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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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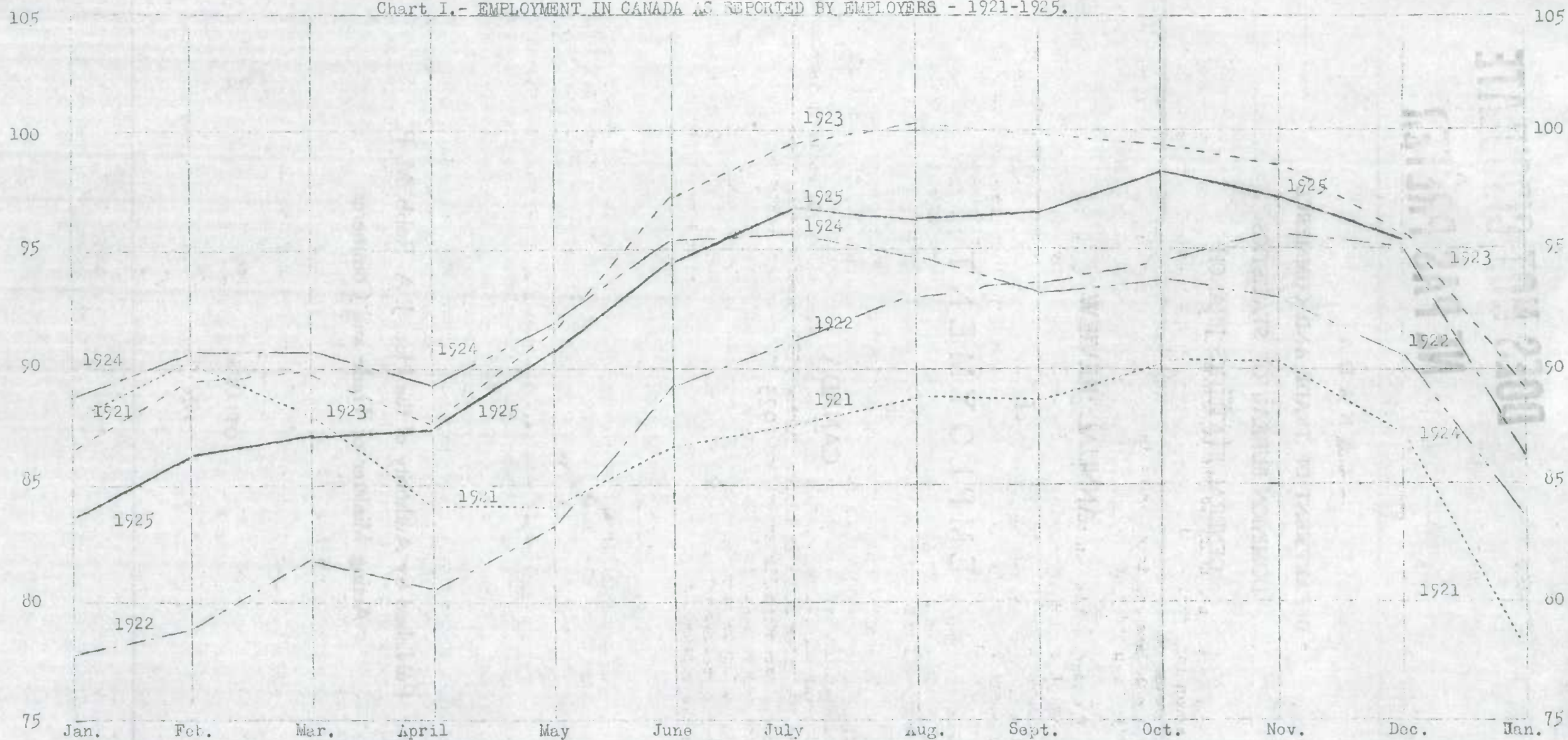
ANNUAL REVIEW
of
EMPLOYMENT
in
CANADA
1925

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OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1925.



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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Issued January 14, 1926.

DÉPARTEMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1926.

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The year 1925 was characterized by steady recovery in industrial employment; from early in January to the beginning of July there was a period of uninterrupted expansion, during which approximately 105,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms. The brief setback recorded on Aug. 1 was partly due to shut downs for holidays and inventories in factories, and partly to contractions in highway construction and other industries as work commenced on the harvest. Employment was only slightly quickened on Sept. 1, but there was considerable improvement at the beginning of October. This, in turn, was followed by the usual seasonal losses in November and December, rather aggravated in the former month by the inclement weather that prevailed generally during the autumn and hindered outside construction work. The December losses were, however, the smallest registered on that date since the record began in 1920. As shown in the chart on the opposite page, the 1925 curve commenced at a point lower than in 1924, 1923 or 1921, but by July 1 it had risen above the level of any of the last five years, except 1923. At the beginning of December, however, the curves for 1923 and 1925 converged, owing to the fact that employment in the latter part of 1923 had decreased more rapidly than in the year under review.

The working forces of the approximately 5,900 firms reporting averaged 761,131, varying between 690,538 on Jan. 1 and 809,072 on Oct. 1. The index number on the latter date was at its highest point for the year, standing at 98.3. In 1924 the peak of employment was reached on July 1, when the index was 95.9, while in 1923 it was on Aug. 1 and the index stood at 100.2. During 1925, manufacturing showed marked revival; construction was exceptionally active and trade afforded more employment than in any year since the record began in 1920. Communication and services also registered a very favourable situation as compared with earlier years. Although employment in transportation attained a greater volume towards the end of 1925 than in 1924, it averaged rather lower during the better part of the year. Logging and mining were slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

The situation in all provinces was better than in 1924 during the greater part of the year. The index number of employment reached a higher level in British Columbia than elsewhere, with Quebec taking second place in that respect.

Maritime Provinces.— The year began with employment in the Maritime Provinces at a low level, the index standing at 78.5 on Jan. 1. This was succeeded by a series of increases that brought the index to 99.4 on July 1; this was higher than in any month of 1924. The payrolls covered averaged 65,310 persons during the year. Although curtailment of the very active highroad construction programme begun early in the year resulted in heavy declines from Aug. 1, the situation was better at the end of the year than at the beginning. Employment in coal mining was poor, the protracted strikes affecting the situation greatly. Transportation, trade, construction and maintenance were decidedly busier than in 1924. Iron and steel showed improvement towards the close of the year, but in the earlier months it afforded less employment, as did manufacturing as a whole, and logging.

