

0.1

72 002

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

THE LIBRARY

NE PAS PRÊTER

MAY 28 1925

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
MAY 1925

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(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.

— + + + —

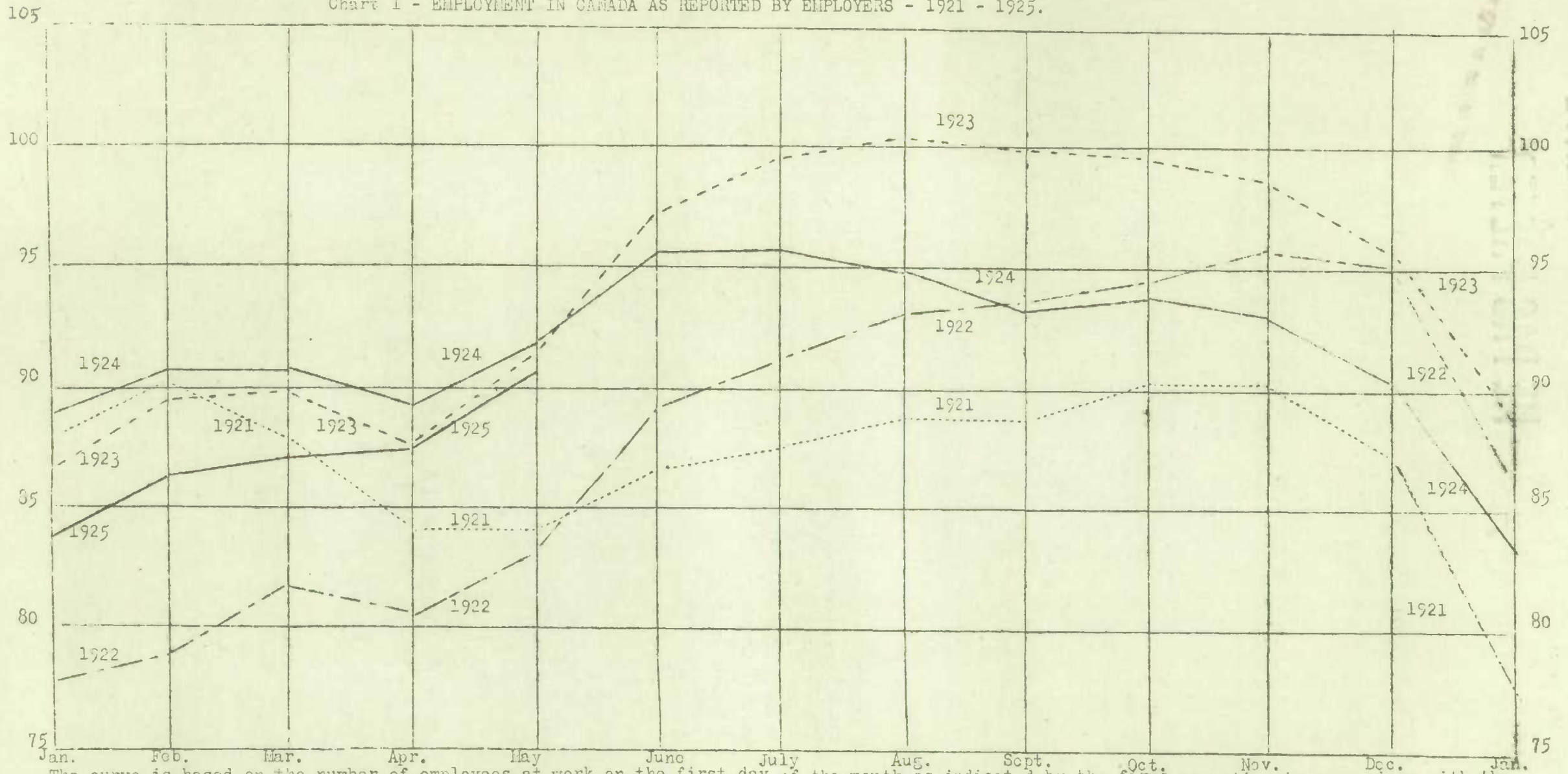
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1925

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



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

Issued May 27, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

---

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

---

Further and pronounced improvement in the employment situation was indicated on May 1, when 5,923 firms reported that they had increased their working force by 31,582 persons, or from 716,866 on April 1 to 748,448 at the beginning of May. This expansion, which to a considerable extent represents seasonal activity, is on a much larger scale than that recorded on May 1, 1924. The index number rose from 87.2 on April 1, 1925, to 90.8 on the date under review, as compared with 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. If the experience of the last few years is repeated, continued and more extensive gains may be looked for at the first of June.

