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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
DECEMBER

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1925

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

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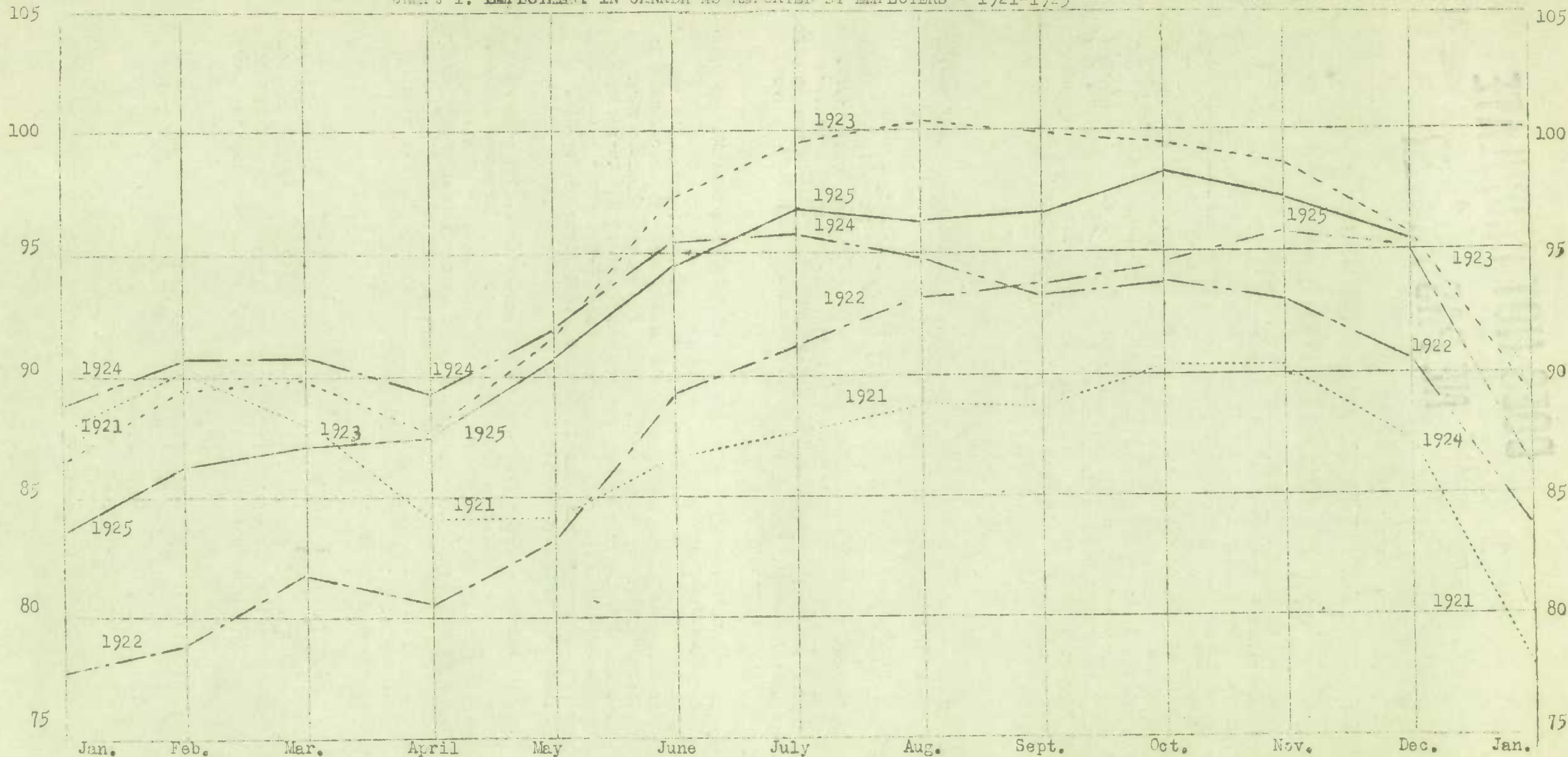
Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1925

Chart 1. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
Ottawa, Canada.

Issued December 29, 1925.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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.

Further seasonal losses in employment were noted at the beginning of December, but the contractions, which caused the release of 16,169 persons by the 5,869 reporting firms, were the smallest registered <sup>on that date</sup> since the record began early in 1920, with the exception of those in 1922. The number of persons employed by these firms on Dec. 1 was 782,903; the index stood at 95.3, as compared with 97.1 in the preceding month and with 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on Dec. 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of employment in the past five years. Although employment in 1925 has not reached the 1923 level, the curves for the two years practically converge on Dec. 1; they are both slightly higher than the 1922 line and considerably above the 1924 and 1921 curves. The most pronounced reductions were in construction and manufacturing, while important increases were reported in logging and trade; these, like the declines, were of a seasonal nature.