Quebec.— According to the 1,250 reporting firms, whose staffs averaged 212,643 persons in 1925, employment in Quebec gained continuously from January to October, approximately 39,500 workers being added to payrolls during that period. For six months (May 1 to Nov. 1) the index number was above the base level (Jan. 1920). For the twelve months it averaged 96.2, as compared with 95.8 in 1924 and 95.2 in 1923. Employment in manufacturing was in practically the same volume, on the whole, as in the preceding year; the index was lower in the early part of 1925, but expansion in succeeding months brought it to a point above the 1924 level. The same is true also of mining and transportation. Construction during almost the whole year afforded a great deal more employment, being, in fact, more active than in any year since this record was begun in 1920. Services and trade also registered a better situation than in previous years for which statistics are available.

Ontario.— Employment in Ontario averaged about the same as in the preceding year; the situation early in 1925 was not as good, but improvement in the latter part raised employment to a higher level than in 1924. The index number on Dec. 1, 1925, was over 11 points higher than on Jan. 1, 1925, and more than 4 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Manufacturing was not as active during the first few months of the year, but the increases recorded in succeeding reports caused the index number for each month from June 1 to the end of the year to be higher than on the same date in 1924. Trade, services and communication also afforded more employment, but logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and mining did not employ as many workers as in the preceding year. The number of employers making returns in 1925 averaged around 2,700 and their payrolls averaged 315,772.

Prairie Provinces.— Early in 1925 employment in the Prairie Provinces was in considerably less volume than in 1924, but as the year progressed, conditions were reversed, and the situation was a good deal more favourable than in the preceding year. On Jan. 1, 1925, the index was 88.1, or over 6 points lower than on that date in 1924, while on Dec. 1, 1925, it was 97.5, or nearly as many points higher than on Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The average payroll of the 770 firms reporting was 98,563. Although employment in most groups was lower in the first few months of 1925 than in the corresponding months of 1924, improvement in that respect was shown during the spring and summer in manufacturing, communication, construction, services and trade. Transportation in the last quarter was considerably more active, owing to the movement of the exceptionally large crop. Mining was dull throughout the greater part of the year, but employment on Dec. 1 was brisker than on that date in the preceding year.

British Columbia.— Employment in British Columbia was better in 1925 than in any other year since the record was begun in 1920; the situation was more favourable at the opening of the year and steady gains were indicated from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1. During those nine months, approximately 12,700 workers were added to the staffs of the firms reporting, averaging about 650, who employed, on the average, 71,805 persons, as compared with the 1924 average of 68,534 for the employers making returns. Manufacturing as a whole was uniformly more active than in 1924, as were trade, services and communication; construction afforded more employment during the greater part of the year, and transportation showed improvement in the last four months. Mining and logging were, however, duller on the whole.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas since 1921 are shown in Table I, while the course of employment in these areas since 1923 is depicted in Chart II.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

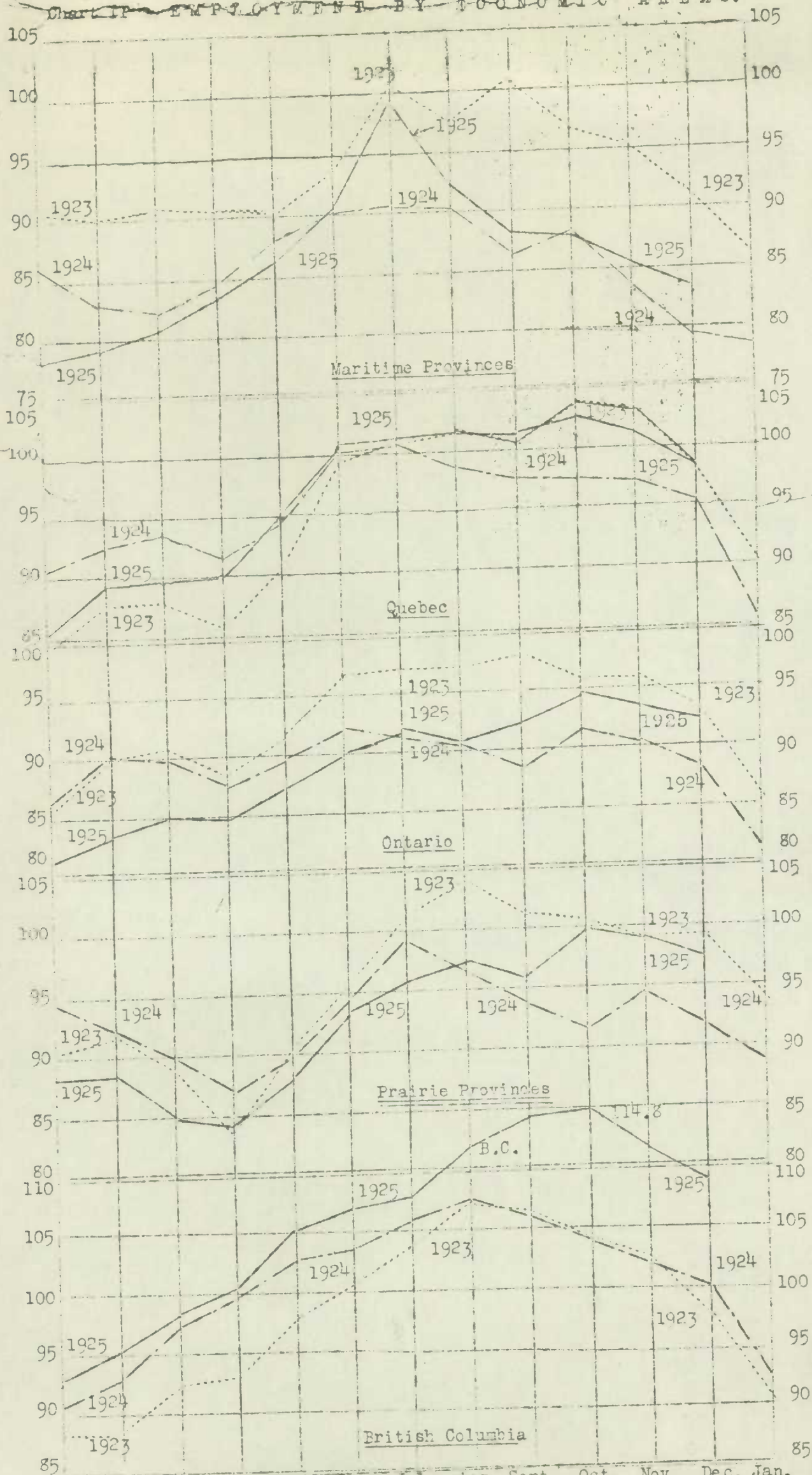
The situation in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver was better in 1925 than in 1924, while in Quebec and Ottawa it was not quite so good.

