

72-201
C1

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW

of

EMPLOYMENT

in

CANADA

1926

..... + + +

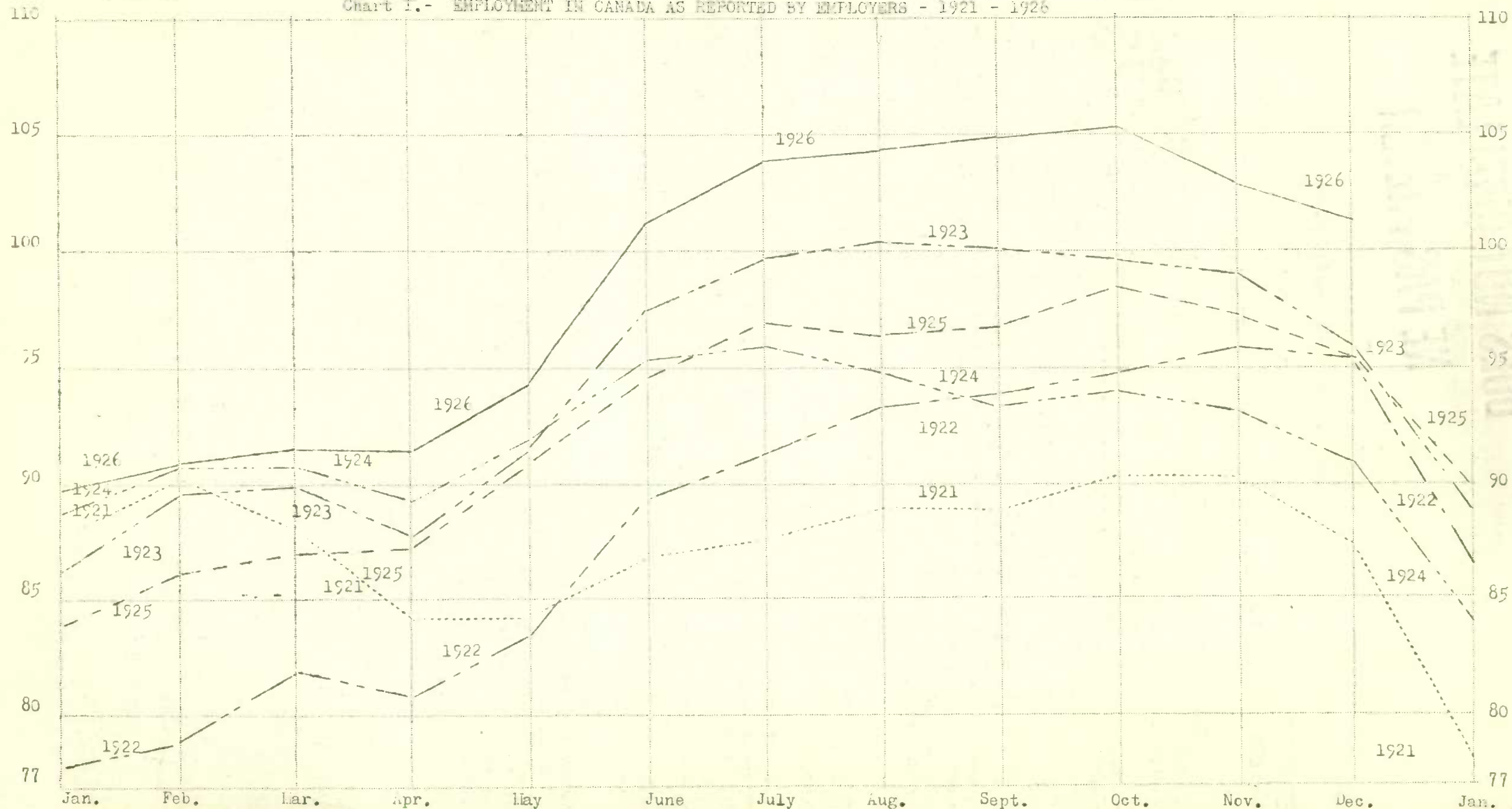
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

.....

OTTAWA

1927

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1926



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.

Issued January 15th, 1927.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1926.

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

Employment as reported by employers in Canada during 1926 was in greater volume than in any other year since 1920, there being almost uninterrupted expansion on a large scale from early in January until the first of October. This upward swing carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the last five years. During these eight months of advancing employment, nearly 125,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting firms, a greater number than had been taken on in the same period of any other year of the record except 1922, when the opening up of industry following the depression of 1921 caused the employment of approximately the same number of extra employees. In 1926 the most extensive gains were recorded at the beginning of May, June and July, as is usually the case. There were smaller increases in the next three months, followed by declines at the beginning of November and December. Owing partly to the effect of an early winter upon construction, the losses recorded on Nov. 1 were rather larger than on the same date in 1925 or 1924, but on Dec. 1 they were smaller than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, except 1922.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1921; the upward movement indicated during the greater part of 1926 is shown, as is the fact that on Dec. 1, the curve of employment was still at a higher level than in any month of the five years, 1921-1925.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 5,850 firms who employed a monthly average of 807,342 workers during 1926, their staffs varying between 733,175 on Jan. 1 and 865,013 at the beginning of October. The index, with Jan. 1920 as 100, reached its highest point for the year in that month, standing at 105.2, as compared with the 1925 peak of 98.3 on Oct. 1 and with 100.2 on Aug. 1, 1923, the previous high level of the years 1921-25. The index averaged 98.4 during the year under review, as compared with 92.5 in 1925, 92.3 in 1924, 94.6 in 1923, 87.9 in 1922 and 87.8 in 1921.

The most outstanding feature of the situation during the year was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics more than doubled during the summer. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording considerably more employment than in earlier years of the record except 1920. Transportation, mining, services, communication and trade were all much more active than in preceding years: in the last named, and in construction, employment attained its highest point in the record. Logging, on the other hand, was quieter than in former years.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces reported augmented employment during 1926 as compared with 1925. As in the preceding year, the index of employment was higher in British Columbia and Quebec than elsewhere.

Maritime Provinces.— In the early part of 1926, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an increase, largely owing to seasonal activity at the winter ports. Declines were recorded at the beginning of April and May, succeeded by four months of expansion. From the beginning of October until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted. The index number averaged 88.6, as compared with 86.4 in 1925, 86.1 in 1924 and 94.2 in 1923. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded more employment than in the preceding year. The lumber industry was comparatively dull in the earlier months of 1926, but reported considerable improvement from July onward. Pulp and paper showed a much more favourable situation and iron and steel, on the whole, was more active. Employment in mining was at a low level until the autumn, when rapid expansion brought the index number to a point higher than in either 1925 or 1924. During the greater part of the year, transportation afforded substantially more

employment than in the preceding year. Construction was generally active, although the index did not reach as high a point as in 1925, while trade registered slightly less employment. The aggregate payrolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 65,339 persons, a rather larger number than the average for the preceding year.