The most important increases at the beginning of May were reported in manufacturing and construction. Transportation, trade, communication, services and mining, (exclusive of coal mining) also registered heightened activity.

Employment by Provinces.

All provinces shared in the upward movement; the gains in Ontario and Quebec affected most workers, but the percentage increases in the various economic areas did not differ greatly.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing, especially of fish and lumber products, showed increased activity, while construction and quarrying also afforded more employment. Transportation, on the other hand, reported reductions, mainly owing to the reopening of the St. Lawrence ports. The 549 firms making returns increased their payrolls from 62,442 persons on April 1, to 64,947 at the beginning of May.

Quebec.- There was a distinctly favourable movement on the whole; manufactures, logging, transportation, construction and trade showed the most pronounced gains. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest improvement was in lumber, while the only large declines were in boot and shoe factories. The working force of the 1,271 firms reporting aggregated 207,934, or 9,896 more than on April 1. This gain of 5 p.c. exceeds that registered on the same date of last year.

Ontario.- According to statements from 2,687 employers, they increased their staffs from 299,279 persons on April 1 to 311,311 at the beginning of May. Construction, manufacturing, (especially of lumber products), transportation and trade showed most improvement. Logging camps continued to release men, but the reductions were decidedly less extensive than on April 1, 1925. At the beginning of May, 1924, expansion on a considerably smaller scale was recorded.

Prairie Provinces.- Marked seasonal activity in railway construction and maintenance, together with increases in manufactures and communication, much more than offset curtailment in logging, coal mining and transportation. The result was a gain of 3,992 persons in the payrolls of the 780 firms reporting, who employed 93,920 workers on May 1. This improvement was more pronounced than that indicated on the same date of last year.

British Columbia.- The largest additions to staffs were noted in manufacturing, especially in lumber mills, and in construction, while logging reported the only marked reductions in employment. The general increase was considerably greater than that recorded on May 1, 1924. Reports were tabulated from 636 employers, having 70,336 workers, or 3,157 more than at the beginning of April.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment by provinces.

#### Employment by Cities.

Improvement was shown in all the cities for which separate tabulations are made, except Quebec.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 694 Montreal firms from whom returns were received totalled 104,849, or 3,945 more than on April 1. There were fluctuations in employment in manufacturing, but on the whole the trend was favourable; tobacco, breweries, and electric current showed the greatest increases, while boot and shoe and textile factories registered the most extensive losses. Transportation, construction and trade reported important additions to payrolls. The expansion on May 1 exceeded that indicated on the same date of last year.

Quebec.- Reductions in construction, and on a smaller scale, in boot and shoe works were partly offset by seasonal improvement in shipping. There was a net decrease of 594 persons in the staffs of the 92 reporting employers, who had 8,103 workers.

Toronto.- A further large increase was recorded in Toronto, the gain being more extensive than that shown on May 1, 1924. General improvement was noted in manufacturing, while transportation, construction and trade were also more active. An aggregate working force of 93,700 persons was reported by the 778 firms making returns; they had 91,667 employees at the beginning of April.

Ottawa.- The 126 firms from whom statements were received, increased their payrolls from 9,204 on April 1 to 9,645 persons on the date under review. Construction showed the greatest gains, but there were also small additions to staffs in manufacturing and transportation.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing establishments were more active, the largest increases being in rubber and iron and steel; other industries registered small gains. The working forces of the 200 firms reporting totalled 24,983 as compared with 24,303 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Building contractors afforded more employment in Winnipeg and manufacturing generally also showed improvement. Statements were received from 295 firms, employing 24,153 workers, or 292 more than on April 1.

Vancouver.- Lumber mills in Vancouver registered seasonal activity, and other branches of manufacturing were also busier. Transportation, on the other hand, was slacker. The payrolls of the 227 reporting firms aggregated 22,628 persons on May 1, as compared with 22,356 in their last report.

