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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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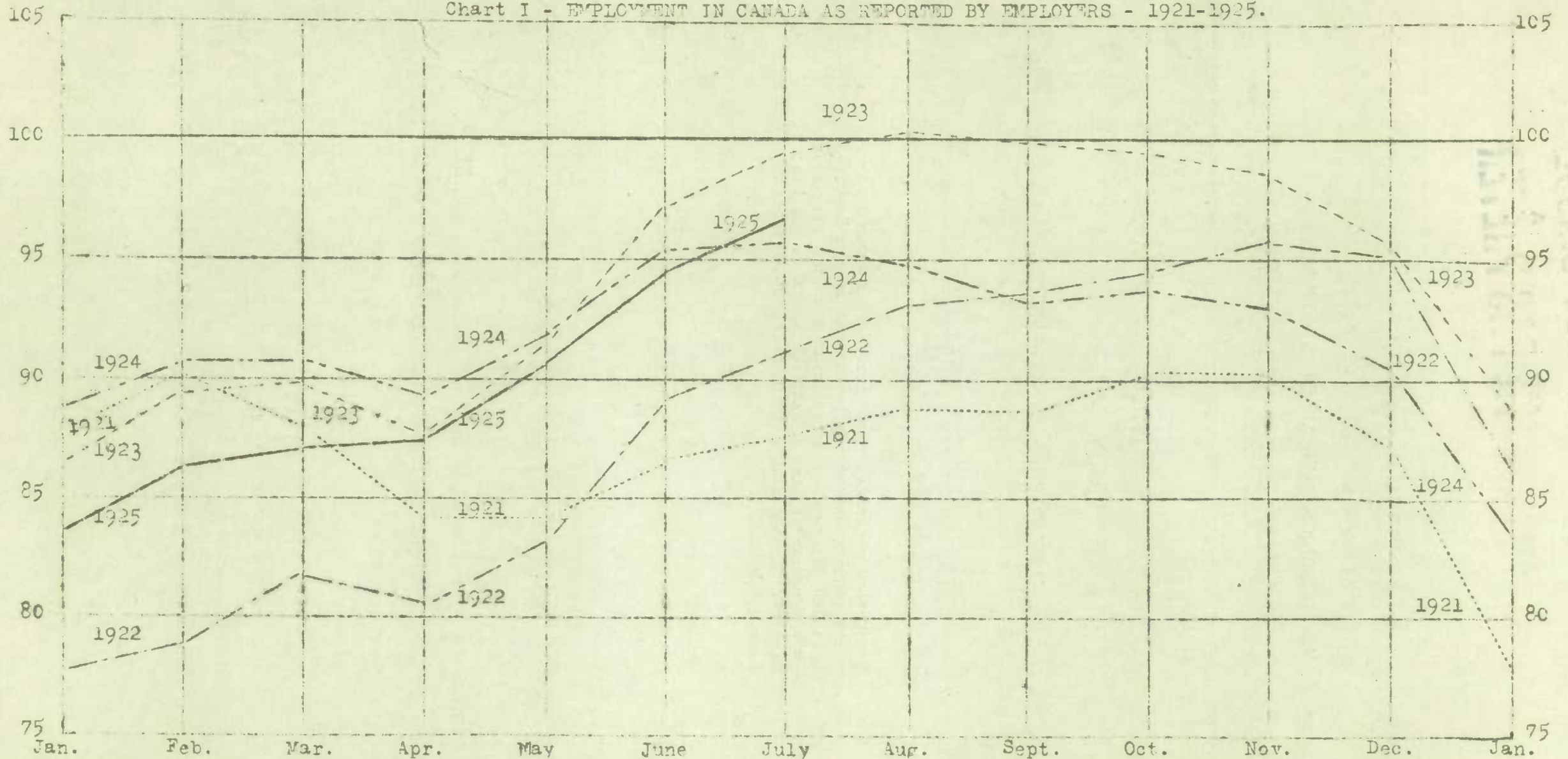
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 July 24th, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
General Statistics Branch
Ottawa - Canada.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Gudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of July showed a further increase which was less than in the preceding month, but exceeded that indicated on the same date of any other year of the record. Since employment at the beginning of August in three of the past four years has shown an increase over July, further improvement may be looked for in the next report. The 5,940 firms making returns on July 1, 1925, employed 797,463 persons or 19,524 more than on June 1. This gain of 2.5 p.c. caused the index number to stand at 96.3 as compared with 94.5 in the preceding month and with 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 on July 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

