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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
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THE
JUNE 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:

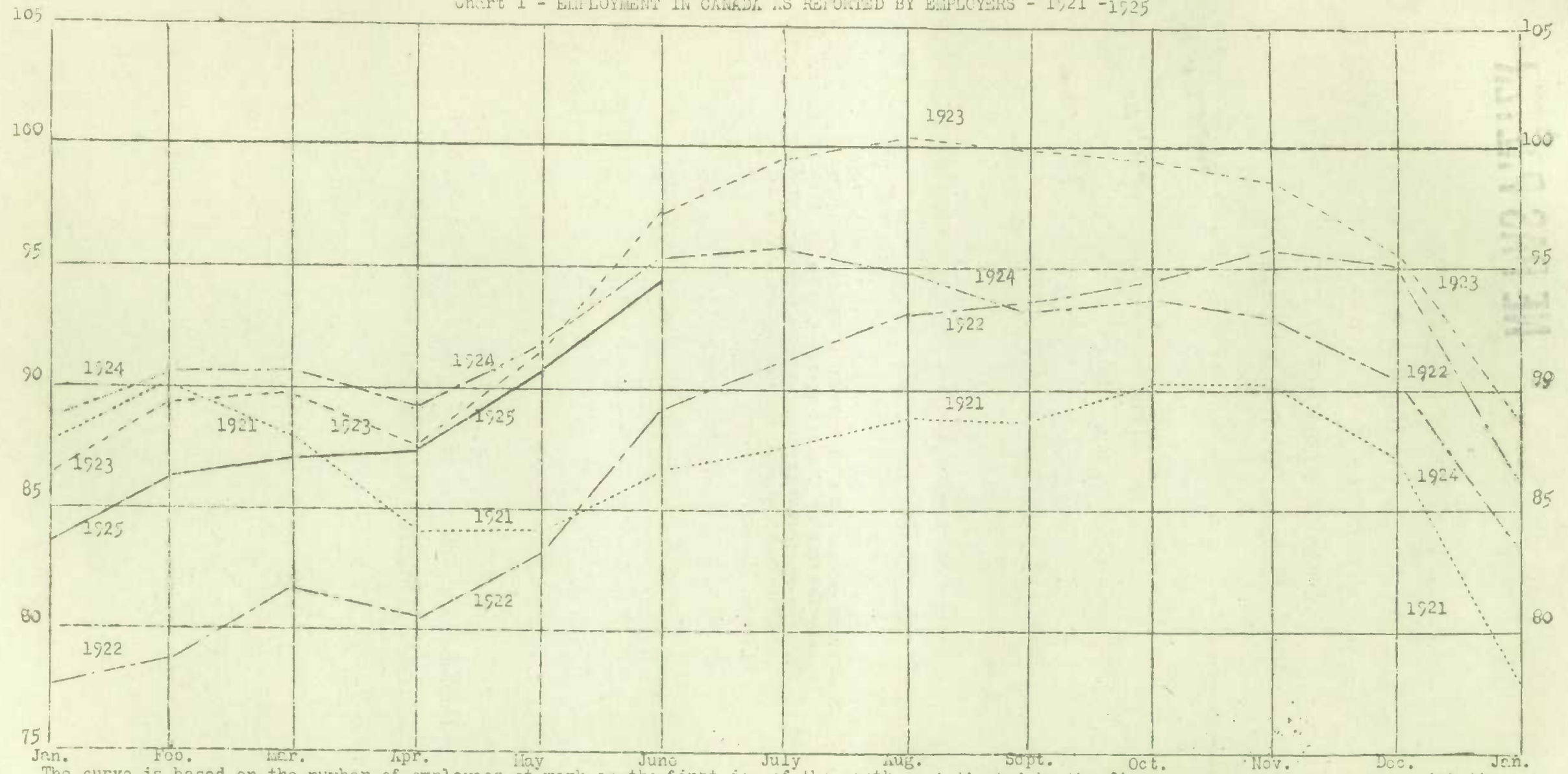
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Chart I - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 -1925



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 June 22nd, 1925.

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

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R. E. Coats, B.A.; F.S.S. (Hon); F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Oudmore, M.A.; F.S.S.

