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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

MARCH

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1928

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

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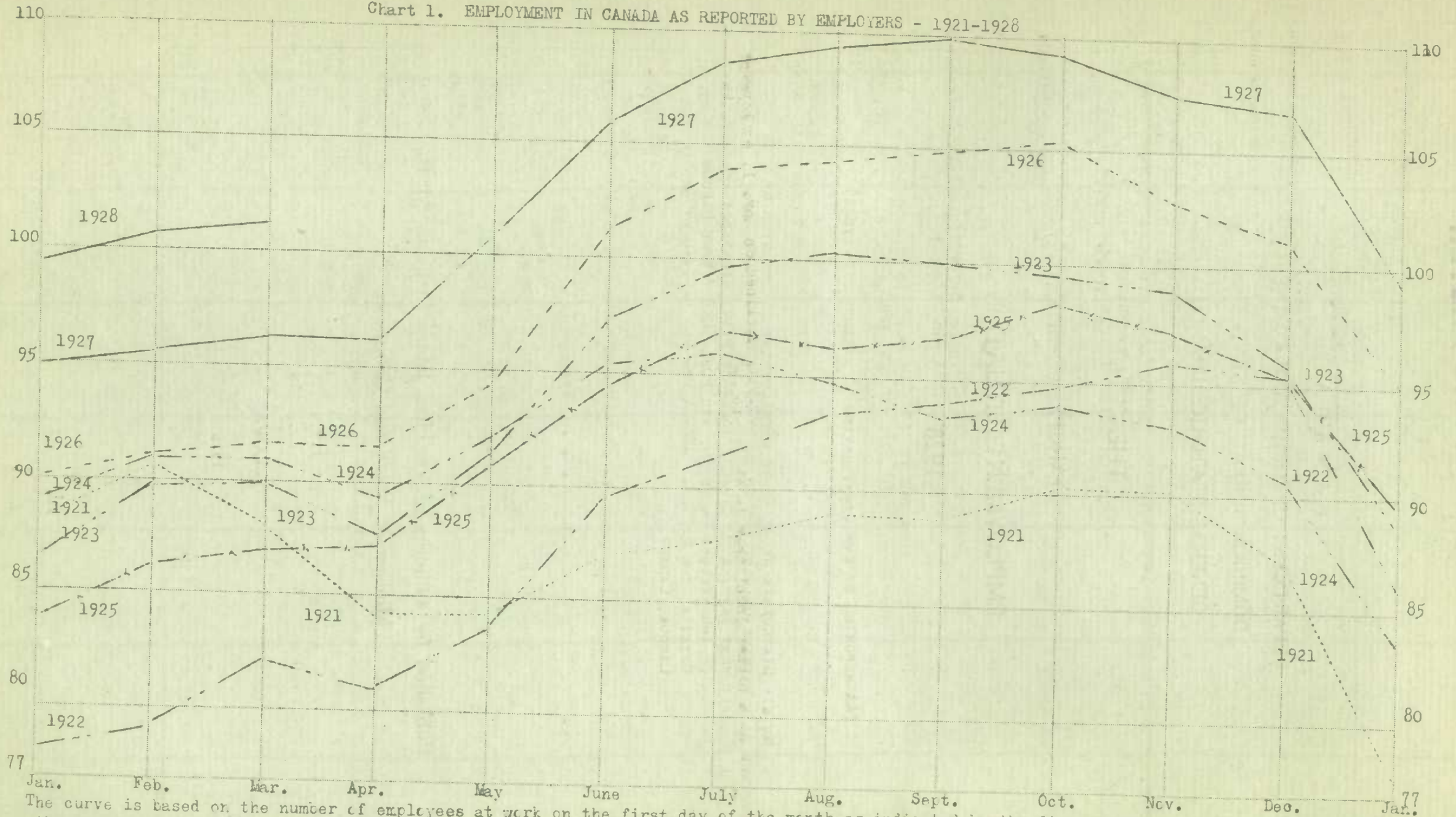
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1928



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 Mar. 24, 1928.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

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There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to the monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,222 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 846,095 persons, as compared with 842,966 in the preceding month. This increase of slightly over 4,000 workers caused the index number to rise from 100.8 on Feb. 1, 1928 to 101.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 96.3, 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on Mar. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing, while logging, construction, mining and transportation were seasonally slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a slight increase in the Maritime Provinces, where 500 employers enlarged their staffs from 64,581 persons on Feb. 1, to 64,650 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation was also busier. Logging, mining and construction, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on Mar. 1, 1927, had shown a reduction, but the index then was practically the same as on the date under review.

Quebec.- In spite of the fact that activity declined on Mar. 1, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring of any other year of the record. The decrease was due to seasonal curtailment, mainly in construction and logging, but also in transportation and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker, the iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather, textile, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor divisions showing especially pronounced gains. Statements were tabulated from 1,357 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 237,393 employees, as against 239,201 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 105.8, as against 100.9 on Mar. 1 of a year ago.

Ontario.- Further expansion was registered in Ontario, where the 2,887 co-operating establishments added 4,836 persons to their labour forces, bringing them to 360,581 on Mar. 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the corresponding dates of the years, 1921-1927. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and mining and trade were also more active than on Feb. 1; construction and logging, however, were seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- The contractions shown in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather smaller number of workers than those recorded on the same date in the five preceding years, while the index was higher than on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record. Data were tabulated from 810 firms, with 109,633 employees, compared with 111,027 in their last report. Manufacturing registered slight increases and construction marked improvement, while mining and transportation reported the greatest declines.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and metal products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 667 reporting employers aggregated 73,838 persons, as against 71,512 in the preceding month. Additions to staff on a smaller scale had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower. The level of employment was higher on Mar. 1, 1928, than in the late winter of any other year of the record.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1926 in these areas; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in Jan. 1920, as 100.