Quebec.— Continuous improvement was noted in Quebec from the first of the year until August, followed by moderate declines during the next four months. Although the period of expansion in 1925 had lasted somewhat longer, the number of persons added to staffs was substantially larger during 1926. From the low point of 90.7 on Jan. 1, the index rose to 114.5 at its peak on Aug. 1. The payrolls of the 1,250 co-operating employers varied between 198,418 and 249,147 on those dates, respectively, averaging 229,076 in the twelve months. The mean index was 104.3, as compared with 96.2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was much brisker in every month of 1926 as compared with the same month of 1925. The index was also higher than the general index in manufacturing for Canada. With few exceptions, employment in lumber products was at a lower level until August, but in recent months improvement over 1925 has been shown; pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and other manufactures recorded a materially greater volume of employment than in the preceding year. With the commencement of development work in the metallic ore areas of Quebec, employment in mining has gained, but not as extensively as may be looked for when operations are more fully established. Communication, transportation, services and trade were all considerably more active than in 1925, as was construction. The advances in this industry were closely associated with the development of the power and pulp and paper industries. It is worthy of note that during the summer, over half of the employees reported in construction in the Dominion were working in Quebec.

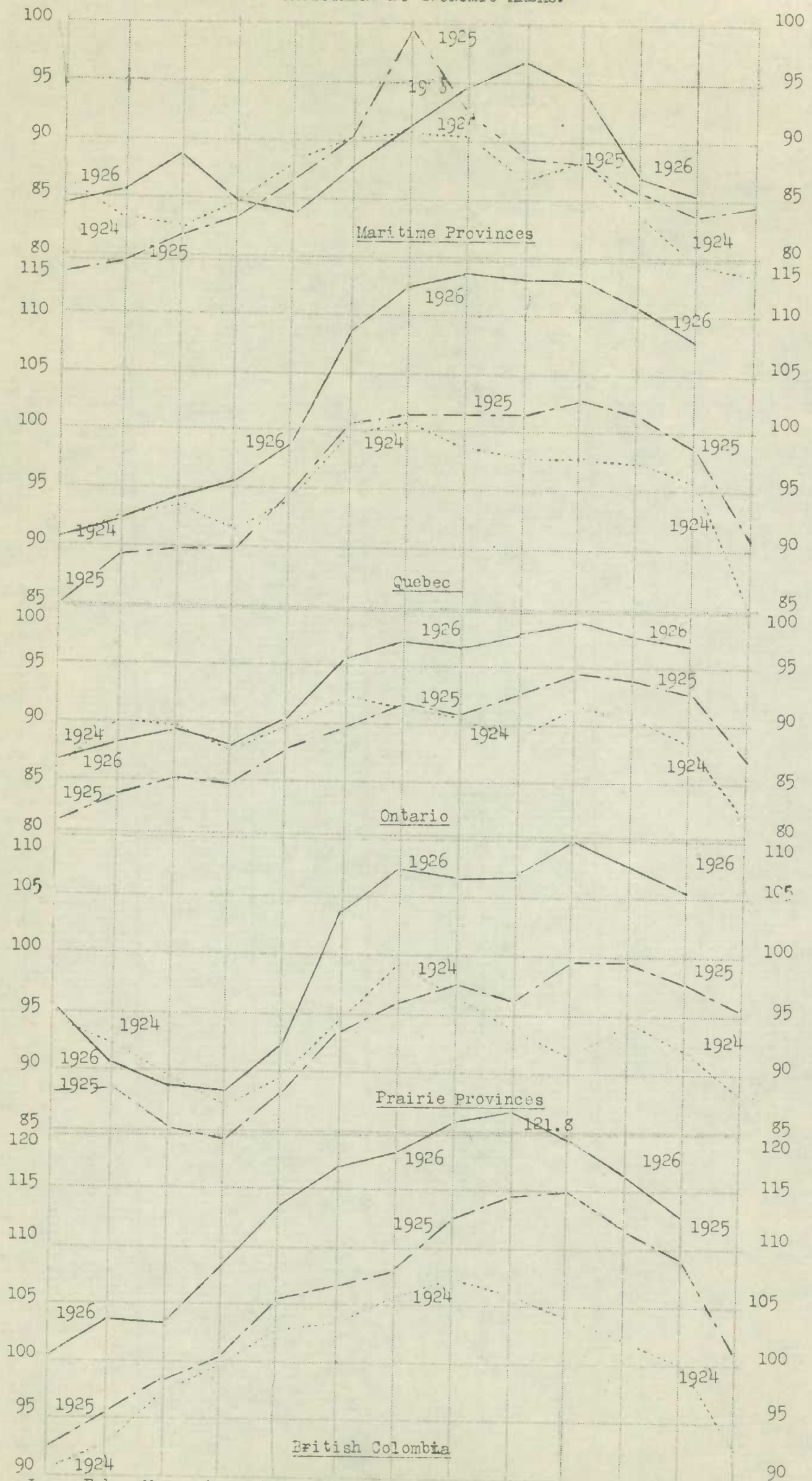
Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed the same general fluctuations in 1926 as in 1925; the usual losses at the beginning of the year were followed by two months of partial recovery. The cessation of logging operations caused employment to decline on Apr. 1, but extensive gains were made in succeeding months, with only one exception, until the beginning of November. This expansion brought the index to 98.7, the highest point reached since the latter part of 1920. An average payroll of 331,762 persons was recorded by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with an average of 315,772 in 1925; the index averaged 93.5 in 1926, or 4.5 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported a better situation than in 1925, the index number being between five and six points higher at its peak at 94.6 on Oct. 1 than on the same date in 1925, when employment was also at its maximum for the year. Employment in lumber, pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel and other manufactures showed decided improvement over the preceding year. Operations in logging camps were somewhat curtailed, and mining, until the last quarter of 1926, was not as active. On the other hand, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance and services employed larger payrolls. The index of employment in trade averaged practically the same.

Prairie Provinces.— Pronounced expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 105,891 during the year and the index, 100.2, while in 1925 an average payroll of 98,563 persons and a mean index of 92.7 was recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was higher in 1926 than in 1925, when the situation generally was better than in 1924. The improvement in construction and transportation was particularly marked. Pulp and paper, iron and steel and other divisions shared in the upward movement noted within the manufacturing group. Logging and mining, on the whole, were slower than in the preceding year, although both, and especially the latter, showed a higher level of employment towards the close of 1926.