Employment by Provinces.

All provinces recorded reduced employment, the curtailment being most extensive in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- The decreases registered in the Maritime Provinces were less than half as great as those noted on Dec. 1, 1924, when the level of employment was several points lower. According to 504 employers, their staffs aggregated 61,624 persons, as compared with 63,124 at the beginning of November. Fish canneries, lumber and rolling mills released employees, while construction also showed important seasonal losses. On the other hand, logging, coal mining, transportation and trade were seasonally more active.

Quebec.- Further seasonal contractions exceeding those of the same date of last year were indicated in Quebec, where the situation was better than on Dec. 1, 1924. All groups on the whole showed declines, except trade and logging, in both of which there were the large gains customary at this time of year. The recessions in construction and transportation were most pronounced. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel and rubber recorded important increases, but lumber mills continued their large-scale seasonal reductions, and there were smaller losses in some other industries. Statements were tabulated from 1,271 firms having 216,703 workers, or 5,605 less than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- Employers reporting in Ontario (numbering 2,691) reduced their payrolls from 333,726 on Nov. 1 to 328,105 on Dec. 1. The decreases are less extensive than on that date of either 1924 or 1923; the index number continues to be several points higher than in 1924. Manufacturing recorded curtailment, particularly in the sawmilling and fruit and vegetable canning divisions, while construction also showed marked seasonal losses and transportation was slacker. On the other hand, textile factories, logging and trade registered large increases, those in the last two industries being seasonal in character.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces continued to decline, 1,697 persons being released from the working forces of the 759 firms reporting 103,356 employees at Dec. 1. Logging, mining, steam railway operation and trade registered heightened activity, but heavy losses took place in railway and highway construction. On Dec. 1, 1924, somewhat larger reductions were noted, and the index then was below its present level.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills and fish canneries, railway and highway construction afforded less employment than in the preceding month, while building construction, logging, shipping and trade showed improvement. A combined payroll of 73,115 persons was reported by the 645 firms making returns, who had 74,861 employees on Nov. 1. This contraction is rather less than that noted at the beginning of December, 1924, when the index number was nine points lower.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment in the five economic areas, while the course of employment since 1923 in these same areas is illustrated in Chart II.

#### Employment by Cities.

Employment in three of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Border Cities - showed heightened activity, while losses were recorded in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- Improvement in manufacturing (chiefly in iron and steel) and in trade was offset by declines in construction, transportation and services. Statements were tabulated from 692 employers having 110,608 workers, as compared with 113,043 on Nov. 1. This reduction, which was the first to be recorded since Jan. 1, exceeded that noted on the same date of 1924, when the index number was several points lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and transportation afforded less employment, while little general change was indicated in other industries. The payrolls of the 86 firms reporting aggregated 7,998, as compared with 8,316 on Nov. 1. Reduced activity was also noted on Dec. 1, 1924.

Toronto.- Large gains in retail trade and smaller increases in manufacturing were partly offset by decreases in construction. A combined working force of 97,750 persons was employed by the 772 establishments making returns; they had 96,856 employees in the preceding month. The improvement recorded at the beginning of December of last year was less pronounced, and employment then was on a lower level.

Ottawa.- According to 129 employers of labour in Ottawa, their staffs declined from 10,293 on Nov. 1 to 9,599 on the date under review. Lumber mills and construction registered seasonal shrinkage in employment. The index number was slightly lower than at the beginning of December, 1924.

Hamilton.- Manufactures, especially textile and iron and steel factories, and trade afforded more employment, while there was curtailment in building. Statistics were compiled from 196 firms having 26,949 employees, or 210 more than at the beginning of November. The situation in Hamilton was considerably better than on Dec. 1, 1924; large losses in personnel were indicated on that date.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Very little change on the whole was reported in the Border Cities, where 79 firms employed 10,213 workers, as compared with 10,161 on Nov. 1. Minor gains in manufacturing and construction caused the increase.

Winnipeg.- After eight months of uninterrupted expansion, employment in Winnipeg showed a falling off at the beginning of December, 225 persons being released from the staffs of the 284 employers furnishing data; they had 25,503 employees. The same number of workers were let out by the firms reporting on the corresponding date of last year, but the index number then was eight points lower than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- Construction and trade were more active, while there were declines in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills, and in transportation. The result was a reduction of 83 workers in the staffs of the 236 firms whose returns were received; they had 24,288 employees on Dec. 1, 1925. More extensive curtailment was indicated on Dec. 1, 1924, and the situation then was less favourable.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities.

#### Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Statements were received from 3,771 manufacturers having 432,933 operatives, as compared with 439,654 on Nov. 1; this loss of 6,721 workers was smaller than in the preceding month and also than that recorded on Dec. 1, 1924, when some 11,800 persons were released by the firms reporting. The index was then about six points lower. Lumber mills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries registered further seasonal curtailment, and electric current plants laid off employees. On the other hand, boot, shoe, rubber, textile and iron and steel works showed decided improvement.