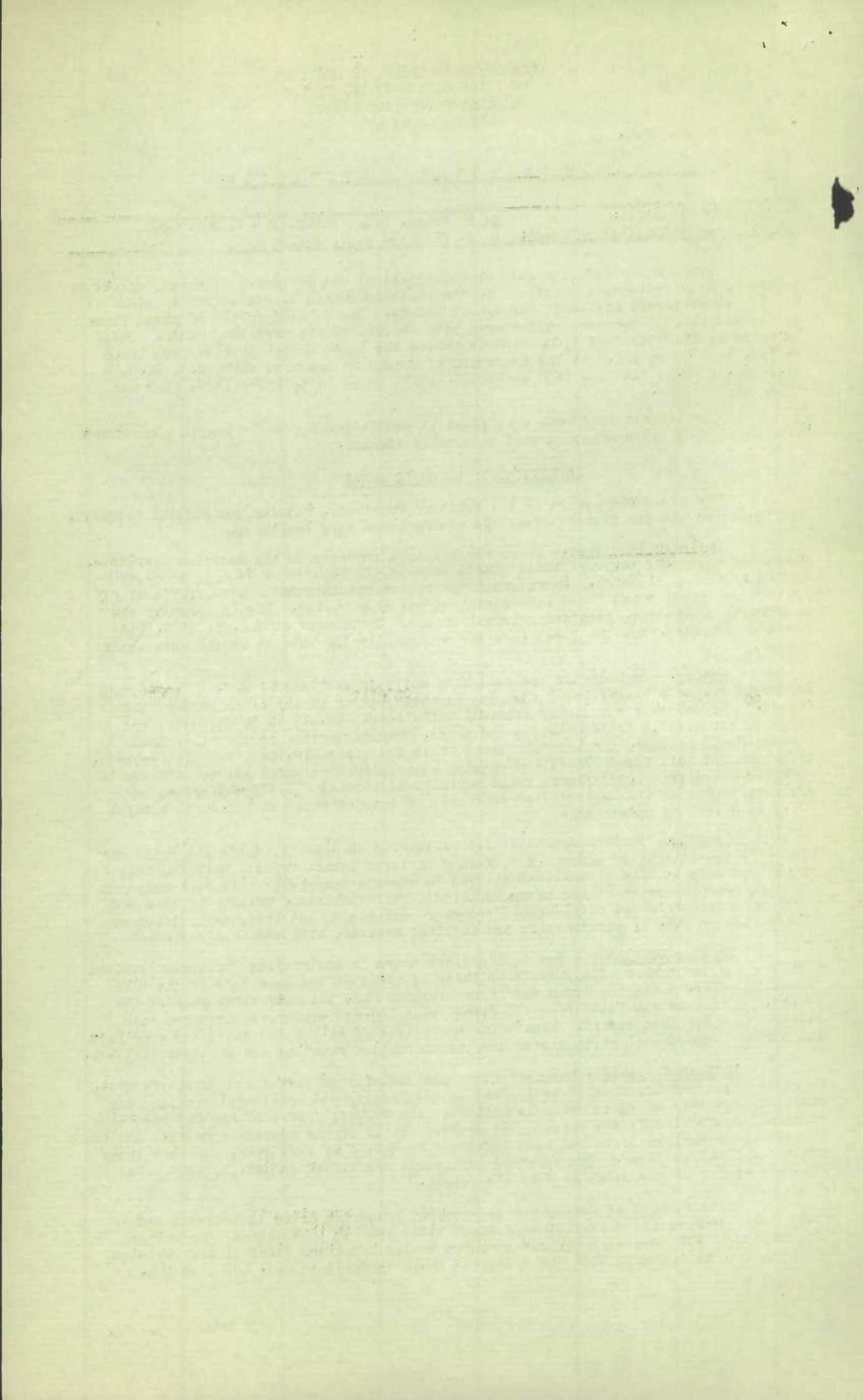
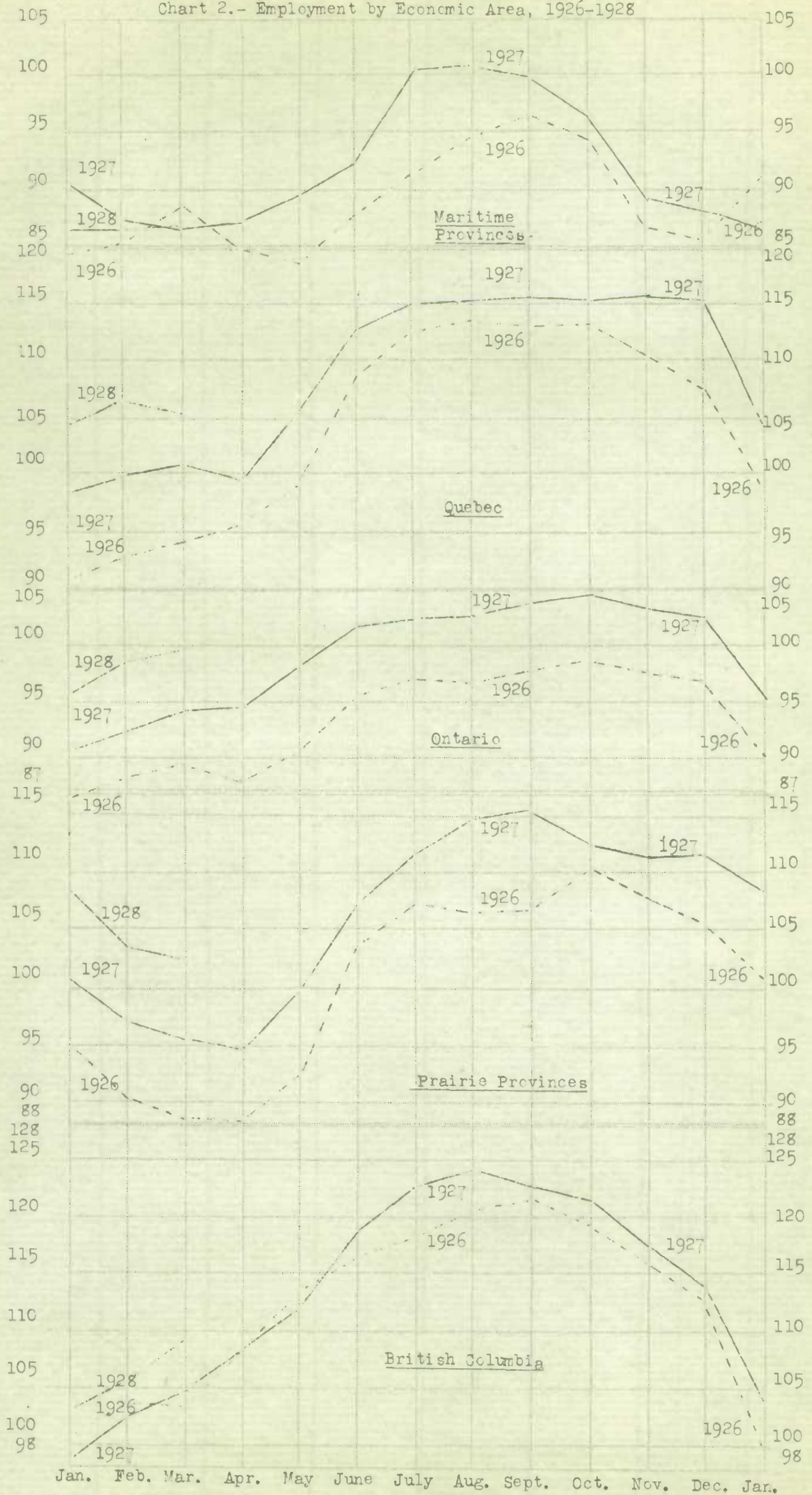