British Columbia.— The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 75,274 persons, while in 1925 the average was 71,805. The index averaged 112.9, the highest since the record was begun in 1920; in 1925 the mean index stood at 105.6. At the end of the year, employment was over 12 points higher than at the beginning. All branches of manufacturing showed heightened activity, especially the lumber and pulp and paper groups. Logging, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of the year than in 1925. Mining, on the other hand, afforded less employment.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1922 are shown in Table 1, while the course of employment in these areas since 1924 is depicted in Chart 2.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.



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

-34-
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Marked improvement as compared with 1925 was recorded in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; there were moderate gains in Quebec, while in Ottawa conditions did not show much change.

Montreal.- The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 111,514 persons, as compared with an average of 105,713 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1925; the index, at 98.3, was over five points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until Aug. 1, from which date employment showed moderate declines. Manufacturing as a whole, especially of food and iron and steel products, reported considerable gains; textiles and printing and publishing were somewhat busier, while the tobacco, distilled and malt liquor group registered reduced activity on the whole. Transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation, but communication was rather quieter than in 1925, although the volume of employment, which increased towards the last quarter of 1926, was greater than in earlier years of the record.

Quebec.- The tendency during most of the year was moderately upward, the index, which stood at 89.9 on Jan. 1, rising to its maximum of 104.2 on July 1. At the beginning of December, however, it had decreased to 101.2, which was higher than on the same date of 1925 or of 1924, when the record for Quebec was instituted. The staffs of the firms furnishing statistics averaged 8,487 and the index, 98.0 in 1926. Manufacturing and transportation were active, while construction did not afford as much employment in the early part of the year as in 1925, but showed marked improvement from the spring onward.

Toronto.- Employment at the beginning of January, 1926, showed the pronounced curtailment usual at the holiday season, although the losses were less extensive than on the same date of preceding years. From January on, however, the movement was consistently favourable, the index, which rose from 86.1 on Jan. 1 to 93.9 on Dec. 1, averaging 90.2, as against 86.7 in 1925. The number of persons employed by the co-operating firms during 1926 averaged 96,716, while in the year before it was 93,413. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel, printing and publishing, recorded marked gains, and in food and textiles there were somewhat smaller increases. Communication and construction were decidedly more active; employment in trade was maintained at about the same level as in 1925, while local transportation was slack, which may be partly a result of the growth in the number of automobiles owned.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing on the whole recorded moderate improvement in 1926 as compared with the preceding year, but little general change was shown in other industries. An average payroll of 9,916 persons was employed by the employers furnishing data; this was almost the same number as in the preceding year, while the index, at 93.9 in 1926, remained practically stationary.

Hamilton.- Steady improvement was noted in Hamilton from early in January until Sept. 1, when the index stood at 100.3, the highest point in the record, which was begun in 1922. The peak of employment during 1925 was on Dec. 1, the index then being 88.7. Manufacturing, generally, was considerably more active; the textile and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year; the staffs of electrical apparatus factories, smaller in the early part of the year, increased considerably from the summer until they were greater than in previous years of the record. Construction until June was more active, but in the second half of 1926 the index was lower. Employment in trade averaged approximately the same as in 1925. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 28,645 persons, while in the preceding year the average was 25,343. The mean index was 94.3, nearly 11 points higher than in 1925.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 99.9 and the payrolls registered averaged 10,930 in 1926, compared with 85.4 and 9,307, respectively, in the six months for which statistics are available in 1925. Marked activity was indicated in the automobile and associated industries, while construction also recorded expansion.

Winnipeg.- Steady improvement was reported during the greater part of the year; the index number, standing at 89.3 on Jan. 1, rose to 105.4 at the beginning of December. The mean for the 12 months was 96.9, compared with 86.5 in 1925. Manufacturing, generally, was busier, as were transportation and trade, but the most pronounced gains during the year were in construction. An average working force of 26,759 persons was recorded by the firms whose data were received.

Vancouver.— The situation in Vancouver, already favourable, was much better at the close of the year than at the beginning, the index standing at 117.1 on Dec. 1 as compared with 105.8 on Jan. 1. The average for 1926, at 115.4, was over 9 points higher than in the preceding year, while the staffs covered averaged 25,035 as against 23,193 in 1925. Manufacturing as a whole, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade all reported heightened activity. Employment in lumber mills was in rather smaller volume than in 1925.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, while Chart 3 illustrates the fluctuations in employment in the larger centres since 1924.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing .

The year 1926 was characterized by eight months of steady advances in manufacturing; between Feb. 1 and Sept. 1, approximately 65,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting factories. The level of employment was higher during 1926 than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were received from some 3,775 manufacturers employing an average payroll of 452,392 operatives, as compared with 423,028 in 1925, while the mean index, standing at 92.1, compared with an average of 86.0 in the preceding year. Practically all divisions of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, food and textile groups, which together employ a very large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment to a considerable extent on Jan. 1, 1927, it may be expected that the upward tendency will soon be resumed.

Animal Products, Edible.— Employment in this division during 1925 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1926. Fish and meat preserving plants and dairies registered marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 14,953 persons, varying between 12,965 on Mar. 1 and 16,645 at the beginning of September. The mean index was 97.1, compared with 94.7 in 1925.