Logging.- Seasonal expansion on a smaller scale than at the same time last year was noted in logging camps, 225 of which enlarged their working forces by 4,038 men to 30,625 on Dec. 1. The number employed in the bush is smaller this winter than last.

Mining.— Further gains were recorded in coal mining, while metallic and non-metallic mining were seasonally slacker. A combined payroll of 43,708 persons was reported by the 204 operators making returns, who had 42,895 workers on Nov. 1. Employment in mining was not as active as at the beginning of December, 1924.

Communication was slightly slacker, according to 178 companies having 23,426 employees as compared with 23,560 in the preceding month.

Transportation.— Employment in this group showed a decline; 275 employers reported 111,270 workers, or 1,695 less than at the beginning of November. There were losses on street railways and cartage, steam railways and in shipping. Although very little change in the situation was indicated on Dec. 1, 1924, the index number then was below its present level.

Construction and Maintenance.— Further curtailment of out-door work caused a reduction of 14,270 persons in the working forces of the 465 contractors reporting; they had 65,776 employees. Railway construction showed the greatest losses, but there were also heavy contractions in building and highway work. More extensive decreases were noted at the beginning of December of last year, when employment was in considerably smaller volume.

Services.— These industries registered continued losses, especially in the hotel and restaurant division. An aggregate working force of 13,519 persons was employed by the 177 firms reporting, who had 13,944 in the preceding month.

Trade.— Further seasonal improvement was noted in retail trade, while there were slight declines in wholesale establishments. Returns were received from 574 firms, having 61,646 persons in their employ as against 59,421 on Nov. 1. Trade is very much more active than it has been in recent years, the index standing at 103.9 on December 1, 1925, as compared with 99.1, 96.8, 97.0 and 96.3 on December 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Table III gives index numbers by industries.

#### Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.— Employment showed an improvement during October. Among the 11,892,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on October 26, 1925, was 11.4, as compared with 12.0<sup>1/2</sup> on September 21, 1925, and with 11.0<sup>1/2</sup> on October 27, 1924. Among the members of reporting Trade Unions the percentage unemployed was 11.3 at the end of October, 1925, compared with 11.4 at the end of September, 1925, and with 8.7 at the end of October, 1924.

#### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.— Factory employment in New York State showed a gain of less than one p.c. in November as compared with October. There were increases in the metal electrical apparatus, cotton, woollen and knitting industries, while clothing, fur, leather, rubber, canning and lumber factories recorded curtailment.

MASSACHUSETTS.— In October, the number of persons on the payrolls of 993 reporting establishments in Massachusetts was 235,910, as compared with 229,946 in September. Confectionery, cotton, cutlery and tools, electrical machinery and supplies, furniture, paper and woollen factories registered increased employment, while little change on the whole was indicated in other groups.

ILLINOIS.— Employment in Illinois continued on the upgrade in November, there being an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the employment afforded by the firms making returns. Activity increased in the iron and steel industries; machinery, agricultural implement and automobile accessory works showed considerable improvement. On the other hand, car-building plants continued to release employees. Furniture, leather tanning, millinery, meat packing and tobacco establishments reported increased activity, while boot and shoe, clothing, milling, confectionery and canning factories reported curtailment of operations.

WISCONSIN.— The number of employees in Wisconsin's industries declined slightly from September 15 to October 15, due chiefly to seasonal changes; payrolls, however, increased slightly. The situation is more favourable than in October, 1924.

1/ Revised percentage.

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 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 under review. In Tables IV and V it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