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

#### Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- The seasonal expansion in lumber mills and fish canneries was more pronounced than usual at this time of year; pulp and paper, tobacco, brewing, clay, glass, stone, iron and steel, mineral product and electric current works also registered increased employment, but leather, boot and shoe, flour, textile and electrical apparatus factories showed declines. The 3,858 manufacturers reporting employed 426,792 operatives, or 11,790 more than in the preceding month. This increase is very much larger than that registered on May 1, 1924.

Logging.- In spite of important increases due to river-driving operations in Quebec, there was, on the whole, a decline in logging. An aggregate payroll of 18,812 men was reported by the 225 firms making returns; they employed 18,988 workers on April 1, 1925.

Mining.- Coal mines in the Prairie Provinces were slacker, but heightened activity was indicated in the mining of metallic ores and in quarrying. Statements were received from 207 operators having 43,663 employees, as compared with 43,480 in the preceding month.

Communication afforded more employment, according to 165 employers whose payrolls totalled 22,825 persons, or 424 more than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring showed improvement, except in the Maritime Provinces, and local transportation companies in Quebec made large additions to staffs. Steam railways, however, recorded slight curtailment. The working forces of the 272 reporting employers stood at 101,615, as compared with 79,734 in the preceding month. This expansion exceeds that noted on May 1, 1924.

Construction.- Building, highway and railway construction absorbed large numbers of extra workers, the increase in the last named branch being most noteworthy. A combined payroll of 64,423 persons was employed by the 441 employers reporting; in the preceding month they had 48,080 workers. This seasonal increase is substantially greater than the gain recorded on May 1, 1924.

Trade.- Continued increases were indicated in retail trade, and wholesale trade was also more active. Returns compiled from 584 firms showed that they employed 56,790 persons, or 892 more than on April 1. On May 1, 1924, the increase recorded was smaller than on the date under review.

Table III gives index numbers of employment by industries, while the course of employment in some of the more important industries is shown in Chart II on page 5a.

#### Employment in Other Countries.

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

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment showed a slight improvement during March. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on March 23, 1925, was 11.4, compared with 11.6 on February 23, 1925, and 9.9 on March 24, 1924. Among the members of reporting Trade Unions, the percentage unemployed was 9.0 at the end of March, compared with 9.4 at the end of February, 1925, and with 7.8 at the end of March, 1924.

#### UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- Between 20,000 and 25,000 employees were released from factory payrolls in New York state between the middle of March and the middle of April, a loss of almost 2 p.c., according to an estimate based on reports from about 1,500 manufacturers. Textiles declined somewhat, but the metal industries showed the most prominent reductions; there were large declines in steel mills, furnaces, railroad shops and agricultural implement plants. Repair works were also slacker, but automobile factories showed improvement. Furniture, food and tobacco factories recorded reductions in employment.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons reported on the payrolls of 941 manufacturing establishments was 230,528, as compared with 233,354 in March. The index number, based upon the 1922 average as 100, was 91.5, while in March, 1925, it was 92.6 and in April, 1924 it was 91.3. The largest increases in April, 1925, were in electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, knitting factories and machine shops, while the greatest declines took place in boot, shoe and leather, rubber, stove, woollen, meat packing and slaughtering establishments.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois showed a decline; 1,186 manufacturers reported 280,278 workers or 1 p.c. less than for the same week in March. Metal, tanning, shoe and textile factories registered reduced employment, but canneries and building were seasonally more active. Mining afforded less employment.

WISCONSIN.- A small increase in employment in Wisconsin was noted on March 15. Reductions in employment in logging, highway work, stone crushing and quarrying, were partly offset by increased activity in lead, zinc and iron mining, building and railway construction. Manufacturing also indicated slightly greater employment.

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 and in Manufacturing.