Montreal.— The index number of employment in Montreal was lower during the first six months of 1925 than in the preceding year, but improvement in that comparison was indicated during the second six months. The index number for the year averaged 93.0, as against 91.8 in 1924. Manufacturing was slacker until the autumn, but the improvement recorded in that comparison during the last 4 months caused the index to be nearly 5 points higher on Dec. 1, 1925, than on the same date in 1924. Trade and construction were very active, and transportation and communication reported a greater volume of employment during the year. The payrolls of the firms reporting averaged 105,713.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec was moderately active during 1925, but the situation was not so good at the end of the year as in 1924. The record was only begun in August of that year, so that earlier comparisons are not possible. Transportation was more fully employed, but construction and manufacturing were, on the whole, slacker.

Toronto.— As in the next three years, employment in Toronto during 1925 reached its highest level on Dec. 1, when the index was 90.9, as compared with 82.2 on Jan. 1 and 87.4 on Dec. 1, 1924. There were only two general declines during the year, (on Mar. 1 and June 1), important gains being registered in the other months, except on Nov. 1, when no change was indicated. The payrolls of the firms making returns average 93,413. Manufacturing was more active than in 1924 in all except the first quarter of 1925; construction and trade, with few exceptions, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Transportation, on the other hand, was generally slacker, as were the communication industries, except during the first and last two months of the year, when the index was higher than on the corresponding dates of 1924.

Chart II EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.



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

Ottawa.- In spite of some large projects undertaken in Ottawa and vicinity during 1925, employment in the city, as indicated by over 125 employers having an average working force of 9,892 persons, was less active than in 1924. Manufacturing and construction in the first part of the year employed smaller working forces, but from the early summer improvement was noted. The number of persons reported in trade averaged about the same as in 1924.

Hamilton.- Almost continuous increases in employment were recorded in Hamilton during 1925, there being only two general reductions since Jan. 1. These were on Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, but neither was large. The index number gained almost 12 points in as many months, standing at 88.7 on Dec. 1, 1925, as compared with 77.0 on Jan. 1, 1925, and with 77.3 on Dec. 1, 1924. Statements were received monthly from approximately 200 employers, whose staffs averaged 25,343 during 1925. Although employment in manufactures, which constitutes over 85 p.c. of the total reported in Hamilton, was lower in the earlier months of 1925 than in 1924, recovery was indicated from June 1, and the index number in those industries on Dec. 1 stood at 85.3, while on that date in the preceding year, it was 74.1. Textiles and iron and steel, very important industries in Hamilton, both reported a more favorable situation than in the preceding year, while some other manufactures also showed improvement; electrical appliance works, on the other hand, were not so fully employed.

Windsor.- The record for Windsor and the Border Cities was only begun on July 1; the payrolls of the reporting firms averaged 9,307 for the six months. There was a large loss in employment on Aug. 1, owing to the temporary closing of automobile works, but a renewal of activity was recorded in the following months.

Winnipeg.- From Apr. 1 to Nov. 1, 1925, was a period of steady expansion in Winnipeg, according to some 285 employers having an average working force of 24,335 persons. The index number, at its peak on the latter date, stood at 92.5, as compared with the 1924 high of 86.4 on Sept. 1; it averaged 86.5 for the twelve months in 1925, two points higher than the 1924 average. Manufacturing maintained a steadily upward movement during the greater part of the year, and from early in the spring, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Construction was much more active; transportation showed improvement in the last few months of 1925, and trade, which reported approximately 40 p.c. of the total number of employees covered in Winnipeg, was, on the whole, decidedly brisker.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed substantial gains during 1925, the index number rising from 98.3 on Jan. 1 to 113.9 on Oct. 1. This is the highest point reached in any month since the record was commenced in 1920; the previous high level was 104.3 on Sept. 1, 1923. Manufacturing, notably of lumber products, was very active as compared with recent years. Communication, services and trade also recorded a uniformly better situation than in 1924 or 1923. Employment in construction was slacker during the greater part of the year than in 1924, but from October 1 showed improvement in that comparison; the same is true also of transportation from Aug. 1. Monthly statistics were received from over 235 Vancouver employers, representing, on the average, 23,193 workers in 1925.

Index numbers by cities are shown in Table II, while Chart III illustrates the fluctuations in employment since 1923 in the larger centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

The number of persons covered by returns from the reporting manufacturers averaged 423,028 in 1925, as compared with 421,173 in the preceding year. The situation was less favourable than on the corresponding date of 1924 each month from January 1 to May 1, but the steady increases that had been indicated from month to month during that period brought the curve of employment in manufactures to the same level as on June 1, 1924. Subsequent gains caused it to be higher for the remainder of the year, the index number at 88.1 on Dec. 1, being 6 points higher than on that date in 1924. Although most industries within the manufacturing group displayed less activity during the first few months of 1925 than in 1924 recovery was soon indicated, and with very few exceptions, they all afforded greater employment at the end of the year. The iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper divisions are notable examples of this revival in trade, which is also illustrated in the course of employment in the textile industries. These, however, began the year only a little lower than in 1924.

Animal Products, Edible.- The situation in this division was better than in any previous year of the record. Fish and meat preserving establishments and dairies all showed heightened activity. The peak of employment was reached on Aug. 1, when the index was 105.7, while in 1924 it was 101.3 on July 1. The number of persons employed by the reporting firms varied between 12,500 on Mar. 1 and 16,400 on Aug. 1.

Leather and Products.- Employment in leather factories showed considerable fluctuations, but continuous recovery was indicated in the last five months of the year, which brought the index on Dec. 1 to a point very slightly above its level of the same date in 1924. Between 15,200 and 16,600 workers were covered by the leather manufactures making returns, most of whom were engaged in boot and shoe factories.

Lumber Products.- The trend of employment was steadily upward between Feb. and Aug. 1, but beginning with September the usual seasonal losses were indicated. From May 1, the index was higher than in 1924; it averaged 96.8 in 1925 as compared with 94.7 in the preceding year. On Jan. 1, 35,133 workers were reported by the employers whose statistics were received; this was increased monthly until, at the peak of employment on Aug. 1, 58,300 men had work in the mills covered; the average was 48,392.

Plant Products, Edible.- The industries coming under this heading reported a generally higher level than in 1924; sugar refineries, bread, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories, in particular, showed improvement. The payrolls of the reporting firms ranged between 24,125 on Feb. 1 and 31,753 on Oct. 1.

Pulp and Paper.- Pulp and paper mills provided work for a greater number of persons in 1925 than in the preceding year, while printing and publishing establishments also registered more activity on the whole. Uninterrupted expansion was noted from Feb. 1 to July 1; employment fluctuated during the remainder of the year, but the index on Dec. 1 stood at 102.4, as compared with 98.5 on that date in 1924. An average working force of 51,327 persons was employed by the companies making returns in 1925.

Rubber Products.- Employment in rubber factories increased generally from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, 1925, with only one exception - on Nov. 1, when a shutdown for repairs caused reductions in staff. The index number rose from 70.3 on Jan. 1 to 93.9 at the beginning of December; the latter was higher than at any time since the middle of 1920. This industry is very largely centred in Quebec and Ontario, both of which provinces shared in this improvement during the year. Some 30 manufacturers reported payrolls varying between 10,100 at the first of the year and 13,400 on Dec. 1.

