CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER 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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OTTAWA

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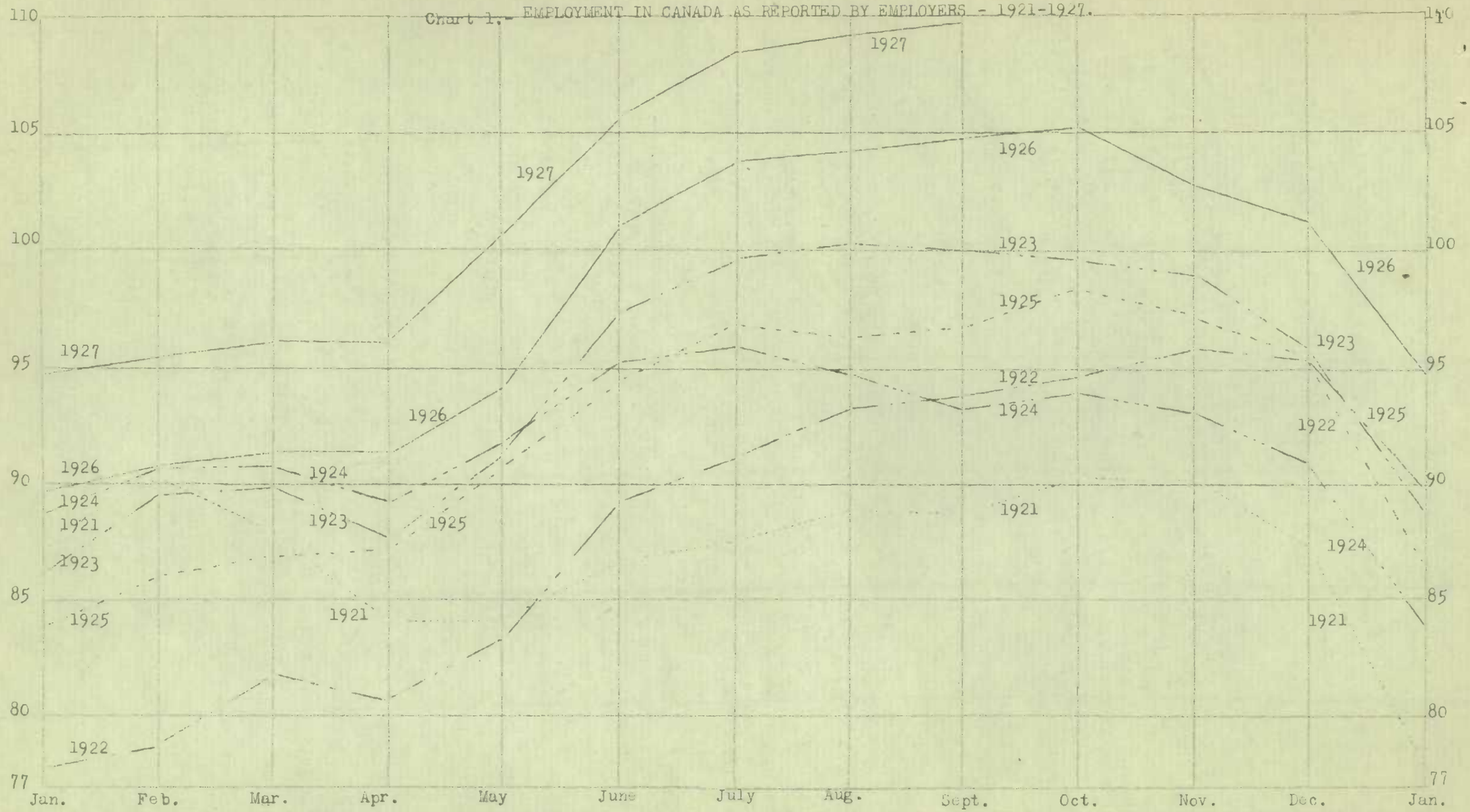
Chart 1.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



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.