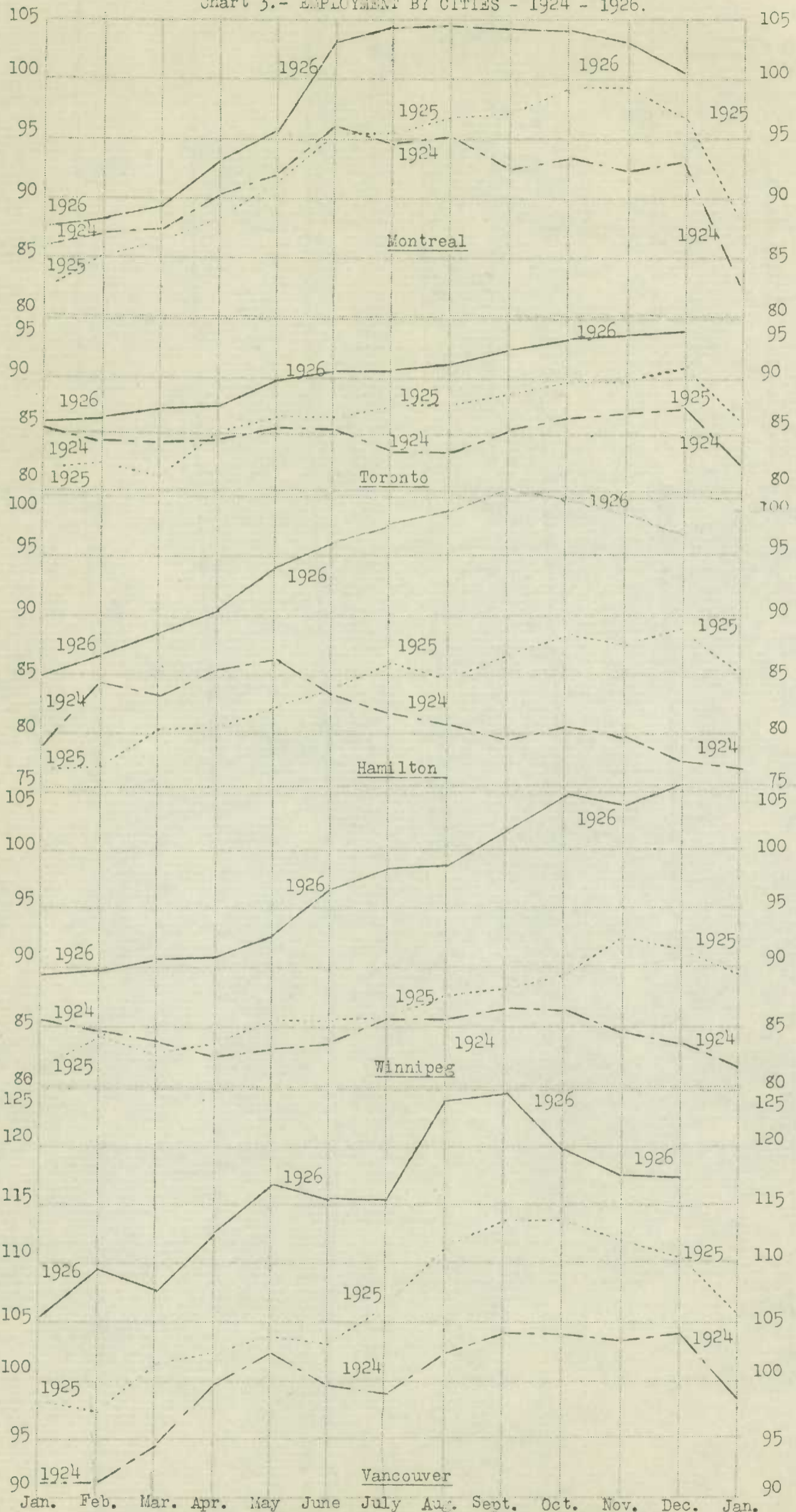
Leather and Products.— Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories afforded more employment than in the preceding year. Uninterrupted gains were noted from May onward and the index, at its peak on Dec. 1, was 83.2, compared with the maximum of 76.5 on the same date in 1925. An average working force of 16,896 persons was recorded by the co-operating manufacturers and the mean index was 77.8, as compared with 73.2 in 1925.

Lumber Products.— The seasonal movements always felt in lumber works caused the usual fluctuations in employment during 1926; the changes were not as marked as in 1925, but the situation generally was more favourable. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The working forces of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,016 at the beginning of January and 58,473 on Aug. 1, averaging 49,384 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1925 mean payroll of 43,392. The average index, standing at 100.5, was nearly four points higher than in the preceding year; it was also greater than in 1924, but less than in 1923. The furniture, rough and dressed, and other branches of the lumber industry recorded a larger volume of employment in 1926 than in the last two years.

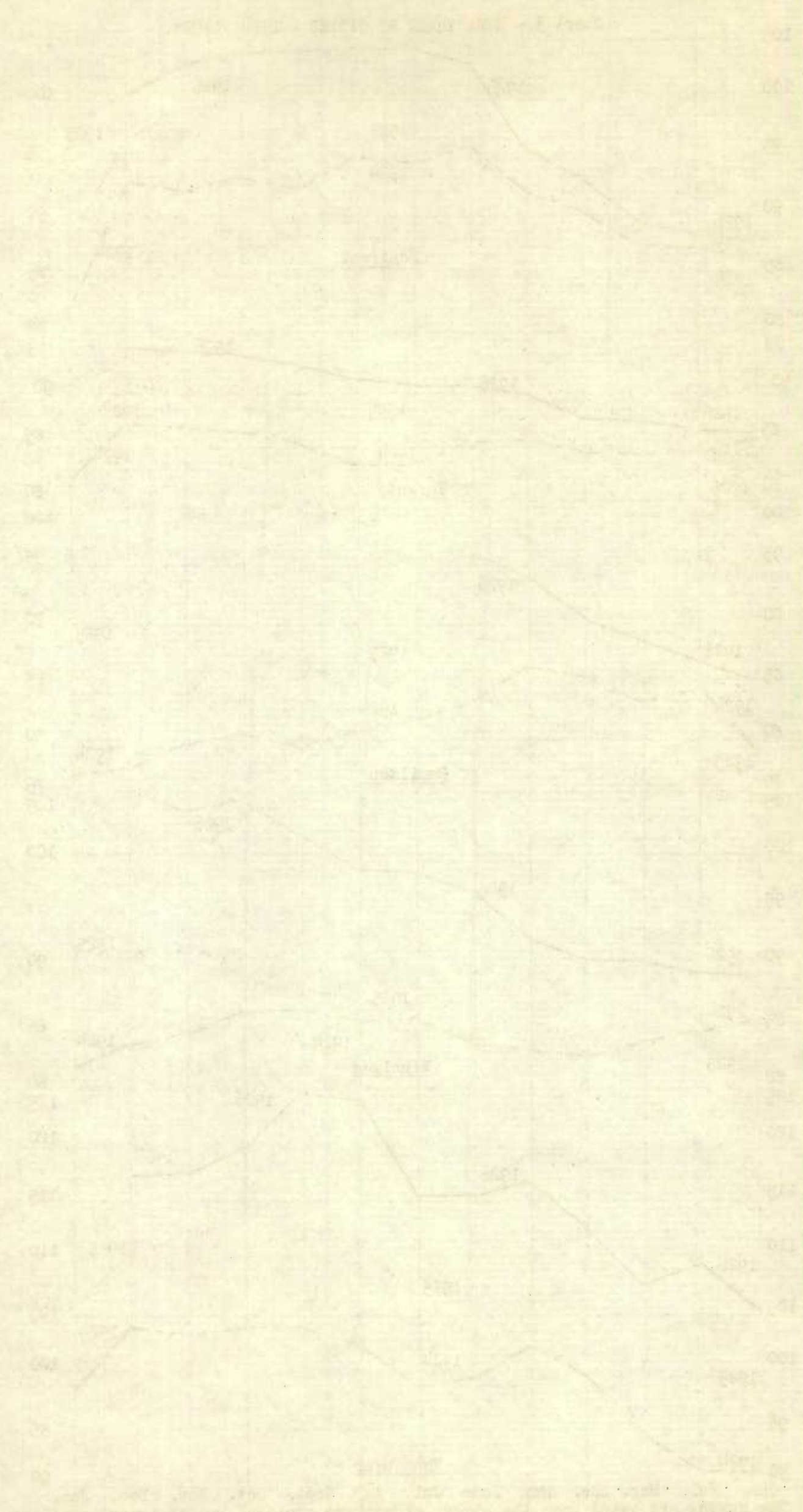
Musical Instruments.— Some recovery from the depression that has characterized recent years was shown in musical instrument factories, there being steady, though moderate, gains during the greater part of 1926. The index averaged 71.3, against 62.0 in 1925, while the staffs of the co-operating employers averaged 3,103 during the year under review. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

