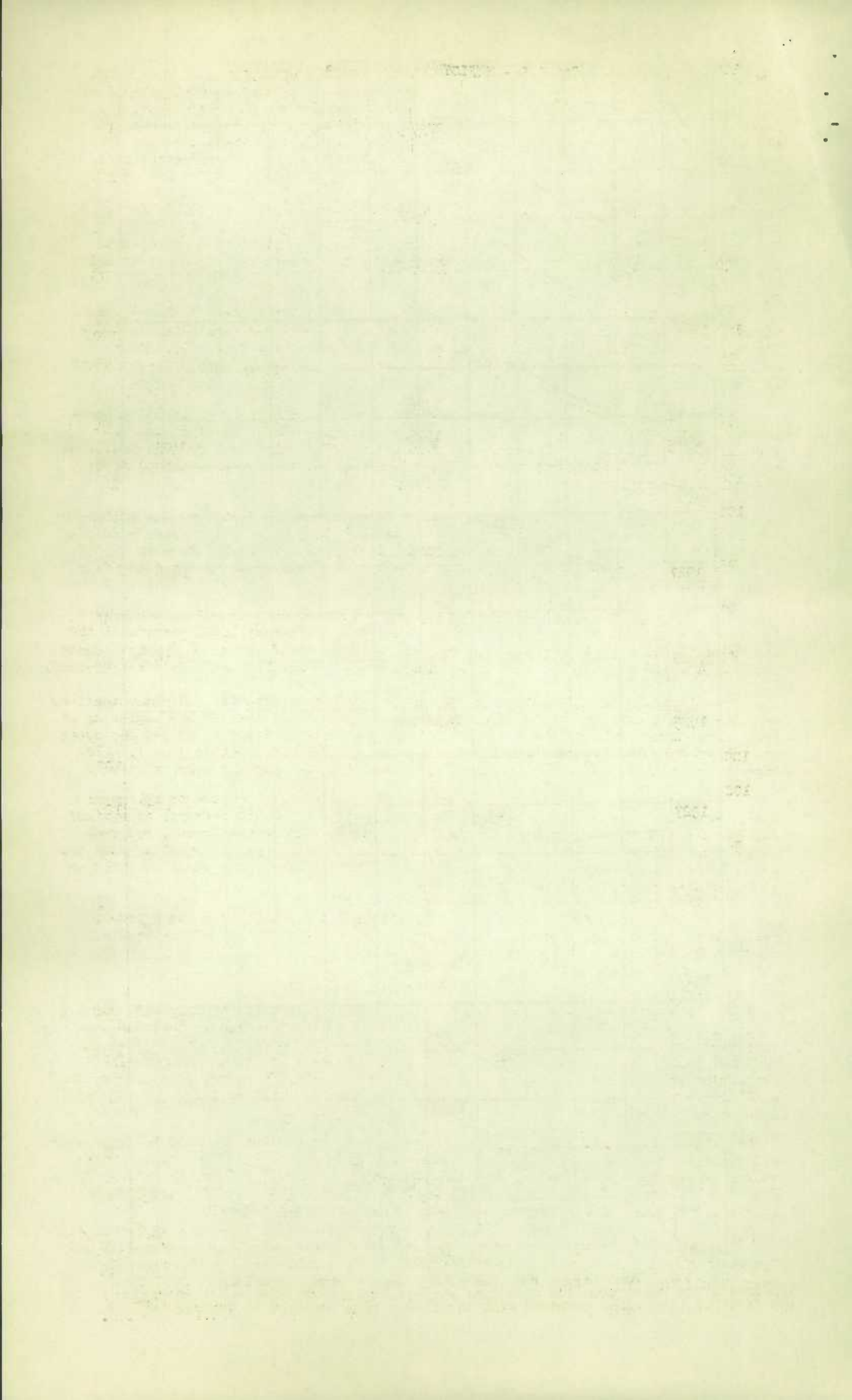


Chart 2 - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1925-1927



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



Montreal - Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade groups. A combined working force of 120,201 persons was indicated by the 722 co-operating employers, who had 118,191 on June 1. The gains noted on July, 1926, were not so extensive, and the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

Quebec. - Further improvement brought the index number in Quebec to 112.7, the highest point reached since the record for this city was commenced in 1922. Statements were tabulated from 95 firms employing 10,615 employees, compared with 10,276 in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction registered practically all the gain.