With the exception of logging, in which there was a seasonal decline, and trade, which showed no general change, all industries registered increased activity on the whole. The construction group reported the greatest gains.

Employment by Provinces.

There was improvement in all provinces, that in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario being most marked.

Maritime Provinces.- Very pronounced expansion in highway construction was supplemented by smaller increases in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber and paper mills. Shipping, fish canning and iron and steel, on the other hand, were slacker. Statements were tabulated from 563 employers, having 74,377 workers, as compared with 67,511 on June 1. Slight additions to staffs were reported on July 1, 1924; the index number is now higher than at any time since September, 1923.

Quebec.- In spite of heavy seasonal contractions in logging, and smaller losses in shipping, there was moderate expansion on the whole in Quebec. Manufacturing generally was more fully employed, lumber, food and tobacco works showing the largest gains within the group. Construction recorded an important increase in employment and steam railway operation and asbestos mining were also more active. The working forces of the 1,273 firms making returns aggregated 223,380 persons, which was 1,621 more than they had employed in the preceding month. The situation is rather more favourable than at the same time of last year, when much smaller gains were indicated.

Ontario.- Further improvement was shown in Ontario on July 1, in contrast with the retrogressive tendency indicated at this time last year, and the index number now is very slightly higher. Construction and manufacturing registered the most noteworthy increases on the date under review, but there were also gains in mining, communication, transportation and services. Employment in iron and steel and in logging declined considerably; in the latter group the reductions were entirely due to seasonal causes, while it is usual for iron and steel works to be dull at this time of year. A combined working force of 325,594 persons was reported by the 2,701 employers making returns, who had 313,683 employees on June 1.

Prairie Provinces.- The Prairie Provinces recorded increased activity, 2,907 workers having been added to the staffs of the 753 firms making returns for July 1. They had 101,653 employees. This expansion is rather less than that recorded in the same period of 1924, and employment then was in greater volume. On the date under review, construction, transportation, services and mining registered the largest increases, while manufacturing showed practically no change and trade was slacker.

British Columbia.- The index number of employment in British Columbia is higher than at any time since 1920. The increases reported on July 1, 1925, took place largely in lumber and food factories and in mining, construction and services, while logging and iron and steel plants were less fully employed.

Reports were compiled from 651 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 72,459, as compared with 71,240 on June 1. The additions to staffs noted on July 1, 1924, were somewhat smaller.

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

Employment by Cities.

Employment increased in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, but the gains in most cases were comparatively small.

Montreal.— Iron and steel plants were slacker, while construction and food and tobacco works were more active. The working forces of the 694 firms making returns aggregated 109,623, as compared with 109,393, on June 1. Employment on July 1, 1924, showed a falling off.

Quebec.— General improvement was indicated in Quebec, where 238 persons were added to the staffs of the 90 firms reporting, who had 8,770 employees on July 1.

Toronto.— There were important gains in manufacturing in Toronto; food and iron and steel factories recorded larger payrolls, and communication was also more active. Transportation and construction, on the other hand, afforded less employment. Statements were received from 782 employers having 94,630 workers, or 945 more than in their last report. Employment had declined on July 1, 1924, and was then in smaller volume.

Ottawa.— A slight increase was noted in Ottawa, chiefly due to activity in building. A combined payroll of 10,623 workers was reported by the 129 firms making returns, who had 10,547 employees in the preceding month. On July 1, 1924, the situation was more favourable than at the present time.