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OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Sept. 23, 1927.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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There was continued improvement in the employment situation at the beginning of September, when the 6,079 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 905,756 persons, as compared with 900,621 in the preceding month. This increase was rather larger than that noted on Sept. 1 of last year, and greatly exceeded the gain indicated on the same date in 1925. The index number, standing at 109.7, continued to be considerably higher than in any other month since the record was commenced in 1920. On Aug. 1, 1927, it was 109.2 and on Sept. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it stood at 104.9, 96.6, 93.1, 100.0, 93.7 and 88.7, respectively. If employment follows the trend usually indicated during the autumn, further expansion may be expected in the next report.

Logging and transportation showed the most pronounced gains, but there were also important advances in trade, services, building and mining. On the other hand, manufactures recorded a slight falling off.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported improvement in the situation, while employment in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia declined moderately.

Maritime Provinces.- As on Sept. 1 of most years of this record, there was a slackening in activity in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in the mining, transportation and highway construction divisions; on the whole, practically no change was noted in manufacturing. Statistics were received from 532 firms, whose staffs aggregated 74,231 workers, compared with 74,955 in the preceding month. The index of employment was several points higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

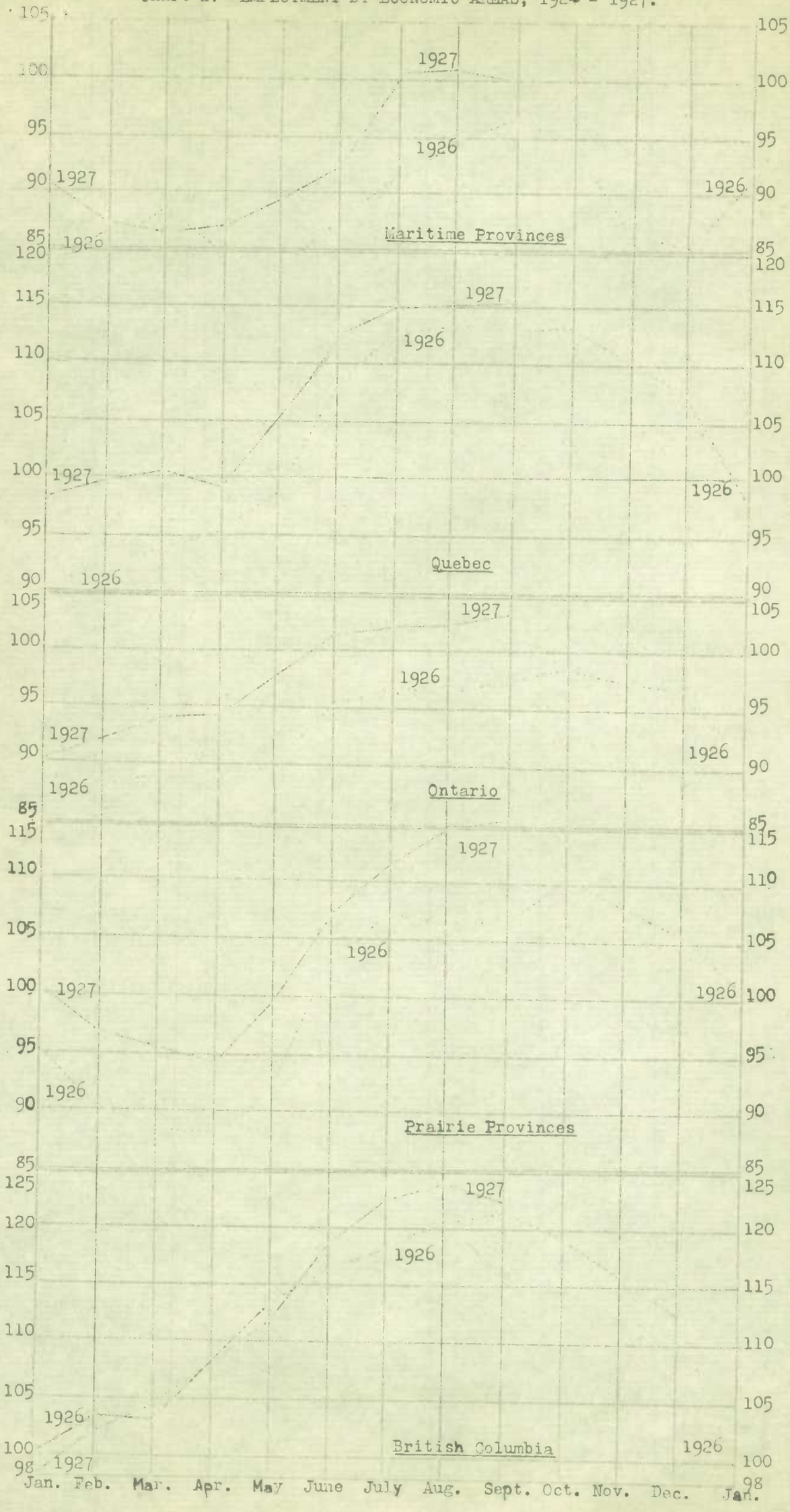
Quebec.- Further gains were noted in building and highway construction and in services, logging and mining, while manufactures showed no general change. Within the last named, there were gains in leather, rubber, textile and electric current plants, but lumber mills were seasonally quiet and employment in iron and steel works decreased. The working force of the 1,289 co-operating employers stood at 257,823 persons, as against 256,254 on Aug. 1. Contractions were registered at the beginning of September, 1926, when the index was lower.