Toronto. - Manufacturing, notably in food and printing establishments, construction and trade reported increased activity. The 800 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 928 employees to 105,003 at the beginning of July. Much smaller gains were noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Ottawa. - Statistics were received from 136 employers with 11,610 persons on their paylists, compared with 11,267 in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in construction, but manufactures were also busier. The additions to payroll exceeded those indicated on July 1, 1926, and the index continued to be several points higher than it was last summer.

Hamilton. - There were minor losses in personnel in Hamilton, but employment continued at a higher level than on the same date of last year; 147 workers were released from the forces of 201 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,251 on the date under review. Construction was busier, but manufacturing was seasonally dull.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities. - Further curtailment in employment in automobile plants in the Border Cities caused a reduction of 1,808 persons in the staffs of the 90 reporting employers, who had 9,202 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1926, when smaller declines were reported.

Winnipeg. - Manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications registered advances that brought employment to a higher level than at the beginning of July of any other year of the record. An aggregate working force of 28,347 employees was reported by the 279 co-operating firms; this was 738 more than on June 1. The improvement registered on the corresponding date of a year ago was less extensive.

Vancouver. - The trend of employment in Vancouver continued to be favourable, according to data from 236 establishments employing 26,750 workers, as against 26,143 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications and some other industries also reported improvement. A small decline was noted by the firms making returns for July 1, 1926, when the index stood at 115.3 as compared with 122.8 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, on pages 4 and 7, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1925 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing. - Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral products, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 3,892 co-operating manufacturers employed 487,723 operatives, as against 487,145 in the preceding month. Although more pronounced gains were indicated in this division on July 1, 1926, the index then was several points lower.

Logging. - The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling off in employment, 3,924 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 16,414 on July 1. This decline involved approximately the same number of workers as that noted on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the index was rather higher.

Mining - Returns were tabulated from 209 mine operators with 45,684 employees, as compared with 45,234 in their last report. Small gains were reported in all branches of the industry. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1926, although slightly larger increases were then recorded.

Communications. - Further additions to staffs exceeding those shown on the same date of last year, were registered in this group, in which 593 extra persons were employed by the 186 companies and branches making returns. They had 25,687 on their payrolls, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record.

Transportation. - Local, steam railway and water transportation shared in the upward movement evidenced on July 1, when 270 employers reported a combined working force of 117,264 persons, as against 114,994 on June 1. This gain was larger than at the beginning of July in most years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Construction and Maintenance. - Unusually large increases for the time of year were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which the employment was more active than in any other month since 1920. Data were received from 627 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 124,624 workers, or 20,235 more than at the beginning of June. Highway construction absorbed more than half of these additionally employed men.

Services. - Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 172 employers with 16,618 persons on their staffs, as compared with 15,470 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gains, which exceeded those reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level so far reached.

Trade. - Improvement on a larger scale than in most years since 1920 was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 560 firms having 62,942 persons in their employ, or 516 more than at the beginning of June.

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 May showed continued improvement in almost every industry; among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,000,000, insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed (including both temporarily and wholly unemployed), was 8.8 on May 23, 1927, as compared with 9.4 on April 25, 1927, and 14.3 on May 24, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,053,000 workers were unemployed in the first week of July, as compared with 985,500 during the last week of May.

UNITED STATES

New York. - On the whole, there was little change in the number of workers reported by some 1,600 manufacturers in New York State during June. The canning and other food, men's clothing, shoe, railroad equipment and repair industries reported improvement, while the paper, many of the metal and some other industries showed curtailment.

