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THE  
APRIL  
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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OTTAWA

1925

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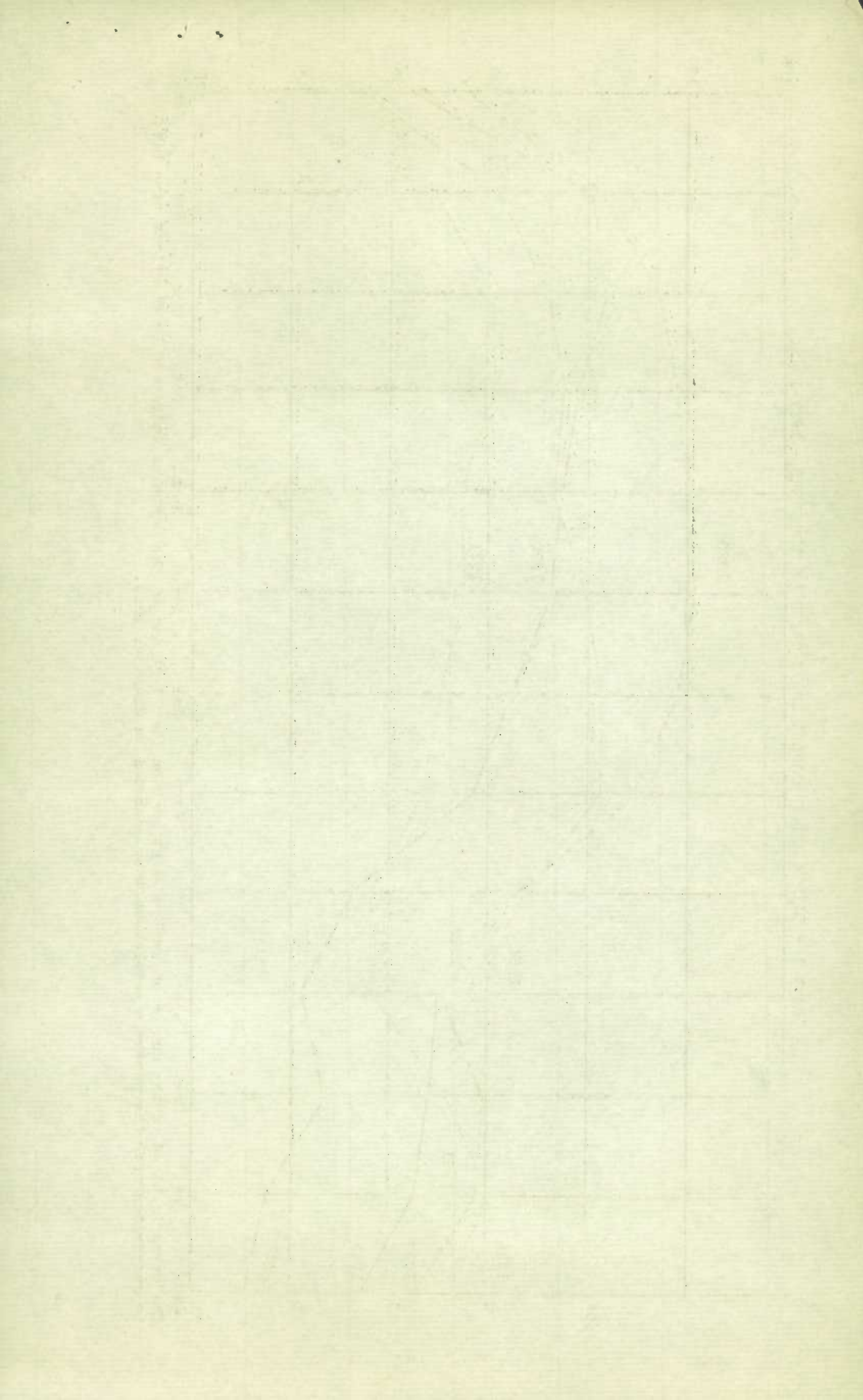
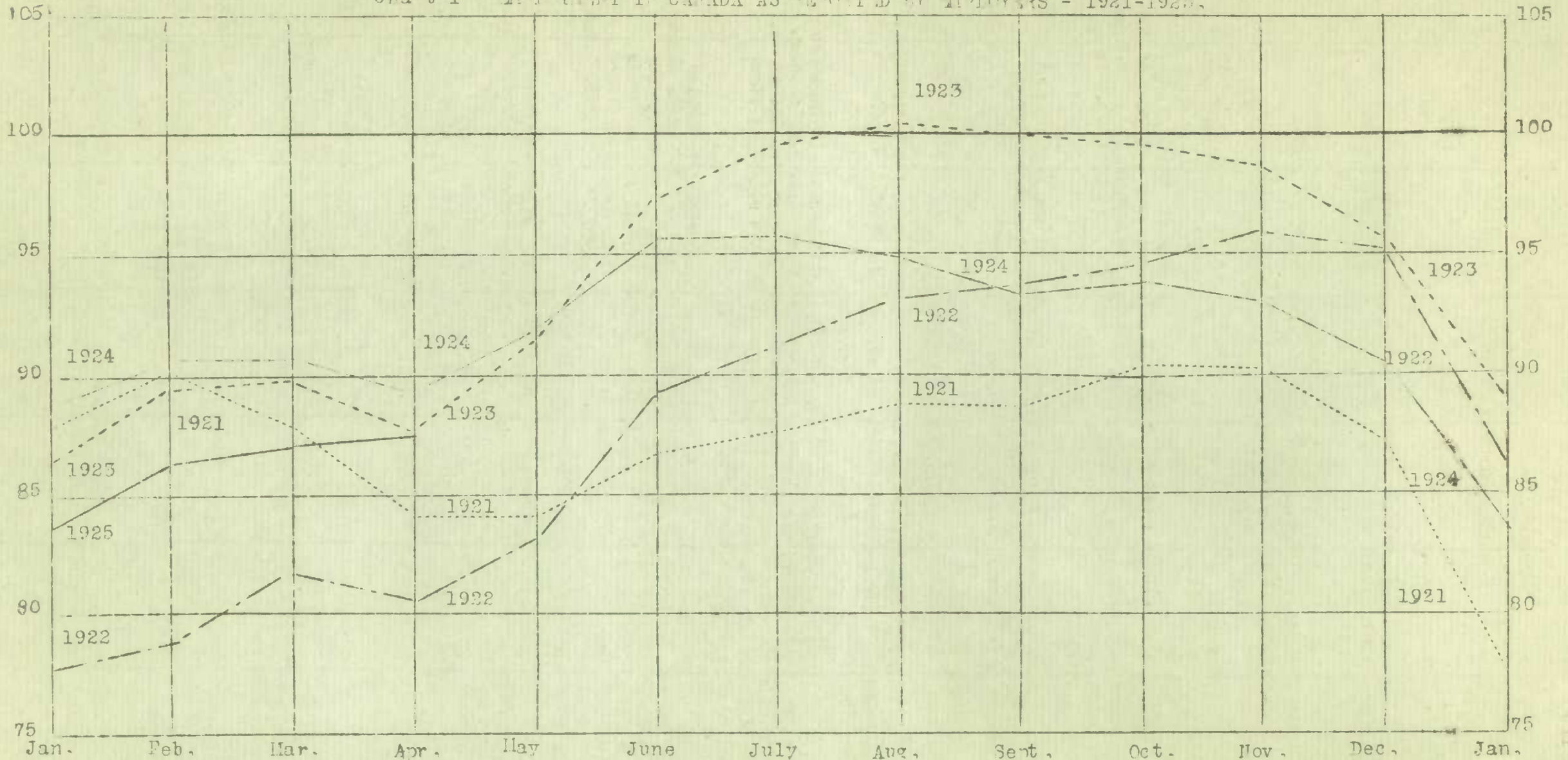