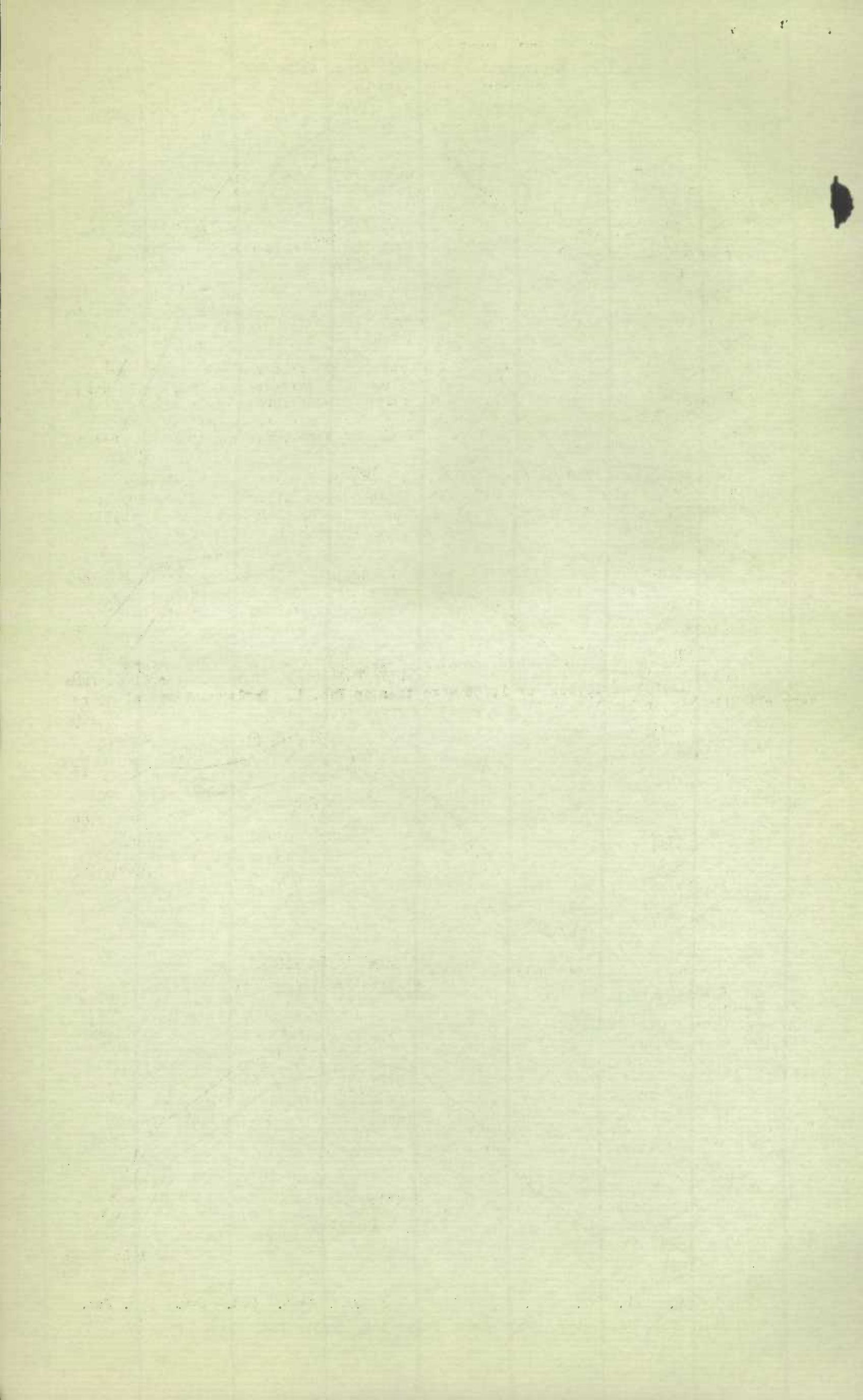