Ontario.- Increases on practically the same scale as on Sept. 1 of a year ago were recorded in Ontario, where 2,800 firms enlarged their staffs by 4,191 employees to 369,461 on the date under review. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel and building material plants, while there were gains in the electrical apparatus, electric current, food and several other divisions. Logging camps reported considerable seasonal activity, and construction, services, trade, transportation and mining also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the early autumn of 1926.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend of employment continued to be upward, the expansion being rather greater than on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower. Returns were tabulated from 776 employers of 122,406 workers, as compared with 121,599 at the beginning of August. Manufacturing, (especially the iron and steel, food, pulp and paper groups) mining, transportation and highway construction afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker.

British Columbia.- For the first time since the beginning of this year, there was a reduction in employment in British Columbia; this took place chiefly in fish-preserving, sawmilling and non-ferrous metal factories, and in construction, while logging showed improvement. The working force of the 682 firms furnishing data declined from 82,543 persons on Aug. 1 to 81,835 at the beginning of September.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1926 - 1927.



Moderate gains were recorded on the corresponding date in 1926, but the index then was slightly lower.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Employment in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg advanced; in Ottawa the situation was practically unchanged, while in Hamilton and Vancouver curtailment was registered.

Montreal.- In contrast with the downward movement noted on Sept. 1, 1926, there was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, 1,673 workers being added to the pay lists of the 668 co-operating firms, who employed 118,631. Manufactures, except iron and steel works, showed quite general improvement; construction, transportation and services were also considerably busier. The index was higher than at the beginning of September of any other year of the record, which for this city goes back to 1922.

Quebec.- Continued advances were indicated in Quebec, according to 91 employers of 11,004 persons, as compared with 10,702 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in construction and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum for the last three years.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, services and trade registered heightened activity, bringing the index to the highest point reached in the six years' record for Toronto. Statements were received from 795 firms with 106,496 workers, or 1,887 more than on Aug. 1. Rather smaller increases had been indicated on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Ottawa.- The situation in Ottawa showed practically no change, slight increases in manufactures being offset by similar declines in construction. The 128 firms furnishing returns reported 11,648 employees, compared with 11,599 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1926, the tendency was unfavourable and the index was many points lower.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel and building construction released help in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 200 employers recorded 29,588 persons on their payroll, as against 30,699 on Aug. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when improvement was shown.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Another moderate advance was noted in the Border Cities, where 94 co-operating firms reported 9,682 workers, as against 9,615 in the preceding month. Quarrying and transportation were rather more active. A minor decline had been indicated on the same date of last year, but the index number then was considerably higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg continued to increase, the gains being on a larger scale than at the beginning of September, 1926, when the situation was not so favourable. Manufacturing, communications and trade registered most of the improvement. An aggregate working force of 29,721 persons was reported by the 277 employers whose returns were received, and who had 28,731 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.- There was a further falling off in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 240 firms employing 25,957 workers, as against 26,429 on Aug. 1. Reductions in personnel in lumber mills accounted for most of the contraction, although construction was also slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Iron and steel, lumber, fish-canning and building material plants showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character, while vegetable food, electrical apparatus, electric current, boot and shoe, textile and some other industries reported greater activity. Statements were received from 3,822 manufacturers employing 486,342 operatives, or 705 fewer than on Aug. 1. Employment on Sept. 1, 1926, had advanced, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Logging.-The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a larger increase in employment than on Sept. 1 of 1926 or 1925, when the indexes were lower than on the date under review. The 218 co-operating firms employed 18,291 workers, compared with 15,870 in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mines released some employees, but metallic ores and non-metallic minerals showed improvement. The group as a whole afforded work to 261 more persons than on Aug. 1, according to the 214 operators furnishing data, who had 47,203 employees. More pronounced gains were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when conditions were not so favourable.