The trend of employment at the beginning of June continued to be upward, the gains being more pronounced than on the same date of last year. What was said in the last issue of this bulletin may be repeated here, that if employment shows the same movement in the next few weeks as was indicated at the same period of the last four years, further improvement may be looked for at the first of July. Statements were received from 5,943 firms employing 778,951 persons on June 1, 1925, as compared with 749,194 in the preceding month. Reflecting this gain of 29,757 workers, the index number rose from 90.8 on May 1 to 94.5 on the date under review. On June 1, 1924, it stood at 95.2, while at this time in 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively.

There was expansion, on the whole, in all groups of industries, with the exception of trade. The greatest gains were in construction, manufacturing and transportation.

Employment by Provinces.

While all provinces shared in the improvement recorded at the beginning of June, the increases in Quebec and Ontario were most pronounced.

Maritime Provinces.- Seasonal activity in lumber mills and fish canneries accounted for a large share of the increase in manufacturing; construction also afforded considerably more employment, and quarrying was busier. On the other hand, there were further seasonal losses in transportation and logging. An aggregate working force of 67,335 persons was reported by the 553 employers making returns, who had 64,519 workers on May 1. This increase of 2,816 persons is much larger than that registered at the beginning of June of last year or of 1923.

Quebec.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest improvement, but logging was much more active on account of river driving operations, and quarries and asbestos mines were also busier. Trade, however, showed a falling off in employment. Returns were tabulated from 1,264 employers, having 222,018 persons on payroll, or 13,748 more than in their last report. This increase also exceeds that noted on June 1, 1924.

Ontario.- Construction and manufacturing showed the most marked expansion; within the latter group the lumber industry gained considerably. Transportation, logging and mining also registered increases, though on a smaller scale. The staffs of the 2,704 firms making returns rose from 311,822 on May 1 to 319,006 at the beginning of June.

Prairie Provinces.- Expansion on a larger scale than on the same date of last year was indicated in the Prairie Provinces on June 1, when 5,148 persons were added to the working forces of the 769 employers reporting; they had 99,106 workers. Construction and maintenance, particularly of road-beds, and railway transportation recorded very marked improvement, while manufacturing was also more active. Trade, on the other hand, afforded less employment.

British Columbia.- The additions to staffs in British Columbia were considerably smaller than those registered in the preceding month, but much more extensive than were the increases noted on June 1, 1924. Statements were received from 654 firms who increased their payrolls from 70,625 persons on May 1 to 71,486 on the date under review. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and food products, logging and construction reported increased activity, while mining, shipping and trade were slacker.

Tables I and IV give index numbers of employment by provinces, while the course of employment in the five economic areas is shown in Chart II.

Employment by Cities

Five of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg - recorded heightened activity, while in Toronto and Vancouver there were declines.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal continued to increase, the gain of 4,246 persons registered on June 1 being the largest indicated this year; it was, however, slightly smaller than that noted on the same date of 1924. The 693 firms reporting had 108,769 employees. Shipping showed pronounced seasonal improvement, while construction and manufacturing were also more active. Trade, on the other hand, was dull.

Quebec.- There were general increases in Quebec of which those in transportation were most noteworthy. Statements were received from 93 employers whose staffs rose from 8,113 on May 1 to 8,490 at the beginning of June.

Toronto.- Mainly on account of seasonal losses in garment factories, there were slight declines in Toronto. Other branches of manufacturing, however, afforded more employment and construction was seasonally more active. An aggregate payroll of 93,726 persons was employed by the 789 firms making returns; on May 1 they had 93,978 employees. This reduction is smaller than that noted on June 1, 1924.

Ottawa.- Further improvement was registered at Ottawa, where 123 employers increased their working forces by 852 persons to 10,430 on the date under review. Lumber mills were decidedly busier, and building contractors also reported larger payrolls. The gains noted at the beginning of June of last year were less extensive.

Hamilton.- In contrast with the unfavourable tendency indicated on June 1, 1924, employment gained on the date under review. The firms reporting, numbering 199, had 25,424 persons in their employ, as compared with 25,060 in the preceding month. Manufacturing establishments generally were more fully employed, as were also firms engaged in construction.

Winnipeg.- Practically no change was recorded in employment in Winnipeg; improvement in manufactures and construction was nearly offset by losses in trade. The working force of the 287 employers from whom statistics were tabulated aggregated 24,029, as against 24,002 on May 1. A larger increase was noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index number was slightly lower.