Textile Products.- During the first three months of 1925, employment in textiles showed a revival that brought the index number above its level of the corresponding months of the preceding year. On May 1 and June 1, there were moderately large reductions, mainly of a seasonal character, followed by steady increases during the remainder of the year. On Dec. 1, the index was 90.8, nearly 11 points higher than on Jan. 1, 1925, and over 8 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Cotton, woollen and knitting mills recorded greater activity than in 1924, while the index number of employment in garment factories averaged about the same. Between 61,800 and 70,400 workers were employed by the firms reporting in the textile industries.

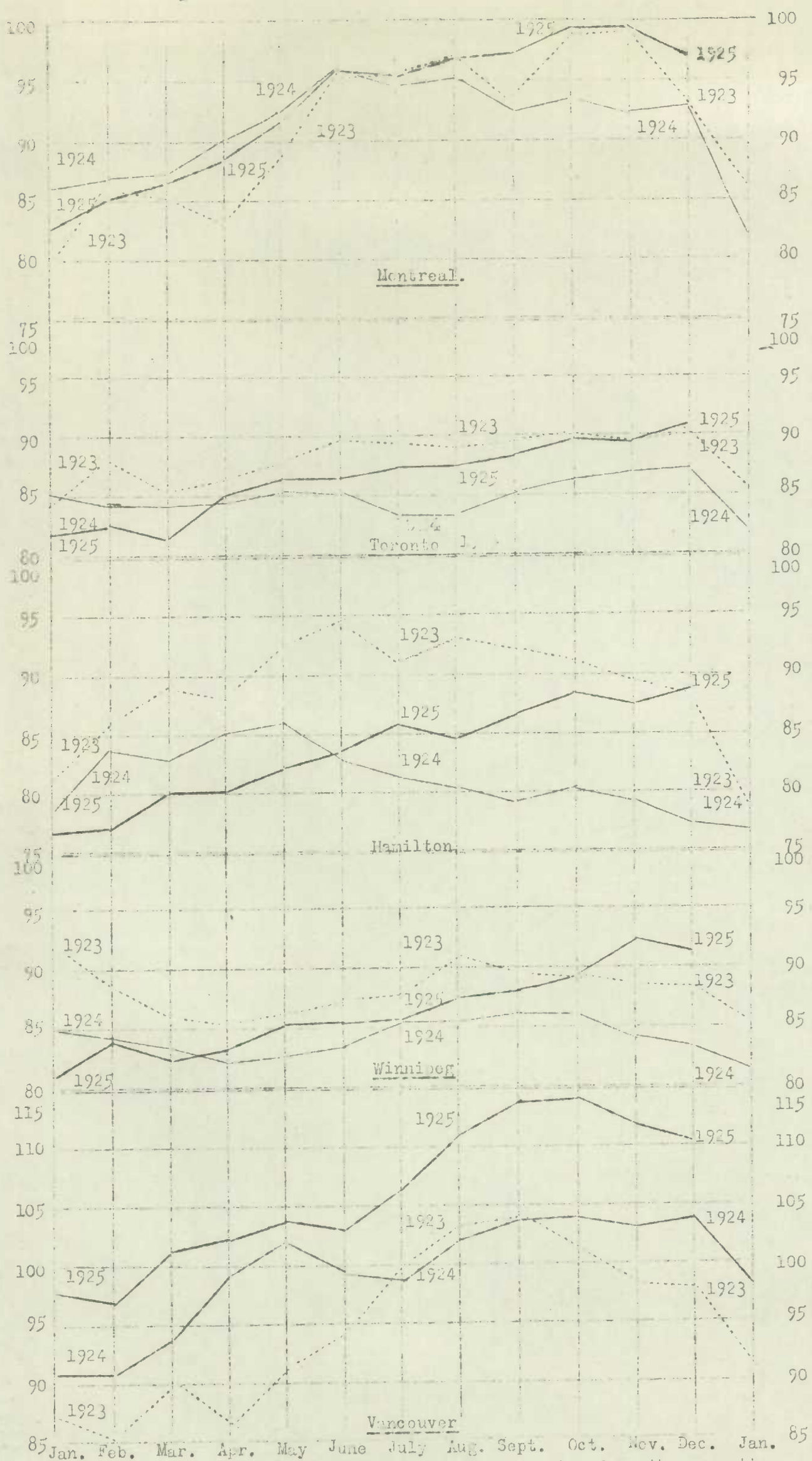
Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Improvement over 1924 and also as compared with 1923 was indicated in this group towards the middle and end of 1925, although the situation was less favourable in the first few months of the year. The payrolls of the employers making returns varied from some 8,800 on Jan. 1 to 12,100 on Dec. 1; the index averaged 97.3, while in 1924 it was 97.4.

Clay, Glass and Stone.- In spite of the fact that construction afforded considerably more employment in 1925, conditions reported in the building material industries were not as good as in 1924; in which there was a falling off from 1923. An average index of 82.7 was reported, as against the average of 93.9 in the preceding year. There were seasonal increases during the spring and summer which caused the payrolls of the companies whose statistics were received to rise from 6,600 on Feb. 1 to 9,300 on July 1. From this peak, employment declined until the end of the year, but on Dec. 1 the index at 89.3 was some 8 points higher than on the same date of the preceding year.

Electric Current.- Employment in electric current works was maintained on a higher level than in preceding years of the record, largely a result of the progressive gains indicated since 1922, together with the improvement shown during last summer. Working forces that fluctuated between 11,300 on Mar. 1 and 13,000 on Aug. 1 were registered by the reporting employers.

Electrical Apparatus.- Following the marked activity of 1924 in this division (which includes a number of radio manufacturers) there was a tendency for employment to slacken during 1925, many more decreases than increases being recorded. The index on Dec. 1, standing at 119.6, was slightly lower than on the same date of the preceding year. The payrolls of the reporting firms averaged 9,038.

CHART III EMPLOYMENT IN CITIES



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 January, 1920, as 100. For Index Numbers of employment in these cities, see Table II on page 8.