Massachusetts. - Returns from 1,030 identical establishments showed that their payrolls aggregated 228,570 in June as compared with 233,454 in May. This decrease is smaller than that registered in the same month of last year. Boot and shoe and automobile factories registered the largest losses.

Illinois. - Factory employment declined 0.3 p.c. in Illinois during June as a result of general reductions in the metal and chemical industries, while meat packing, men's clothing and printing establishments reported increased activity.

Wisconsin. - Employment in Wisconsin showed a reduction during May as compared with April, the index declining from 124.7 in the preceding month to 122.4 in the middle of May; the metal, wood, paper and food groups showed curtailment, while there were gains in building material, rubber and light and power plants.

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 manu- facturing
July 1, 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	80.9
July 1, 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	84.2
July 1, 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
July 1, 1924	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
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	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
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
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at July 1, 1927	100.0	8.3	28.7	40.7	13.2	9.1	54.4

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1923	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
July 1, 1924	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	83.5	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	103.5	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	103.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1927	13.4	1.2	11.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
Manufacturing	54.4	98.7	98.8	95.3	89.1	87.7	93.6
Animal Products - edible	2.1	117.9	112.1	107.3	105.4	101.3	94.9
Fur and products	.1	86.9	83.0	88.4	81.9	81.1	91.8
Leather and products	1.9	79.1	78.7	76.3	69.2	74.7	78.2
Lumber and products	6.4	116.4	111.9	118.1	116.2	111.9	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber	4.3	141.0	132.5	147.3	148.0	142.8	151.0
Furniture	1.0	89.7	89.2	84.8	79.0	71.6	76.8
Other lumber products	1.1	82.5	82.9	79.4	73.1	74.4	85.1
Musical instruments	.3	70.1	69.8	69.4	56.3	55.7	65.0
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.9	97.0	96.0	97.0	91.2	94.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	116.9	117.2	110.0	102.1	99.9	104.9
Pulp and paper	3.5	133.2	135.1	124.0	110.5	106.8	115.8
Paper products	.8	96.1	96.2	91.3	85.9	84.6	90.6
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.2	103.8	99.9	97.6	96.9	96.9
Rubber products	1.6	100.4	99.5	85.0	86.9	71.0	77.9
Textile products	8.3	96.3	98.0	92.2	87.7	81.1	87.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	117.0	117.4	105.5	100.6	84.7	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	91.0	87.9	94.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	73.0	73.6	73.2	72.1	72.1	74.3
