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THE  
JANUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1924

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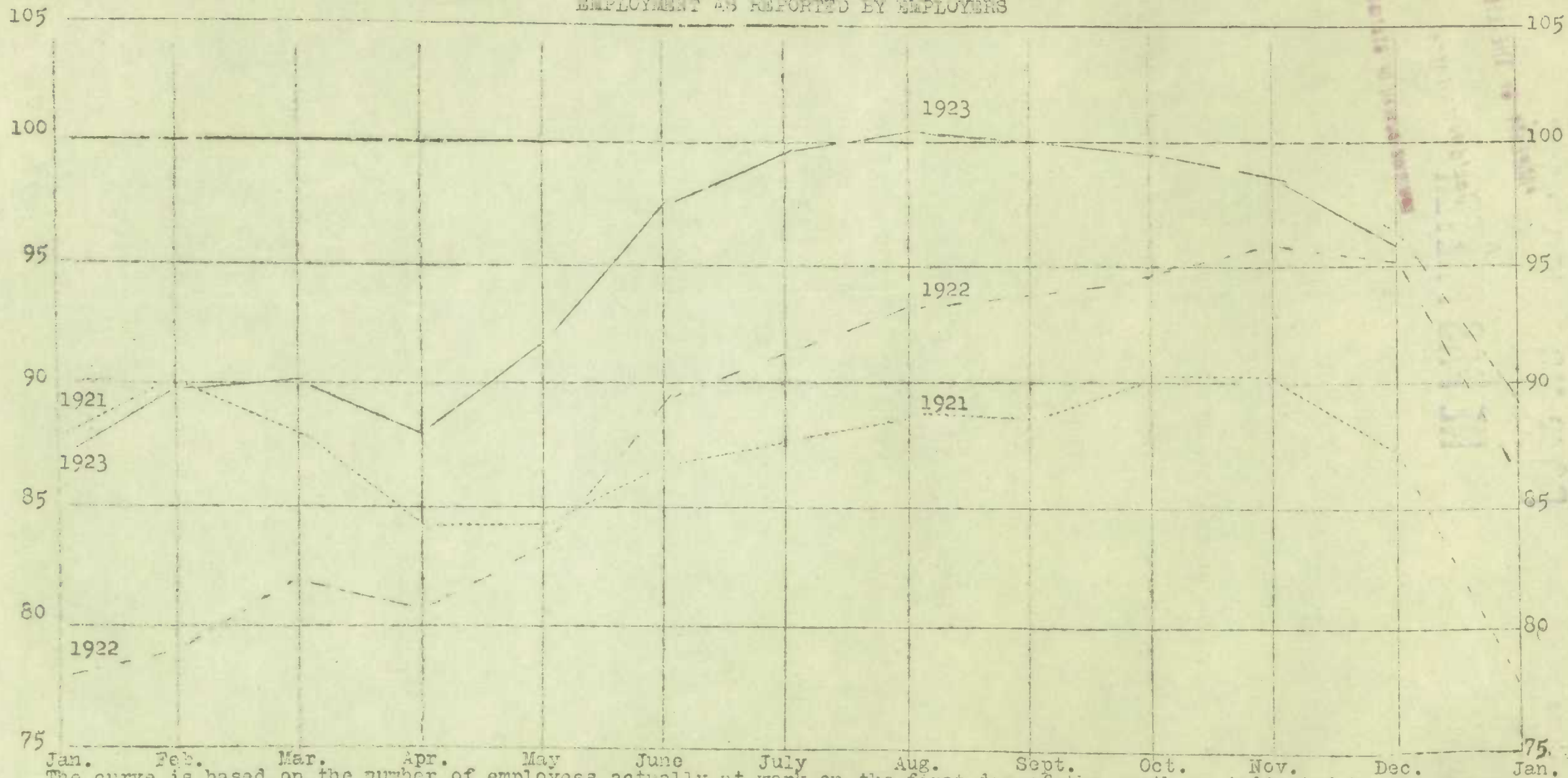
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually 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.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued January 21, 1924.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Employment at the beginning of January, 1924, showed the large contraction always indicated at this time of year, although the declines were considerably less than at the beginning of January, 1923. According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a decrease of 57,581 persons or 7.3 per cent in the employment afforded by the reporting firms. The losses recorded at the same period of last year had affected over 72,000 persons or 9 per cent of the payroll. The reduction recorded during the period under review caused the curve of employment in the chart on the opposite page to follow very much the course it pursued last year. It was, however, somewhat higher than at the beginning of 1923 and considerably above the level indicated on January 1, 1922.