Hamilton.— The upward movement that employment has shown without interruption since January continued at the beginning of July, 731 persons being added to the staffs of the 201 reporting employers, who had 26,165 workers. Manufacturing, especially of food products, and construction registered considerable improvement. Employment on the same date of last year had declined, and the index number was several points lower.

Windsor.— Statistics for Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities were tabulated separately for the first time, and showed that employment increased on July 1, when the index number stood at 87.1, as compared with 85.2 in the preceding month. Construction was more active, while reductions took place in the iron and steel industries. The 79 firms reporting had 9,481 workers, or 206 more than on June 1.

Winnipeg.— Practically no change was noted in Winnipeg; improvement in construction was offset by losses in trade and manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 287 employers having 24,029 persons on payroll, as against 24,022 in their last report.

Vancouver.— Manufacturing and construction recorded increased activity in Vancouver, where 232 firms reported 23,053 workers, or 746 more than in the preceding month. Reductions were indicated on July 1 of last year; the index number now is higher than in any month of 1924 or 1923.

Tables II and V give the index numbers by cities, while the course of employment in the six leading cities is shown in Chart II.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.— In contrast with the unfavourable movement indicated on the same date of last year, there was an increase in employment on July 1, 1925, when the staffs of the 3,381 manufacturers reporting stood at 439,617 persons, as compared with 434,925 on June 1. The situation is better than at the beginning of July of a year ago. Lumber, food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, brewing, building material and electric current factories afforded considerably more employment than in the preceding month. The only pronounced reductions were in iron and steel, which, however, did not decline as greatly as on July 1, 1924.

Logging.— After a brief recovery for river driving operations at the beginning of June, employment in logging soon resumed its downward trend. The 204 firms whose returns were tabulated and who employed 15,087 men, had 5,130 fewer employees on July 1 than in the preceding month. This contraction exceeded that noted on the same date in 1924, when the index was higher.

Mining.— Metallic ore, asbestos and coal mines and quarries afforded more employment than at the beginning of June. Statements were tabulated from 209 mine operators having 44,966 employees, as compared with 43,910 in the preceding month. Although there were decreases in payroll on July 1, 1924, the index number then was on a higher level.

Communication.— Telephones and telegraphs both recorded heightened activity; 165 communication companies enlarged their working forces from 22,715 employees on June 1 to 23,215 on the date under review. Employment in this industry is better than on the same date of last year.

Transportation.— Steam railway operation afforded more employment, local transportation was practically unchanged, while shipping and stevedoring was slacker. Statistics were received from 267 employers in the transportation division, who had 107,405 workers, as against 106,329 on June 1. This increase is substantially larger than that noted on the same date of last year, but employment then was in greater volume.

Construction and Maintenance.— Building and railway construction reported the important increases incidental to midsummer, while highway construction registered the largest expansion on record, of nearly 11,000 workers. The payrolls of the 464 employers making returns in the construction and maintenance industries included 96,490 employees, as compared with 80,064 on June 1. The index number is now slightly higher than in any other month on record.

Services.— There was an increase of 922 persons in the staffs of the 175 employers reporting; they had 15,231 persons on payroll. The gain took place largely in summer hotels.

Trade.— Practically no change on the whole was noted in trade; minor losses in wholesale establishments were nearly offset by small gains in retail stores. Statements were tabulated from 575 firms having 55,452 salespeople, or 18 less than in the preceding month. The situation is rather more favourable than on July 1, 1924, when employment had declined on a very much larger scale.

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 showed little change, on the whole, during May. There was an improvement in the clothing and furnishing trades, but a further marked decline in the coal-mining industry. Among the 11,500,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on May 25, 1925, was 11.2, as compared with 11.2 on April 27, 1925, and with 9.5 on May 26, 1924. Among the members of the reporting Trade Unions, the percentage unemployed was 10.1 at the end of May, 1925, compared with 9.4 at the end of April, 1925, and with 7.0 at the end of May, 1924.