Chart 2.- Employment by Economic Area, 1926-1928





EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Continued gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in manufactures, within which iron and steel plants recorded especially important recovery; on the other hand, transportation, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 730 firms employing 114,205 workers, as compared with 113,400 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1927, was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, while construction was slacker. Although improvement had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, the situation then was not so favourable. The working forces of the 101 co-operating employers totalled 9,993 persons, compared with 10,436 on Feb. 1, 1928.

Toronto.- Iron and steel reported a considerable increase, and there was a smaller advance in trade and some other industries, while printing and publishing were quiet. According to returns received from 826 firms, they enlarged their staffs from 104,602 workers in the preceding month to 105,602 at the beginning of March. Less extensive gains were indicated on the same date of last year, when the index was several points lower.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a small decline; manufactures were more active, but transportation and construction were seasonally dull. The 137 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 90 persons, bringing them to 10,613 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on Mar. 1, 1927, although improvement had then been noted.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and construction afforded less employment in Hamilton, where 204 firms employed 29,652 workers, as compared with 29,950 in their last report. Additions to staffs had been recorded on the corresponding date of last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Windsor and The Other Border Cities.- Further pronounced improvement was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from 126 firms with 11,893 employees, or 1,758 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was at a very slightly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1927.

Winnipeg.- There was another, but smaller reduction in Winnipeg, where 289 employers reported 27,937 workers, as against 28,045 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade and construction, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was rather more active than on Mar. 1 of last year, when similar losses were registered.