Communications.- Further moderate gains were noted in this division, chiefly on telephones. Statistics were compiled from 186 companies and branches employing 25,923 workers, compared with 25,799 in their last report. Employment continued to be in greater volume than on the corresponding date of 1926.

Transportation.-Local and steam railway operations showed increased activity, but shipping and stevedoring was rather slacker. A combined force of 116,079 persons was registered by the 272 companies and divisions furnishing data, which had 115,043 on Aug. 1. The index was slightly higher than on the same date of last year, when rather larger gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.-There was a further though smaller increase in employment in building, but highway and railway construction showed seasonal losses, which, however, were not so marked as those recorded on Sept. 1, 1926. The payrolls of the 656 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 130,257 employees, or 434 more than in the preceding month. The situation continued to be better than in the same month of any other year of the record.

Services.- This group registered greater advances than are usually indicated at the beginning of September, the gains taking place mainly in the hotel and restaurant and personal service divisions. Employment on the date under review was at the highest level so far reached in this record. The 175 establishments furnishing returns reported 17,887 assistants, as against 17,113 on Aug. 1.

Trade.-The additions to staff on the date under review were larger than have usually been registered at the beginning of September; employment continued at a higher level than in the autumn of any other year of the record which was instituted in 1920. Returns were received from 536 retail and wholesale houses employing 63,774 persons, compared with 62,984 on Aug. 1. All the advance took place in wholesale trade, retailers releasing some employees.

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 July showed, on the whole, a slight decline as compared with June; among the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 9.3 on July 25, 1927, as compared with 8.9 on June 20, 1927, and 14.4 on July 26, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,049,000 workers were unemployed in the last week of August, as compared with 1,027,000 in the last week of July.

UNITED STATES.

New York.-There was practically no change in the total number of employees on the payrolls of over 1,300 manufacturers in New York State, employing approximately 450,000 workers. There were important gains in men's clothing, shoe, furniture, piano, textile, women's clothing and headwear factories, but the food, non-ferrous metal, sheet metal and automobile industries showed curtailment.

Massachusetts.-The number of persons employed by 1,018 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts during August was 227,258 as compared with 222,056 in July. Boot and shoe, knitting and rubber footwear plants reported improvement, while cotton and woollen factories released employees.

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois factories increased 1.4 per cent during August as compared with July. Textile, canning, beverage, confectionery, glass, printing and tool plants were slacker, but improvement was shown in clothing, brick, metal, fur, leather and some other industries. Construction and mining also afforded more employment.