The 5,768 firms making returns for the beginning of this month employed 729,950 persons as compared with 787,531 on December 1, 1923. The index number declined from 95.7 in the preceding month to 88.7 for the period under review; at the beginning of January, 1923, it had stood at 86.3, in 1922 at 77.9 and in 1921 at 87.7. The tendency in all industries except logging and retail trade, in which there were seasonal gains, was downward. The heaviest reductions were reported in manufacturing, largely owing to temporary shutdowns over the holidays and for inventories.

While shrinkage was reported in all provinces, the losses in Ontario and Quebec were the largest; these in the former affected some 25,900 workers and in the latter, approximately 17,900. The Maritime District, on account of seasonal gains in logging and transportation, was least affected by the general curtailment of operations.

Reductions in employment were recorded in all of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made. They were very extensive in Montreal, where pronounced contractions due to the closing of railway car, tobacco, textile and many other manufacturing plants were supplemented by large losses in shipping and stevedoring and in building construction. The payrolls of the firms reporting in this city were over 7 per cent less than at the beginning of December. In Toronto there was a large increase in retail trade, but textile, confectionery, iron and steel and many other factories reported substantial curtailment; the street railways afforded less employment and there were considerable declines in building construction. There was a reduction in employment in this city of between 4 and 5 per cent. Sawmills and building construction again suffered the heaviest losses in Ottawa, where there was a decrease of more than 3 per cent in the employment afforded by the reporting firms. Very large losses in locomotive, wire and other iron and steel works, in textile and other manufacturing establishments in Hamilton caused the index number to decline by about 10 per cent. In Winnipeg there were general but rather small reductions in a number of groups, the result being a contraction of 3 per cent. Continued curtailment of operations in sawmills was reported in Vancouver; there were also declines in shipping and stevedoring and some other industries, employment falling off by 7 per cent.

Without exception, the trend of employment in manufacturing was downward. Over 39,000 workers were released by the manufacturers reporting; this represented a decline of 9 per cent.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY JOHN B. HENNING

VOLUME I. THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

CHAPTER I. THE EARLY YEARS OF THE COLONIES

The first chapter of the book discusses the early years of the colonies, from the arrival of the Pilgrims in 1620 to the end of the 17th century. It covers the development of the various colonies, the role of the British government, and the growing tensions between the colonies and the mother country.

The second chapter discusses the period of the 17th century, including the Glorious Revolution and the resulting changes in the relationship between the colonies and the British crown. It also covers the early years of the 18th century, leading up to the outbreak of the American Revolution.

The third chapter focuses on the American Revolution, from the outbreak of hostilities in 1775 to the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It details the military campaigns, the political struggles, and the ultimate victory of the Continental Army.

The fourth chapter discusses the early years of the new nation, from the signing of the Constitution in 1787 to the end of the 18th century. It covers the challenges of building a new government, the role of the Supreme Court, and the early years of the Republic.

The fifth chapter discusses the period of the 19th century, including the expansion of the United States, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction era. It covers the westward movement, the industrial revolution, and the struggle for civil rights.

The sixth chapter discusses the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including the Spanish-American War, the Progressive Era, and the rise of the United States as a world power. It covers the industrial revolution, the rise of big business, and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower.

The seventh chapter discusses the mid-20th century, including World War II, the Cold War, and the Civil Rights Movement. It covers the United States' role in the war, the nuclear arms race, and the struggle for racial equality.