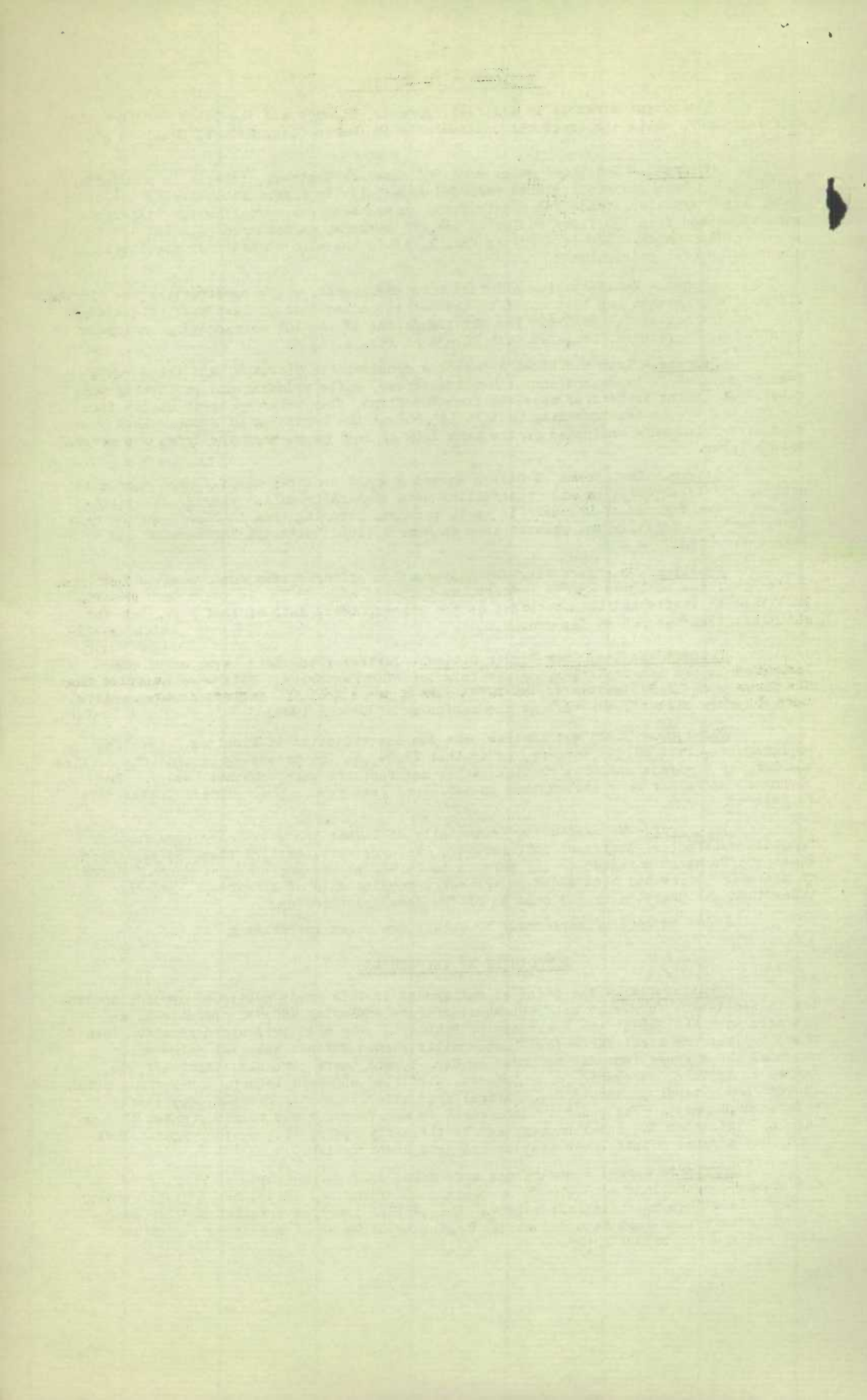
Vancouver.- Manufacturing (especially of lumber products), and construction recorded substantial increases in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 253 employers, whose staffs were increased by 767 persons to 25,412 at the beginning of March. Gains on a similar scale had been shown on the corresponding date of a year ago, and the index then was practically the same as on the date under review.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,851 manufacturers employing 480,480 operatives, as compared with 469,366 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed further seasonal gains which exceeded the average increase recorded on Mar. 1, and there were also important advances in textile, vegetable food, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, non-ferrous metal, leather and mineral product works. Animal food establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was rather greater than on Mar. 1, 1927, when the index number, as in the early spring of the other years since 1920, was several points lower than on the date under review.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 257 firms had 37,339 men in their employ, or 2,520 less than in their last report. The decline involved a rather smaller number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was some 12 points lower.





Mining.- Statements were compiled from 223 operators employing 47,708 persons, as against 48,488 on Feb. 1. Coal mines showed curtailment, while small increases took place in other branches of the industry. Larger losses were registered on the corresponding date in 1927, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Communications.- Practically no change was indicated on telegraphs and telephones, which afforded more employment than at the beginning of March of other years of the record. Returns were received from 187 companies and branches with 24,535 employees, compared with 24,501 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring recorded improvement, but the gains were offset by contractions in local and steam railway operation. The working forces of the 272 co-operating employers declined from 109,756 persons on Feb. 1, to 108,125 on Mar. 1. The index was higher than in the early spring of other years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a falling-off, 2,224 persons being released from the payrolls of the 628 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 63,451 employees on Mar. 1. Building and highway construction recorded curtailment, while railway construction and maintenance reported a minor gain. The volume of employment was considerably greater than on the same date in any other year since the series was commenced.

Services.- Very little general change was noted in the service group, 132 establishments reporting a staff of 16,009, compared with 15,958 on Feb. 1. Activity continued at a higher level than in the corresponding month of early years of the record.

Trade.- Retail trade showed a slight advance, but wholesalers released some help. The result was an increase of 45 in the personnel of the 622 firms furnishing data, who had 68,448 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on Mar. 1 of any other year for which statistics are available.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The notes of employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour:- Following the sharp decline which occurred immediately after Christmas, employment showed a steady improvement on the whole throughout January, but at the end of the month employment in most industries was worse than in the third week in December. Among the 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both wholly and temporarily, in all industries, was 10.7 on Jan. 23, 1928, as compared with 9.8 on Dec. 19, 1927, and 12.0 on Jan. 24, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,108,700 persons were out of work at the end of February, as compared with 1,168,900 at the end of January.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