Vancouver.- There was a contraction in employment in Vancouver, repeating the downward movement noted in June 1, 1924, when the decreases were greater. Returns compiled from 232 firms showed that they had reduced their working force from 22,824 persons on May 1 to 22,465 on the date under review. Shipping, trade and tin can factories afforded less employment, while there were general but slight gains in other industries.

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

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Lumber mills, fish canning, pulp and paper, building material, tobacco, brewing, electric current, rubber and mineral product plants recorded improvement, but garment and woollen factories were slacker. Chemicals and iron and steel also afforded rather less employment. The general increase was decidedly greater than on June 1, 1924. According to 5,943 manufacturers, they employed 435,734 operatives, or 8,093 more than in the preceding month.

Logging.- River driving operations, chiefly in Quebec, caused an increase of 1,479 men in the staffs of the 215 firms reporting; they employed 20,264 on June 1.

Mining.- Improvement in asbestos mines and quarries was almost completely offset by losses in coal and metallic ore mining. The working force of the 214 operators making returns stood at 43,894, as compared with 43,818 in the preceding month. On June 1, 1924, employment had shown a minor decline.

Communication.- There were rather small increases on telegraphs and decreases on telephones. The result was a gain of 67 in the staffs of 168 companies, which had 22,754 employees.

Transportation.- In the three branches - steam, and electric railways and water - registered heightened activity. The 275 employers reporting employed 106,516 workers, or 4,945 more than in their last statement. This increase slightly exceeds that indicated on June 1 of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further important increases were noted in these industries; building, highway and railway construction shared in the gain. The index number is now higher than on June 1 of any year of the record. Statistics were compiled from 453 employers, having 79,925 workers, as compared with 64,769 on May 1.

Services.- The re-opening of summer hotels was largely responsible for an increase of 690 persons in the staffs of the 167 service firms making returns. They employed 14,138 workers.

Trade.- Wholesale and retail trade were slackier than in the preceding month, but employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of June, 1924. The 570 establishments from which figures were received had 55,726 persons in their employ as compared with 56,450 in the last report.

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 "Ministry of Labour Gazette". The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports published.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment shows little change, on the whole, during April. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on April 27, 1925, was 11.2, compared with 11.4 on March 23, 1925, and 9.7 on April 28, 1924. Among the members of those Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 9.4 at the end of April, 1925, compared with 9.0 at the end of March, 1925, and 7.5 at the end of April, 1924.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- Factory employment in New York State showed a further decrease of 1.p.c. in May. The only pronounced improvement during the month, apart from gains in certain seasonal industries, was in automobile factories. The needle trades showed large declines; metals, furniture, piano and paper factories reported considerable reductions, while brick, cement, dairying, canning, meat-packing, cigar and beverage plants recorded greater activity.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois factories continued to decline in May, the situation being less favourable than in the same month of the past four years. The metal industries, particularly steel mills, tools, cutlery and agricultural implements works reported large losses, as did furniture, musical instrument and clothing works. On the other hand, canneries and other food factories reported seasonal activity, and glass, brick and other building material works were also busier to meet the demands of the building season. Road construction, as well as building construction reported improvement, but mining continued to show decreases.

WISCONSIN.- From March 15 to April 15, there was practically no change in the aggregate volume of industrial employment in Wisconsin; logging showed a decline, while lead, zinc, and iron mining, building and highway construction registered considerable seasonal gains. Manufacturing as a whole remained stationary. Stone and other building material, metal, rubber, paper, printing, electric power, laundering and chemical works recorded improvement, but wood, leather, textile and food plants were slackier.