Other textile products	1.0	107.2	114.0	98.8	97.0	89.5	91.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	104.1	105.8	98.0	100.6	98.5	100.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	110.2	95.8	101.2	89.1	108.2	101.9
Chemicals and allied products	.7	87.0	89.1	83.8	79.7	83.7	89.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.8	105.7	106.4	93.2	94.1	102.7
Electric current	1.5	140.5	134.4	131.9	135.2	129.1	123.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	131.7	130.0	119.5	109.6	108.3	103.8
Iron and steel products	14.3	83.1	83.5	85.5	72.9	76.0	85.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	65.1	68.6	61.6	52.2	57.8	77.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	82.7	83.2	76.0	70.9	68.1	76.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	87.6	90.1	90.1	59.2	55.2	65.0
Land vehicles	6.3	94.4	98.7	100.1	88.8	98.8	103.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	33.4	34.3	31.1	34.8	39.7	27.4
Heating appliances	.6	89.5	88.9	88.0	82.8	75.4	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	.7	108.0	105.2	98.3	75.8	80.9	93.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	85.2	88.0	83.8	73.0	59.5	88.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.4	82.5	80.2	72.3	68.0	79.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	111.3	110.9	96.6	79.7	84.0	90.8
Mineral products	1.2	112.1	109.5	107.8	110.8	106.8	107.6
Miscellaneous	.5	91.2	94.4	86.2	82.3	83.2	90.2
Logging	1.8	38.9	48.1	44.3	38.2	43.1	48.4
Mining	5.1	101.9	100.9	95.4	97.2	99.9	101.6
Coal	2.9	83.3	83.0	79.0	77.5	85.2	92.8
Metallic ores	1.4	166.1	164.3	151.2	157.3	154.1	127.9
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.8	117.8	114.0	109.0	109.6	95.2	107.3
Communications	2.9	123.4	120.6	118.2	112.6	111.7	103.4
Telegraphs	.6	129.8	125.1	123.6	115.4	108.7	104.6
Telephones	2.3	121.8	119.4	116.8	111.9	112.5	103.1
Transportation	13.1	115.9	113.5	111.4	106.2	110.0	112.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	119.5	118.4	117.9	111.3	114.6	116.8
Steam railways	9.0	104.3	102.0	99.3	96.9	101.6	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	235.1	229.1	232.5	198.6	192.9	209.5
Construction and maintenance	13.9	235.1	197.8	216.8	187.5	175.8	169.1
Building	4.5	193.0	179.4	183.8	135.4	130.4	127.5
Highway	3.3	3400.6	1922.8	2398.9	2873.4	1763.2	2766.5
Railway	6.1	174.9	161.0	175.9	149.2	159.9	163.2
Services	1.8	135.4	126.0	126.0	122.9	122.5	115.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	143.3	125.2	134.5	135.6	136.9	128.7
Professional	.2	124.2	124.0	112.0	112.8	111.4	102.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	128.2	127.6	118.5	107.8	106.1	100.6
Trade	7.0	106.8	105.7	98.4	93.8	92.1	92.3
Retail	4.7	109.4	108.4	97.6	94.3	89.9	90.1
Wholesale	2.3	101.6	100.7	100.0	92.8	96.2	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	108.4	105.9	103.7	96.8	95.9	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 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	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	37.0	85.8	83.2	84.4	85.3	89.2
Lumber	7.8	129.9	115.0	143.6	138.7	140.7
Pulp and Paper	3.4	127.8	143.8	124.8	122.1	120.2
Textile Products	5.1	100.4	99.3	91.4	96.0	84.1
Iron and steel	10.8	57.5	60.5	53.4	53.2	66.6