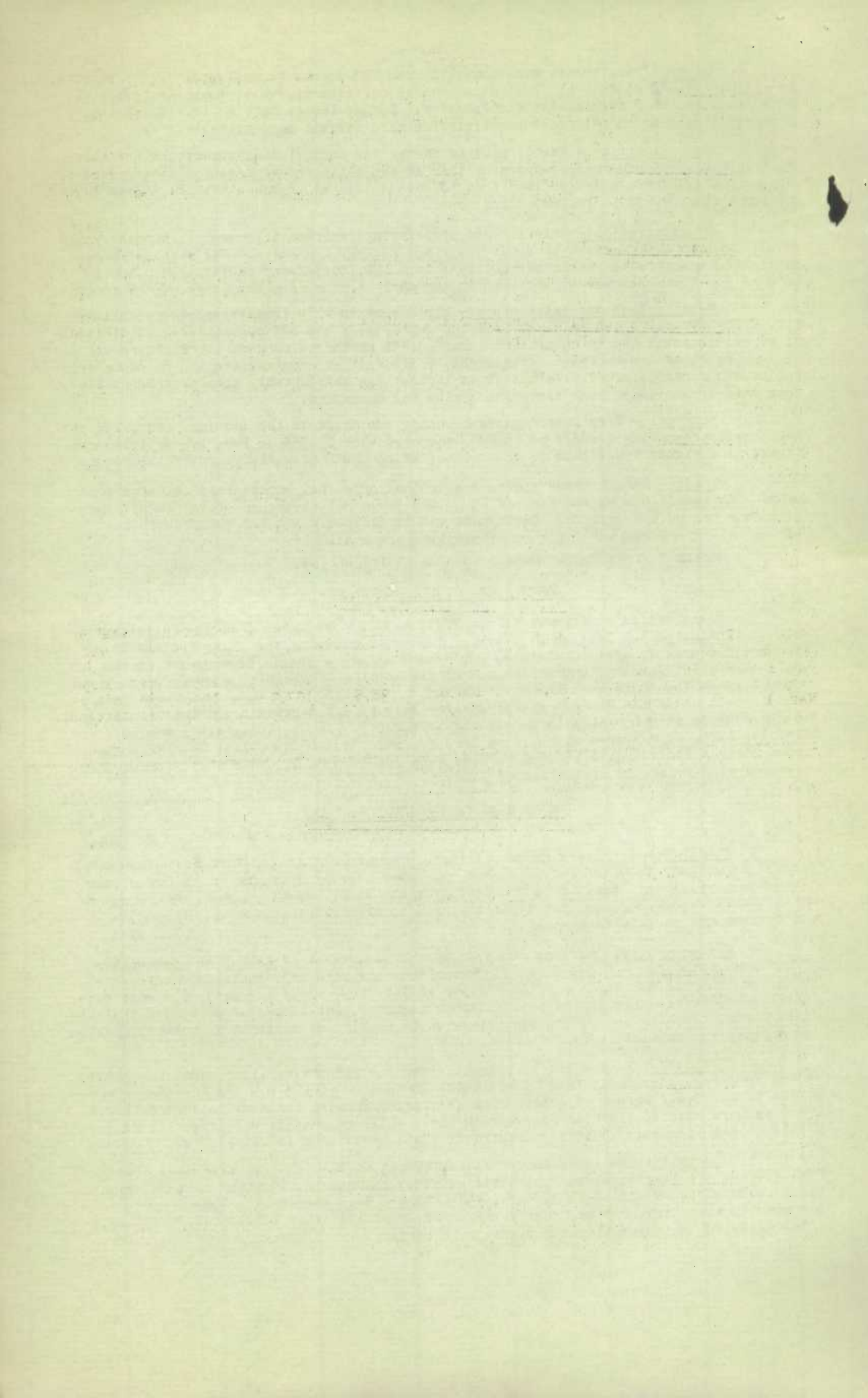
(These notes are based on the latest official reports)

New York.- The index number of factory employment in New York State increased from 91 in January to 92 in February, but was lower than in February of any other year since 1915. Clothing, shoe, food, rubber, iron and steel, heating apparatus and sheet metal plants reported gains, but cigarette, radio, electrical equipment, locomotive and railway car shops were slacker.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts from 995 manufacturing establishments show that their wage-earners increased from 218,382 in January to 221,148 in February, or by 1.3 p.c. The most outstanding improvement was in the boot and shoe industry, but increases were also indicated in stove, clothing and cotton factories, while employment declined in rubber, woollen and worsted and confectionery factories.

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois, for the first time since September, 1927, showed an increase in employment, there being an advance of 1.3 p.c. in the number reported to the State Bureau of Labor. The industries showing the most decided gains in February were metals, clothing and meat packing, while reductions were reported in printing establishments, building construction and some other industries.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in Wisconsin manufactures, (with Jan. 1922 as the base equal to 100) stood at 113.3 in January, 1928, as compared with 113.5 in December and 122.7 in January, 1927. There were losses as compared with December in the metal, rubber, textile, leather, food and other industries, while wood products, printing and publishing plants were busier.



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 all 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
Mar. 1, 1921	88.0	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	84.6
Mar. 1, 1922	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	78.1
Mar. 1, 1923	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
Mar. 1, 1924	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Mar. 1, 1925	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
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	83.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	103.3	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
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3	96.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Mar. 1, 1928.	100.0	7.6	28.1	42.6	13.0	8.7	56.8

Table 2.-Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1925	85.9	-	85.7	92.2	89.2	-	86.4	90.4
Mar. 1, 1924	87.7	-	84.5	89.3	83.2	-	83.8	94.2
Mar. 1, 1925	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	-	82.7	101.8
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	93.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	108.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	108.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1928.	13.5	1.2	12.5	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.3	3.0



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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1928	Feb.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
Manufacturing	56.8	96.8	94.5	92.2	87.7	81.9	86.0
Animal products -edible	1.7	91.8	94.4	88.0	84.1	80.8	80.7
Fur and products	.1	75.1	76.2	70.9	80.4	72.4	89.7
Leather and products	2.2	85.4	83.5	82.7	79.0	75.8	81.0
Lumber and products	5.2	89.3	86.5	85.9	83.7	78.1	82.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	90.6	86.0	87.3	87.7	82.3	87.1
Furniture	1.1	96.0	95.6	89.4	83.5	75.6	77.8
Other lumber products	1.2	81.3	80.4	80.2	75.0	70.4	74.2
Musical instruments	.3	68.5	70.3	68.9	66.1	58.9	58.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	92.4	90.7	93.0	90.7	89.5	83.6
Pulp and paper products	7.2	117.4	116.8	108.2	102.7	97.3	100.3
Pulp and paper	3.7	131.7	128.8	115.6	108.8	101.4	105.1
Paper products	.8	97.6	97.0	95.3	90.7	85.4	89.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	107.7	109.7	103.9	99.6	96.6	98.3
Rubber products	1.8	104.4	103.7	94.8	92.3	79.1	73.9
Textile products	9.1	99.2	98.2	95.8	92.5	87.8	86.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	118.2	119.0	111.4	106.5	101.3	94.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	104.4	101.9	104.6	99.6	89.4	90.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	76.4	74.6	75.8	74.0	71.2	75.0
Other textile products	1.1	111.3	111.4	103.7	102.3	99.7	96.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.7	119.5	116.2	102.2	90.8	94.4	95.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	148.1	139.0	107.4	119.3	114.9	115.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	91.4	91.0	85.3	82.7	80.6	85.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	94.0	94.3	90.2	79.7	68.1	80.6
Electric current	1.5	137.4	135.1	122.4	117.8	122.4	115.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	135.7	134.2	133.2	116.5	114.9	112.0
Iron and steel products	16.0	86.3	82.0	83.5	78.9	70.8	80.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	69.4	66.0	63.3	56.8	55.1	70.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	83.3	85.9	78.6	72.4	66.0	73.8
Agricultural implements	1.0	85.2	81.4	91.6	77.1	49.7	61.5
Land vehicles	7.2	99.2	92.2	97.2	95.7	89.4	99.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	32.6	30.8	35.5	30.1	29.0	34.4
Heating appliances	.5	90.1	78.9	87.4	82.1	76.5	83.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	120.7	120.3	96.0	91.1	69.7	92.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	83.9	80.7	88.4	85.4	71.1	74.2
Other iron and steel products	2.2	83.2	82.2	80.0	76.2	67.0	73.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	113.0	110.8	102.9	92.0	79.2	85.2
Mineral products	1.2	111.4	107.6	101.4	100.9	97.8	96.0
Miscellaneous	5.5	85.3	84.6	92.2	84.0	83.5	88.0
Logging	4.4	88.4	93.9	76.2	77.0	81.0	90.8
Mining	5.6	106.5	108.2	97.1	88.9	92.9	99.7
Coal	3.3	89.4	92.6	85.0	77.4	80.5	89.2
Metallic ores	1.6	181.6	178.8	151.2	137.0	151.3	144.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	102.3	181.7	194.1	86.1	71.6	86.8
Communications	2.9	117.8	117.5	116.2	110.2	106.3	105.4
Telegraphs	.6	115.2	114.9	112.3	103.8	97.4	98.9
Telephones	2.3	118.4	118.2	117.2	111.8	108.6	107.2
Transportation	12.8	105.4	107.0	103.7	100.0	97.6	103.1
Street railways and cartage	1.8	117.3	119.8	109.9	109.3	107.5	111.1
Steam railways	9.7	96.4	100.7	98.0	94.1	92.2	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	155.5	146.8	151.2	144.6	134.4	141.9
Construction and maintenance	7.5	119.4	123.3	117.8	107.0	95.8	93.1
Building	3.1	126.8	135.2	139.3	108.3	91.8	80.6
Highway	.8	767.5	830.4	421.2	390.9	718.7	406.3
Railway	3.6	95.4	95.1	96.9	99.3	82.7	92.9
Services	1.9	126.1	126.6	116.5	111.3	106.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	122.2	122.8	114.1	113.0	109.4	111.8
Professional	.2	132.6	131.7	116.7	116.9	109.6	108.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	129.6	130.2	119.8	106.9	100.6	99.0
Trade	8.1	110.6	110.9	102.0	96.6	92.0	91.2
Retail	5.6	114.3	114.5	104.2	97.7	90.9	89.5
Wholesale	2.5	103.3	104.0	97.8	94.5	93.9	94.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.4	100.8	96.3	91.5	87.0	90.7