United States.

NEW YORK.— Factory employment in New York State decreased by less than 1 p.c. from May to June; this is the smallest decline reported by manufacturers since they began to curtail operations after the early spring gain. The employment indicated is about equal to that shown at the same time last year. Textile mills, especially cotton, knitting, and carpet plants, were slacker. The manufacture of automobiles, parts and accessories, railway repair, and some other metal works also showed curtailment. On the other hand, food, building material and men's clothing factories reported improvement.

Illinois.— Employment in June showed a further though smaller decrease, the situation being less favourable than at this time last year. Building was active, and caused improvement in building material works. Leather, men's clothing and food factories and trade also afforded increased employment. Metal plants, including vehicles, on the other hand, reported small declines.

Wisconsin.— From April 15 to May 15, industrial employment increased slightly. Stone and allied industries, metals, rubber, textiles, food, light and power and chemicals afforded increased employment, but wood, paper and printing plants were slacker.

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
July 1, 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	80.9
July 1, 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2	84.2
Jan. 1, 1923	88.3	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	90.3	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	91.8
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	89.3	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	93.6	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	97.9	90.5	100.8	91.4	99.1	103.8	87.7
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.3	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	89.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	89.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	93.1	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	103.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	39.3	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts, and in Manufacturing as at July 1, 1925.	100.	9.3	28.0	40.8	12.8	9.1	53.1

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.3	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2		82.5	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		86.1	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	105.3	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	83.5	88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	89.3		85.6	91.0	79.0	85.5	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		84.0	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	85.4	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1	83.5	99.7
July 1	94.6		83.9	102.3	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	82.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	85.1	104.0
Nov. 1	93.4	100.3	87.0	94.3	79.6	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	96.5	87.2	82.3	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	82.3	101.3	83.0	86.3	77.3	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1	86.9	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	82.7	101.8
Apr. 1	86.5	92.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	83.7	102.5
May 1	91.9	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	88.7	100.1	83.9	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	85.6	106.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1925.	13.7	1.1	11.9	1.3	3.3	3.1	2.9