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 Number of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Manufact- uring
June 1, 1921	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3	81.1
June 1, 1922	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
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	90.3	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	106.6	93.0
Oct. 1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	91.3
Nov. 1	90.8	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at June 1, 1925

100.	8.7	28.5	41.0	12.7	9.1	55.9
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	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	77.8		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	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	97.1		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	93.3
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	89.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.7	91.9	80.9	91.8	82.4	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.5	103.1

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

14.0	1.1	12.0	1.3	3.3	3.1	2.9
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TABLE III.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

	x Rela- tive weight	June 1 1925	May 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923	June 1 1922	June 1 1921
Manufacturing	55.9	88.3	85.6	88.4	93.5	84.2	81.1
Animal products-edible	2.0	101.3	92.2	97.0	95.0	94.7	101.5
Fur and products	.1	78.8	77.0	80.9	90.4	92.8	85.5
Leather and products	2.0	70.3	70.5	76.5	78.1	77.2	75.3
Lumber and products	7.1	109.1	97.7	106.6	112.4	107.0	99.7
Rough and dressed lumber	5.0	135.8	113.9	130.8	134.6	130.0	117.8
Lumber products	2.1	74.2	77.3	75.7	83.3	77.9	77.9
Musical instruments	.3	56.6	58.3	57.2	68.4	59.8	62.2
Plant - products - edible	3.2	89.8	89.4	83.6	90.0	87.6	86.1
Pulp and paper products	6.6	100.9	99.6	100.5	104.4	96.5	94.2
Pulp and paper	3.3	107.5	105.1	106.7	114.7	100.5	97.1
Paper products	.8	89.9	88.0	86.7	91.2	84.7	81.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	97.9	97.2	98.0	96.7	95.6	95.3
Rubber products	1.6	84.9	83.2	75.6	84.3	70.1	69.4
Textile products	8.8	87.9	89.4	82.5	90.6	88.2	73.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	101.4	103.0	88.9	104.0	99.7	87.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	91.1	90.9	86.8	96.2	90.9	67.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	71.3	73.2	72.2	75.5	73.1	76.7
Others	1.2	98.7	101.9	94.0	96.3	87.1	77.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt	1.5	99.7	96.2	96.0	95.9	93.9	97.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	95.8	95.3	105.2	98.6	71.2	80.9
Chemicals and allied products	.8	80.1	83.8	88.4	91.6	88.3	81.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	88.9	82.7	92.5	100.3	90.8	89.1
Electric current	1.6	132.4	129.1	129.1	118.2	115.3	104.2
Electric apparatus	1.1	109.7	110.4	111.5	103.0	75.6	95.4
Iron and steel products	14.8	75.0	75.0	79.2	86.7	70.5	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	62.0	62.2	69.3	81.8	51.4	63.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	71.0	68.4	70.1	75.1	46.4	70.5
Agricultural implements	.3	57.1	56.4	57.9	66.4	49.0	81.1
Land vehicles	7.0	91.6	92.9	98.6	104.6	89.2	71.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.6	38.0	33.2	32.2	29.3	41.6	57.2
Heating appliances	.6	82.4	82.0	81.6	95.2	85.1	83.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	73.7	72.8	85.9	91.7	73.4	79.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	74.2	75.7	76.4	92.1	69.7	69.7
Others	1.9	70.3	71.5	72.5	81.1	68.9	74.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	79.8	80.0	84.2	91.1	67.7	68.6
Mineral products	1.3	109.9	105.4	107.5	104.1	96.7	89.6
Miscellaneous	.5	84.6	85.9	85.4	94.6	94.5	88.7
Logging	2.6	51.3	47.4	53.6	52.5	37.5	47.3
Mining	5.6	94.5	94.3	103.7	101.6	92.6	88.7
Coal	3.1	77.0	78.3	89.8	93.8	90.8	91.2
Metallic ores	1.7	151.6	154.8	155.7	126.2	99.2	81.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	100.2	87.6	99.6	105.3	92.4	87.6
Communication	2.9	110.1	109.3	109.8	102.2	100.6	106.1
Telegraphs	.6	110.9	105.8	108.2	102.4	93.1	95.4
Telephones	2.3	109.9	110.2	110.2	102.1	102.5	108.8
Transportation	13.7	105.2	100.3	110.1	109.0	106.2	98.1
Street railways and cartage	2.4	111.9	110.9	114.7	116.1	128.0	105.2
Steam railways	9.4	94.2	91.4	99.2	98.3	92.4	91.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	211.1	174.4	219.3	211.2	222.9	167.2
Construction and maintenance	10.3	155.9	125.6	147.3	140.2	129.5	111.9
Building	3.0	122.7	112.0	118.9	100.1	102.2	80.1
Highway	1.7	1547.0	908.7	937.9	1956.6	1448.8	1004.3
Railway	5.6	139.4	114.3	143.8	146.6	129.8	112.1
Services	1.3	116.4	109.9	113.8	108.8	100.3	103.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	124.0	112.0	121.4	117.3	102.8	109.7
Professional	.2	115.7	113.6	111.5	98.1	96.9	81.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	105.8	105.7	104.3	100.2	97.7	100.6
Trade	7.2	93.8	95.0	92.5	91.9	90.0	92.5
Retail	4.7	94.2	95.1	91.1	90.2	87.6	89.2
Wholesale	2.5	93.1	94.8	95.2	95.1	94.2	98.3
All Industries	100.0	94.5	90.8	95.2	97.3	89.2	86.6