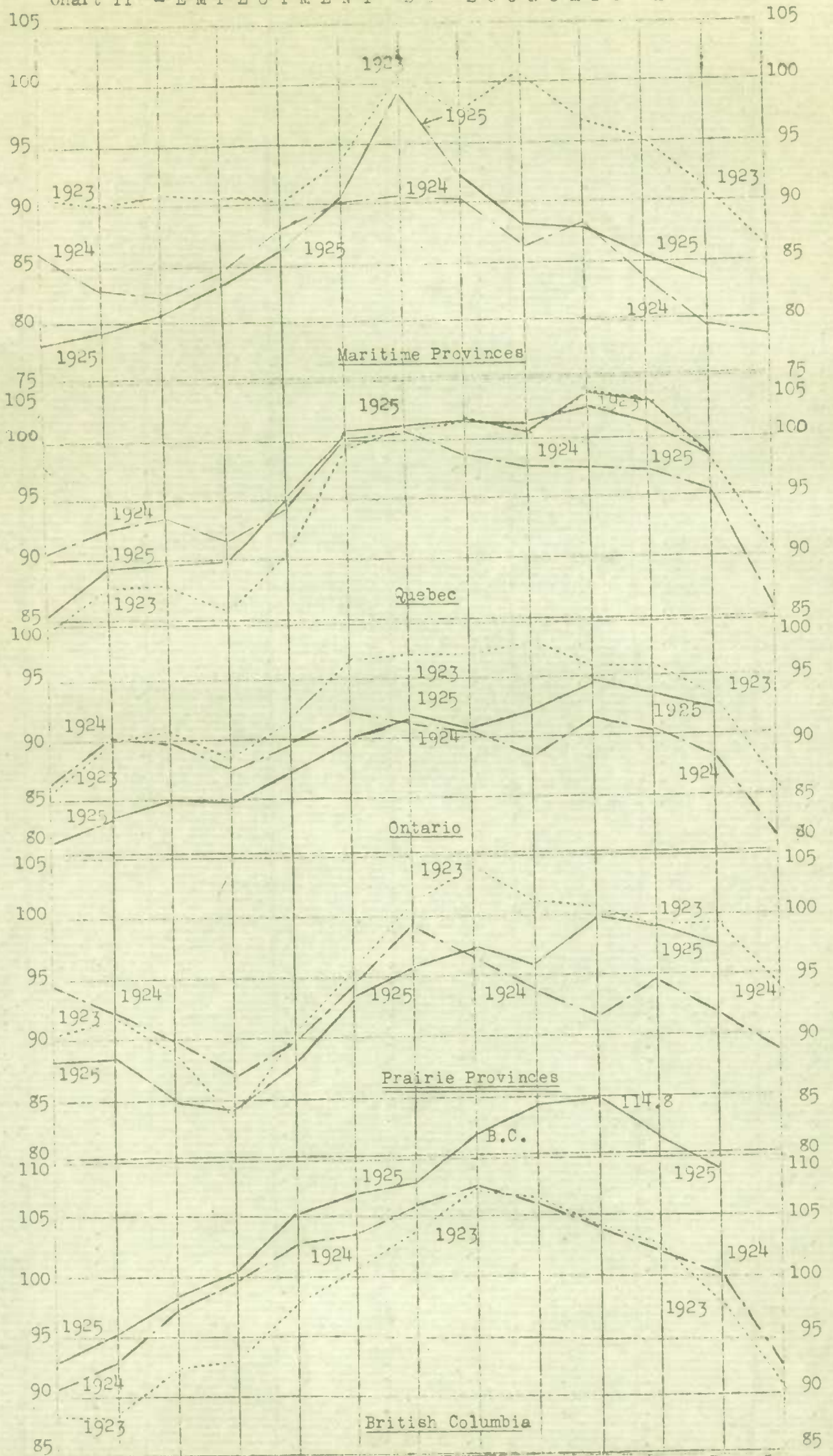
Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
Dec. 1, 1921		87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9	79.3
Dec. 1, 1922		95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	87.7
Jan. 1, 1923		86.3	90.8	83.5	85.4	90.0	88.3	78.1
Feb. 1		89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Mar. 1		89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
Apr. 1		87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
May 1		91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
June 1		97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	93.5
July 1		99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
Aug. 1		100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	93.5
Sept. 1		100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	100.6	93.0
Oct. 1		99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	91.8
Nov. 1		98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	91.2
Dec. 1		95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	88.2
Jan. 1, 1924		88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1		90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1		90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1		89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May 1		91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June 1		95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July 1		95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug. 1		94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1		93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct. 1		93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov. 1		93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec. 1		90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925		83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1		86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1		87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1		87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1		90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1		94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1		96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1		96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1		96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1		98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1		97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1		95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Dec. 1, 1925.		100.	7.9	27.7	41.9	13.2	9.3	55.3