The eighth chapter discusses the late 20th and early 21st centuries, including the end of the Cold War, the September 11 attacks, and the current state of the United States. It covers the end of the Cold War, the rise of the Internet, and the challenges of the 21st century.

The most pronounced decreases were those in iron and steel, which affected over 9,600 persons. This reduction was generally distributed among the different groups in this division, but the losses in railway car and locomotive shops were the most extensive. Lumber, hosiery, knitting, fabric, garment, leather, meat packing, furniture, biscuit, canning, chocolate, sugar, pulp, paper, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass, stone and non-ferrous metal product works also registered substantial curtailment. Many of these plants will, however, have resumed operations shortly after the first of the month. The declines in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of the present month were less than during the same period of last year. In logging there was an increase in personnel of over 3,700 workers or nearly 12 per cent, which was very much larger than the expansion recorded on January 1, 1923. While the volume of employment afforded in retail trade was not as great on January 1 as just before Christmas, it was nevertheless about 5 per cent higher than at the beginning of December. This increase largely exceeded that recorded at the same period of last year. In mining, communication, transportation and construction there were considerable declines.

The tables on page 3 give the index numbers of employment by districts and main industrial groups.





Note: The number Employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	<u>1924</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1921</u>
January 1 .....	83.7	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1 .....		89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1 .....		89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1 .....		87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1 .....		91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1 .....		97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1 .....		99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1 .....		100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1 .....		100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1 .....		99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1 .....		98.8	95.8	90.2
December 1 .....		95.7	95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

<u>District</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Jan.1 1924</u>	<u>Dec.1 1923</u>	<u>Jan.1 1923</u>	<u>Jan.1 1922</u>	<u>Jan. 1921</u>
Maritime Provinces .....	8.8	86.3	91.2	90.8	78.1	95.9
Québec .....	27.3	90.5	98.5	83.5	74.4	88.3
Ontario .....	41.9	86.1	93.4	85.6	78.3	83.4
Prairie Provinces .....	13.7	94.3	99.3	90.0	82.8	95.7
British Columbia .....	8.3	90.9	97.8	88.3	79.9	86.6
CANADA .....	100.	88.7	95.7	86.3	77.9	87.7

TABLE III- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

<u>City</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Jan.1 1924</u>	<u>Dec.1 1923</u>	<u>Jan.1 1923</u>	<u>Jan.1 1922</u>
Montreal .....	13.6	86.3	93.6	79.8	73.2
Toronto .....	12.8	85.6	90.2	84.7	85.1
Ottawa .....	1.3	91.0	94.3	94.4	
Hamilton .....	3.3	79.0	88.5	81.5	
Winnipeg .....	3.3	85.3	88.2	92.6	85.2
Vancouver .....	2.7	91.1	98.1	87.7	79.9

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Jan.1 1924</u>	<u>Dec.1 1923</u>	<u>Jan.1 1923</u>	<u>Jan.1 1922</u>	<u>Jan.1 1921</u>
Manufacturing.....	54.2	80.1	88.2	78.1	68.7	78.4
Lumber products .....	5.1	74.8	88.6	80.1	62.7	67.0
Pulp and paper .....	6.9	98.4	102.1	95.4	85.9	101.8
Textile products .....	8.8	80.9	88.7	84.6	80.1	69.2
Iron and steel .....	15.3	72.6	79.2	64.7	49.6	81.9
Other manufacturing in-						
dustries.....	18.1	82.8	92.0	81.7	78.3	75.7
Logging .....	4.9	92.1	82.2	87.0	59.5	88.6
Mining .....	6.4	100.5	105.9	100.8	93.0	100.3
Communication .....	2.9	104.2	106.1	97.4	101.1	105.4
Transportation .....	14.9	107.3	113.8	104.8	99.2	103.0
Construction and maintenance	6.9	98.8	125.2	96.0	92.4	102.9
Services.....	1.8	106.6	106.2	92.8	92.9	94.5
Trade .....	8.0	99.4	96.8	98.2	96.9	100.4
All Industries.....	100.	88.7	95.7	86.3	77.9	87.7

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