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1925	June 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921
Manufacturing	55.1	89.2	82.3	87.7	93.6	84.2	80.9
Animal Products -edible	2.0	105.4	101.3	101.3	94.9	97.4	92.8
Fur and products	.1	81.9	72.3	81.1	91.8	97.5	86.2
Leather and products	1.9	69.8	70.3	74.7	78.2	79.6	76.6
Lumber and products	7.3	116.2	109.1	111.9	121.0	113.3	99.3
Rough and dressed lumber	5.2	148.0	135.8	142.8	151.0	139.3	116.6
Lumber products	2.1	75.2	74.2	73.2	81.3	78.5	77.4
Musical instruments	.3	56.3	56.6	55.7	65.0	56.8	64.8
Plant products - edible	3.4	97.0	89.8	91.2	94.9	91.6	91.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	102.1	100.9	99.9	104.9	97.3	90.9
Pulp and paper	3.3	110.5	107.5	106.8	115.8	102.3	91.9
Paper products	.7	85.2	89.9	84.6	90.6	85.3	77.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	97.6	97.9	96.9	96.9	95.2	94.2
Rubber products	1.6	86.9	84.9	71.0	77.9	76.5	68.8
Textile products	8.5	87.7	87.9	81.1	87.3	88.0	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	100.6	101.4	84.7	97.8	100.4	92.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	91.0	91.1	87.9	94.4	91.0	70.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	72.1	71.3	72.1	74.3	76.8	76.3
Others	1.1	97.0	96.7	89.5	91.7	87.8	77.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	100.6	99.7	98.5	100.2	99.9	102.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	89.1	95.8	103.2	101.9	61.4	86.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	79.7	80.1	83.7	89.2	88.1	86.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	93.2	83.9	94.1	102.7	94.6	83.2
Electric current	1.6	135.2	132.4	129.1	123.0	121.6	104.8
Electric apparatus	1.1	109.6	109.7	103.3	103.8	74.8	92.3
Iron and steel products	14.1	72.9	75.0	76.0	85.0	65.6	70.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	52.2	62.0	57.8	77.5	57.7	63.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	70.9	71.0	66.1	76.6	63.1	67.3
Agricultural implements	.8	59.2	57.1	55.2	65.0	56.0	66.6
Land vehicles	6.6	88.8	91.6	98.8	103.2	72.3	75.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	34.8	33.0	39.7	27.4	28.2	47.7
Heating appliances	.6	82.8	82.4	75.4	91.9	86.8	85.9
Iron and steel fabrication, ^{3.8}	.6	75.8	73.7	80.9	93.5	74.0	85.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	73.0	74.2	59.5	88.9	68.6	63.2
Others	11.9	72.3	70.3	62.0	79.6	69.9	71.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.3	79.7	79.8	84.0	90.8	71.4	70.7
Mineral products	1.3	110.8	109.9	106.8	107.6	97.4	86.8
Miscellaneous	.5	82.3	84.6	83.2	90.2	92.2	83.8
Logging	1.9	38.2	51.3	43.1	48.4	31.4	35.4
Mining	5.6	97.2	94.5	99.9	101.6	94.4	92.2
Coal	3.0	77.5	77.0	85.2	92.8	91.6	94.7
Metallic ores	1.8	157.3	151.6	154.1	127.9	99.1	84.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	109.6	100.2	95.2	107.3	101.1	93.8
Communication	2.9	112.6	110.1	111.7	103.4	100.6	107.4
Telegraphs	.6	115.4	110.9	108.7	104.6	98.6	98.7
Telephones	2.3	111.9	109.9	112.5	103.1	101.1	109.8
Transportation	13.5	106.2	105.2	110.0	112.2	109.2	99.6
Street railways and cartage	2.4	111.3	111.9	114.6	116.8	131.9	103.2
Steam railways	9.4	96.9	94.2	101.6	102.4	94.6	92.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	198.6	211.1	192.9	209.5	233.9	193.9
Construction and maintenance	12.1	187.5	155.9	175.8	169.1	157.4	126.7
Building	3.2	125.4	122.7	130.4	127.5	112.9	92.0
Highway	3.0	2873.4	1547.0	1763.2	2766.5	3369.9	1337.1
Railway	5.9	149.2	139.4	159.9	163.2	145.2	127.7
Services	1.9	122.9	116.4	122.5	115.1	104.4	108.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	135.6	124.0	136.9	128.7	112.0	120.2
Professional	.2	112.8	115.7	111.4	102.3	92.8	79.0
Personal (chiefly laundry)	.6	107.8	105.8	106.1	100.6	96.7	98.7
Trade	7.0	93.8	93.8	92.1	92.3	90.7	92.7
Retail	4.6	94.3	94.2	89.9	90.1	88.3	90.7
Wholesale	2.4	92.8	93.1	96.2	95.2	95.0	96.7
All Industries	100.	96.8	94.5	95.9	99.5	91.1	87.5

1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight" see note on page 4.