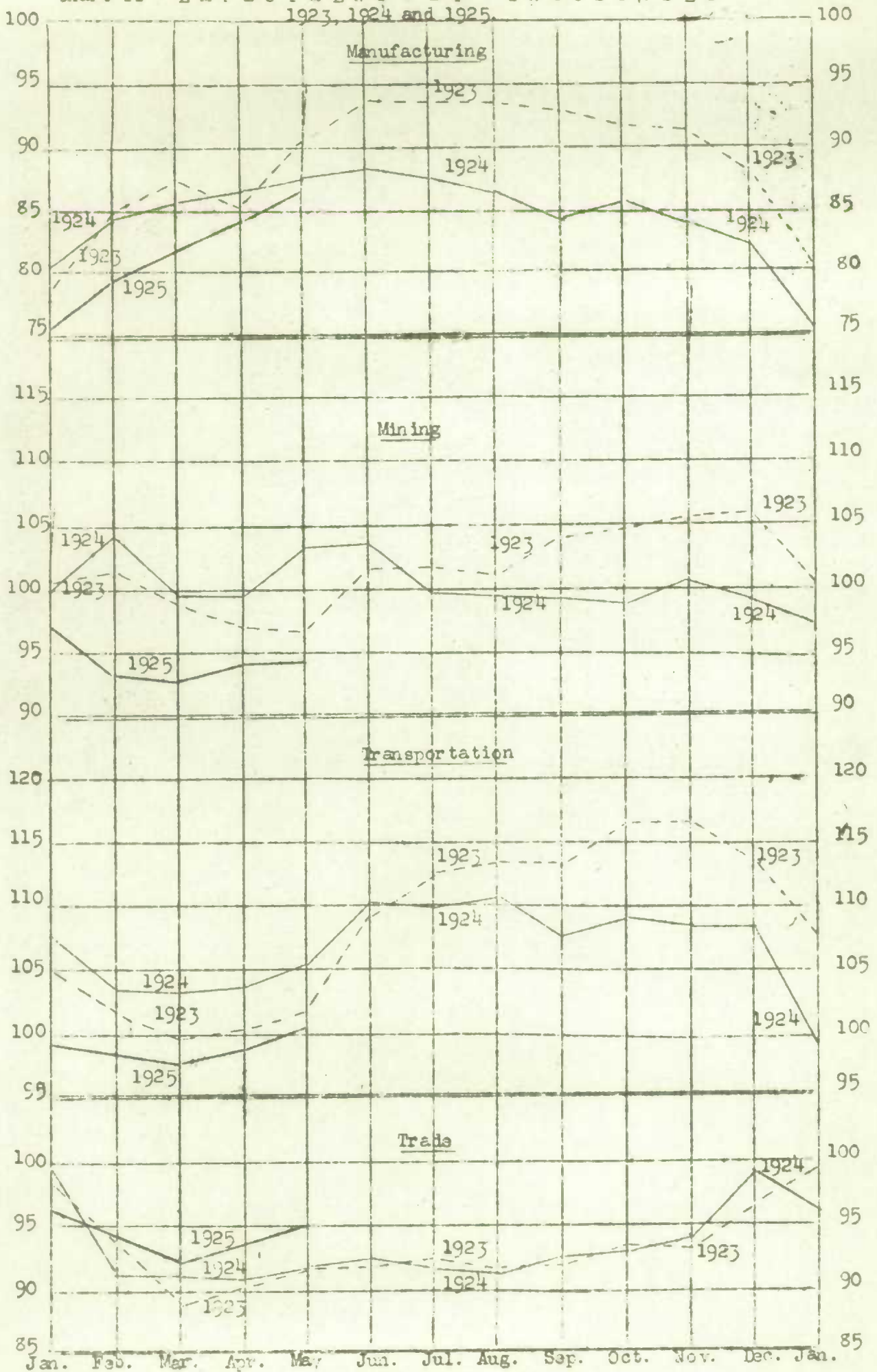
	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Manufacturing
May 1, 1921	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1	80.2
May 1, 1922	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	79.0
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Mar. 1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	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	90.5	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	106.6	93.0
Oct. 1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	91.8
Nov. 1	86.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	89.2	102.8	91.2
Dec. 1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	89.3	97.8	88.2
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	91.5	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	82.1	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	90.3	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	90.3	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
Relative Weight of Employment b	100.	8.7	27.3	41.6	12.5	9.4	57.0

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
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	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	87.3		89.1	109.3	93.3	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	93.3	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	81.3	86.6	80.1	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	86.5	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