Other manufactures	9.9	93.0	100.7	94.0	94.2	93.3
Logging	.9	24.6	12.7	26.9	14.1	22.6
Mining	21.8	103.4	101.8	96.5	97.2	103.5
Communications	2.9	92.1	89.2	89.7	89.7	93.0
Transportation	12.9	74.6	75.5	70.1	69.1	68.8
Construction	18.5	306.5	171.9	205.8	351.5	145.3
Services	.8	140.9	97.5	126.4	116.2	137.0
Trade	5.2	114.4	111.2	110.7	111.6	107.4
Maritime Provinces -All Industries	100.0	100.5	92.2	91.1	99.4	90.6
Quebec						
Manufacturing	59.4	100.4	99.5	97.0	90.6	91.9
Lumber products	4.4	133.1	126.1	130.5	134.7	142.5
Pulp and paper	8.8	120.6	119.6	114.9	104.2	101.6
Textile products	12.9	106.2	106.4	97.2	93.7	87.2
Iron and steel	12.6	81.7	81.5	83.9	72.6	83.4
Other manufactures	20.7	98.5	97.7	95.0	90.0	89.6
Logging	2.2	45.1	69.7	55.9	46.1	43.0
Mining	1.8	121.2	122.1	110.8	88.5	69.8
Communications	2.7	159.4	157.6	148.2	146.4	135.2
Transportation	13.6	145.8	139.7	145.2	137.2	138.9
Construction	13.5	274.1	236.3	282.7	190.8	177.8
Services	1.7	154.6	146.3	157.5	146.2	140.4
Trade	5.1	117.7	115.7	107.7	100.1	94.1
Quebec - All industries	100.0	115.0	112.8	112.8	101.1	100.6
Ontario						
Manufacturing	64.9	95.3	96.7	92.5	86.1	83.0
Lumber products	6.5	109.3	107.0	111.6	109.2	108.0
Pulp and paper	7.5	112.1	112.2	105.5	100.5	99.7
Textile products	9.5	87.4	90.6	87.6	82.0	76.0
Iron and steel	19.1	87.2	91.8	87.3	73.9	72.2
Other manufactures	22.3	98.3	97.2	91.2	89.7	85.3
Logging	1.9	19.4	23.4	21.0	25.2	29.9
Mining	2.9	152.4	149.0	135.6	142.8	145.0
Communications	2.7	122.4	120.6	115.3	107.5	113.3
Transportation	9.7	115.0	113.7	111.3	107.6	113.4
Construction	11.2	220.7	189.0	177.5	165.5	179.3
Services	1.6	129.3	127.7	122.7	119.0	117.3
Trade	6.1	99.8	98.9	93.7	93.5	93.9
Ontario - All industries	100.0	102.3	101.5	97.0	91.8	91.4
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.1	108.1	105.1	103.6	97.2	97.2
Lumber products	2.6	102.3	97.7	89.5	83.9	83.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	117.7	116.3	100.0	94.4	95.8
Textile products	1.6	107.2	104.0	99.5	89.8	77.3
Iron and steel	12.8	101.0	99.3	103.1	95.6	97.2
Other manufactures	10.2	117.7	112.6	110.5	105.8	105.7
Logging	.2	6.8	11.3	10.7	6.5	10.8
Mining	5.6	65.7	66.0	69.0	56.4	63.7
Communications	3.5	95.9	90.0	96.6	90.8	91.1
Transportation	22.3	108.2	106.0	98.9	93.7	99.5
Construction	20.8	230.6	209.0	250.6	187.8	198.7
Services	2.8	146.4	124.5	111.6	123.0	126.8
Trade	14.7	97.7	97.4	87.8	79.3	80.8
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	111.5	107.2	107.3	95.9	99.1
British Columbia						
Manufacturing	42.6	123.7	117.4	114.1	103.6	93.1
Lumber products	16.2	116.0	112.8	119.7	114.9	92.8
Pulp and paper	5.4	123.9	124.1	114.7	96.2	83.9
Textile products	.9	116.4	122.9	119.7	102.1	103.4
Iron and steel	4.1	52.7	51.9	52.8	50.5	48.7
Other manufactures	16.0	209.8	186.9	165.9	148.7	154.9
Logging	7.9	106.3	109.7	111.1	85.5	99.1
Mining	9.5	92.8	92.5	95.1	109.4	110.1
Communications	3.1	148.4	145.1	149.2	137.5	124.1
Transportation	13.0	118.8	117.7	114.8	105.1	107.7
Construction	13.0	159.7	148.8	161.0	132.6	147.3
Services	3.2	112.1	105.6	107.4	105.0	103.4
Trade	7.7	146.8	146.1	131.6	123.3	112.6
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	122.9	118.9	118.1	108.0	105.8