Plant Products, Edible.— Employment in vegetable food factories averaged higher in 1926 than in the preceding year. The sugar, biscuit, confectionery and canning industries reported greater activity in nearly every month. An average working force of 27,225 persons was registered by the co-operating establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 24,813 on May 1 and 31,557 at the beginning of October. The mean index of 98.5 in 1926 compared favourably with the 1925 average of 96.1.

Chart 3.- EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924 - 1926.



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



Scale 1:100,000
Sheet No. 1000
Date of Issue 1900
Published by the Survey of India
Government of India

Pulp and Paper.-- Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment which was at a higher level in 1926 than in any other of the seven years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 54,958 and the index 107.9 in 1926, as compared with 51,327 and 100.2, respectively, in 1925. Most of the improvement took place in pulp and paper mills, but printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading were also busier.

Rubber Products.-- There were considerable fluctuations in employment in rubber factories during the year under review, succeeding the almost continuous expansion that marked 1925, when employment on the whole was in smaller volume. The mean index in 1926 was 87.7, compared with an average of 84.7 in the preceding year. At the beginning of December, however, the situation was rather less favourable than on the same date in 1925. Footwear and tire factories were fairly active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the firms supplying information averaged 12,523, ranging between 12,125 on July 1 and 13,299 on January 1.

Textile Products.-- Employment in the textile industries showed almost the same trends as in 1925, improvement in the first three months being followed by losses at the beginning of May and June, succeeded in turn by recovery in the next five months. The situation was consistently more favourable in the year under review than in any other since 1920, the index number averaging 92.6, compared with 87.9 in 1925. An average staff of 71,251 workers was reported by the co-operating plants. The hosiery and knit goods, thread, yarn and cloth groups were decidedly busier during the year, while employment in garment factories remained, on the whole, in about the same volume.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.-- Statements were compiled from over 100 manufacturers, whose working forces averaged 11,485, varying between 9,969 on Jan. 1 and 12,328 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 97.8 in 1926 was practically the same as in 1925, when more pronounced recovery was noted. Tobacco factories and breweries were moderately active during the year under review.

Chemical and Allied Products.-- A higher level of employment than in 1925 and 1924 was recorded in this group during 1926, when the index averaged 83.7, as compared with 80.7 in the preceding year. An average payroll of 6,429 workers was employed by the firms whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.-- Continuous improvement was reported from the beginning of the year until September, a longer period of expansion than has been recorded in any recent year. The index number averaged 96.8, while in 1925 it was 82.7. The marked activity registered in building during 1926 is reflected in the employment afforded by building material factories, 115 of which reported an average working force of 9,613 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 10,864.

Electric Current.-- The number of persons employed in electric current works was rather smaller than in 1925, when the index averaged 130.5 as compared with 126.0 during the year under review. The staffs of the co-operating plants averaged 11,838 during 1926.

Electrical Apparatus.-- Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1926 than in any other year of the record, which was commenced in 1920. The reported payroll averaged 9,644 and the index 122.2, as compared with 9,038 and 114.1, respectively, in 1925. Additions to staffs were registered during the greater part of the year.

Iron and Steel Products.-- Substantial improvement in the employment situation was noted during 1926, the mean index, 80.5, being almost 9 points above the 1925 average. With the exception of 1925, when employment was very slightly brisker, the year under review was more favourable than in any other since 1920. Automobile, railway car and agricultural implement plants showed important gains, and an upward movement was also indicated in rolling-mills, heating appliance, general plant machinery, structural iron and steel and other divisions of this group. The working forces of some 635 firms who reported during 1926 averaged 123,748, while in 1925 the average was 110,245.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.-- With only one exception, employment in this division increased uninterruptedly from January to December, activity being greater than in any other year since 1920. The index averaged 96.3 and the payrolls reported, 14,361, compared with 81.6 and 11,113, respectively, in the year preceding.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.— Employment in this group showed more variation than in 1925, but the average was practically the same. The mean index stood at 104.5, compared with 105.0 in the preceding year. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average force of 9,606 persons. Gas and petroleum plants maintained a fair volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.— Little change in the general situation as compared with 1925 was reported in the fur, wood distillate and extract and other manufacturing industries.

LOGGING.

Logging camps reported less activity than in the preceding year, although pronounced seasonal gains were indicated during the autumn and early winter. The working force of the firms supplying data averaged 21,947 and the index number 55.2, in 1926; in 1925 the mean index was 58.4 and the average payroll 23,154. The practice, constantly gaining in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a more constant volume of employment was afforded.

MINING.

Owing to the losses in mining reported in the early months of 1926, employment did not average as high as in 1925, but from the spring, steady recovery was indicated and the index on Dec. 1 stood at 104.2, compared with 96.9 on that date in the preceding year. In coal mining the situation improved considerably from May; the mean index, at 81.2, compares with 79.9 in 1925. The working force of the firms furnishing data averaged 25,276. Both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared in the gains. In metallic ores, the level of employment was rather lower, the index, at 147.1, averaging four points below that for 1925. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 10,286 during the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during the greater part of the year. The index averaged 102.1, as against 93.7 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 6,234 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerable activity.

COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphs and telephones showed substantial advances during 1926; the index averaged 116.0, or almost five points higher than in 1925, when employment was better than in 1924. The working forces of the companies furnishing data averaged 24,128 persons, of whom about 20 p.c. were telegraph employees. The improvement was general throughout the Dominion.