Wisconsin.- There was a seasonal increase of 3.2 per cent in the number of persons on the payrolls of Wisconsin manufacturers during July as compared with June. The food, printing and publishing, metal and paper industries reported most of the improvement.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Sept. 1, 1921	88.7	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6	79.3
Sept. 1, 1922	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	86.5
Sept. 1, 1923	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	93.0
Sept. 1, 1924	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
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
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
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Sept. 1, 1927.							
	100.0	8.2	28.5	40.8	13.5	9.0	53.7

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1923	93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Sept. 1, 1924	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	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	123.3
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	120.3
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1927.								
	13.1	1.2	11.8	1.3	3.3	1.1	3.3	2.9

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1927	Aug.1 1927	Sept.1 1926	Sept.1 1925	Sept.1 1924	Sept.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.7	98.7	98.9	96.9	89.4	84.5	93.0
Animal Products - edible	2.0	114.2	117.1	108.4	104.2	100.2	94.1
Fur and products	.1	85.1	77.5	85.9	84.0	87.3	90.5
Leather and products	1.9	81.5	79.0	78.5	72.3	73.7	76.3
Lumber and products	6.2	115.0	118.0	119.5	115.1	110.5	119.7
Rough and dressed lumber	4.3	139.9	144.6	150.8	145.5	143.5	153.1
Furniture	.9	89.4	89.4	83.1	77.3	66.3	68.8
Other lumber products	1.0	62.7	80.9	78.4	75.4	69.7	83.3
Musical instruments	.3	70.1	68.1	75.5	62.5	62.3	64.7
Plant products - edible	3.3	107.8	105.4	107.3	104.4	101.8	97.9
Pulp and paper products	6.6	117.9	117.5	113.8	102.9	100.5	104.5
Pulp and paper	3.5	134.2	134.8	131.2	111.4	107.4	116.8
Paper products	.7	99.1	96.3	92.5	88.8	87.6	88.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	105.2	104.8	100.4	97.6	96.6	95.5
Rubber products	1.6	101.2	100.9	87.0	89.9	67.3	70.8
Textile products	8.2	97.0	96.2	92.5	88.0	79.9	85.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	118.9	116.0	105.9	100.9	84.7	91.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	99.9	102.3	102.8	92.4	82.3	93.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	72.9	71.5	74.0	72.3	72.6	73.7
Other textile products	1.1	109.3	112.2	98.3	94.6	86.2	92.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	109.3	107.4	102.2	103.9	99.3	88.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	104.2	103.7	84.1	73.6	105.8	111.1
Chemicals and allied products	.7	87.6	86.7	84.1	79.6	82.3	87.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	107.2	111.3	109.5	90.0	89.7	102.4
Electric current	1.5	147.7	141.7	134.0	138.3	133.2	125.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	133.6	125.7	125.4	109.2	107.2	104.7
Iron and steel products	13.8	80.8	82.1	82.4	71.0	65.7	86.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	64.9	65.2	62.2	49.8	42.2	78.4
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	84.5	85.3	75.9	71.2	65.4	79.1
Agricultural implements	.9	77.4	87.9	79.6	57.2	39.5	61.6
Land vehicles	6.0	90.5	92.5	98.4	86.1	82.3	105.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	28.6	31.3	30.5	30.0	28.1	27.2
Heating appliances	.6	91.9	90.4	89.8	83.8	82.0	92.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.)	.8	110.5	106.4	99.7	75.7	74.0	100.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	80.4	81.6	81.4	73.4	64.2	85.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	83.5	81.5	81.6	71.1	67.1	76.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	108.5	108.5	102.8	83.8	78.0	91.0
Mineral products	1.1	112.0	113.9	108.1	110.9	108.0	103.5
Miscellaneous	.4	89.3	89.2	85.5	82.5	82.6	86.5
Logging	2.0	43.4	37.8	37.0	38.5	43.7	43.1
Mining	5.2	105.1	104.6	97.2	93.7	99.1	104.0
Coal	2.9	85.2	85.7	80.6	73.0	84.8	94.6
Metallic ores	1.5	175.5	172.7	154.7	157.0	148.1	132.7
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	120.0	117.8	111.3	107.1	99.9	108.8
Communications	2.9	124.8	124.1	120.1	114.8	113.1	106.4
Telegraphs	.6	132.3	131.6	126.5	119.1	113.8	111.4
Telephones	2.3	122.8	122.2	118.4	113.6	112.9	105.1
Transportation	12.8	114.7	113.7	113.4	108.7	107.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage	2.3	123.2	120.5	118.4	115.1	114.9	121.6
Steam railways	8.8	103.6	102.6	102.4	98.4	98.5	107.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	216.7	219.8	224.9	208.3	195.6	163.9
Construction and maintenance	14.4	245.2	244.8	217.6	175.5	165.3	180.9
Building	5.0	215.3	207.1	199.4	147.2	140.9	147.2
Highway	3.7	3673.1	3728.8	2893.2	2523.4	1945.6	3667.2
Railway	5.7	163.9	168.1	153.9	130.1	132.0	163.2
Services	2.0	143.6	138.6	132.2	125.9	121.7	120.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	155.4	149.0	144.1	142.7	136.2	137.1
Professional	.2	116.5	118.2	116.9	108.9	101.0	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	135.2	130.3	120.4	106.6	105.3	100.7
Trade	7.0	109.3	108.2	98.9	95.6	92.1	92.0
Retail	4.6	110.0	110.8	97.8	94.9	89.7	89.8
Wholesale	2.4	107.9	103.4	101.0	96.8	96.6	96.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	109.7	109.2	104.9	96.6	93.1	100.0