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

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923		79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
Feb. 1		86.2		83.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
Mar. 1		85.2		85.7	92.2	89.2		86.4	90.4
Apr. 1		83.3		86.7	90.5	88.4		85.7	86.2
May 1		88.0		88.1	94.8	92.6		86.3	91.8
June 1		95.4		99.2	109.6	94.6		97.1	94.7
July 1		95.9		99.5	110.2	91.4		97.7	100.3
Aug. 1		97.3		99.4	109.3	93.3		91.0	103.5
Sept. 1		93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2		89.9	104.3
Oct. 1		98.7		90.4	105.5	91.1		94.7	101.3
Nov. 1		99.1		89.8	103.8	89.7		92.5	98.6
Dec. 1		93.6		90.2	94.3	88.3		88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924		86.3		85.0	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1		87.1		87.7	89.7	84.3		87.3	91.1
Mar. 1		87.7		84.4	89.3	84.2		85.0	92.2
Apr. 1		90.1		84.5	90.9	85.2		82.3	92.8
May 1		92.3		85.2	91.7	87.4		83.0	102.7
June 1		96.3		95.2	101.7	91.1		86.0	99.7
July 1		95.8		99.9	109.2	91.7		87.5	102.0
Aug. 1		95.1	96.9	99.9	101.2	88.0		87.5	102.3
Sept. 1		92.9	96.6	99.9	101.6	79.9	85.2	85.4	104.0
Oct. 1		92.4	99.0	99.9	100.6	79.4	85.2	85.4	104.0
Nov. 1		93.4	100.0	99.9	94.5	79.3	85.2	85.4	103.5
Dec. 1		93.1	99.0	99.9	92.3	77.3	85.2	85.4	103.5
Jan. 1, 1925		82.2	99.3	99.9	87.7	77.0	85.2	85.4	98.3
Feb. 1		82.2	99.3	99.9	86.6	77.3	85.2	85.4	97.7
Mar. 1		88.6	99.3	99.9	86.6	77.3	85.2	85.4	101.8
Apr. 1		88.6	99.3	99.9	87.7	77.3	85.2	85.4	103.3
May 1		91.1	99.3	99.9	91.8	77.3	85.2	85.4	104.4
June 1		95.7	99.3	99.9	100.1	77.3	85.2	85.4	103.3
July 1		95.7	99.3	99.9	100.5	77.3	85.2	85.4	106.5
Aug. 1		97.0	99.3	99.9	100.7	77.3	85.2	85.4	111.1
Sept. 1		97.3	99.3	99.9	98.5	77.3	85.2	85.4	113.3
Oct. 1		99.9	100.3	99.9	101.8	77.3	85.2	85.4	113.3
Nov. 1		99.3	99.4	99.9	96.8	77.3	85.2	85.4	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

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.