TRANSPORTATION.

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of the year, followed by steady expansion until the beginning of October; the index averaged 108.0, as compared with 104.6 in 1925. The transportation companies furnishing data employed, on the average, 109,372 workers, or between 13 and 14 p.c. of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion. Street railways and cartage, reporting an average payroll of 19,103 persons, were more active on the whole than in 1925, although there was a slight falling off during the autumn and winter. The index averaged 113.4, compared with 111.8 in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, improvement over 1925 and 1924 was indicated, but the number employed was not quite as large as in 1923. The index averaged 98.9 in 1926, or over three points higher than in the preceding year; at its peak on Oct. 1 it stood at 105.9.

whereas the highest point reached in 1925 was 100.1, on the corresponding date. An average working force of 76,355 persons was recorded in steam railway operation. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was active; though the index was lower towards the close of the year than in 1925. It averaged 197.9, and the reported payrolls averaged 13,658, varying between 9,965 on Mar. 1 and 16,144 at the beginning of October. In the preceding year the mean index was 185.2.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Greater expansion than in any previous year of the record was indicated by the construction industries in 1926. During the period of most pronounced activity, from Mar. 1 to Aug. 1, over 54,000 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating contractors, whose payroll averaged 33,141 during the 12 months. The general index for this group averaged 161.6, compared with 138.4 in 1925, the previous high level of this record. The working forces varied between 51,050 on Feb. 1 and 115,196 at the beginning of August. Building construction gained steadily from Apr. 1 to Sept. 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 157.4 in 1926 compared with the average of 121.1 in the preceding year. The average persons employed by the reporting contractors numbered 30,098. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sub-let their contracts by trades to sub-contractors who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not required to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. Road construction reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other of the last seven years. The payrolls registered averaged 13,341, and ranged between 3,014 on Mar. 1 and 26,071 at the beginning of August. Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 39,700) attained a greater volume than in any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The index averaged 126.2, while in 1925 the mean was 111.9, and in 1923, the previous high level, it was 123.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from over 175 firms in this division, with payrolls averaging 14,612. Steady gains were noted from January until August, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1926, partly as a result of the tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 119.1, compared with 114.2 in 1925; this was considerably higher than in any other year of the record.

TRADE.

Employment in trade was more favourable than in any other year since 1920; the index number was higher in every month of 1926 than in the corresponding months of previous years of the record. Both retail and wholesale trading establishments shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. There was uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 52,332, and the index 100.0, as compared with 95.8 in 1925.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1922, while the trend of employment during 1926 in some 60 industries are shown in Table 4. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1926. Chart 4 shows the course of employment in some of the important industries since 1924.

Note:- The number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The relative weight in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1926.

TABLE 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

1922	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
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	35.3	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
Sept. 1	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0	93.7
Oct. 1	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.7	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
1923						
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
Sept. 1	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	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	102.8	98.8
Dec. 1	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
1924						
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	39.3	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	92.1	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	83.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
1925						
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
1926						
Jan. 1	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	89.6
Feb. 1	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	90.7
Mar. 1	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	91.5
Apr. 1	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	91.4
May 1	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	94.3
June 1	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	101.0
July 1	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	103.7
Aug. 1	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	104.2
Sept. 1	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	104.9
Oct. 1	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	105.2
Nov. 1	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	102.8
Dec. 1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	101.1
Relative weight of Employment by Economic Areas, as at December 1, 1926.						
	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	100.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in this table shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on Dec. 1, 1926.

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

1922	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1	73.2	-	85.1	-	-	-	85.2	79.9
Feb. 1	73.6	-	81.8	-	-	-	84.1	83.7
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	83.2	-	88.4	-	-	-	92.8	97.4
Aug. 1	88.6	-	88.1	-	-	-	96.5	98.3
Sept. 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
1923								
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	88.4	-	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	98.1
1924								
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
1925								
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	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	90.2	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1	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
Relative weight of Employment by cities as at December 1, 1926.								
	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1

TABLE 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by industries. (Jan. 1920 = 100). The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industries to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on December 1, 1926.

		Manufacturing	Lumber	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	All Industries
<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	78.1	54.8	90.3	97.5	97.1	83.7	93.0	83.2	81.9
Apr.	1	78.0	27.2	83.9	98.2	96.8	81.4	94.6	88.6	80.8
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
Sept.	1	86.5	36.5	97.1	103.4	111.9	164.3	105.0	90.8	93.7
Oct.	1	86.7	42.1	101.1	102.8	114.0	166.2	102.0	91.9	94.6
Nov.	1	87.7	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	108.8	91.9	97.3
July	1	93.6	48.4	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
Sept.	1	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0	100.0
Oct.	1	91.8	51.7	104.7	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2	99.5
Nov.	1	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	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	98.8	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	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
Apr.	1	86.5	54.2	99.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May	1	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	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	95.9
Aug.	1	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sept.	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	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	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	83.9
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	94.2	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	93.8	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	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept.	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
<u>1926</u>										
Jan.	1	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb.	1	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar.	1	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr.	1	89.3	43.9	83.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May	1	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June	1	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July	1	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug.	1	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept.	1	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct.	1	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov.	1	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.3	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec.	1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Relative weight of Employment by Industries as at December 1, 1926.										
		55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.