Table IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries

Industry	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1925	June 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	37.4	85.3	85.2	83.2	99.6
Lumber products	9.0	138.7	122.7	140.7	150.9
Pulp and Paper	3.4	122.1	116.4	120.2	119.0
Textile products	5.0	96.0	94.1	84.1	100.6
Iron and steel	9.9	53.2	57.4	66.6	80.8
Other manufactures	10.1	94.2	99.0	93.3	94.8
Logging	.5	14.1	16.5	22.6	46.3
Mining	20.6	97.2	97.7	103.5	110.9
Communication	2.8	89.7	89.0	93.0	88.3
Transportation	12.0	69.1	71.7	68.8	73.2
Construction and maintenance	20.7	351.5	190.1	145.3	182.5
Services	.8	116.2	93.4	137.0	128.5
Trade	5.2	111.6	112.3	107.4	118.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	99.4	90.3	90.6	101.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	61.7	90.6	89.9	91.9	93.1
Lumber products	5.2	134.7	114.5	142.5	135.5
Pulp and paper	8.7	104.2	103.7	101.6	108.4
Textile products	13.1	93.7	95.5	87.2	90.7
Iron and steel	12.8	72.6	75.0	83.4	82.7
Other manufactures	21.9	90.0	88.5	89.6	89.5
Logging	2.2	46.1	74.8	43.0	52.8
Mining	1.5	88.5	81.5	68.8	95.3
Communication	2.8	146.4	144.7	135.2	120.4
Transportation	14.9	137.2	136.5	133.9	139.5
Construction and maintenance	10.1	190.2	168.7	177.8	152.9
Services	1.8	146.2	141.6	140.4	134.8
Trade	5.0	100.1	100.2	94.1	93.0
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	101.1	100.6	100.6	100.5
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	65.7	86.1	84.9	83.0	91.7
Lumber products	7.3	109.2	105.9	103.0	117.2
Pulp and paper	7.4	100.5	99.1	99.7	103.3
Textile products	10.1	82.0	80.3	76.0	82.8
Iron and steel	13.2	73.9	75.5	72.2	86.2
Other manufactures	22.7	89.7	86.4	85.3	91.5
Logging	1.2	25.2	31.9	29.9	21.6
Mining	3.2	142.3	138.8	145.0	128.7
Communication	2.7	107.5	104.0	113.3	103.1
Transportation	10.2	107.6	105.8	113.4	118.8
Construction and maintenance	9.2	165.5	144.2	179.3	181.8
Services	1.6	119.0	116.3	117.3	110.2
Trade	6.2	93.5	93.5	93.9	91.8
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	91.8	89.8	91.4	97.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	31.6	97.2	97.4	97.2	100.0
Lumber products	2.5	83.9	83.4	83.3	87.7
Pulp and paper	2.3	94.4	94.0	95.8	95.4
Textile products	1.6	89.3	93.0	77.3	92.0
Iron and steel	14.2	95.6	96.3	97.2	103.5
Other manufactures	10.5	105.8	104.5	105.7	101.2
Logging	.2	6.5	8.3	10.3	9.6
Mining	5.6	56.4	53.6	63.7	72.4
Communication	3.8	90.3	89.0	91.1	89.2
Transportation	22.3	93.7	91.1	99.5	99.0
Construction and maintenance	19.5	187.8	170.1	198.7	119.9
Services	2.8	123.0	110.0	126.3	121.4
Trade	14.2	79.3	80.5	80.8	82.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	95.9	93.1	99.1	101.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	38.6	103.6	102.7	93.1	99.6
Lumber products	18.5	114.9	111.9	92.8	112.1
Pulp and paper	4.5	96.2	95.3	83.9	97.3
Textile products	.9	102.1	107.8	103.4	118.5
Iron and steel	4.4	50.5	57.4	43.7	47.2
Other manufactures	10.3	142.7	141.5	154.9	137.3
Logging	7.6	85.5	100.1	99.1	120.5
Mining	14.2	109.4	104.6	110.1	99.0
Communication	3.2	137.5	134.0	124.1	118.6
Transportation	12.9	105.1	105.1	107.7	107.7
Construction and maintenance	12.1	132.6	119.4	147.3	98.7
Services	3.6	105.0	93.4	103.4	95.0
Trade	7.3	123.3	119.6	112.6	112.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.0	106.5	105.8	103.9