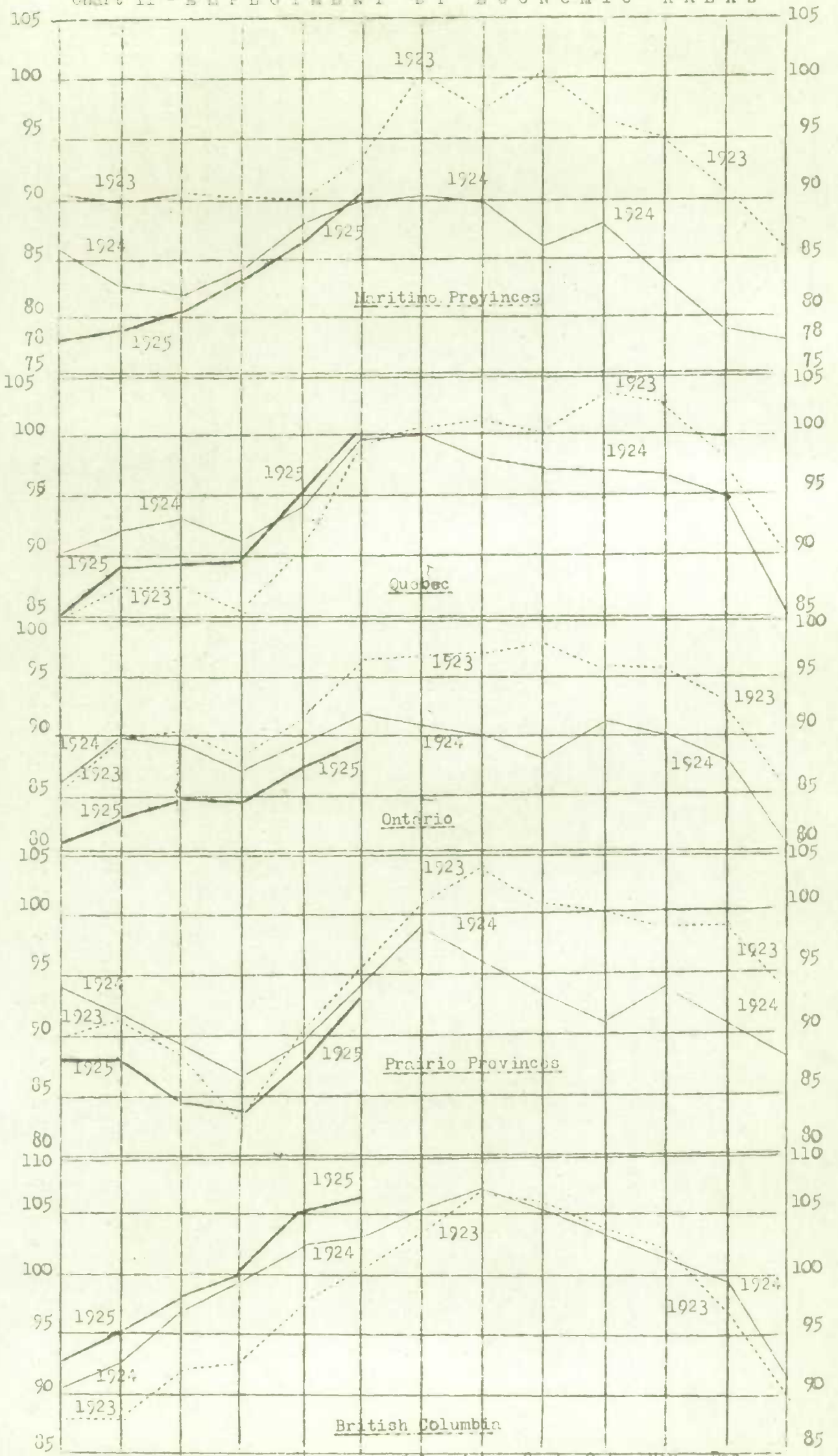
x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