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

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

Cities and Industries.	¹ Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	66.7	89.7	89.2	89.3	82.2	84.8
Plant products - edible	4.7	94.3	98.7	101.5	100.0	96.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	94.6	96.8	93.5	91.9	90.2
Textiles	12.5	86.5	84.9	80.8	79.8	79.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	91.0	93.7	89.2	94.0	95.1
Iron and steel	16.8	80.4	80.1	82.9	66.1	79.7
Other manufactures	22.6	97.7	95.3	96.8	88.9	86.6
Communications	4.5	169.2	167.9	155.9	157.9	143.2
Transportation	9.6	218.1	205.3	226.5	202.1	184.1
Construction	6.2	180.0	164.5	200.8	166.0	123.3
Trade	10.2	118.3	116.5	107.8	100.1	93.7
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.9	103.1	104.5	95.7	94.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	55.0	85.9	84.5	81.7	81.7	-
Leather products	19.3	86.9	83.6	76.9	85.5	-
Other manufactures	35.7	85.4	85.0	84.4	79.5	-
Transportation	12.2	185.1	193.1	200.9	168.1	-
Construction	21.7	299.0	269.6	260.6	239.2	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	112.7	109.7	101.6	98.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.0	89.4	89.2	84.7	81.9	77.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	91.5	90.0	86.8	88.6	82.2
Printing and publishing	9.4	100.0	98.9	95.5	93.2	91.1
Textiles	11.7	74.7	76.4	74.4	72.6	70.1
Iron and steel	10.7	91.1	91.1	84.9	77.5	68.2
Other manufactures	27.4	92.9	92.0	86.4	83.8	80.8
Communications	4.8	135.1	133.0	128.4	118.9	128.0
Transportation	5.0	104.8	104.6	106.3	105.5	115.3
Construction	5.7	214.3	202.4	139.8	121.7	98.7
Trade	16.6	99.9	99.1	93.4	93.8	93.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	97.5	96.8	90.7	87.6	83.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.4	104.8	103.0	97.8	96.9	97.1
Lumber products	12.8	121.6	112.0	128.0	118.4	128.7
Pulp and paper	21.7	89.6	90.5	85.1	89.2	86.2
Other manufactures	25.9	113.0	112.2	97.0	94.8	93.9
Construction	9.4	187.1	149.5	189.1	170.9	171.2
Trade	12.9	94.3	93.4	86.2	86.6	89.3
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	108.2	104.7	101.2	100.5	102.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.7	95.0	96.4	95.5	81.9	78.2
Textiles	18.5	97.8	103.3	105.3	99.4	79.0
Electrical apparatus	9.9	110.0	110.0	107.0	93.6	102.0
Iron and steel	34.7	88.1	89.7	89.5	63.8	66.9
Other manufactures	21.6	98.9	96.8	93.0	94.6	88.5
Construction	4.8	256.9	220.6	158.6	180.5	120.0
Trade	3.3	104.2	102.1	99.3	102.1	109.6
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	99.9	100.2	97.6	86.0	81.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	74.4	71.5	92.5	105.6	81.1	-
Iron and steel	52.1	66.4	94.9	117.2	82.2	-
Other manufactures	22.3	87.0	85.4	71.6	77.9	-
Construction	10.4	131.7	105.4	105.6	92.6	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	83.0	98.9	110.3	87.1	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.5	108.1	104.9	102.7	95.0	93.8
Animal products - edible	4.5	134.4	128.4	131.9	128.4	116.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.4	86.4	84.0	86.3	89.6
Printing and publishing	7.3	97.8	95.8	88.1	85.3	85.2
Textiles	5.1	100.8	99.0	97.0	88.2	87.7
Other manufactures	17.0	117.8	112.9	112.1	98.2	97.1
Transportation	7.3	104.4	96.3	95.9	95.6	103.1
Construction	5.7	129.5	109.4	217.7	85.8	60.1
Trade	41.5	96.7	96.5	86.0	76.6	77.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	102.0	99.0	98.3	85.6	85.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.7	95.6	91.8	88.2	89.3	79.0
Lumber products	13.1	109.9	107.5	119.3	126.7	99.3
Other manufactures	27.6	90.0	85.7	75.5	73.7	70.8
Communications	8.2	158.5	151.0	160.9	147.4	133.8
Transportation	18.1	156.6	156.2	145.8	126.4	129.7
Construction	7.4	182.6	179.7	197.6	118.9	127.6
Services	5.0	115.0	109.8	106.4	98.8	99.7
Trade	20.4	148.8	149.1	131.7	123.0	110.4
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	122.6	119.8	115.3	106.5	99.0

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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