Chart 1 - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1925.



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.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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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.

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There was a slight increase in employment at the beginning of April, according to 5,830 firms who reported an aggregate payroll of 718,524 persons to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; on March 1 they employed 713,162 workers. The improvement, though not pronounced, is especially interesting because in the past four years employment has shown a decline at this time of the year. The index number on April 1, 1925, stood at 87.2, as compared with 87.0 in the preceding month, and with 89.3 on April 1, 1924, 87.6 in 1923, 80.6 in 1922, and 84.1 in 1921.

The outstanding changes in the situation at the beginning of April were marked gains in manufacturing and heavy seasonal contractions in logging. Other industries showed a generally upward movement.

Employment by Provinces

The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia reported increased activity, while employment declined slightly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Further gains were indicated in manufacturing; iron and steel showed most improvement, while lumber mills were slacker. Shipping and stevedoring was also more active, but railway operation and construction afforded less employment. The payrolls of the 514 reporting firms aggregated 62,223, as compared with 60,928 on March 1.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed another though smaller increase, 391 persons being added to the working force of the 1,245 firms making returns, whose staffs totalled 197,928 on April 1. The iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, textile, pulp and paper, lumber, mining, building and trade industries registered the largest gains. Logging, however, showed considerable seasonal curtailment and the railways recorded smaller payrolls. On April 1, 1924 and 1923, there were pronounced declines in employment.

Ontario.- Heavy seasonal losses in logging camps caused an unfavourable balance of employment in Ontario. There was, however, pronounced recovery in manufacturing, especially in iron and steel, lumber and textiles; mining, communication, construction, transportation, services and retail trade also reported improvement. A combined payroll of 301,641 persons was indicated by the 2,698 firms whose statements were tabulated. On March 1, they had 302,793 employees. The contraction in employment registered on April 1, 1924, greatly exceeded this loss.

Prairie Provinces.- In this district also logging showed decided reductions, which were partly offset by additions to staffs in construction and manufacturing. Reports were tabulated from 774 firms, employing 89,344 persons as compared with 90,705 in the preceding month. This decrease is much smaller than that registered on the same date of 1924 or 1923.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, showed considerable improvement, while logging and construction reported contractions. The working force of the 599 firms making returns increased from 66,199 persons on March 1 to 66,888 at the beginning of April. Expansion had also been recorded in the corresponding period of last year and 1923.