Iron and Steel.- During the better part of 1925, employment in the iron and steel group was lower than in the preceding year, but from the beginning of September, improvement in that respect was indicated. The index number, however, averaged lower at 71.5 in 1925, compared with 74.0 in 1924. It is noteworthy that employment in the year under review increased steadily from Feb. 1 to May 1, a longer period of uninterrupted revival than had previously been indicated since the record was instituted in 1920. Fluctuations were noted during the remainder of the year, but employment was, on the whole, fairly well maintained, and on Dec. 1 the index was 74.7, as against 66.4 on the beginning of December, 1924. Payrolls averaged 110,245, varying between 92,400 on Jan. 1 and 116,000 on May 1, when the index was 75.0. Agricultural implements, in the last half of the year, and crude, rolled and forged products and land vehicles in the last four months, registered greater activity than in 1924. General plant machinery and heating appliance plants, shipyards and practically all other divisions of the iron and steel group also reported a better situation towards the close of the year.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.- With very few exceptions, the trend of employment in the non-ferrous metal industries was upward during 1925. Gold, copper, lead, zinc and other works recorded revival. A working force that averaged 11,115 was reported by the employers making returns.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.- Employment in this division increased considerably during 1925, causing the situation to be rather better than in any year since the record was begun in 1920. The index number averaged 105.0, as compared with 102.5 in 1924, while payrolls ranged between 8,950 on Jan. 1 and 10,300 on Aug. 1. Petroleum and gas plants showed improvement.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- On the whole, employment in fur, musical instrument, chemical and wood distillate and extract works was on a lower level than in 1924, although the first two gained towards the end of the year.

Logging.

The number of persons employed in logging camps was smaller than in 1924, in which year and 1923 large cuts were made. The index averaged 58.4, as compared with an average of 64.6 in the preceding year. The working force of the firms furnishing returns varied between the high mark of 24,600 on February 1, and the low mark of 13,200 on Aug. 1, averaging 23,154.

Mining.

Mining as a whole was slacker during 1925. In coal mines, the prolonged strikes at various times during the year affected the situation considerably, while the increasing use of hydro-electric power in industrial undertakings may be reflected in the smaller quantities of coal produced. The reporting operators had an average working force of 24,928; the index averaged 79.9, as compared with 88.2 in 1924. In metallic ore mines, the index was slightly higher during the better part of the year, averaging 151.1, as against 148.9 in 1924. The payrolls reported fluctuated between 13,000 on Jan. 1, and 14,100 on July 1. Considerable expansion was indicated between those months in both Ontario and British Columbia. In non-metallic minerals (other than coal), the situation generally was better than in 1924 or 1923, although the index was lower during the first months of 1925. Substantial improvement, however, was shown during the summer. Between 4,500 and 6,900 persons were employed in the quarries, asbestos mines and other industries coming under this heading.

Communication.

Employment was well maintained in the telephone and telegraph divisions, the index averaging 111.1 in 1925 as compared with 109.0 in 1924. Between 21,800 and 24,200 employees were reported in these industries.

Transportation.

Steady expansion was registered in the transportation industries between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1, but until the beginning of September, employment was in slightly smaller volume than in 1924. The index averaged 104.6 in 1925, or 1.3 points lower than the average for the preceding year. Street railways and cartage reported on the whole, the same volume of employment. Some 18,800 persons, on the average, were engaged in local transportation during the year. Steam railway operation gave employment to a rather smaller number of persons until September, when the commencement of the crop movement caused activity to increase and to be maintained at a higher level than in 1924. The average for the year, however, was lower, standing at 95.8 against 98.9 in the preceding year. Personnel varied between 70,800 on May 1 and 77,600 on October 1. In shipping and stevedoring, conditions were somewhat better; there were the usual pronounced fluctuations in employment during the year, but on the whole, the trend was favourable.

The number of persons covered by the reporting firms varied between 8,700 on Feb. 1 and 16,100 on Nov. 1.

Construction and Maintenance.

Employment in construction was in greater volume than in any other year since the record was established in 1920; the index number averaged 138.4 as compared with 130.8 in 1924. At the peak of employment on July 1 96,500 workers were reported by the contractors making returns; the smallest staff was on Jan. 1, approximately 47,700 men. In building construction there was steady expansion from Mar. 1 to Oct. 1, and the index on that date stood at 148.6, as compared with 135.4 at the beginning of October, 1924. In highway construction, very pronounced gains took place in the spring and early summer; subsequent contractions reduced employment to some extent, but many more men were employed on roads at the end of 1925 than in any previous year of the record. In railway construction, the index number averaged 111.9 as compared with 114.4 in the preceding year. At the end of 1925, however, the index at 96.3 was over 4 points higher than on Dec. 1, 1924. Working forces rose from 24,600 on Jan. 1 to 46,900 on July 1.

Services.

Considerable activity was shown in the service group, hotels and restaurants, laundries and other industries reporting gains. The number of persons employed by the firms making returns increased from 12,900 at the beginning of the year to 15,300 on Sept. 1. Seasonal losses were recorded during the last three months of 1925, but the index was slightly higher on Dec. 1 than on that date of 1924.

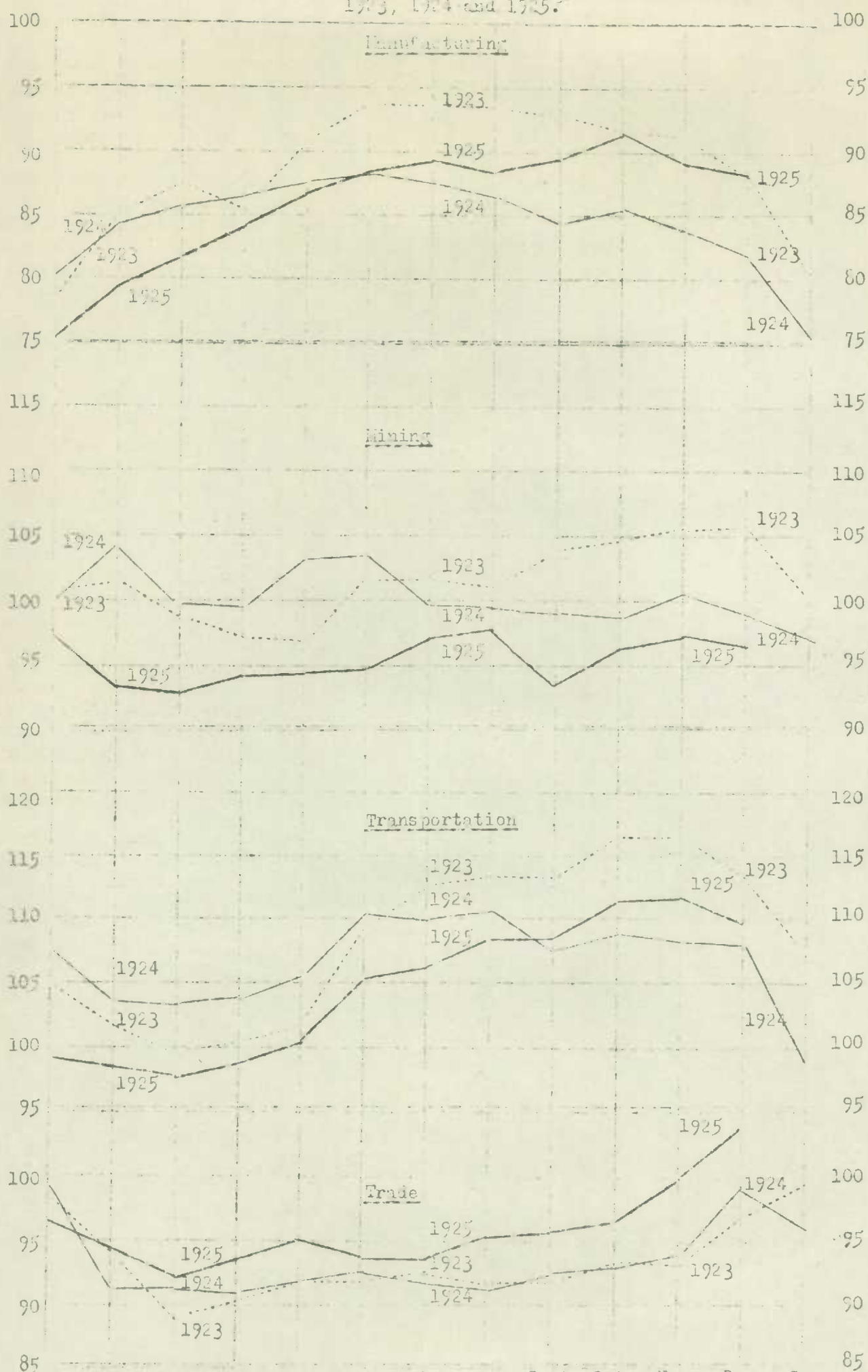
Trade.