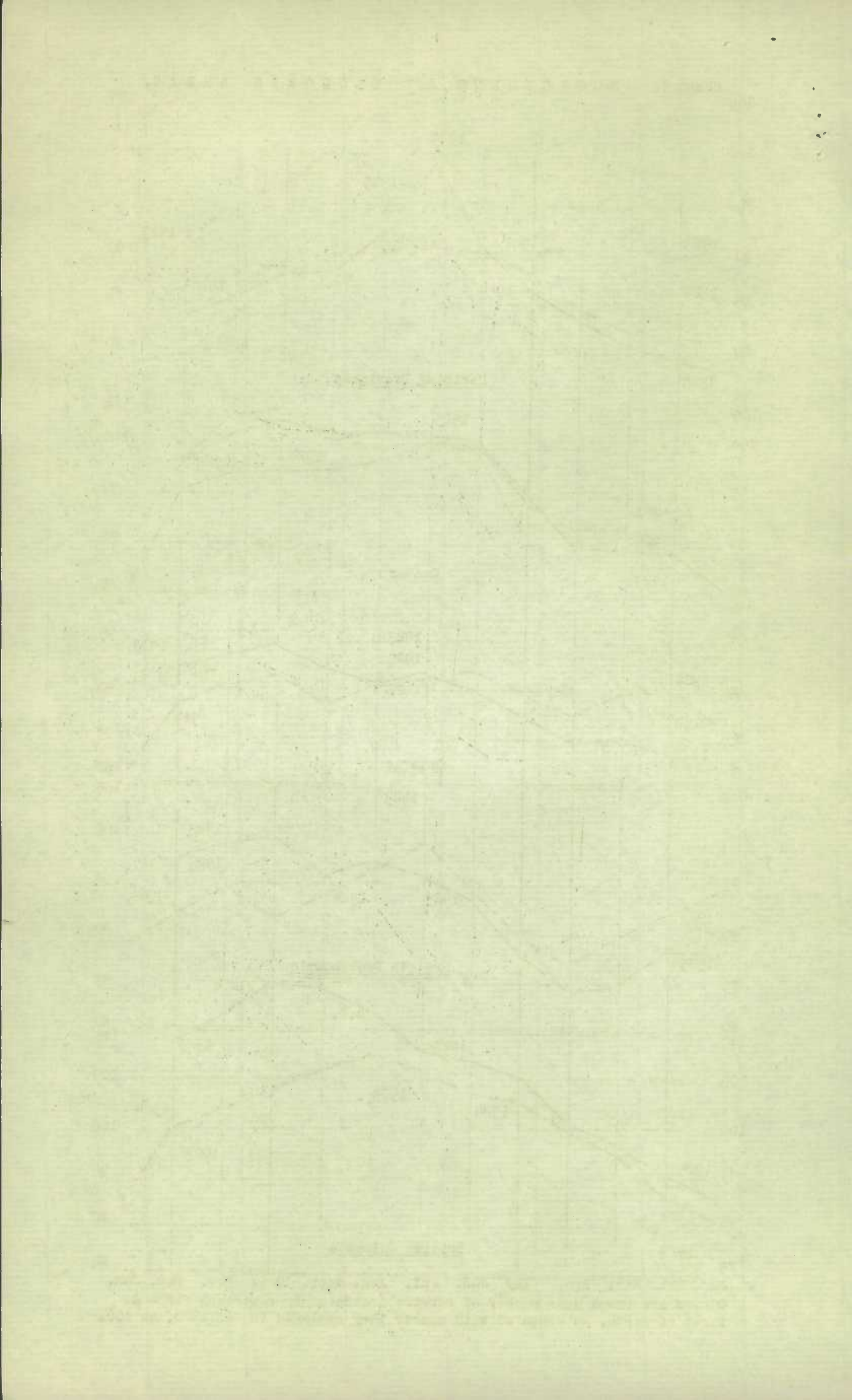




Table III - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries. (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Industry	x Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1925	Dec. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923	Dec. 1 1922	Dec. 1 1921
Manufacturing	55.3	88.1	89.2	82.0	88.2	87.7	79.3
Animal products -edible	1.9	94.1	98.9	91.5	87.6	88.4	89.2
Fur and products	.1	96.5	92.4	88.0	110.8	108.3	105.8
Leather and products	2.1	76.5	76.0	75.6	82.0	85.1	86.2
Lumber and products	5.5	86.6	100.2	82.1	88.6	90.9	76.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	94.9	117.8	90.2	100.2	98.5	77.1
Lumber products	2.2	76.5	77.9	71.7	73.8	81.0	75.5
Musical instruments	.4	70.9	70.9	67.9	69.6	77.5	67.5
Plant products - edible	3.6	102.7	104.5	100.6	100.7	100.7	96.1
Pulp and paper products	6.7	102.4	102.2	98.5	102.1	98.7	89.0
Pulp and paper	3.2	106.3	108.2	100.0	107.2	101.0	85.8
Paper products	.8	94.4	91.7	90.1	92.7	93.0	85.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.5	98.7	99.4	99.5	98.0	84.6
Rubber products	1.7	93.9	88.2	72.8	69.0	71.5	70.7
Textile products	9.0	90.8	90.1	82.5	88.7	90.7	85.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	107.3	104.8	92.2	101.4	102.7	97.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	98.0	98.6	88.9	94.0	96.4	89.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	69.6	72.0	66.5	73.5	77.6	74.1
Others	1.2	101.2	92.9	97.3	95.8	92.1	84.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	104.6	103.6	101.9	102.0	97.4	98.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.5	105.7	122.0	114.9	102.6	82.5
Chemicals and allied products	.8	81.3	80.0	79.7	88.3	87.9	84.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	89.3	89.5	81.2	93.3	97.3	79.8
Electric current	1.5	124.7	132.2	132.3	120.4	115.5	107.0
Electrical apparatus	1.2	119.6	120.2	123.1	108.8	87.5	72.8
Iron and steel products	14.6	74.7	74.2	66.4	79.2	78.1	68.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	57.5	63.3	44.1	64.1	66.7	61.0
Machinery other than vehicles	1.1	70.4	69.6	64.7	75.9	66.3	62.0
Agricultural implements	.8	66.4	63.8	43.2	58.3	57.2	43.4
Land vehicles	6.8	89.0	87.9	83.4	97.1	97.2	84.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	32.3	26.8	26.1	25.7	22.2	23.9
Heating appliances	.6	88.2	89.4	83.0	87.9	94.3	87.8
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	76.3	76.6	69.8	91.6	85.6	71.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	79.0	76.5	69.3	76.7	73.9	61.3
Others	2.0	74.0	73.6	66.4	77.6	75.2	65.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	93.3	85.1	76.1	86.0	79.6	62.2
Mineral products	1.2	104.8	107.8	102.7	97.7	93.1	85.4
Miscellaneous	.5	83.0	83.6	82.9	85.3	91.9	83.1
Logging	3.9	77.1	66.4	85.1	82.2	84.7	61.2
Mining	5.6	96.9	97.2	99.2	105.9	102.8	98.0
Coal	3.4	85.2	81.0	86.9	97.3	101.9	104.8
Metallic ores	1.4	143.0	149.8	148.7	138.5	109.4	86.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	97.3	102.7	89.8	101.7	97.6	79.2
Communication	3.0	112.7	113.3	109.3	106.1	101.5	103.8
Telegraphs	.6	111.8	113.0	103.9	107.9	102.6	103.2
Telephones	2.4	112.9	113.3	111.9	105.6	101.2	104.0
Transportation	14.2	109.8	111.5	108.2	113.8	115.3	106.9
Street railway and cartage	2.5	113.3	116.6	114.9	124.2	120.8	119.6
Steam railway	9.8	99.2	99.6	96.8	106.3	100.7	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	218.7	231.9	219.0	170.3	287.3	187.0
Construction and maintenance	8.4	128.3	154.2	116.6	125.2	122.6	113.2
Building	3.1	130.2	140.7	119.2	127.5	105.1	85.2
Highway	1.4	1303.9	1917.5	984.7	1230.2	2312.9	2760.1
Railway	3.9	96.3	115.8	91.9	98.8	108.0	105.2
Services	1.7	108.5	112.5	107.2	106.2	95.8	93.4
Hotel and restaurant	.9	109.5	115.9	111.6	110.9	96.4	92.2
Professional	.2	111.8	113.8	104.7	108.2	97.8	86.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	105.9	107.1	102.0	99.7	94.5	95.2
Trade	7.9	103.9	100.0	99.1	96.8	97.0	96.3
Retail	5.3	106.5	100.5	99.9	96.5	97.1	95.7
Wholesale	2.6	99.1	99.0	97.7	97.5	96.8	97.5
All Industries	100.	95.3	97.1	90.8	95.7	95.1	87.2