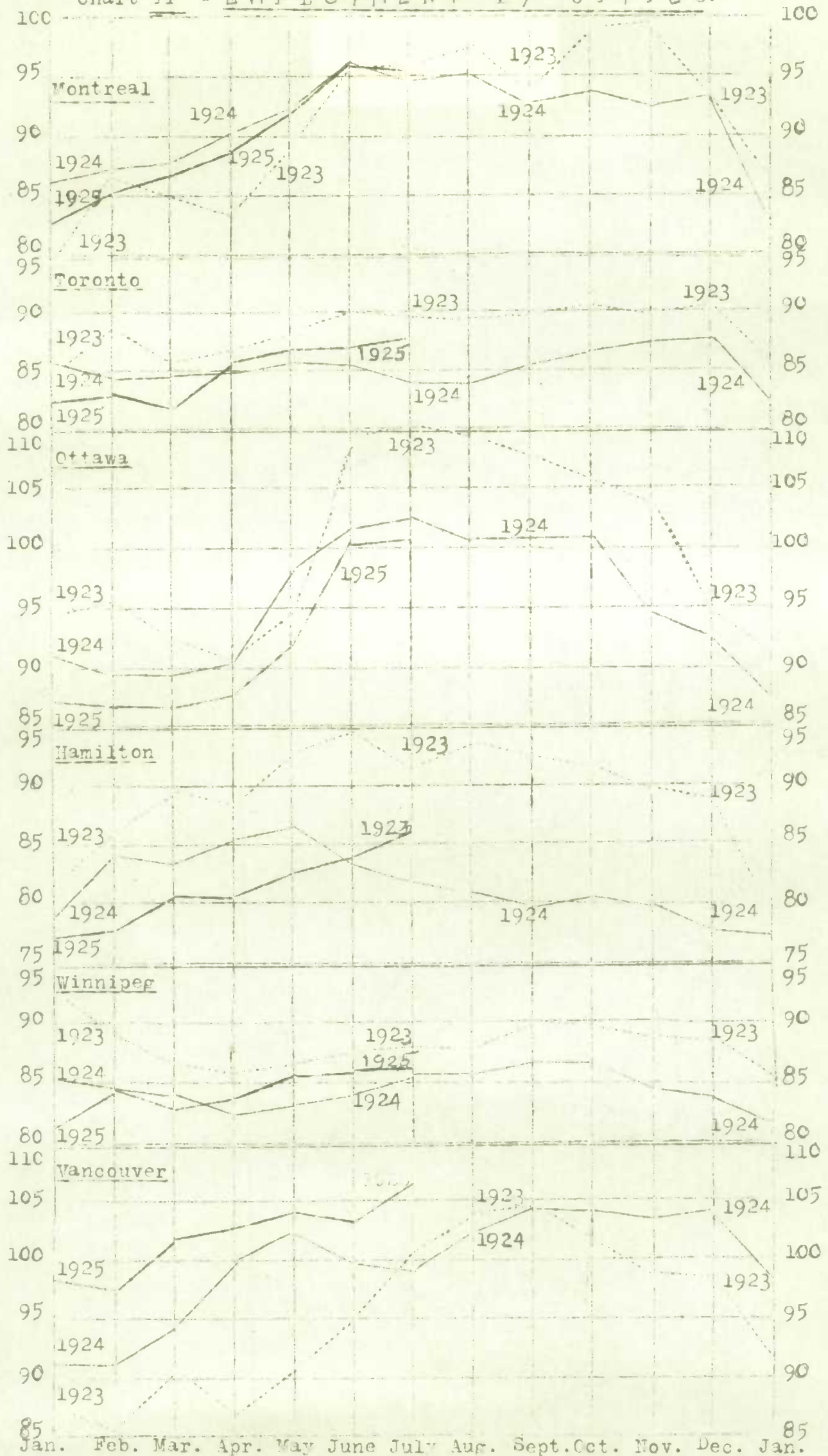
1/ For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see note on page 4.