Employment in trade attained a higher level than in any other year of the record. The index stood at 103.9 on Dec. 1; this was higher than in any other month in the last four years. In 1925, the index averaged 95.8, as compared with 93.3 in 1924. The personnel in trading establishments varied between 55,000 on Mar. 1 and 61,600 on Dec. 1. Employment increased uninterruptedly from Aug. 1 to the end of the year, there being gains in both retail and wholesale trade.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups since 1921, while the trend of employment during 1925 in some 60 industries are shown in Table IV. Chart III shows the course of employment in some of the more important industries since 1923.

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Chart IV - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
1923, 1924 and 1925.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100. Index Numbers of employment in these and other industries are given in Tables III and IV on pages 9, 10 and 11.

Note:- The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

TABLE I. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
<u>1921</u>						
Jan. 1	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	87.7
Feb. 1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	90.1
Mar. 1	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	88.0
Apr. 1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	88.1	84.1
May 1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1	84.1
June 1	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.9	93.3	86.6
July 1	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	87.5
Aug. 1	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3	88.9
Sep. 1	93.5	87.4	83.7	98.5	95.6	88.7
Oct. 1	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4	90.2
Nov. 1	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3	90.2
Dec. 1	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9	87.2
<u>1922</u>						
Jan. 1	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	77.9
Feb. 1	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	78.9
Mar. 1	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	81.9
Apr. 1	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	80.8
May 1	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	83.3
June 1	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6	89.2
July 1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	91.1
Aug. 1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	93.1
Sep. 1	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	93.7
Oct. 1	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1	94.6
Nov. 1	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2	95.8
Dec. 1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	95.1
<u>1923</u>						
Jan. 1	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	86.3
Feb. 1	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar. 1	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	89.9
Apr. 1	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.6
May 1	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June 1	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	97.3
July 1	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug. 1	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sep. 1	101.4	100.1	98.1	104.1	106.6	100.
Oct. 1	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5
Nov. 1	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.3	95.8
Dec. 1	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
<u>1924</u>						
Jan. 1	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
Apr. 1	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1	90.0	99.9	92.2	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
<u>1925</u>						
Jan. 1	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
Apr. 1	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3

Relative Weight of employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1925.

7.9 27.7 41.9 13.2 9.3 100.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date indicated. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE II. Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
<u>1922</u>								
Jan. 1	73.2	-	85.1	-	-	-	85.2	79.9
Feb. 1	73.6	-	81.8	-	-	-	84.1	86.7
Mar. 1	80.5	-	81.9	-	-	-	82.6	91.1
Apr. 1	76.0	-	82.7	-	-	-	83.6	93.1
May 1	82.1	-	84.9	-	-	-	88.6	95.4
June 1	85.9	-	86.6	-	-	-	92.9	97.5
July 1	88.2	-	88.4	-	-	-	92.8	97.4
Aug. 1	88.6	-	88.1	-	-	-	96.5	98.3
Sep. 1	90.5	-	88.3	-	-	-	98.9	102.2
Oct. 1	92.3	-	90.9	-	-	-	98.8	100.7
Nov. 1	92.6	-	92.2	-	-	-	99.5	94.9
Dec. 1	94.7	-	92.9	-	-	-	97.8	90.7
<u>1923</u>								
Jan. 1	79.8	-	84.7	94.4	81.5	-	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2	-	88.5	95.7	86.0	-	89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9	-	85.7	92.2	89.2	-	86.4	90.4
Apr. 1	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	83.4	-	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9	-	89.5	110.2	91.4	-	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1	97.3	-	89.1	109.3	93.3	-	91.0	103.6
Sept. 1	93.6	-	89.6	107.5	92.2	-	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1	98.7	-	90.1	105.5	91.1	-	89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	99.1	-	89.8	103.8	89.7	-	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	90.1
<u>1924</u>								
Jan. 1	86.3	-	85.6	91.0	79.0	-	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1	-	84.7	89.7	84.3	-	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7	-	84.5	89.3	83.2	-	83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8	-	83.9	102.3	81.7	-	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	-	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	-	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	-	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	-	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
<u>1925</u>								
Jan. 1	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	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	90.4	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	89.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1, 1925.

14.1 1.0 12.5 1.2 3.4 1.3 3.3 3.1

TABLE III. Index Numbers of Manufacturing Industries (January, 1920 = 100.)