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.

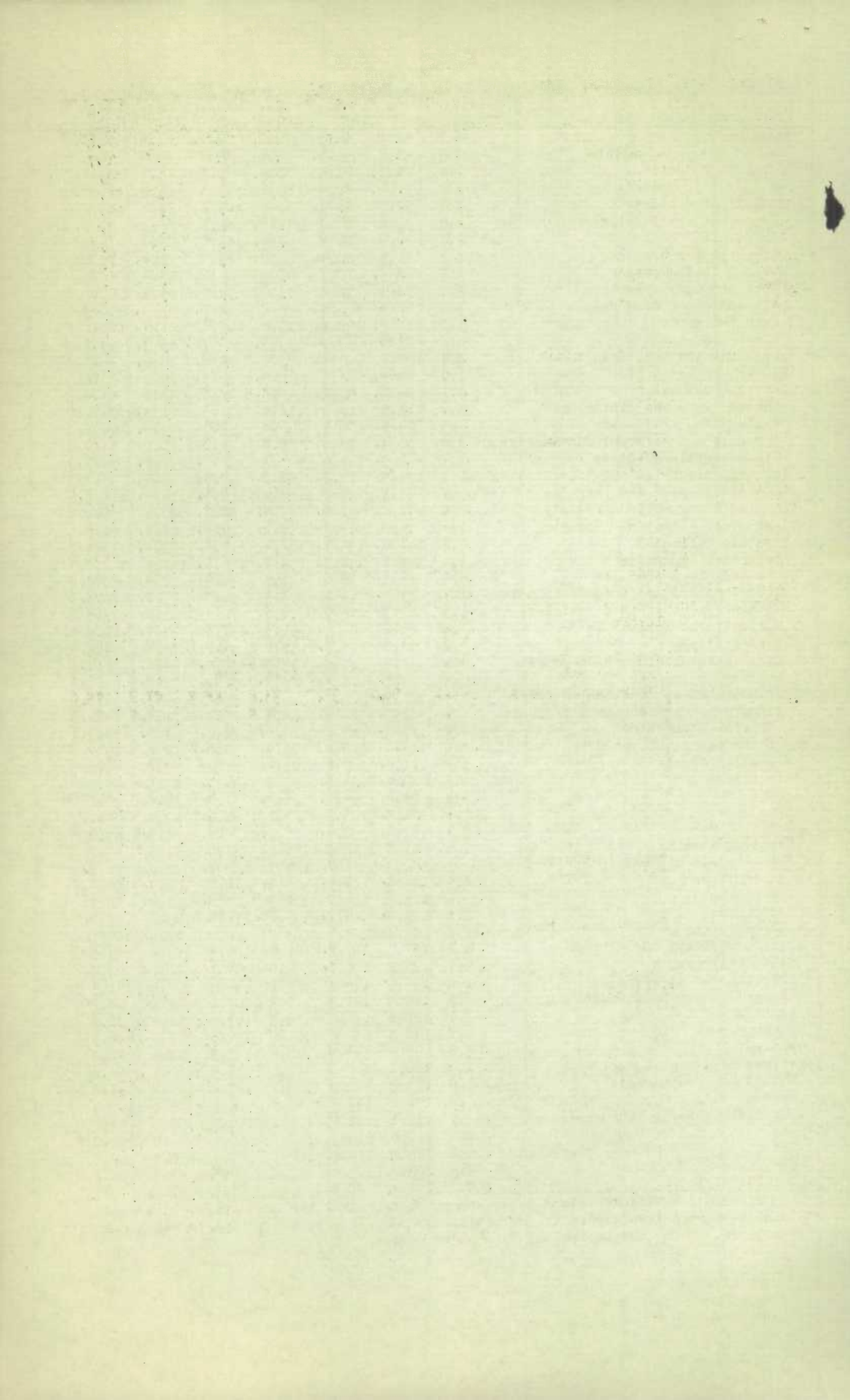


Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	36.3	72.9	69.2	70.9	71.2	69.1	73.8
Lumber products	4.4	67.1	65.2	61.3	68.1	69.0	63.3
Pulp and paper	3.7	120.4	119.2	110.3	113.7	105.2	110.9
Textiles products	6.1	90.0	88.8	96.7	91.7	94.4	86.6
Iron and steel	13.0	60.6	57.8	58.7	58.1	53.0	67.0
Other manufactures	9.1	76.1	69.3	74.9	75.0	75.7	76.5
Logging	3.0	68.1	98.4	70.1	51.0	33.5	48.6
Mining	24.2	99.6	101.0	96.1	82.3	92.7	91.3
Communications	3.2	88.7	91.0	84.7	83.1	86.8	86.4
Transportation	20.7	103.3	96.1	115.9	111.3	102.7	96.5
Construction	5.9	84.2	95.7	75.7	180.1	77.4	68.0
Services	.6	93.2	96.9	92.7	90.7	91.9	92.8
Trade	6.1	116.5	116.1	111.1	113.1	113.0	112.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	86.9	86.4	86.8	88.7	81.7	82.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	63.8	99.4	97.5	93.2	89.5	85.5	88.5
Lumber products	3.4	96.7	95.0	93.8	89.3	85.6	96.9
Pulp and paper	9.5	119.3	116.7	107.3	103.1	96.3	97.6
Textile products	14.4	109.7	108.9	102.7	99.7	94.9	91.3
Iron and steel	13.7	81.9	78.5	78.2	77.3	72.1	81.5
Other manufactures	22.8	99.8	98.5	93.8	87.8	86.2	87.6
Logging	4.6	86.7	98.4	79.8	61.5	60.0	71.7
Mining	1.9	115.9	116.8	101.6	85.6	67.0	78.0
Communications	2.9	156.3	153.9	150.4	141.4	141.0	124.9
Transportation	11.5	113.3	116.5	105.3	102.6	100.3	112.6
Construction	7.8	146.3	165.2	177.2	132.8	124.7	124.6
Services	1.7	143.8	145.7	140.4	139.0	129.3	139.9
Trade	5.8	117.8	120.7	107.8	101.1	93.2	91.2
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	105.8	106.6	100.9	94.0	89.6	93.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	66.4	95.8	93.5	91.7	86.3	79.1	84.5
Lumber products	5.2	86.6	85.6	81.9	78.7	74.2	79.6
Pulp and paper	7.9	116.4	116.8	106.6	100.6	97.9	102.4
Textile products	10.0	90.7	89.7	89.3	86.4	81.3	81.8
Iron and steel	20.7	92.1	86.2	89.4	81.3	69.6	81.3
Other manufactures	22.6	98.2	97.7	93.2	88.8	83.2	85.0
Logging	4.1	86.4	89.5	65.8	81.4	94.8	101.3
Mining	3.1	161.6	157.4	139.2	122.9	128.2	139.3
Communications	2.6	115.7	114.7	116.4	108.8	102.5	110.0
Transportation	9.0	101.8	101.5	100.6	97.7	98.4	102.7
Construction	5.9	114.4	118.9	106.3	89.2	95.2	96.0
Services	1.7	137.0	136.3	119.4	113.1	112.2	108.9
Trade	7.2	107.9	107.5	95.3	93.5	90.4	91.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	99.8	98.5	94.0	89.2	85.0	89.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.5	108.3	107.7	99.7	95.6	95.0	97.2
Lumber products	2.5	93.6	89.9	63.3	63.4	63.9	71.9
Pulp and paper	3.1	117.1	121.9	111.0	102.7	94.4	95.3
Textiles products	1.9	119.9	113.2	108.0	99.8	90.2	93.7
Iron and steel	14.3	103.8	103.3	100.5	98.5	99.1	99.9
Other manufactures	10.7	114.6	114.3	104.7	97.9	99.3	102.2
Logging	2.5	72.5	76.0	68.3	60.1	67.6	70.5
Mining	7.9	86.0	93.5	75.2	63.7	62.2	86.0
Communications	3.5	88.5	90.7	86.5	84.7	81.7	83.3
Transportation	22.4	100.3	107.6	98.1	92.7	88.5	95.2
Construction	12.2	124.5	113.5	110.6	94.3	79.8	79.5
Services	2.3	109.5	109.1	98.7	90.0	85.8	88.1
Trade	16.7	100.0	100.2	95.9	86.8	82.0	82.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	102.5	103.9	95.9	88.6	85.0	89.6
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	41.4	105.8	100.3	106.8	100.3	87.0	86.2
Lumber	15.2	96.2	88.9	103.0	99.8	87.3	86.4
Pulp and paper	5.5	113.0	112.0	120.1	108.3	97.1	97.7
Textile products	1.1	115.7	115.3	124.0	112.0	104.6	108.5
Iron and steel	4.8	56.6	51.4	54.4	57.0	49.1	51.8
Other manufactures	14.8	164.9	160.5	156.7	139.8	123.7	115.7
Logging	9.6	116.7	105.8	104.3	112.8	109.4	125.9
Mining	10.7	94.7	95.0	89.9	103.9	110.0	106.2
Communications	3.3	141.7	141.9	145.4	138.0	126.2	116.9
Transportation	13.9	114.4	115.5	107.5	104.3	105.6	109.5
Construction	8.9	98.0	89.9	79.0	80.9	84.9	66.9
Services	3.5	106.5	107.0	103.7	100.0	90.9	91.3
Trade	8.7	145.5	145.8	140.3	126.6	121.3	112.6
<u>British Columbia</u> -All Industries	100.0	109.3	105.4	104.8	103.3	98.1	97.1