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

14.0      1.1      12.5      1.3      3.3      3.2      3.0

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



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

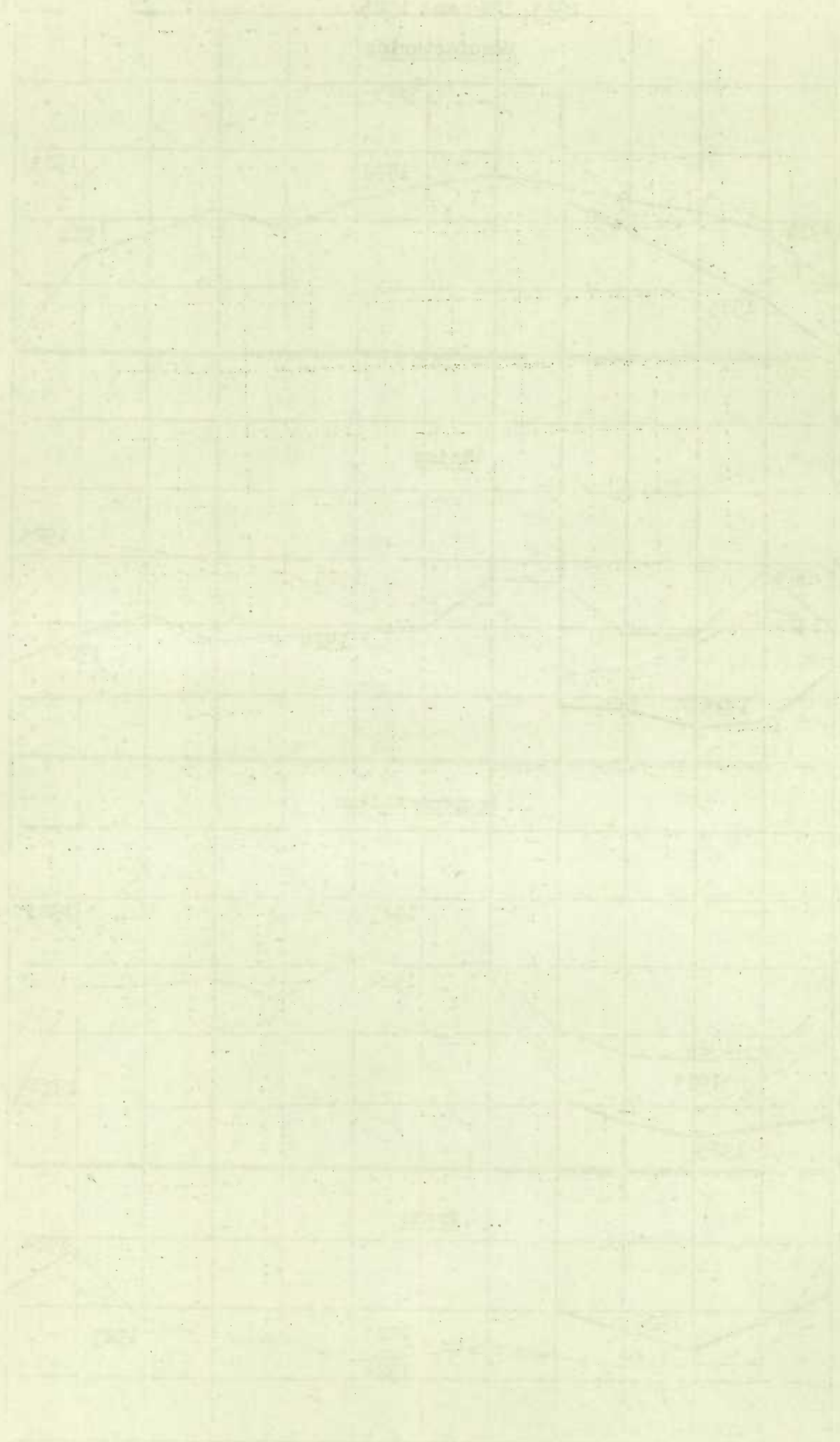




TABLE III.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

	* Relative Weight	May 1 1925	Apr. 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923	May 1 1922	May 1 1921
Manufacturing	.57.0	86.6	84.3	87.7	90.5	79.0	80.2
Animal products - edible	1.9	92.2	81.9	86.5	83.8	86.0	87.5
Fur and products	.1	77.0	75.4	81.3	88.7	90.6	79.6
Leather and products	2.0	70.5	75.9	79.4	79.1	80.3	73.5
Lumber and products	6.5	97.7	83.3	91.6	95.5	88.9	86.6
Rough and dressed lumber	4.2	113.9	88.7	104.2	104.0	98.1	97.6
Lumber products	2.3	77.3	76.4	75.7	84.5	77.1	75.7
Musical instruments	.3	58.8	58.5	60.6	71.6	61.4	70.5
Plant products - edible	3.3	89.4	90.1	88.9	88.3	84.6	84.5
Pulp and paper products	6.8	99.6	98.0	98.7	101.1	93.6	94.8
Pulp and paper	3.3	105.1	101.9	102.4	107.4	93.7	98.2
Paper products	.8	83.0	88.6	88.4	90.9	87.5	80.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	97.2	96.5	97.9	97.1	95.4	95.2
Rubber products	1.6	83.2	81.8	76.1	84.3	66.8	66.0
Textile products	9.3	89.4	90.2	85.6	92.5	88.9	81.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	103.0	103.9	95.0	106.4	98.5	83.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	90.9	92.0	89.2	96.6	89.7	71.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	73.2	74.8	73.4	77.6	81.1	81.7
Others	1.2	101.9	99.4	94.6	98.5	88.7	79.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	96.2	89.1	96.4	92.2	95.1	95.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	95.3	105.7	103.6	91.7	75.0	89.3
Chemicals and Allied products	.9	83.8	82.1	87.4	92.5	79.4	82.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	82.7	75.0	90.0	94.5	83.8	80.9
Electric current	1.6	129.1	123.5	119.9	111.9	110.4	104.1
Electric apparatus	1.2	110.4	112.5	113.4	103.8	74.0	99.3
Iron and steel products	15.5	75.0	74.6	81.2	85.4	62.5	72.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	62.2	61.9	72.1	77.5	49.5	65.8
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.2	68.4	67.6	72.6	73.6	62.8	74.8
Agricultural implements	.8	56.4	57.6	59.1	64.0	48.6	87.7
Land vehicles	7.3	92.9	91.6	101.3	103.6	72.8	65.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	33.2	32.9	34.6	33.2	21.8	70.2