	Manufacturing	Engineering	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
<u>1921</u>									
Jan. 1	78.4	88.6	100.3	105.4	103.0	102.2	94.5	100.4	87.7
Feb. 1	84.8	94.3	95.8	104.6	101.3	100.1	94.2	92.5	90.1
Mar. 1	84.6	91.6	92.8	104.1	95.3	89.2	96.3	92.0	88.0
Apr. 1	80.7	84.5	88.0	101.8	95.5	86.7	97.6	92.5	84.1
May 1	80.2	89.9	86.9	103.1	94.0	92.7	95.3	92.4	84.1
June 1	81.1	87.3	88.7	106.1	98.1	111.9	103.8	92.5	86.6
July 1	80.9	85.4	92.2	107.4	99.6	126.7	108.0	92.7	87.5
Aug. 1	81.3	82.3	91.0	107.1	102.7	144.6	107.7	91.4	88.9
Sep. 1	79.3	81.9	96.0	106.3	106.6	131.6	107.3	92.1	88.7
Oct. 1	81.3	80.1	96.4	105.1	109.6	142.5	104.5	92.4	90.2
Nov. 1	81.1	89.7	98.1	104.5	110.5	139.3	96.0	93.0	90.2
Dec. 1	79.3	61.2	98.0	103.3	106.9	113.2	93.4	96.3	87.2
<u>1922</u>									
Jan. 1	68.7	59.5	93.0	101.1	99.2	92.4	92.9	96.9	77.9
Feb. 1	73.0	61.5	89.7	95.7	97.0	79.8	91.7	90.3	78.9
Mar. 1	70.1	54.8	90.3	97.5	97.1	83.7	93.0	88.2	81.9
Apr. 1	70.0	27.2	88.9	98.2	96.3	81.4	94.6	88.6	80.6
May 1	79.0	37.0	90.2	100.4	98.7	101.1	95.6	90.1	83.3
June 1	84.2	37.5	92.6	100.6	106.2	129.5	100.3	90.0	89.2
July 1	84.2	31.4	94.4	100.6	109.2	157.4	104.4	90.7	91.1
Aug. 1	85.8	27.9	96.2	103.1	111.6	169.4	104.7	90.1	93.1
Sep. 1	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	109.0	90.8	93.7
Oct. 1	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	113.0	166.2	102.0	91.9	94.6
Nov. 1	87.9	66.0	104.5	102.2	114.7	153.2	96.6	93.8	95.8
Dec. 1	87.7	84.7	102.8	101.5	115.3	122.6	95.8	97.0	95.1
<u>1923</u>									
Jan. 1	78.1	87.0	100.8	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	98.2	86.3
Feb. 1	85.0	95.1	101.3	96.5	101.5	86.0	92.4	93.7	89.5
Mar. 1	87.5	88.8	98.6	97.4	99.8	83.8	93.4	88.9	89.9
Apr. 1	85.6	57.8	97.0	98.0	100.2	85.2	94.9	90.2	87.6
May 1	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
June 1	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	100.8	91.9	97.3
July 1	93.6	40.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3	99.5
Aug. 1	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7	100.2
Sep. 1	93.0	43.1	104.8	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0	100.
Oct. 1	91.8	51.7	104.9	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2	99.5
Nov. 1	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	155.3	108.5	93.1	98.8
Dec. 1	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8	95.7
<u>1924</u>									
Jan. 1	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	93.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb. 1	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar. 1	86.0	90.0	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
Apr. 1	86.5	54.2	95.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May 1	87.7	54.5	103.3	100.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
June 1	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July 1	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	94.9
Aug. 1	86.2	36.2	97.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sep. 1	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct. 1	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov. 1	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec. 1	82.0	65.1	99.2	109.3	106.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
<u>1925</u>									
Jan. 1	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.2
Feb. 1	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
Apr. 1	84.3	47.5	90.2	107.6	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.6	94.5
July 1	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	106.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sep. 1	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
Relative Weight of Industries as at December 1, 1925.									
	55.3	3.9	5.6	3.0	14.2	8.4	1.7	7.9	100.

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1925. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	x relative weight						
	Jan. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1925	May 1 1925	June 1 1925	June 1 1925
Manufacturing	75.5	79.3	81.9	84.3	86.6	88.3	55.9
Animal Products-edible	87.2	84.7	80.8	81.9	92.2	101.3	2.0
Fur and products	80.3	73.1	72.4	75.4	77.0	78.8	.1
Leather and products	71.0	74.8	75.8	75.9	70.5	70.3	2.0
Lumber and products	70.4	75.5	78.1	83.3	97.7	109.1	7.1
Rough and dressed lumber	76.1	79.0	82.3	88.7	113.9	135.8	5.0
Lumber products	63.1	71.1	72.7	76.4	77.3	74.2	2.1
Musical instruments	59.1	57.7	58.9	58.5	58.6	56.6	.3
Plant products - edible	86.6	86.3	89.5	90.1	89.4	89.8	3.2
Pulp and paper products	95.6	96.7	97.3	98.0	99.6	100.9	6.6
Pulp and paper	95.3	98.1	101.4	101.9	105.1	107.5	3.3
Paper products	83.3	86.3	85.4	88.6	86.0	89.9	.8
Printing and publishing	98.8	98.4	96.6	96.5	97.2	97.9	2.5
Rubber products	70.7	76.6	79.1	81.8	83.2	84.9	1.6
Textile products	80.1	85.8	87.8	90.2	89.4	87.9	8.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	94.6	99.3	101.3	103.9	103.0	101.4	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	81.9	86.7	89.4	92.0	90.9	91.1	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	62.7	70.6	71.2	74.8	73.2	71.3	2.7
Others	92.3	98.0	99.7	99.4	101.9	98.7	1.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	75.5	93.8	94.4	89.1	96.2	99.7	1.5
Wood distillates and extracts	138.8	150.3	114.9	105.7	95.3	95.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	76.2	78.9	80.6	82.1	83.8	80.1	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	68.5	66.5	68.1	75.0	82.7	88.9	1.1
Electric current	128.6	125.0	122.4	123.5	129.1	132.4	1.6
Electric apparatus	120.0	116.5	114.9	112.5	110.4	109.7	1.1
Iron and steel products	60.0	65.2	70.8	74.6	75.0	75.0	14.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	38.4	44.7	55.1	61.9	62.2	62.0	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	62.6	65.3	66.0	67.6	68.4	71.0	1.1
Agricultural implements	40.4	46.1	49.7	57.6	56.4	57.1	.8
Land vehicles	74.9	81.9	89.4	91.6	92.9	91.6	7.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	20.1	25.3	29.0	32.9	33.2	38.0	.6
Heating appliances	67.2	67.0	76.5	81.6	82.0	82.4	.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	59.1	70.1	69.7	71.2	72.6	73.7	.6
Foundry and machine shop products	72.2	68.6	71.1	79.3	75.7	74.2	.6
Others	62.1	64.9	67.0	70.0	71.5	70.3	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products	73.3	76.1	79.2	79.9	80.0	79.8	1.4
Mineral products	95.8	96.0	97.8	98.9	105.4	109.9	1.3
Miscellaneous	79.5	80.7	83.5	84.6	85.9	84.6	.5
Logging	83.4	86.8	81.0	47.5	47.4	51.3	2.6
Mining	97.1	93.1	92.9	94.2	94.3	94.5	5.6
Coal	87.6	81.5	80.5	80.3	78.3	77.0	3.4
Metallic ores	145.7	148.2	151.3	152.7	154.8	151.6	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	75.5	72.2	71.6	79.4	87.6	100.2	.8
Communication	108.9	107.6	106.3	107.6	109.3	110.1	2.9
Telegraphs	102.6	97.3	97.4	99.1	105.8	110.9	.6
Telephones	110.6	110.3	108.6	109.9	110.2	109.9	2.3
Transportation	99.0	98.4	97.6	98.5	100.3	105.2	13.7
Street railways and cartage	108.2	107.5	107.5	107.8	110.9	111.9	2.4
Steam railways	93.8	94.0	92.2	91.6	91.4	94.2	9.4
Shipping and stevedoring	135.1	124.9	134.4	154.0	174.4	211.1	1.9
Construction and maintenance	93.3	98.3	95.8	96.8	125.6	155.9	10.3
Building	91.3	89.1	91.8	99.7	112.0	122.7	3.0
Highway	701.4	826.8	718.7	748.7	908.7	1547.0	1.7
Railway	78.3	86.2	82.7	80.2	114.3	139.4	5.6
Services	107.1	106.8	106.2	107.7	109.9	116.4	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	109.9	109.0	109.4	110.2	112.0	124.0	1.0
Professional	114.8	111.9	109.6	111.8	113.6	115.7	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	100.7	102.0	100.6	102.9	105.7	105.8	.6
Trade	96.3	94.2	92.0	93.6	95.0	93.8	7.2
Retail	97.0	93.6	90.9	92.9	95.1	94.2	4.7
Wholesale	94.9	95.3	93.9	94.8	94.8	93.1	2.5
All Industries	83.9	86.1	87.0	87.2	90.8	94.5	100.0