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	Sept.1 1927	Aug.1 1927	Sept.1 1926	Sept.1 1925	Sept.1 1924	Sept.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.3	83.3	83.0	85.2	78.6	79.0	95.7
Lumber	7.5	128.4	128.4	142.8	126.1	137.7	149.1
Pulp and Paper	3.6	131.0	126.9	123.7	120.7	112.5	121.6
Textile Products	5.2	100.0	98.0	95.2	90.4	86.5	102.0
Iron and steel	10.6	56.3	56.7	58.2	48.0	47.2	79.0
Other manufactures	9.4	85.8	84.6	87.8	86.8	86.2	82.9
Logging	.5	12.9	11.3	12.4	7.9	9.3	12.6
Mining	21.8	103.0	105.7	99.4	87.2	100.5	110.3
Communications	2.9	93.2	93.4	92.6	90.4	95.6	96.5
Transportation	12.8	73.8	75.7	73.0	72.1	69.3	75.7
Construction	19.7	325.2	331.0	278.9	241.3	166.3	228.5
Services	.9	141.9	146.6	146.4	144.8	136.0	131.2
Trade	5.1	116.2	114.3	110.0	113.1	108.3	114.5
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.9	96.7	88.4	86.6	101.4
Quebec Manufacturing	59.4	100.9	100.9	97.4	90.5	87.8	92.8
Lumber products	4.3	131.2	135.0	134.9	131.0	141.3	145.4
Pulp and Paper	8.7	119.6	120.5	119.6	105.0	102.5	108.2
Textile products	13.1	108.1	107.1	95.9	94.3	82.4	84.4
Iron and steel	12.0	78.4	80.5	79.6	71.2	71.2	87.1
Other manufactures	21.3	101.9	100.1	97.5	90.7	89.1	89.6
Logging	2.1	43.4	42.8	43.2	41.4	35.3	36.6
Mining	2.0	125.9	123.1	110.7	86.5	77.5	96.7
Communications	2.7	160.6	157.9	150.0	146.9	140.8	122.1
Transportation	13.1	139.7	139.4	142.5	139.1	136.1	132.4
Construction	14.1	290.2	281.0	297.5	192.8	188.3	172.3
Services	1.8	172.1	160.4	159.0	150.3	143.6	142.5
Trade	4.8	120.1	119.9	108.2	102.7	94.4	93.9
Quebec - All industries	100.0	115.9	115.2	113.1	101.3	97.8	100.1
Ontario Manufacturing	63.8	95.2	95.4	93.7	86.3	79.7	90.6
Lumber products	6.3	108.8	109.8	112.2	108.2	105.0	111.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	114.6	114.5	107.7	101.4	99.4	101.3
Textile products	9.3	86.8	86.5	88.4	82.1	76.6	83.1
Iron and steel	18.3	84.4	86.2	86.3	72.0	61.1	85.9
Other manufactures	22.5	100.5	99.3	94.4	92.1	86.7	90.1