TABLE 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1926. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	Jan. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1926	xRelative weight June 1 1926
Manufacturing	83.2	85.9	87.7	89.3	91.3	93.9	55.6
Animal products - edible	88.7	84.6	84.1	85.4	94.7	105.8	2.0
Fur and products	82.6	78.1	80.4	81.6	82.4	86.1	.1
Leather and products	73.3	75.9	79.0	78.9	76.5	72.4	1.9
Lumber and products	77.7	81.5	85.7	87.7	94.7	110.8	6.6
Rough and dressed lumber	83.2	85.1	87.7	93.6	105.5	134.5	4.4
Furniture	74.4	81.6	83.5	84.0	85.7	85.2	1.0
Other lumber products	67.9	73.4	75.0	76.0	77.8	78.6	1.2
Musical instruments	68.8	61.4	66.1	68.7	68.5	68.9	.4
Plant products - edible	90.5	91.3	90.7	90.4	90.0	92.3	3.1
Pulp and paper products	100.8	103.2	102.7	103.3	105.3	108.4	6.7
Pulp and paper	104.6	108.3	108.8	111.1	114.9	121.1	3.5
Paper products	87.8	88.3	90.7	91.1	90.9	90.5	.7
Printing and publishing	100.5	102.1	99.6	98.3	98.9	99.7	2.5
Rubber products	93.2	91.2	92.3	86.8	82.6	85.0	1.5
Textile products	87.7	91.6	92.5	94.0	93.2	91.9	8.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	105.9	107.2	106.5	107.4	107.4	107.3	2.1
Hosiery and knit goods	91.0	96.8	99.6	101.7	102.7	102.2	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	66.9	73.2	74.0	75.6	73.6	71.6	2.5
Other textile products	98.5	99.8	102.3	101.4	102.6	98.6	1.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	86.4	90.3	90.8	96.7	103.2	99.9	1.4
Wood distillates and extracts	102.7	103.3	119.3	105.9	88.2	100.0	.0
Chemicals and allied products	77.5	80.7	82.7	84.5	85.1	86.5	.8
Clay, glass, and stone products	78.2	74.1	79.7	83.5	88.0	103.6	1.2
Electric current	122.5	118.6	117.8	118.0	120.1	125.8	1.4
Electric apparatus	115.8	116.1	116.5	115.7	115.9	117.0	1.1
Iron and steel products	70.0	75.5	78.9	81.1	83.0	84.1	15.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	58.0	56.4	56.3	60.3	62.9	64.0	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	69.5	71.9	72.4	74.4	75.4	74.9	1.1
Agricultural implements	70.3	73.8	77.1	78.9	81.8	82.7	1.0
Land vehicles	82.2	90.2	95.7	98.0	101.1	102.0	7.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	32.3	30.3	30.1	31.2	31.4	34.6	.4
Heating appliances	78.1	80.6	82.1	85.6	88.4	88.7	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	76.5	84.8	91.1	93.3	95.7	97.1	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	73.2	80.3	85.4	83.7	85.2	83.6	.7
Other iron and steel products	69.5	72.8	76.2	76.6	77.8	79.3	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	86.1	88.5	92.0	93.8	95.3	92.6	1.6
Mineral products	98.4	100.7	100.9	100.6	107.1	106.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	81.0	84.3	84.0	85.6	88.2	88.3	.5
Logging	71.6	80.6	77.0	43.9	40.3	53.4	2.6
Mining	96.5	94.1	83.9	83.4	88.9	92.3	5.0
Coal	86.6	82.9	77.4	75.6	74.4	77.1	2.9
Metallic ores	140.3	140.6	137.0	137.4	140.4	140.9	1.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	91.2	92.6	85.1	91.3	97.0	107.2	.8
Communication	111.3	110.7	110.2	110.7	115.8	116.9	2.9
Telegraphs	106.7	103.0	103.8	103.8	112.8	120.1	.6
Telephones	112.5	112.7	111.8	112.5	116.5	116.1	2.3
Transportation	103.9	101.2	100.0	101.2	101.2	110.6	13.5
Street railways and cartage	109.6	108.6	109.3	109.6	110.9	124.3	2.3
Steam railways	98.6	95.1	94.1	93.7	94.4	97.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring	149.6	151.8	144.6	164.6	176.7	248.7	2.1
Construction and maintenance	103.3	99.5	107.0	113.7	114.6	136.7	11.6
Building	109.1	111.0	108.3	110.6	114.8	166.7	3.8
Highway	708.0	462.4	390.9	400.5	935.9	1466.7	1.6
Railway	83.8	83.0	99.3	86.3	109.1	162.9	6.2
Services	107.8	107.8	111.3	112.3	114.6	120.8	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	108.0	108.6	115.0	111.7	114.6	124.5	1.0
Professional	111.9	111.6	116.9	117.1	117.1	115.9	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.3	105.4	106.9	113.1	113.9	117.2	.6
Trade	102.1	98.2	96.6	96.2	97.1	97.5	7.0
Retail	104.6	98.6	97.7	97.4	98.3	97.3	4.5
Wholesale	97.1	97.4	94.5	93.8	95.0	97.7	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	89.6	90.7	91.5	91.4	94.3	101.0	100.0

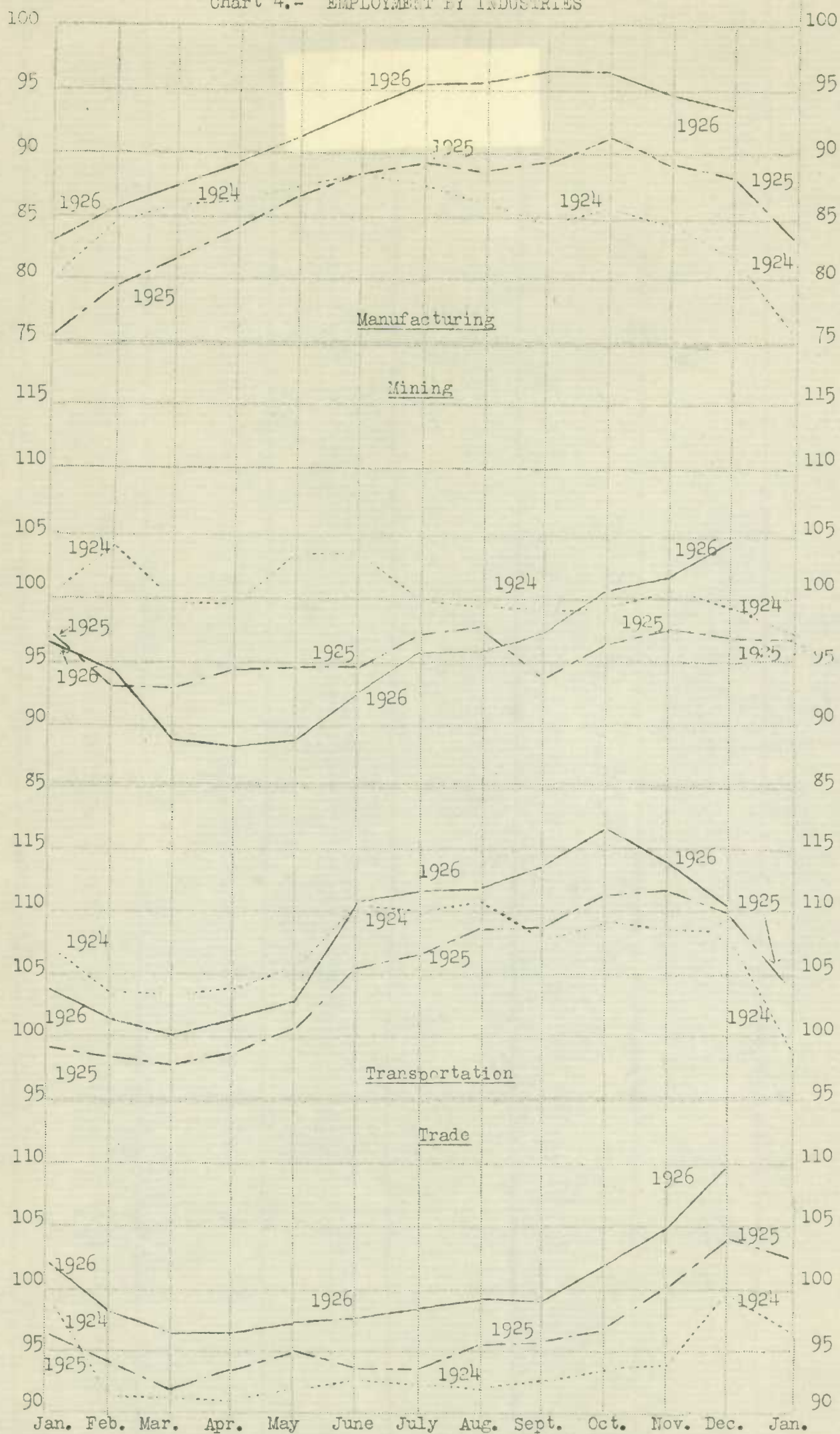
x The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on June 1, 1926.