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

	Relative Weight	June 1 1925	May 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	41.0	85.2	77.9	88.2	94.0
Lumber products	8.6	122.7	92.8	122.6	111.2
Pulp and paper	3.6	116.4	111.0	115.2	107.3
Textile products	5.3	94.1	96.1	94.2	101.2
Iron and steel	11.8	57.4	58.2	67.9	82.2
Other manufactures	11.7	99.0	86.8	92.3	97.6
Logging	.7	16.5	24.1	15.9	12.9
Mining	22.9	97.7	96.3	108.8	111.0
Communication	3.1	89.0	86.2	93.7	85.8
Transportation	13.8	71.7	97.8	72.1	77.4
Construction	12.2	190.1	105.6	120.3	119.7
Services	.6	93.4	92.9	95.8	94.1
Trade	5.7	112.3	110.3	109.8	117.3
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.	90.3	86.6	90.0	93.9
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.7	89.9	88.2	90.6	92.7
Lumber products	4.8	114.5	105.0	113.1	120.6
Pulp and paper	8.7	103.7	100.4	100.8	107.6
Textile products	13.5	95.5	94.9	88.7	94.2
Iron and steel	13.2	75.0	74.8	82.8	83.9
Other manufactures	21.5	88.5	87.2	89.5	88.6
Logging	3.6	74.8	61.3	65.3	71.8
Mining	1.4	81.5	72.8	87.7	95.7
Communication	2.8	144.7	144.9	135.8	120.1
Transportation	14.8	136.5	108.4	141.6	136.2
Construction	9.0	168.7	145.1	151.6	120.6
Services	1.7	141.6	135.0	134.6	27.5
Trade	5.0	100.2	102.3	94.6	93.1
Quebec - All industries	100.	100.6	94.2	99.9	99.1
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	66.1	84.9	83.9	85.7	93.1
Lumber products	7.3	105.9	92.0	107.4	114.3
Pulp and paper	7.5	99.1	99.0	102.1	103.1
Textile products	10.1	80.8	83.8	76.6	86.5
Iron and steel	18.9	75.5	75.8	78.4	89.1
Other manufactures	22.3	86.4	85.3	86.7	91.7
Logging	1.6	31.9	30.5	34.2	24.6
Mining	3.2	138.8	136.9	143.9	124.9
Communication	2.6	104.0	105.1	111.5	101.2
Transportation	10.3	105.8	103.8	110.8	116.4
Construction	8.1	144.2	121.2	160.4	162.4
Services	1.6	116.3	116.0	113.6	106.9
Trade	6.5	93.5	93.6	94.0	91.6
Ontario - All industries	100.	89.8	87.7	92.1	96.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.5	97.4	96.7	95.8	97.5
Lumber products	2.5	83.4	74.5	78.0	81.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	94.0	95.6	97.8	96.1
Textile products	1.7	93.0	97.2	79.8	92.3
Iron and steel	14.7	96.3	97.4	95.8	100.7
Other manufactures	10.7	104.5	103.0	103.6	98.9
Logging	.3	8.3	12.4	13.1	12.1
Mining	5.5	53.6	54.3	67.9	75.9
Communication	3.9	89.0	87.3	86.4	89.0
Transportation	22.4	91.1	87.0	98.4	92.4
Construction	18.1	170.1	129.6	150.9	163.0
Services	2.5	110.0	87.9	125.5	110.2
Trade	14.8	80.5	82.6	81.5	82.9
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.	93.1	88.0	94.1	95.5
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing	39.2	102.7	100.5	91.9	96.7
Lumber products	18.3	111.9	111.4	97.0	111.1
Pulp and paper	4.8	95.3	97.9	83.1	102.3
Textile products	1.0	107.8	111.4	99.4	116.5
Iron and steel	5.0	57.4	50.9	51.1	48.2
Other manufactures	10.1	141.5	137.6	134.8	119.5
Logging	8.9	100.1	95.9	115.5	120.7
Mining	13.7	104.6	109.7	109.0	99.6
Communication	3.2	134.0	130.6	122.1	117.0
Transportation	13.1	105.1	106.3	108.8	101.0
Construction	11.1	119.4	110.3	116.0	88.3
Services	3.2	98.4	93.5	94.3	91.4
Trade	7.6	119.6	122.9	112.3	107.9
British Columbia - All industries	100.	106.5	105.1	103.4	100.4

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

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.