The charts on page 7 illustrate the course of employment in the five economic areas into which the country is divided, while Tables I and IV give index numbers by provinces.





### Employment by Cities

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded increased activity, while in Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver very little change in the general situation was indicated.

Montreal.- There was general improvement in Montreal, manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showing the greatest gains. The 693 firms reporting employed 100,775 persons, or 2,131 more than on March 1.

Quebec.- Construction was more active than in the preceding month, while leather factories registered reductions in personnel. Reports compiled from 89 employers showed that their working forces aggregated 8,654, as compared with 8,174 on March 1.

Toronto.- Firms in Toronto indicated the largest increase on record, 3,303 persons being added to their staffs since March 1. They employed 91,674 workers. Manufacturing was decidedly more active, especially in the textile, iron and steel divisions. Trade, communication and construction also registered improvement.

Ottawa.- There was practically no change in the general situation, according to 130 firms who employed 9,334 persons on April 1, as compared with 9,348 in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Employment in this city also remained stationary on the whole; the 197 reporting establishments had 24,366 workers, or 29 more than on March 1. Increases in textiles, iron and steel were offset by losses in clay, glass and stone and electrical appliance works.

Winnipeg.- After five months of uninterrupted declines in Winnipeg, the trend of employment was favourable at the beginning of April. Manufacturing and construction showed the largest gains. A combined payroll of 23,772 persons was employed by the 296 reporting firms, who had 23,446 workers on March 1. Employment on April 1, 1924 and 1923, had decreased.

Vancouver.- Improvement in manufacturing and some other industries was offset by a reduction on road construction, with the result that employment on the whole showed very little change. Statements were tabulated from 228 employers having 22,417 workers.

Index numbers of employment in these cities are given in Tables II and V.

### Employment by Industries.

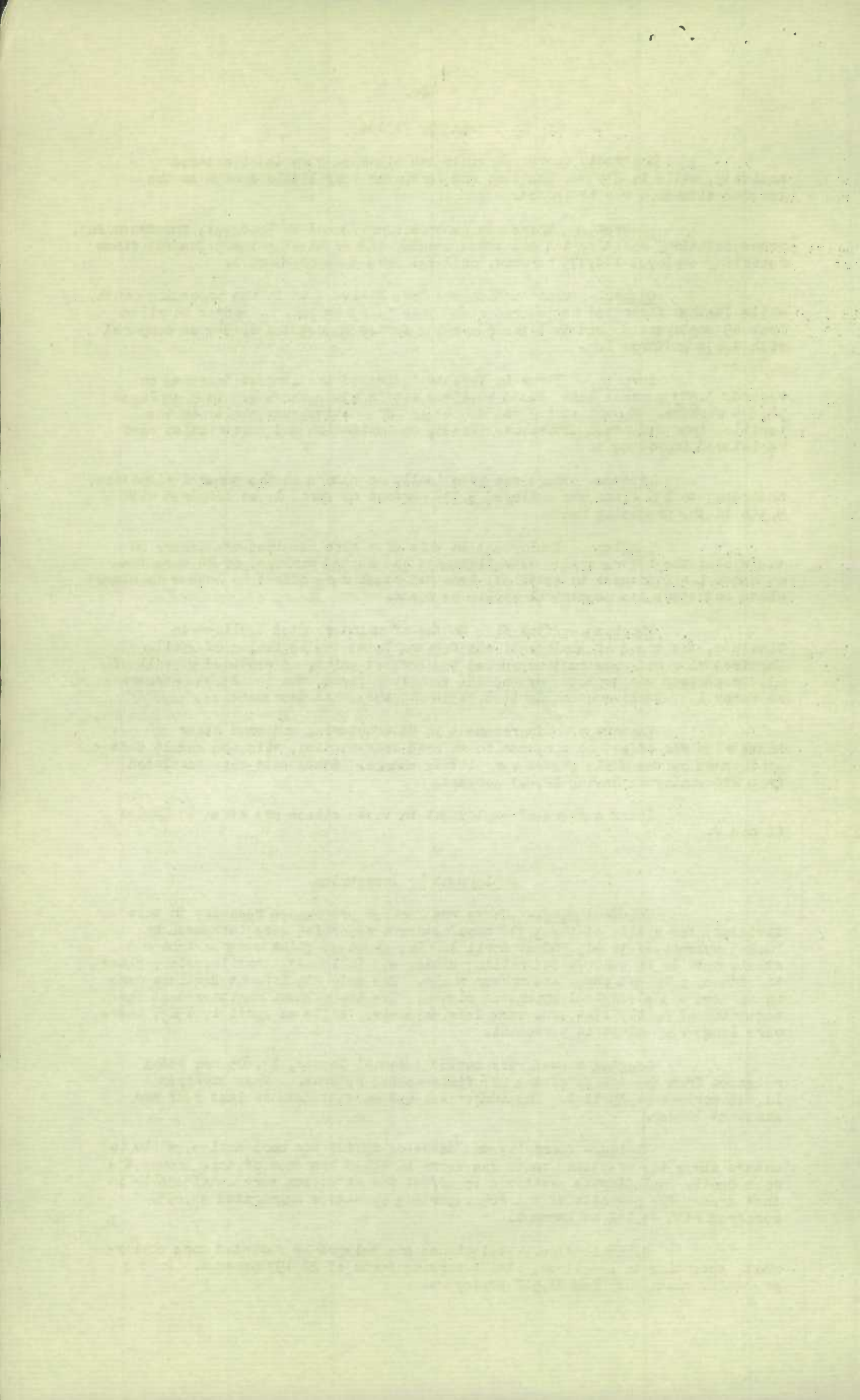
Manufacturing.- There was further pronounced recovery in this division; the staffs of the 3,798 manufacturers reporting were increased by 10,945 operatives to 415,500 on April 1. The greatest gains were in iron and steel, notably in vehicle and rolling mills, and in lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper and rubber works. The only significant declines were in tobacco and electrical apparatus plants. The improvement registered at the beginning of April, 1924, was much less extensive, while on April 1, 1923, there were large reductions in personnel.