Logging	1.4	30.9	18.9	21.3	28.7	39.5	27.7
Mining	2.9	154.7	152.9	140.0	144.5	134.6	129.5
Communications	2.7	122.2	123.6	116.5	110.4	111.4	105.1
Transportation	9.8	116.9	116.3	113.0	109.4	110.9	122.3
Construction	11.4	225.5	221.7	173.3	161.3	177.7	206.4
Services	1.7	140.4	128.9	124.8	119.0	119.5	114.0
Trade	6.3	104.2	100.5	94.2	93.8	93.5	90.1
Ontario - All industries	100.0	103.8	102.6	97.9	92.7	88.9	98.1
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.7	111.2	109.7	105.1	99.0	98.8	101.5
Lumber products	2.3	95.4	107.0	85.5	93.0	79.8	87.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	122.9	113.0	97.0	92.5	94.0	99.8
Textile products	1.6	114.0	108.7	106.1	100.2	88.6	93.6
Iron and steel	12.7	103.2	101.7	103.6	94.9	97.9	105.5
Other manufactures	10.2	123.8	121.6	115.6	108.7	109.2	101.8
Logging	.2	5.7	8.0	5.7	6.2	9.1	8.1
Mining	6.1	73.7	71.2	62.7	56.6	66.9	79.8
Communications	3.6	101.4	97.0	99.0	94.3	92.7	92.3
Transportation	21.6	108.6	104.2	106.0	95.3	95.8	102.2
Construction	21.5	245.4	256.6	220.1	174.0	148.3	175.2
Services	2.7	142.0	149.5	130.5	121.1	115.3	117.9
Trade	14.6	98.7	100.3	87.8	82.4	80.2	83.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	115.2	114.8	106.9	96.0	93.9	101.1
British Columbia -Manufacturing	41.5	120.0	123.9	127.1	112.0	98.7	102.7
Lumber products	16.1	114.7	119.8	122.4	117.1	93.9	111.0
Pulp and paper	5.2	119.6	120.6	132.4	100.4	96.0	100.4
Textile products	1.0	113.2	120.2	126.4	101.9	100.4	118.0
Iron and steel	3.9	50.5	49.3	52.2	50.2	52.5	48.5
Other manufactures	15.3	200.7	208.0	210.4	185.7	167.6	150.0
Logging	8.5	114.0	110.0	96.7	88.8	100.0	117.0
Mining	9.8	96.3	95.3	93.8	108.7	112.7	102.2
Communications	3.1	148.4	150.1	151.0	138.8	127.1	123.4
Transportation	12.6	115.4	116.8	115.0	113.7	109.4	115.8
Construction	13.2	161.3	162.8	153.7	143.2	116.5	97.1
Services	3.4	118.5	118.3	113.2	110.5	102.9	104.4
Trade	7.9	148.3	147.5	135.9	127.0	115.0	113.3
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	122.5	124.0	121.8	114.2	106.0	106.6