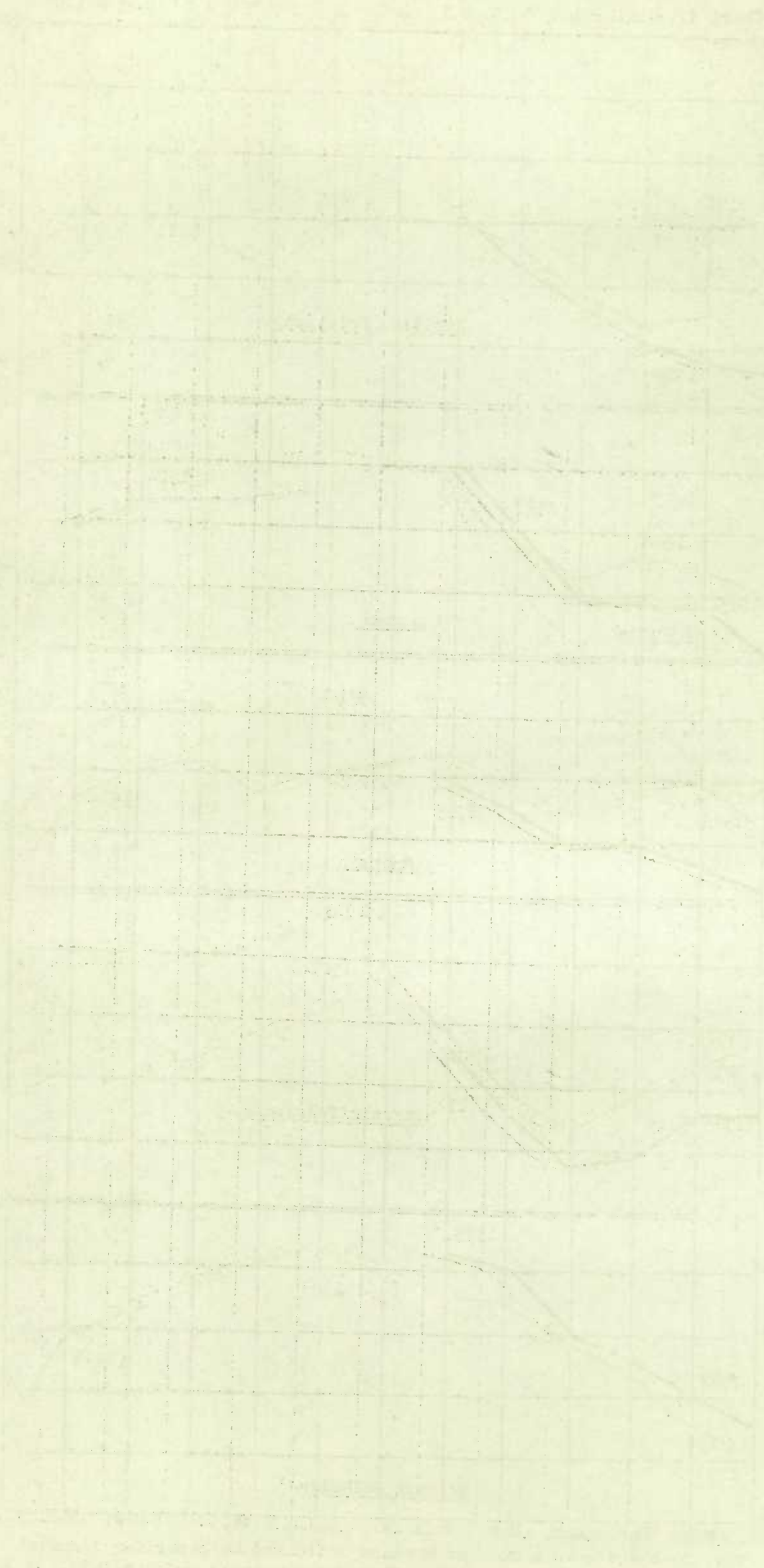


Table V.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries.