Logging showed very marked seasonal losses, 13,605 men being released from the staffs of the 226 firms making returns. They employed 18,885 workers on April 1. The number let out on that date of last year was somewhat larger.

Mining.- Quarrying and asbestos mining was more active, while no change since the preceding month was shown in other branches of this group; the Nova Scotia coal dispute continued to affect the situation very considerably in that area. The payrolls of the 205 reporting operators aggregated 43,655, compared with 43,142 on March 1.

Communication.- Telephones and telegraphs recorded more employment, according to 166 firms, with a working force of 22,197 persons. In the preceding month they had 21,912 employees.







Transportation.- There was general improvement in shipping, while steam railways registered a decline. Returns were compiled from 263 employers, having 99,518 workers, or 695 more than on March 1.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building contractors reported increased activity, but there was a falling off in employment on highway and railway construction. The payrolls of the 399 employers making returns aggregated 49,359, as against 48,750 in the preceding month. On April 1, 1925, there had been a marked decline in employment.

Services.- This group showed general gains; 207 persons were added to the staffs of the 175 firms reporting, who employed 13,369 workers at the beginning of April.

Trade.- Retail stores afforded more employment, while practically no change was indicated by wholesalers. A combined payroll of 56,041 persons was employed by the 598 firms from whom statistics were received. They had 55,328 employees on March 1.

Table III gives index numbers of employment 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 published.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment showed little change on the whole during February; there was slight improvement in the building, engineering and clothing industries, but declines in coal mining and in the wool textile and linen industries. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the percentage of unemployed on February 23, 1925, was 11.6, compared with 11.5 on January 26, 1925, and 10.7 on February 25, 1924. Among members of reporting Trade Unions the percentage of unemployed was 9.4 at the end of February, 1925, compared with 9.0 at the end of January, and with 8.1 at the end of February, 1924.