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.



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

I n d u s t r y	XRelative Weight	Dec.1	Nov.1	Dec.1	Dec.1
		1925	1925	1924	1923
<u>Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing</u>	37.7	72.7			82.1
Lumber products	4.8	68.8	86.9	67.9	79.8
Pulp and paper	3.8	110.8	113.5	105.0	108.0
Textile products	5.7	91.3	90.9	95.0	96.2
Iron and steel	12.8	56.8	58.7	45.0	73.4
Other manufactures	10.6	84.0	89.7	82.9	85.0
Logging	1.7	35.6	24.8	37.8	31.3
Mining	23.5	92.7	91.3	99.2	109.3
Communication	3.3	86.8	86.6	90.1	95.7
Transportation	15.6	74.4	69.3	68.6	77.7
Construction	10.9	154.9	182.9	118.4	151.6
Services	.7	88.6	92.0	86.7	88.5
Trade	6.6	121.9	115.9	120.6	122.2
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	83.5	85.5	79.3	91.2
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	62.2	89.0	89.4	84.1	90.9
Lumber products	3.6	90.2	107.4	92.7	103.2
Pulp and paper	8.7	101.8	102.4	97.1	104.5
Textile products	13.8	95.1	96.1	86.8	90.9
Iron and steel	13.2	73.3	70.9	66.1	80.2
Other manufactures	22.9	92.4	91.7	89.6	92.1
Logging	3.3	65.4	61.3	70.3	68.8
Mining	1.5	87.8	90.2	74.4	89.0
Communication	2.9	142.5	143.2	144.5	121.4
Transportation	15.1	135.7	145.2	138.5	126.7
Construction	7.6	140.5	167.5	149.0	152.4
Services	1.7	129.0	140.6	132.2	128.2
Trade	5.7	112.4	109.9	102.2	97.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.5	101.1	95.3	98.5
<u>Ontario - Manufacturing</u>	65.3	86.7	87.8	79.8	85.8
Lumber products	5.6	83.5	96.3	81.8	86.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	102.3	101.6	98.8	100.3
Textile products	10.5	86.6	84.5	77.5	85.7
Iron and steel	18.3	75.6	75.9	65.2	77.1
Other manufactures	23.5	93.8	94.4	88.7	89.9
Logging	4.0	79.9	64.9	97.7	94.0
Mining	2.8	128.0	129.9	131.4	136.5
Communication	2.8	111.3	110.9	106.8	106.9
Transportation	10.0	106.2	108.9	108.3	117.8
Construction	6.6	121.6	145.5	115.5	121.4
Services	1.5	112.6	114.6	112.2	108.7
Trade	7.0	103.3	96.3	102.4	99.1
Ontario - All industries	100.0	92.6	93.7	88.4	93.4
<u>Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing</u>	31.4	99.4	99.1	97.7	99.9
Lumber products	1.8	66.4	73.7	59.2	62.6
Pulp and Paper	2.7	95.5	95.2	104.7	100.1
Textile products	1.8	101.8	103.4	88.8	93.6
Iron and Steel	14.4	99.3	98.3	97.9	105.9
Other manufactures	10.7	109.3	108.1	108.1	78.9
Logging	1.8	53.4	26.7	53.4	50.2
Mining	8.0	81.7	73.4	77.7	89.4
Communication	3.7	90.2	92.7	87.6	92.1
Transportation	25.2	106.6	104.0	100.3	114.6
Construction	12.2	118.1	157.4	99.6	117.5
Services	2.0	89.3	90.7	85.9	89.5
Trade	15.7	89.5	88.7	81.8	84.9
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	97.5	99.1	91.8	99.3
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	38.6	100.6	103.3	88.7	87.2
Lumber products	15.9	101.8	113.9	86.5	91.7
Pulp and paper	5.2	106.3	104.5	94.4	100.7
Textile products	.9	109.2	111.8	99.4	110.5
Iron and Steel	4.6	53.1	49.3	54.5	46.9
Other manufactures	12.0	143.6	143.6	130.1	114.5
Logging	10.6	120.2	118.4	115.9	116.9
Mining	11.4	100.5	110.4	107.6	100.6
Communication	3.1	135.2	136.3	125.4	112.9
Transportation	13.7	111.8	110.4	105.5	115.1
Construction	11.1	123.1	128.4	87.8	80.5
Services	3.4	99.0	100.5	95.9	92.6
Trade	8.1	130.4	126.5	128.0	114.2
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	109.0	111.5	100.0	97.8