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 6

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1925 - concluded. (Jan.1920=100)

Industry	July 1, 1925	Aug. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1925	x Relative Weight
Manufacturing	89.1	88.5	89.4	91.3	89.2	88.1	55.3
Animal products - edible	105.4	105.7	104.2	100.5	98.9	94.1	1.9
Fur and products	81.9	73.8	84.0	90.8	92.4	96.5	.1
Leather and products	69.8	70.4	72.3	75.2	76.0	76.5	2.1
Lumber and products	116.2	116.5	115.1	113.4	100.2	86.6	5.5
Rough and dressed lumber	148.0	149.2	145.5	142.1	117.8	94.9	3.3
Lumber products	75.2	74.8	76.2	77.1	77.9	76.5	2.2
Musical Instruments	56.3	55.1	62.5	67.8	70.9	70.9	.4
Plant products-edible	97.0	99.8	104.4	113.9	104.5	102.7	3.6
Pulp and paper products	102.1	101.5	102.9	102.8	102.2	102.4	6.7
Pap and paper	110.5	109.7	111.4	110.2	108.2	106.3	3.2
Paper products	85.9	84.9	88.8	91.7	91.7	94.4	.8
Printing and publishing	97.6	97.4	97.6	98.0	98.7	100.5	2.7
Rubber products	86.9	89.0	89.9	92.1	88.2	93.9	1.7
Textile products	87.7	87.9	88.0	89.6	90.1	90.8	9.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.6	101.8	100.9	103.0	104.8	107.3	3.4
Hosiery and knit goods	91.0	90.7	92.4	93.9	98.6	98.0	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	72.1	72.4	72.3	74.1	72.0	69.6	2.6
Others	97.0	94.5	94.6	94.7	92.9	101.2	1.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	100.6	102.5	103.9	103.6	103.6	104.6	1.5
Wood distillates and extracts	89.1	71.5	73.6	81.7	105.7	105.5	.1
Chemicals and allied products	79.7	78.4	79.6	80.1	80.0	81.3	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	93.2	91.0	90.0	90.0	89.5	89.3	1.1
Electric current	135.2	139.7	138.3	134.3	132.2	124.7	1.5
Electric apparatus	109.6	109.8	109.2	117.3	120.2	119.6	1.2
Iron and steel products	72.9	69.5	71.0	74.5	74.2	74.7	14.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	52.2	47.1	49.8	61.2	63.3	57.5	1.5
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	70.9	70.4	71.2	72.8	69.6	70.4	1.1
Agricultural implements	59.2	57.7	57.2	59.6	63.8	66.4	.8
Land vehicles	88.8	83.2	86.1	89.8	87.9	89.0	6.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	34.8	30.3	30.0	28.5	26.8	32.3	.5
Heating appliances	82.8	80.8	83.8	87.0	89.4	88.2	.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	75.8	74.2	75.7	76.5	76.6	76.3	.6
Foundry & machine shop products	73.0	72.2	73.4	74.3	76.5	79.0	.7
Others	72.3	72.4	71.1	73.1	73.6	74.0	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	79.7	82.9	83.8	86.6	85.1	93.3	1.8
Mineral products	110.8	112.8	110.9	109.5	107.8	104.8	1.2
Miscellaneous	82.3	82.5	82.5	84.3	83.6	83.0	.5
Logging	38.2	33.5	38.5	49.5	66.4	77.1	3.9
Mining	97.2	97.6	93.7	96.2	97.2	96.9	5.6
Coal	77.5	78.5	73.0	78.8	81.0	85.2	3.4
Metallic ores	157.3	154.9	157.0	147.1	149.8	143.0	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	109.6	111.4	107.1	109.9	102.7	97.3	.8
Communication	112.6	116.1	114.8	114.2	113.3	112.7	3.0
Telegraphs	115.4	123.8	119.1	115.3	113.0	111.8	.6
Telephones	111.9	114.1	113.4	113.9	113.3	112.9	2.4
Transportation	106.2	108.5	108.7	111.3	111.5	109.8	14.2
Street railways and cartage	111.3	111.5	115.1	119.4	116.6	113.3	2.5
Steam railways	96.9	98.2	98.4	100.1	99.6	99.2	9.8
Shipping and stevedoring	198.6	215.8	208.3	215.5	231.9	218.7	1.9
Construction and maintenance	187.5	180.3	175.5	169.7	154.2	128.3	8.4
Building	135.4	144.6	147.2	148.6	140.7	130.2	3.1
Highway	2873.4	2382.9	2523.4	2204.8	1917.5	1303.9	1.4
Railway	149.2	141.6	130.1	128.4	115.8	96.3	3.9
Services	122.9	126.3	125.9	120.5	112.5	108.5	1.7
Hotels and restaurants	135.6	142.7	142.7	130.4	115.9	109.5	.9
Professional	112.8	110.0	108.9	113.3	113.8	111.8	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	107.8	107.6	106.6	108.5	107.1	105.9	.6
Trade	93.8	95.1	95.6	96.7	100.0	103.9	7.9
Retail	94.3	95.2	94.9	95.4	100.5	106.5	5.3
Wholesale	92.8	94.8	96.8	99.1	99.0	99.1	2.6
All Industries	96.3	96.3	96.6	98.3	97.1	95.3	100.

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page

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