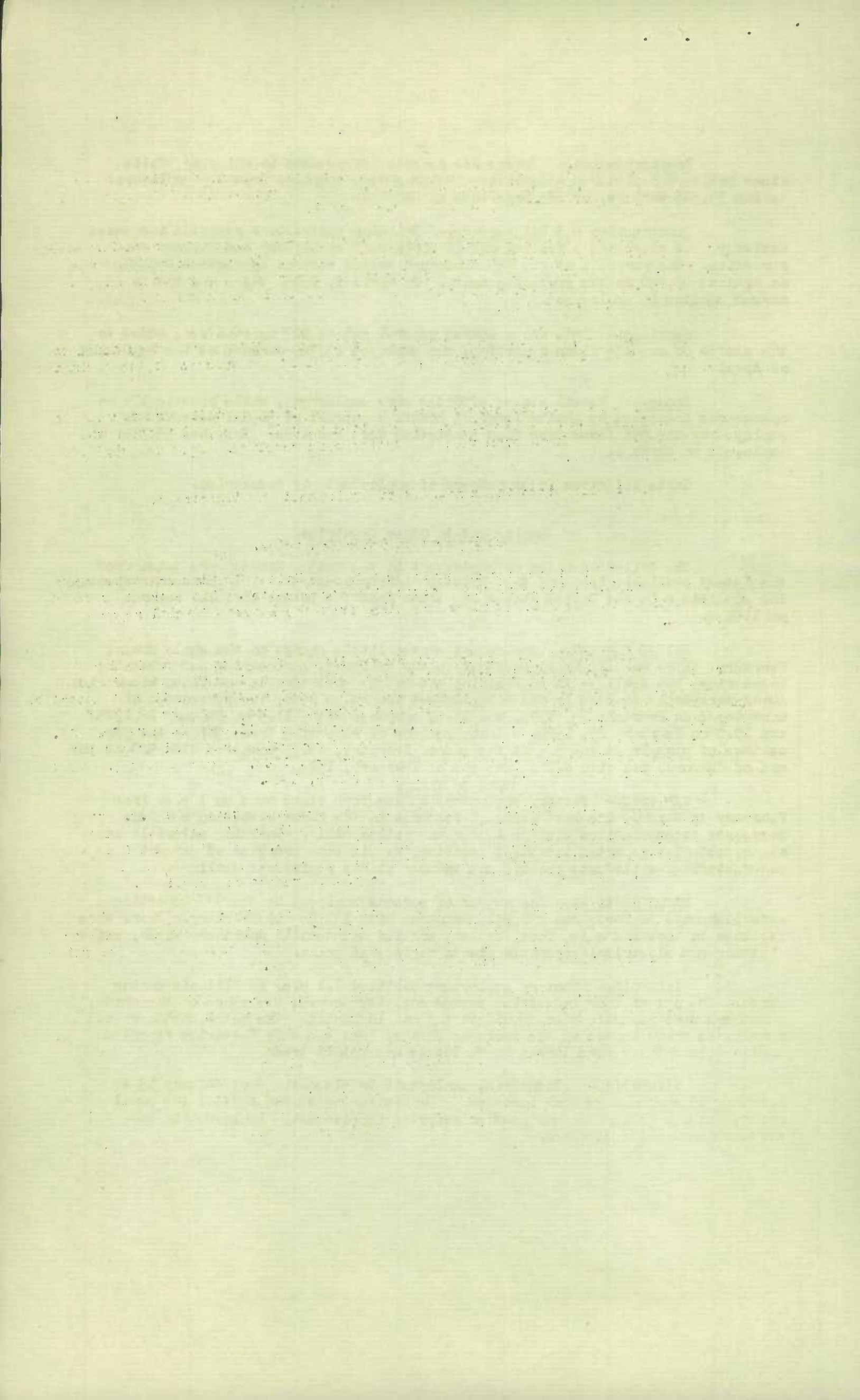
#### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- Factory employment in New York state went up 1 p.c. from February to March. The most striking features in the March situation were the increases in automobiles and the losses in woollen mills. Building materials and sugar factories reported increased activity, as did some branches of garment manufacturing, while meat packing and tobacco plants registered declines.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons employed by the 936 reporting establishments in March was 230,231, compared with 231,083 in February. There were declines in boot and shoe, food, cotton, woollen and textile machinery works, while clothing and electrical apparatus plants registered gains.

ILLINOIS.- Factory employment declined 1.1 p.c. in Illinois during March. The out of door industries showed activity towards the close of the month, but there were reductions in manufacturing and in mining. The metal, machinery and conveyance group showed on the whole no change; boot and shoe factories reported declines, and there were losses in wholesale and retail trade.

WISCONSIN.- Industrial employment in Wisconsin from January 15 to February 15 showed a general increase. Manufacturing showed a gain; the metal group, food, wood working and leather reported improvement. Employment in construction and trade declined.





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 Employment by Districts.

	Maritime			Ontario	Prairie	British
	Canada	Provinces	Quebec		Provinces	Columbia
April 1, 1921	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	88.1
April 1, 1922	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar. 1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.3	88.9	92.0
Apr. 1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
June 1	87.3	93.9	88.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
July 1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug. 1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sept. 1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct. 1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov. 1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.3
Dec. 1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.0	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at April 1, 1925.						
	100.	8.7	27.5	42.0	12.5	9.3

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

							Van-
	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	couver
Jan. 1, 1923	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	94.6	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	95.3	87.5	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		89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	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	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	100.6	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
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	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
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1925.							
	14.0	1.2	12.8	1.3	3.4	3.3	3.1





Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries

Industry	*Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923	Apr. 1 1922	Apr. 1 1921
Manufacturing	57.8	84.3	81.9	86.5	85.6	78.0	80.7
Animal products—edible	1.8	81.9	80.8	81.0	76.3	78.1	81.7
Fur and products	.1	75.4	72.4	80.2	82.1	66.7	83.7
Leather and products	2.3	75.9	75.8	80.8	52.5	61.5	73.0
Lumber and products	5.8	83.3	78.1	83.8	88.3	76.2	74.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.5	88.7	82.3	88.6	92.4	77.0	72.3
Lumber products	2.3	76.4	72.7	77.9	83.1	75.3	74.0
Musical instruments	.4	58.5	58.9	61.7	70.7	64.5	70.0
Plant products - edible	3.5	90.1	89.5	87.8	85.5	85.3	86.6
Pulp and paper products	7.0	98.0	97.3	98.8	97.4	90.1	91.6
Pulp and paper	3.4	101.9	101.4	102.1	99.2	87.4	97.4
Paper products	.8	88.6	85.4	90.8	89.5	85.6	82.0
Printing and publishing	2.8	96.5	96.6	97.8	97.8	94.9	95.4
Rubber products	1.6	81.8	79.1	75.1	83.2	72.6	70.4
Textile products	9.7	90.2	87.8	86.9	91.1	90.3	72.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	103.9	101.3	96.8	102.3	99.5	81.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	92.0	89.4	90.1	92.4	89.0	72.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	74.8	71.2	75.4	80.4	83.4	87.3
Others	1.3	99.4	99.7	93.5	94.5	90.8	79.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	89.1	94.4	90.8	87.5	87.3	86.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.7	114.9	111.4	93.1	71.6	90.2
Chemicals and allied products	.9	82.1	80.6	86.5	88.7	84.9	81.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	75.0	68.1	86.2	84.5	81.3	84.2
Electric current	1.6	123.5	122.4	116.9	109.9	110.8	100.5
Electrical apparatus	1.2	112.5	114.9	110.8	101.2	75.2	93.6
Iron and steel products	16.0	74.6	70.8	82.0	77.2	64.9	78.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	61.9	55.1	71.8	75.8	49.6	66.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	67.6	66.0	74.0	70.7	60.6	78.0
Agricultural implements	.8	57.6	49.7	60.4	64.6	54.2	96.2
Land vehicles	7.7	91.6	89.4	101.1	85.9	79.8	78.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	32.9	29.0	34.2	29.0	21.9	67.9
Heating appliances	.7	81.6	76.5	84.8	93.9	81.1	96.0
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	.6	71.2	69.7	93.6	86.4	67.0	93.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	79.3	71.1	81.3	87.1	65.8	76.5
Others	2.1	70.0	67.0	74.0	78.1	63.4	78.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	79.9	79.2	84.6	84.1	64.8	70.0
Mineral products	1.3	98.9	97.8	96.8	92.9	87.3	94.0
Miscellaneous	.5	84.6	83.5	88.9	91.0	87.8	88.9
Logging	2.6	47.5	31.0	54.2	57.3	27.2	44.5
Mining	6.1	94.2	92.9	99.5	97.0	88.9	88.0
Coal	3.5	80.3	80.5	88.8	94.8	92.6	92.2
Metallic ores	1.9	152.7	151.3	145.2	110.8	89.3	73.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	79.4	71.6	87.0	88.0	68.4	90.1
Communication	3.1	107.6	106.3	106.0	98.0	98.2	101.6
Telegraphs	.6	99.1	97.4	99.7	96.0	90.9	91.1
Telephones	2.5	109.9	108.6	107.6	98.5	100.1	104.8
Transportation	13.8	98.5	97.6	103.7	100.2	96.8	95.5
Street railways and cartage	2.5	107.8	107.5	109.0	108.0	109.4	102.2
Steam railways	9.9	91.6	92.2	96.8	94.7	90.8	92.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	154.0	134.4	162.5	142.0	138.5	115.4
Construction and maintenance	6.9	96.8	95.8	91.4	85.2	81.4	86.7
Building	2.6	99.7	91.8	85.4	67.8	60.2	74.5
Highway	.8	748.7	718.7	521.9	652.9	436.4	1128.8
Railway	3.5	80.2	82.7	85.1	90.6	82.3	83.4
Services	1.9	107.7	106.2	107.9	94.9	94.6	97.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	110.2	109.4	111.1	91.7	93.9	97.2
Professional	.2	111.8	109.6	108.7	98.7	90.5	77.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	102.9	100.6	103.8	98.0	96.3	100.7
Trade	7.8	93.6	92.0	91.0	90.2	82.6	92.5
Retail	5.0	92.9	90.9	89.3	88.5	86.7	89.1
Wholesale	2.8	94.8	93.9	94.0	93.3	91.9	98.5
All Industries	100.	87.2	87.0	89.3	87.6	80.6	84.1

\* For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see note on page 4.





TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

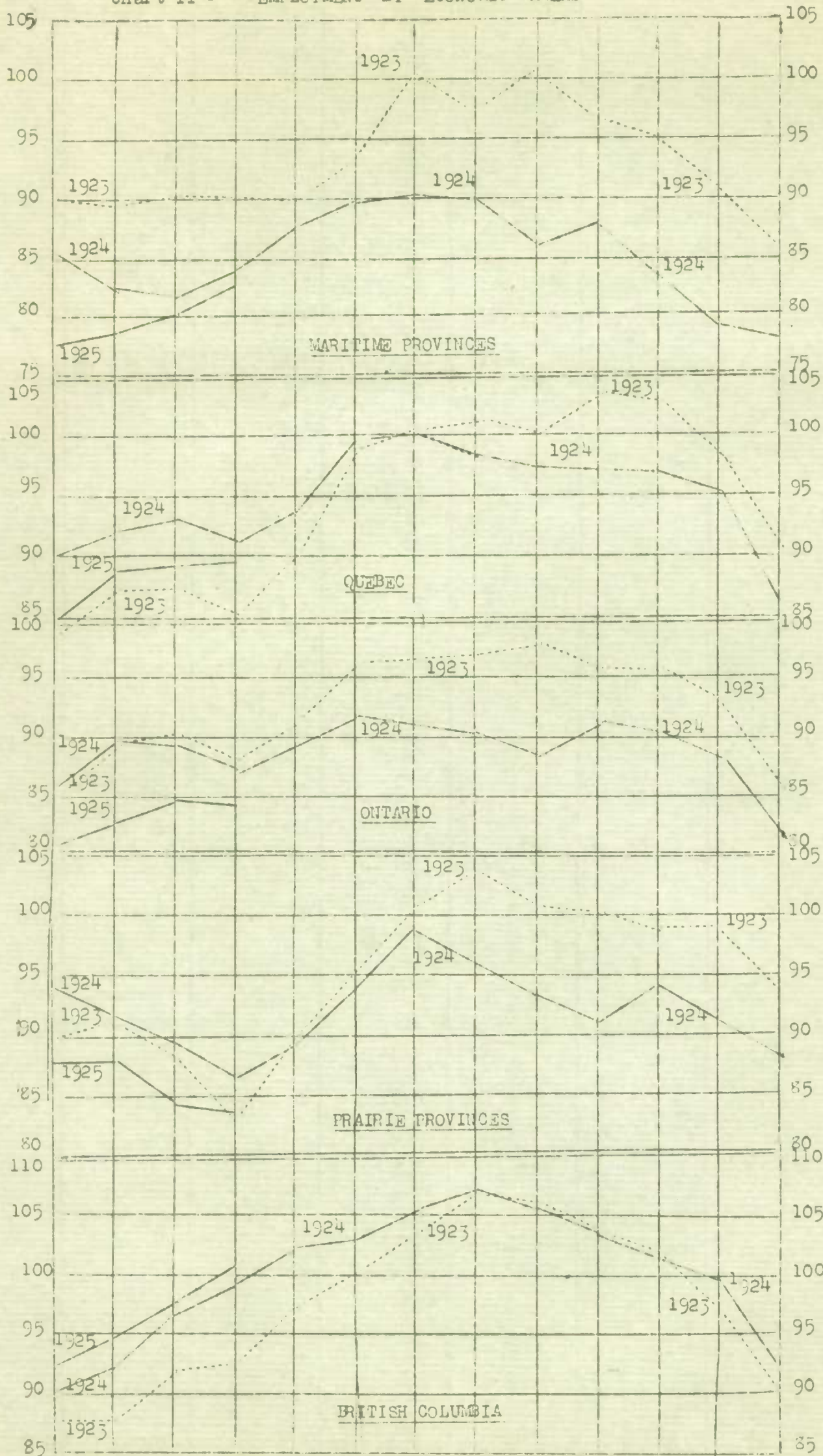
	*Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	37.7	72.1	69.1	75.3	62.3
Lumber products	5.0	65.5	69.0	59.9	75.6
Pulp and paper	3.7	108.3	105.2	110.8	114.6
Textile products	6.0	97.1	94.4	97.4	101.5
Iron and steel	13.2	59.3	53.0	69.4	77.4
Other manufactures	9.8	76.8	75.7	75.1	76.8
Logging	1.0	21.1	33.5	21.7	21.2
Mining	23.5	93.3	92.7	98.5	102.5
Communication	3.3	86.8	83.8	87.5	84.4
Transportation	22.0	107.2	102.7	101.4	99.1
Construction	5.4	77.0	77.4	75.1	20.3
Services	.7	89.7	91.9	93.6	93.1
Trade	6.4	112.9	113.0	101.1	115.2
Maritime Provinces-All industries	100.	83.4	81.7	84.6	90.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	66.4	86.6	85.5	89.3	84.3
Lumber products	3.9	89.6	85.6	97.4	98.9
Pulp and paper	3.2	97.7	96.3	96.8	92.5
Textile products	15.1	95.8	94.9	92.3	96.4
Iron and steel	14.6	73.9	72.1	84.6	66.7
Other manufactures	25.6	86.2	86.2	90.5	85.1
Logging	2.3	41.5	60.0	42.0	53.9
Mining	1.4	73.2	67.0	77.2	80.3
Communication	3.1	142.1	141.0	128.9	115.4
Transportation	12.2	100.2	100.3	100.7	101.8
Construction	7.4	125.8	124.7	103.4	79.9
Services	1.8	130.2	129.3	138.7	94.0
Trade	5.4	96.4	93.2	92.0	89.8
Quebec-All industries	100.	89.8	89.6	91.5	85.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	67.6	82.1	79.1	85.2	87.0
Lumber products	5.9	79.6	74.2	82.1	84.3
Pulp and paper	7.2	97.7	97.9	100.8	99.8
Textile products	11.2	84.7	81.3	82.2	85.4
Iron and steel	19.8	74.9	69.6	82.4	84.9
Other manufactures	22.9	84.0	83.2	85.3	86.8
Logging	1.9	35.7	94.8	40.6	47.6
Mining	3.2	132.4	128.2	158.6	105.1
Communication	2.8	104.5	102.5	102.5	97.3
Transportation	10.2	99.2	93.4	102.4	106.7
Construction	5.2	97.2	95.2	96.9	93.7
Services	1.7	114.7	112.2	112.6	104.4
Trade	6.8	92.9	90.4	91.1	90.3
Ontario - All industries	100.	84.9	85.0	87.6	83.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	35.1	95.5	95.0	95.5	85.4
Lumber products	2.2	65.9	63.9	66.1	70.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	94.3	94.4	96.3	103.9
Textile products	1.9	92.8	90.2	93.8	98.7
Iron and steel	16.5	98.6	99.1	97.4	78.2
Other manufactures	11.3	100.4	99.3	101.7	92.8
Logging	1.3	33.8	67.6	41.0	41.4
Mining	6.9	60.6	62.2	75.2	71.9
Communication	3.9	82.3	81.7	81.7	85.1
Transportation	24.1	83.7	86.5	93.2	90.4
Construction	9.6	80.8	79.8	82.3	86.3
Services	2.2	86.1	85.3	83.7	86.2
Trade	16.9	82.1	82.0	81.4	82.0
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.	84.1	85.0	87.0	83.5
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	37.4	92.7	87.0	81.1	84.6
Lumber products	16.2	97.2	87.3	91.2	98.5
Pulp and paper	5.3	98.5	97.1	91.7	90.7
Textile products	1.0	110.8	104.6	106.6	123.2
Iron and steel	4.7	50.2	49.1	50.9	41.9
Other manufactures	9.6	128.1	123.7	119.7	98.6
Logging	10.3	107.4	109.4	125.5	114.3
Mining	15.5	110.7	110.0	106.7	105.4
Communication	3.2	128.8	126.2	116.6	110.3
Transportation	14.0	105.2	105.6	114.0	101.1
Construction	7.9	81.9	84.9	79.7	83.4
Services	3.4	95.5	90.9	91.9	86.4
Trade	3.3	121.1	121.3	112.0	105.7
British Columbia - All industries	100.	100.1	98.1	99.6	92.8

\* Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area.





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 January, 1920, as 100.





Table V.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries.

City and Industry	* Relative Weight	April 1 1925	March 1 1925	April 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	72.2	81.9	80.7	86.1
Plant products - edible	5.8	96.2	95.3	93.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	92.1	89.7	92.8
Textiles	14.7	84.0	83.0	85.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	82.4	87.8	88.0
Iron and steel	16.7	68.4	65.7	83.6
Other manufactures	24.0	87.0	85.8	85.2
Communication	4.9	155.7	154.2	137.3
Transportation	5.6	106.5	99.4	108.5
Construction	4.5	115.5	109.1	90.3
Trade	9.9	96.5	92.9	91.7
Montreal - All industries		88.5	86.7	90.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.3	81.2	82.6	-
Leather products	22.7	85.9	94.8	-
Other manufactures	37.6	78.7	75.8	-
Transportation	9.1	105.4	104.0	-
Construction	18.1	348.3	271.1	-
Trade	7.7	88.9	88.0	-
Quebec - All industries		98.4	93.2	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	66.8	79.9	76.8	80.1
Plant products - edible	6.1	84.5	82.6	82.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	90.8	91.0	93.1
Textiles	13.9	76.2	72.2	72.3
Iron and steel	9.8	73.0	62.6	74.5
Other manufactures	27.4	80.2	79.2	82.1
Communication	4.8	119.6	115.3	122.7
Transportation	5.8	107.1	105.6	112.5
Construction	2.0	72.8	63.3	61.0
Trade	17.7	93.2	89.3	91.2
Toronto - All industries		85.1	81.8	84.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	85.1	84.5	87.3
Lumber products	8.0	58.9	81.5	56.6
Pulp and paper	27.7	91.1	93.2	95.8
Other manufactures	25.3	91.5	90.4	92.8
Communication	7.6	94.8	94.6	103.1
Transportation	7.9	105.1	102.3	107.2
Construction	4.9	79.7	69.5	79.9
Trade	14.2	86.4	87.5	88.6
Ottawa - All industries		87.5	86.6	90.9
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	86.9	78.1	77.7	83.3
Textiles	23.4	99.3	97.2	89.2
Electrical apparatus	10.3	91.5	101.3	109.9
Iron and steel	30.1	61.4	59.0	71.4
Other manufactures	23.1	84.2	84.8	88.7
Transportation	2.4	91.2	92.9	96.8
Construction	1.6	84.2	84.0	73.5
Trade	4.1	99.6	101.2	100.8
Hamilton - All industries		80.3	80.1	85.2
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.9	91.9	89.5	90.9
Animal products - edible	4.9	124.9	122.3	117.5
Plant products - edible	5.3	84.0	79.7	89.3
Printing and publishing	7.9	85.3	85.4	85.9
Textiles	5.8	91.9	89.4	93.0
Other manufactures	16.0	90.9	87.7	87.6
Transportation	8.1	98.4	98.2	98.0
Construction	1.7	32.8	16.0	17.7
Trade	43.3	81.4	81.8	79.2
Winnipeg - All industries		83.7	82.7	82.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	41.8	84.6	82.4	80.8
Lumber products	15.4	103.8	106.8	112.1
Other manufactures	26.3	74.8	72.5	68.6
Communication	8.5	140.5	136.8	126.8
Transportation	18.5	136.3	135.3	150.3
Construction	4.2	81.3	100.6	86.9
Services	5.2	95.0	90.6	94.1
Trade	21.4	120.6	121.0	110.5
Vancouver - All industries		102.5	101.8	99.8

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

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