Heating appliances	.6	82.0	81.6	82.9	95.3	82.8	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	72.8	71.2	92.8	89.6	67.4	84.5
Foundry and Machine shop products	.7	75.7	79.3	83.9	89.4	68.8	75.4
Others	2.1	71.5	70.0	74.1	80.4	66.2	78.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	80.0	79.9	85.4	87.0	65.1	69.7
Mineral products	1.3	105.4	98.9	103.8	100.2	94.9	93.2
Miscellaneous	.5	85.9	84.6	87.7	96.4	90.3	86.7
Logging	2.5	47.4	47.5	54.5	48.0	37.0	49.9
Mining	5.8	94.3	94.2	103.3	96.7	90.2	86.9
Coal	3.3	78.3	80.3	92.0	92.0	91.6	87.2
Metallic ores	1.8	154.8	152.7	147.7	112.9	92.4	83.3
Non-Metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	87.6	79.4	95.9	96.4	80.5	90.7
Communication	3.1	109.3	107.6	108.2	99.7	100.4	103.1
Telegraphs	.6	105.8	99.1	106.2	98.6	93.1	92.9
Telephones	2.5	110.2	109.9	108.7	100.0	102.2	105.9
Transportation	13.6	100.3	98.5	105.3	101.7	98.7	94.0
Street railways and cartage	2.5	110.9	107.8	113.8	112.2	119.0	103.1
Steam railways	9.5	91.4	91.6	97.3	95.6	89.6	90.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	174.4	154.0	173.1	143.8	160.8	122.8
Construction and maintenance	8.6	125.6	96.8	111.2	101.6	101.1	92.7
Building	2.8	112.0	99.7	95.8	77.9	86.3	87.7
Highway	1.0	908.7	748.7	546.2	711.9	688.5	448.3
Railway	4.8	114.3	80.2	109.8	109.8	102.5	88.1
Services	1.8	109.9	107.7	108.0	97.1	95.6	98.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	112.0	110.2	103.8	95.3	94.7	97.2
Professional	.2	113.6	111.8	112.3	96.2	92.5	78.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	105.7	102.9	104.2	99.8	97.6	101.3
Trade	7.6	95.0	93.6	91.9	91.7	90.1	94.2
Retail	4.9	95.1	92.9	90.1	90.1	88.3	89.8
Wholesale	2.7	94.8	94.8	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.5
All Industries	100.	90.8	87.2	91.8	91.4	83.3	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	May 1 1925	Apr. 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	38.9	77.9	72.1	79.9	85.6
Lumber products	6.6	92.8	65.5	73.3	75.1
Pulp and paper	3.5	111.0	100.8	112.3	115.0
Textile products	5.7	96.1	97.1	95.6	105.6
Iron and steel	12.5	58.2	59.3	69.4	80.9
Other manufactures	10.6	86.8	76.8	86.0	82.6
Logging	1.1	24.1	21.1	36.1	10.8
Mining	23.3	96.3	93.3	111.4	107.2
Communication	3.5	86.2	86.8	92.1	84.4
Transportation	19.5	97.8	107.2	90.3	92.5
Construction	7.1	105.6	77.0	80.7	87.5
Services	.7	92.9	89.7	91.9	94.6
Trade	5.9	110.3	112.9	109.4	114.5