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

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1927	Aug.1 1927	Sept.1 1926	Sept.1 1925	Sept.1 1924	Sept.1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.6	89.4	89.5	88.9	82.0	79.6	85.5
Plant products - edible	5.2	102.7	102.8	102.0	98.5	96.8	96.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	96.1	93.3	94.3	94.0	93.7	94.6
Textiles	12.8	86.8	85.3	81.1	80.8	7[illegible].8	78.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	95.3	95.3	94.4	96.6	97.6	80.8
Iron and steel	14.4	72.9	77.7	76.4	63.6	65.7	86.6
Other manufactures	22.8	99.5	97.5	99.6	89.7	85.1	86.2
Communications	4.6	169.0	167.6	153.4	155.5	147.8	123.9
Transportation	9.0	203.0	196.9	216.7	198.2	181.0	136.3
Construction	7.7	226.3	201.4	224.9	214.5	170.0	159.9
Trade	10.0	121.2	120.9	108.4	103.2	93.4	94.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.4	104.8	104.6	97.3	92.9	93.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	53.5	87.6	86.4	84.4	81.2	82.5	-
Leather products	19.3	91.8	90.4	83.3	88.2	87.0	-
Other manufactures	34.2	85.4	84.3	85.1	77.2	79.9	-
Transportation	12.0	188.3	203.8	184.8	187.7	126.4	-
Construction	24.5	358.2	301.5	260.2	176.4	230.4	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	118.6	115.4	103.5	97.4	96.4	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.1	89.5	89.1	86.6	83.0	78.7	82.8
Plant products - edible	6.1	96.8	95.3	89.6	90.6	88.9	84.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	101.0	102.7	98.0	94.3	92.6	90.2
Textiles	11.4	74.0	73.7	76.0	74.2	72.9	72.5
Iron and steel	10.2	87.8	91.4	85.9	75.3	64.7	82.0
Other manufactures	27.2	93.4	90.7	88.4	85.4	80.7	86.3
Communications	4.7	134.8	134.8	130.0	121.1	122.0	108.9
Transportation	5.1	110.2	109.9	104.7	111.1	114.0	139.5
Construction	6.0	221.5	222.6	142.0	111.9	101.0	157.1
Trade	16.9	103.6	100.2	94.2	93.6	93.3	90.0
Toronto - All industries	100.0	98.9	97.6	92.3	88.5	85.3	89.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.1	108.7	107.3	97.7	97.3	92.5	97.6
Lumber products	13.4	130.6	130.0	126.8	131.3	118.3	126.0
Pulp and paper	21.3	90.5	88.8	86.4	85.5	82.8	84.6
Other manufactures	26.4	116.0	116.7	96.0	94.2	90.4	97.4
Construction	9.1	186.9	192.5	152.6	144.3	182.8	241.4
Trade	12.7	93.6	96.9	83.7	85.1	89.7	85.2
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	110.5	110.5	98.6	98.5	100.6	107.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.9	95.3	96.9	96.8	82.1	74.6	87.2
Textiles	19.5	100.4	100.6	106.9	97.3	90.1	76.3
Electrical apparatus	10.7	116.5	112.6	115.7	95.5	104.1	114.6
Iron and steel	33.5	82.9	88.6	87.0	64.3	51.7	82.0
Other manufactures	23.2	104.8	102.3	98.0	95.8	90.5	94.7
Construction	3.1	161.3	279.4	224.7	246.4	170.0	262.1
Trade	3.5	103.0	103.7	102.3	102.0	106.3	105.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	98.1	101.7	100.3	86.9	79.4	92.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	73.8	74.8	74.7	101.9	80.1	-	-
Iron and steel	52.6	71.3	71.0	110.8	82.3	-	-
Other manufactures	21.2	85.4	85.1	74.4	73.7	-	-
Construction	11.0	144.4	148.3	140.1	91.5	-	-
Windsor - A 11 industries	100.0	86.5	86.1	109.2	85.6	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.9	116.4	109.4	110.2	98.4	95.7	97.0
Animal products - edible	4.6	146.5	137.7	144.2	133.7	138.1	113.1
Plant products - edible	4.5	92.5	84.4	88.5	87.3	91.6	96.3
Printing and publishing	7.1	102.0	92.7	90.3	83.2	84.2	93.3
Textiles	5.3	109.5	104.0	106.3	98.2	89.3	93.2
Other manufactures	17.4	128.0	122.7	121.9	102.5	96.1	96.9
Transportation	6.8	102.6	101.1	97.5	95.5	101.9	99.8
Construction	6.3	148.0	147.2	230.3	80.7	80.5	106.6
Trade	40.6	98.9	97.8	85.1	80.0	76.4	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	107.4	103.6	101.6	88.0	86.4	89.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	90.1	93.0	102.0	95.5	84.5	86.0
Lumber products	12.2	100.0	108.4	124.3	125.1	106.0	113.4
Other manufactures	27.3	86.2	87.1	93.1	83.6	75.9	74.8
Communications	8.4	157.8	158.8	163.2	151.7	135.8	132.9
Transportation	17.0	144.4	146.2	147.6	137.5	132.3	151.2
Construction	7.9	182.3	192.5	202.8	144.8	146.5	104.1
Services	5.2	116.3	115.5	109.5	104.3	94.1	98.7
Trade	21.8	151.4	150.7	137.2	127.0	114.7	112.3
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	118.7	120.8	124.2	113.9	104.0	104.3

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