City and Industry	* Relative Weight	June 1 1925	May 1 1925	June 1 1924	June 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.5	82.8	82.2	85.7	86.9
Plant products - edible	5.5	99.4	95.7	94.9	93.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	93.1	94.2	91.6	97.6
Textiles	13.1	80.9	80.7	80.2	86.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	92.5	92.3	91.8	96.7
Iron and steel	15.6	69.1	68.9	81.3	82.2
Other manufactures	22.4	88.0	86.8	88.4	85.1
Communication	4.6	156.0	158.9	145.2	125.0
Transportation	9.8	203.2	139.1	203.1	193.3
Construction	5.7	149.3	133.8	117.9	100.7
Trade	9.5	100.4	102.9	94.6	93.4
Montreal - All industries	100.	95.6	91.7	96.2	95.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.1	81.1	79.7		
Leather products	23.5	85.0	81.0		
Other manufactures	38.5	78.9	78.9		
Transportation	13.5	153.4	126.6		
Construction	11.6	218.3	221.4		
Trade	7.8	88.8	89.4		
Quebec - All industries	100.	95.7	91.9		
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.9	80.4	80.8	79.0	85.1
Plant products - edible	5.9	82.9	84.7	81.5	83.7
Printing and publishing	9.6	91.7	91.1	92.3	92.3
Textiles	12.8	72.1	75.7	69.2	72.7
Iron and steel	9.8	74.7	74.8	73.2	85.6
Other manufactures	27.8	82.9	82.1	82.2	91.8
Communication	4.5	113.6	118.7	124.7	103.6
Transportation	5.8	108.5	109.0	113.0	126.0
Construction	3.5	127.3	111.9	87.6	138.2
Trade	17.5	94.1	94.2	106.5	88.3
Toronto - All industries	100.	86.7	86.9	85.2	89.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.1	97.6	86.4	96.8	118.9
Lumber products	13.6	115.8	58.9	113.5	134.4
Pulp and paper	24.4	92.4	93.6	91.9	99.3
Other manufactures	23.1	94.5	92.1	94.0	132.7
Communication	6.7	93.4	96.0	103.8	103.9
Transportation	7.7	114.2	114.3	140.6	121.9
Construction	8.2	165.4	122.5	131.3	173.7
Trade	12.2	85.2	88.7	89.0	90.7
Ottawa - All industries	100.	100.1	91.8	101.6	109.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.0	80.8	79.8	80.0	92.2
Textiles	22.2	98.3	100.1	79.1	97.2
Electrical apparatus	10.2	94.3	93.5	105.1	111.2
Iron and steel	29.9	63.4	62.9	68.9	85.0
Other manufactures	23.7	91.7	87.0	90.7	93.2
Transportation	2.7	102.6	104.4	111.8	105.4
Construction	2.3	117.9	90.7	110.9	145.1
Trade	3.9	105.0	101.3	106.9	116.5
Hamilton - All industries	100.	83.9	82.4	83.1	94.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	40.6	95.7	93.5	92.6	91.5
Animal products - edible	5.1	128.4	124.4	120.0	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.9	83.7	82.3	90.2	92.6
Printing and publishing	7.8	86.0	85.4	86.7	87.5
Textiles	5.6	91.4	96.1	89.6	91.6
Other manufactures	17.2	99.0	93.8	91.7	89.2
Transportation	7.7	95.5	95.5	100.7	100.1
Construction	3.3	67.4	49.6	38.0	90.4
Trade	40.8	78.0	81.6	78.2	81.0
Winnipeg - All industries	100.	85.5	85.4	83.6	87.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	43.3	87.8	88.4	83.8	80.7
Lumber products	17.0	119.2	118.3	118.2	113.9
Other manufactures	26.3	75.0	76.4	56.0	67.2
Communication	8.6	143.4	141.2	131.0	124.3
Transportation	17.0	124.5	132.2	128.2	119.0
Construction	4.6	88.6	80.2	105.7	88.5
Services	5.2	102.0	93.6	94.4	90.6
Trade	20.9	118.8	122.5	110.5	106.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.	103.1	104.0	99.7	94.7

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

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