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

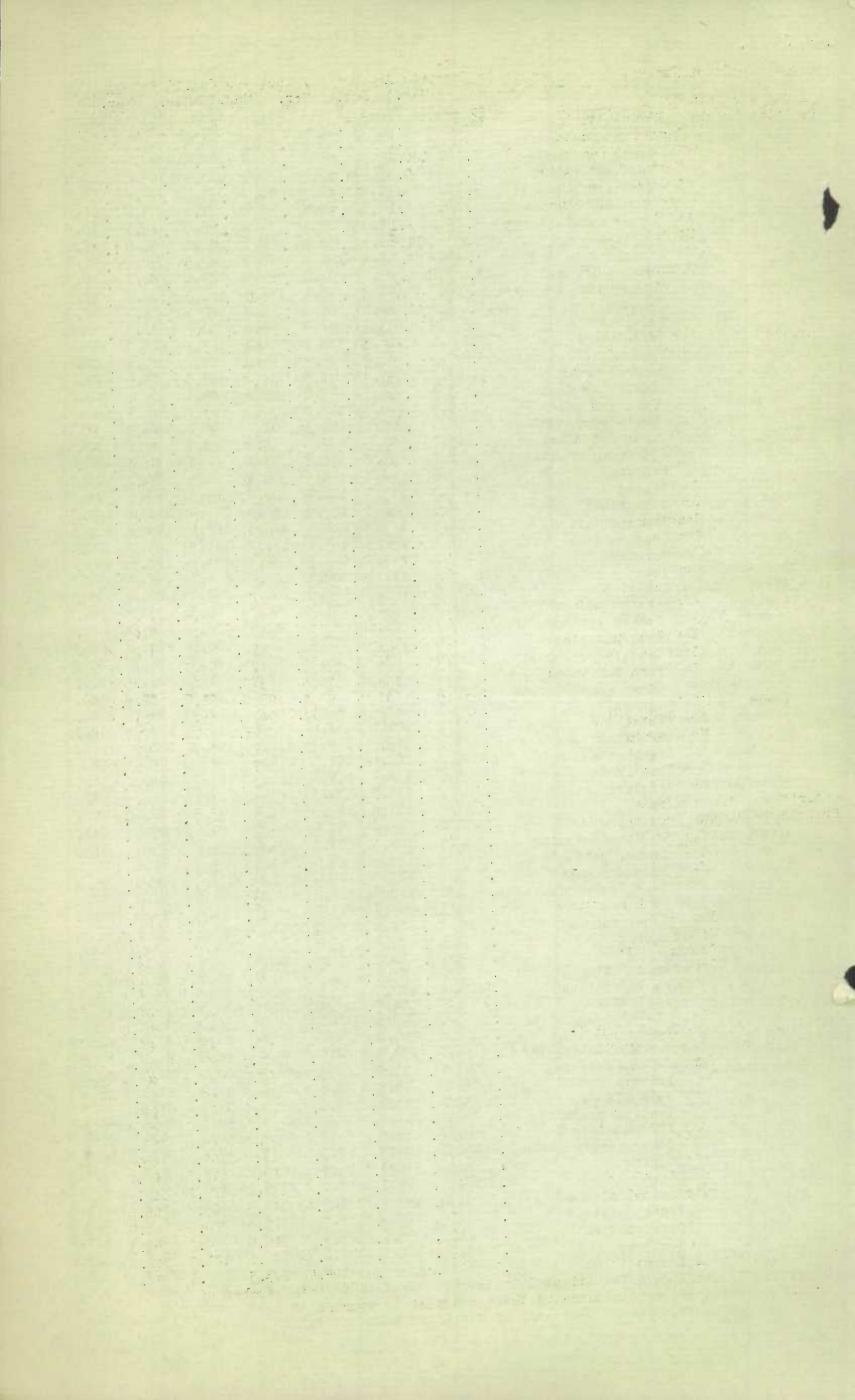




Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	70.5	90.0	87.7	86.8	83.1	80.7	84.7
Plant products - edible	4.6	87.0	89.3	94.1	96.4	95.3	91.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	99.0	98.9	97.1	93.9	89.7	90.9
Textiles	13.1	86.1	85.1	84.4	83.6	83.0	83.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	101.3	97.7	94.3	77.7	87.8	94.6
Iron and steel	17.1	77.6	73.6	73.9	71.8	65.7	78.1
Other manufactures	24.2	99.3	96.8	94.1	89.1	85.8	85.7
Communications	4.8	169.1	165.2	164.1	152.5	154.2	131.1
Transportation	5.4	118.4	130.3	109.3	107.6	99.4	99.3
Construction	5.8	160.9	166.8	131.3	103.5	109.1	72.3
Trade	10.7	118.8	122.4	108.7	101.2	92.9	91.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	99.7	99.0	94.6	89.6	86.7	87.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	65.8	97.2	92.3	88.8	82.4	82.6	-
Leather products	24.0	101.8	96.2	95.5	91.0	94.8	-
Other manufactures	41.8	94.7	90.2	85.3	77.2	75.8	-
Transportation	9.4	134.4	134.0	126.3	116.9	104.0	-
Construction	12.6	165.9	265.3	205.9	175.4	271.1	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.4	109.7	98.8	92.3	93.2	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.1	89.8	88.8	86.1	82.7	76.8	80.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	91.8	90.1	86.0	84.5	82.6	84.7
Printing and publishing	9.6	102.3	105.6	96.8	93.0	91.0	95.1
Textiles	11.7	75.3	75.8	74.2	74.1	72.2	72.0
Iron and steel	12.0	93.3	86.2	89.4	82.4	62.6	74.4
Other manufactures	27.0	91.5	91.2	87.9	83.9	79.2	81.4
Communications	4.4	125.4	124.5	130.0	121.9	115.3	123.4
Transportation	4.8	101.9	102.8	94.7	101.8	105.6	111.4
Construction	3.8	134.8	137.8	89.0	71.1	63.3	54.7
Trade	17.5	104.2	103.2	94.1	93.6	89.3	90.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.2	95.4	90.1	87.1	81.8	84.5
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	62.1	99.3	96.8	91.3	84.8	84.5	87.2
Lumber products	7.6	65.0	67.8	66.7	54.1	81.5	57.6
Pulp and paper	26.3	101.1	100.6	92.2	91.8	93.2	95.7
Other manufactures	28.2	113.5	106.3	101.7	92.1	90.4	92.2
Construction	5.5	108.5	110.5	59.9	65.0	69.5	66.7
Trade	15.0	97.2	97.8	92.4	91.2	87.5	89.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.8	99.1	90.1	85.3	86.6	89.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	86.2	94.0	94.4	92.6	87.1	77.7	80.1
Textiles	19.9	100.8	100.5	105.8	104.1	97.2	79.7
Electrical apparatus	10.6	115.9	115.7	114.1	97.5	101.3	109.7
Iron and steel	35.0	86.7	87.0	82.2	73.8	59.0	71.2
Other manufactures	20.7	92.2	93.5	91.4	92.0	84.8	84.1
Construction	2.0	108.7	139.6	112.0	105.4	84.0	72.4
Trade	5.5	122.7	127.5	100.7	97.0	101.2	113.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.6	97.6	94.2	88.5	80.1	83.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	81.3	98.5	81.6	101.8	101.7	-	-
Iron and steel	60.6	99.2	76.8	109.7	109.2	-	-
Other manufactures	20.7	96.4	95.2	78.2	75.5	-	-
Construction	5.4	88.8	91.4	61.3	51.4	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	103.8	89.1	103.2	100.5	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.2	108.3	107.1	101.4	95.6	89.5	92.1
Animal products - edible	4.6	134.5	142.9	128.9	126.8	122.3	111.4
Plant products - edible	4.6	86.5	78.8	80.3	71.7	79.7	94.7
Printing and publishing	7.3	96.8	103.0	103.9	94.4	85.4	85.3
Textiles	5.9	113.0	108.0	108.3	97.2	89.4	92.8
Other manufactures	16.8	114.3	111.0	98.9	97.3	87.7	90.1
Transportation	7.0	98.1	98.1	101.7	96.5	98.2	103.0
Construction	3.2	69.5	74.3	82.1	110.0	16.0	21.9
Trade	44.0	99.5	100.2	98.0	86.1	81.8	80.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.6	99.8	97.1	90.8	82.7	83.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	40.2	88.9	83.3	93.7	83.8	82.4	75.0
Lumber products	12.8	103.6	93.7	114.3	96.7	106.8	97.0
Other manufactures	27.4	83.3	79.4	85.7	78.7	72.5	66.1
Communications	8.4	152.9	153.4	155.2	148.6	136.8	126.1
Transportation	17.7	144.6	148.5	135.9	133.0	135.3	143.0
Construction	6.0	135.5	105.1	130.2	158.4	100.6	47.1
Services	5.6	114.3	115.9	108.8	107.3	90.6	93.5
Trade	22.0	146.9	147.3	142.0	127.6	121.0	111.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.5	110.6	114.6	107.6	101.8	94.2

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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