TABLE 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Industries, 1926-Concluded. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industries	July 1 1926	Aug. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1926	xRelative weight Dec. 1 1926
Manufacturing	95.3	95.8	96.9	96.7	94.9	93.8	55.4
Animal products - edible	107.3	105.2	108.4	103.4	98.6	98.5	1.8
Fur and products	88.4	80.5	85.9	92.5	95.6	88.3	.1
Leather and products	76.3	76.3	78.5	81.3	82.0	83.2	2.2
Lumber and products	118.1	119.4	119.5	117.2	105.7	90.5	5.4
Rough and dressed lumber	147.3	151.2	150.8	145.7	126.1	97.6	3.2
Furniture	84.8	83.9	83.1	85.9	86.6	88.8	1.0
Other lumber products	79.4	76.5	78.4	78.1	75.0	76.1	1.2
Musical Instruments	69.4	71.9	75.5	79.1	78.6	80.7	.4
Plant products -edible	96.0	106.3	107.3	114.2	106.2	106.4	3.5
Pulp and paper products	110.0	111.1	113.8	111.7	111.3	112.6	6.9
Pulp and paper	124.0	125.4	131.2	126.4	124.8	124.1	3.6
Paper products	91.3	91.8	92.5	95.3	95.7	96.8	.8
Printing and publishing	99.9	100.7	100.4	100.0	100.8	104.2	2.5
Rubber products	85.0	87.2	87.0	87.1	85.1	90.4	1.5
Textile products	92.2	92.5	92.5	94.5	94.5	94.4	8.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	105.5	105.3	105.9	106.6	108.4	109.9	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods	103.4	102.7	102.8	104.5	103.3	106.1	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	73.2	75.8	74.0	76.9	76.2	72.6	2.5
Other textile products	98.8	94.4	98.3	101.2	99.3	102.6	1.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	98.0	101.2	102.2	100.0	101.9	103.2	1.5
Wood distillates and extracts	101.2	89.4	84.1	95.1	105.1	98.1	.1
Chemicals and allied products	83.8	83.5	84.1	84.6	85.6	86.2	.8
Clay, glass and stone products	106.4	109.7	109.5	106.7	106.6	100.5	1.2
Electric current	131.9	134.1	134.0	131.0	130.4	127.8	1.5
Electric apparatus	119.5	119.2	125.4	131.3	137.2	137.2	1.3
Iron and steel products	83.5	81.7	82.4	80.9	80.5	81.1	15.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	61.6	58.2	62.2	62.7	62.2	63.4	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	76.0	76.3	75.9	76.4	76.2	77.5	1.2
Agricultural implements	90.1	85.5	79.6	74.8	83.3	88.9	1.1
Land vehicles	100.1	98.1	98.4	94.9	92.5	92.6	6.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	31.1	33.4	30.5	28.9	30.1	30.7	.4
Heating appliances	88.0	85.8	89.8	92.0	93.0	90.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	98.3	95.6	99.7	98.7	97.4	94.4	.7
Foundry and machine shop products	83.8	79.0	81.4	84.4	83.4	83.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	80.2	79.6	81.6	82.3	82.2	82.8	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products	96.6	99.8	102.8	102.6	103.1	103.4	1.9
Mineral Products	107.8	106.0	108.1	107.8	105.6	104.9	1.2
Miscellaneous	86.2	84.9	85.5	89.5	92.4	91.7	.4
Logging	44.3	35.0	37.0	45.9	55.2	77.1	3.9
Mining	95.4	95.4	97.2	100.4	101.8	104.2	5.6
Coal	79.0	77.4	80.6	84.8	86.8	92.1	3.4
Metallic ores	151.2	154.5	154.7	156.3	158.3	155.0	1.4
Non-Metallic minerals (other than coal)	109.0	114.8	111.3	111.7	108.9	103.5	.8
Communication	118.2	119.5	120.1	120.3	119.0	119.0	3.0
Telegraphs	123.6	127.5	126.5	127.0	123.0	122.5	.6
Telephones	116.8	117.4	118.4	118.6	118.0	118.1	2.4
Transportation	111.4	111.6	113.4	116.3	113.9	109.9	13.4
Street railways and cartage	117.9	117.4	118.4	116.0	115.4	112.8	2.3
Steam railways	99.3	100.4	102.4	105.9	103.2	102.0	9.5
Shipping and stevedoring	232.5	223.7	224.9	235.3	230.4	190.9	1.6
Construction and maintenance	216.8	223.4	217.6	206.8	181.3	148.9	9.2
Building	183.8	194.0	199.4	195.6	173.5	166.9	3.9
Highway	2398.9	2976.1	2893.2	2607.4	2015.3	1279.2	1.3
Railway	175.9	164.8	153.9	146.8	132.0	106.4	4.0
Services	126.0	133.8	132.2	126.7	118.6	117.2	1.7
Hotels and restaurants	134.5	148.1	144.1	132.4	117.7	115.1	.9
Professional	112.0	112.1	116.9	119.5	117.4	121.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	118.5	120.5	120.4	121.0	120.1	118.9	.6
Trade	98.4	99.0	98.9	101.8	104.7	109.8	7.8
Retail	97.6	97.7	97.8	101.5	105.9	114.3	5.2
Wholesale	100.0	101.4	101.0	102.4	102.3	101.7	2.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.7	104.2	104.9	105.2	102.8	101.1	100.0

x The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on December 1, 1926.

Chart 4.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010510745