x For explanation of term "relative Weight" see note on page 4.



Table V.- Index numbers of Employment, Wages and Principal Industries,  
(January 1920 = 100)

	#Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1925	Dec. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	66.9	83.2	82.5	78.6	86.6
Plant products - edible	5.6	102.1	103.1	98.9	100.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	96.7	94.8	93.9	96.7
Textiles	12.4	77.2	79.1	75.1	83.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	98.4	97.0	97.4	100.2
Iron and steel	14.9	67.3	62.6	59.2	76.7
Other manufactures	22.7	90.3	91.4	85.0	89.0
Communication	4.3	149.0	150.5	155.8	126.5
Transportation	9.6	198.4	228.2	207.0	125.6
Construction	6.1	163.8	205.9	159.0	144.5
Trade	10.4	113.2	110.5	101.4	97.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	97.0	99.3	93.1	93.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.3	77.7	80.7	82.6	-
Leather products	23.3	81.1	91.1	92.1	-
Other manufactures	36.0	75.6	74.2	76.8	-
Transportation	14.3	152.9	195.5	150.7	-
Construction	11.4	203.6	186.6	214.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	94.4	99.4	98.5	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.4	84.8	84.0	80.4	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.2	92.7	92.6	87.9	89.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	97.9	95.1	94.8	96.8
Textiles	12.9	75.9	74.9	72.6	73.7
Iron and steel	9.8	71.8	75.2	65.7	77.4
Other manufactures	27.9	86.6	87.0	84.1	86.1
Communication	4.9	129.5	127.6	120.9	112.9
Transportation	5.7	111.2	111.4	111.6	142.9
Construction	2.0	83.2	102.0	87.4	100.1
Trade	18.2	102.3	95.7	102.0	96.9
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.9	89.7	87.4	90.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	59.6	87.1	92.5	87.1	85.0
Lumber products	8.2	63.2	103.0	71.0	69.6
Pulp and paper	25.7	89.4	85.4	90.0	82.3
Other manufactures	25.7	96.2	95.0	91.7	96.2
Construction	7.4	122.1	177.5	115.0	136.8
Trade	16.3	96.9	92.2	96.4	95.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	90.4	96.8	92.3	94.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	86.0	85.3	83.7	74.1	83.5
Textiles	22.1	103.6	100.6	82.1	91.9
Electrical apparatus	10.3	102.2	100.8	116.6	109.0
Iron and steel	30.2	67.9	66.3	54.2	68.0
Other manufactures	23.4	94.2	93.5	85.2	94.0
Construction	2.7	155.2	231.2	73.5	224.4
Trade	4.2	114.3	104.9	110.1	123.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	88.7	87.7	77.3	88.5
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.2	89.9	88.7	-	-
Iron and steel	64.9	94.5	93.8	-	-
Other manufactures	17.3	72.6	73.8	-	-
Construction	7.6	105.8	98.2	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	93.3	92.9	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.0	98.6	101.0	95.8	99.0
Animal products - edible	5.3	145.8	149.4	135.6	120.4
Plant products - edible	5.4	91.7	88.2	91.6	104.2
Printing and publishing	7.2	86.0	85.9	100.0	91.5
Textiles	5.9	100.7	101.1	88.0	95.4
Other manufactures	15.2	96.2	102.6	89.4	97.0
Transportation	7.6	97.5	95.5	94.6	101.1
Construction	4.0	85.5	87.1	27.8	67.9
Trade	42.1	67.8	87.2	77.5	82.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	91.5	92.5	83.5	88.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.3	85.3	90.5	83.8	81.3
Lumber products	14.0	105.3	124.3	105.2	114.7
Other manufactures	25.3	77.2	77.0	75.4	67.5
Communication	8.1	145.2	146.3	133.3	122.6
Transportation	17.0	134.8	143.0	132.1	143.4
Construction	8.8	199.6	161.8	111.1	65.3
Services	5.3	100.1	100.0	97.9	92.9
Trade	21.2	130.6	126.2	127.0	112.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	110.7	112.0	104.0	98.1

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

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