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.	86.6	83.4	88.1	90.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	64.5	88.2	86.6	89.4	89.9
Lumber products	4.4	105.0	89.6	98.4	102.0
Pulp and paper	9.0	100.4	97.7	96.7	101.2
Textile products	14.3	94.9	95.8	90.6	96.0
Iron and steel	14.1	74.8	73.9	83.3	80.7
Other manufactures	22.7	87.2	86.2	89.2	87.3
Logging	3.2	61.3	41.5	52.0	59.7
Mining	1.3	72.8	73.2	65.0	86.7
Communication	3.0	144.9	142.1	130.6	120.6
Transportation	12.6	108.4	100.2	119.6	100.0
Construction	8.1	145.1	125.8	122.5	89.9
Services	1.8	135.0	130.2	128.3	96.9
Trade	5.5	102.3	96.4	92.2	91.7
Quebec - All industries	100.	94.2	89.8	94.1	90.3
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	66.9	83.9	82.1	86.3	90.6
Lumber products	6.5	92.0	79.6	93.5	94.7
Pulp and paper	7.7	99.0	97.7	100.1	100.9
Textile products	10.8	83.8	84.7	80.1	88.1
Iron and steel	19.4	75.8	74.9	82.7	88.7
Other manufactures	22.5	85.3	84.0	86.8	89.7
Logging	1.6	30.5	35.7	31.5	25.7
Mining	3.2	136.9	132.4	140.2	109.4
Communication	2.7	105.1	104.5	111.5	97.1
Transportation	10.3	103.8	99.2	105.1	113.3
Construction	7.0	121.2	97.8	119.1	109.4
Services	1.6	116.0	114.7	115.0	105.9
Trade	6.7	93.6	92.9	93.3	90.2
Ontario - All industries	100.	87.7	84.9	89.8	91.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	34.1	96.7	95.5	95.0	96.1
Lumber products	2.4	74.5	65.9	61.6	78.7
Pulp and paper	3.1	95.6	94.3	98.5	97.8
Textile products	1.8	97.2	92.8	93.1	97.3
Iron and steel	15.7	97.4	98.6	98.8	97.9
Other manufactures	11.1	103.0	100.4	101.1	94.9
Logging	.5	12.4	33.0	36.0	10.5
Mining	5.9	54.3	60.6	69.1	73.8
Communication	4.0	87.3	82.3	83.8	87.3
Transportation	22.6	87.0	88.7	95.6	92.6
Construction	14.6	129.6	90.8	107.0	120.8
Services	2.1	87.9	86.1	89.2	88.7
Trade	16.2	82.6	82.1	82.0	85.1
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.	88.0	84.1	89.4	90.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	38.8	100.5	92.7	91.7	92.4
Lumber products	18.4	111.4	97.2	98.4	104.4
Pulp and paper	5.0	97.9	93.5	91.8	97.0
Textile products	1.0	111.4	110.8	104.4	119.7
Iron and steel	4.5	50.9	50.2	51.3	48.6
Other manufactures	9.9	137.6	128.1	122.8	113.7
Logging	8.8	95.9	107.4	126.4	117.4
Mining	14.6	109.7	110.7	109.9	99.8
Communication	3.1	130.6	128.8	120.5	111.8
Transportation	13.5	106.3	105.2	115.3	104.2
Construction	10.2	110.3	81.5	96.6	77.3
Services	3.1	93.5	93.5	91.0	90.1
Trade	7.9	122.9	121.1	110.9	108.2
British Columbia - All industries	100.	105.1	100.1	102.9	97.5

\* Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

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

City and Industry	Relative Weight	May 1 1925	April 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	70.0	82.2	81.9	86.7	83.5
Plant products - edible	5.5	95.7	96.2	90.7	94.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	94.2	92.1	93.5	95.2
Textiles	13.7	80.7	84.0	83.5	39.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	92.3	82.4	96.4	93.6
Iron and steel	16.2	88.9	63.4	82.5	79.6
Other manufactures	23.2	86.3	87.0	87.8	85.0
Communication	4.8	158.9	155.7	138.9	126.4
Transportation	7.0	139.1	106.5	130.9	102.3
Construction	5.2	133.8	115.5	103.1	72.2
Trade	10.1	102.9	96.5	92.0	91.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	91.7	83.5	92.3	88.8
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	63.9	79.7	81.2	-	-
Leather products	23.6	81.0	85.9	-	-
Other manufactures	40.3	78.9	78.8	-	-
Transportation	11.8	126.6	105.4	-	-
Construction	11.1	221.4	348.3	-	-
Trade	8.0	89.4	88.9	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	91.9	98.4	-	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	66.2	80.3	79.9	79.9	84.5
Plant products - edible	60.0	84.7	84.5	82.4	82.7
Printing and publishing	9.5	91.1	90.8	92.7	92.6
Textiles	13.4	75.7	76.2	70.9	75.1
Iron and steel	9.8	74.8	73.0	75.1	81.7
Other manufactures	27.5	82.1	80.2	82.3	88.7
Communication	4.7	118.7	119.6	125.6	100.9
Transportation	5.9	109.0	107.1	114.3	123.6
Construction	2.9	111.9	72.8	73.5	92.3
Trade	17.5	94.2	93.2	93.6	82.4
Toronto - All industries	100.0	86.9	85.1	85.6	82.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	58.5	86.4	85.1	94.3	93.0
Lumber products	7.5	58.9	58.9	108.3	78.7
Pulp and paper	27.0	93.6	91.1	89.0	91.6
Other manufactures	24.0	92.1	91.5	93.1	101.9
Communication	7.4	96.0	94.8	106.0	100.0
Transportation	8.4	114.3	105.1	126.0	113.0
Construction	7.3	122.5	79.7	102.3	89.5
Trade	14.2	83.7	86.4	89.5	87.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	91.3	87.5	98.3	94.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	36.6	79.8	78.1	83.7	90.6
Textiles	23.0	100.1	99.3	83.6	96.7
Electrical apparatus	10.3	93.5	91.5	108.3	107.7
Iron and steel	30.0	62.9	61.4	72.9	84.1
Other manufactures	23.3	87.0	84.2	89.4	90.2
Transportation	2.9	104.4	91.2	114.5	112.9
Construction	1.8	90.7	84.2	95.7	101.0
Trade	3.7	101.3	99.6	96.9	117.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	82.4	80.3	86.4	92.6
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.6	93.5	91.9	89.2	91.5
Animal products - edible	4.8	124.4	124.9	112.2	102.3
Plant products - edible	4.8	82.3	84.0	89.5	89.5
Printing and publishing	7.8	85.4	85.3	87.3	99.2
Textiles	5.9	96.1	91.9	93.0	95.1
Other manufactures	16.3	93.8	90.9	84.2	89.6
Transportation	7.8	95.5	98.4	98.5	96.5
Construction	2.4	49.6	32.8	21.8	73.6
Trade	42.7	81.6	81.4	79.4	81.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	85.4	83.7	83.0	86.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	43.3	88.4	84.6	83.6	78.1
Lumber products	16.6	118.3	108.8	121.4	108.6
Other manufactures	26.7	76.4	74.8	68.8	65.6
Communication	3.5	141.2	140.5	129.0	113.1
Transportation	17.7	132.2	136.3	154.7	119.6
Construction	4.1	80.2	81.3	94.5	65.6
Services	4.9	93.6	95.0	91.5	90.4
Trade	21.2	122.5	120.6	109.7	107.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	104.0	102.5	102.2	91.8

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



1010515338