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

	#Relative Weight	July 1 1925	June 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	57.0	82.2	82.8	84.8	86.4
Plant products - edible	5.5	100.0	99.4	96.0	94.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	91.9	93.1	90.2	93.8
Textiles	12.8	79.8	80.9	79.1	83.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.6	94.0	92.5	95.1	100.5
Iron and steel	14.8	66.1	69.1	79.7	80.2
Other manufactures	22.6	88.9	88.0	86.6	86.8
Communication	4.6	157.9	156.0	143.2	124.7
Transportation	9.7	202.1	203.2	184.1	189.4
Construction	6.3	166.0	149.3	123.3	130.6
Trade	9.5	100.1	100.4	93.7	93.2
Montreal - All industries	100.0	95.7	95.6	94.8	95.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.5	31.7	31.1	-	-
Leather products	23.0	85.5	35.0	-	-
Other manufactures	37.5	79.5	78.9	-	-
Transportation	14.3	163.1	153.4	-	-
Construction	12.3	239.2	218.3	-	-
Trade	7.7	90.4	88.8	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	98.9	95.7	-	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	57.0	81.9	80.4	77.9	83.8
Plant products - edible	6.2	83.6	82.9	82.2	85.3
Printing and publishing	9.7	93.2	91.7	91.1	93.0
Textiles	12.8	72.6	72.1	70.1	71.2
Iron and steel	10.5	77.5	74.7	68.2	78.5
Other manufactures	27.3	83.8	82.9	80.8	87.4
Communication	4.6	113.9	113.6	128.0	105.8
Transportation	5.6	105.5	108.5	115.3	126.7
Construction	3.3	121.7	127.3	98.7	139.1
Trade	16.7	93.8	94.1	93.8	89.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	87.6	86.7	83.9	89.5
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	60.2	96.9	97.6	97.1	103.6
Lumber products	13.8	113.4	115.8	128.7	135.2
Pulp and paper	23.4	89.2	92.4	86.2	89.7
Other manufactures	23.0	94.8	94.5	93.9	103.5
Communication	6.6	94.4	93.4	102.7	101.5
Transportation	7.5	107.6	114.2	119.5	120.1
Construction	9.4	170.9	165.4	171.2	221.9
Trade	12.6	86.6	85.2	89.3	95.4
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	100.5	100.1	102.3	110.2
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.0	81.9	80.8	78.2	87.5
Textiles	21.7	99.4	98.3	79.0	78.5
Electrical apparatus	9.8	93.6	94.3	102.0	114.2
Iron and steel	29.3	63.8	63.4	66.9	82.6
Other manufactures	24.2	94.6	91.7	88.5	93.4
Transportation	2.7	105.3	102.6	109.7	124.8
Construction	3.4	180.5	117.9	120.0	158.8
Trade	3.9	102.1	105.0	109.6	114.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	86.0	83.9	81.7	91.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	40.4	95.0	95.7	93.3	93.6
Animal products - edible	5.0	128.4	128.4	116.8	107.8
Plant products - edible	5.2	86.3	83.7	89.6	94.4
Printing and publishing	7.8	85.3	86.0	85.2	85.9
Textiles	5.4	88.2	91.4	87.7	89.6
Other manufactures	17.0	98.2	99.0	97.1	95.6
Transportation	7.7	95.6	95.5	103.1	100.7
Construction	4.2	85.8	67.4	60.1	89.2
Trade	40.0	76.6	78.0	77.7	80.8
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	85.6	85.5	85.6	87.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	42.6	89.3	87.8	79.0	82.5
Lumber products	17.7	126.7	119.2	99.3	109.6
Other manufactures	24.9	73.7	75.0	70.8	71.5
Communication	8.6	147.4	143.4	133.8	127.0
Transportation	16.6	126.4	124.5	129.7	132.4
Construction	5.4	118.9	83.6	127.6	35.5
Services	5.3	98.8	102.0	99.7	91.2
Trade	21.2	123.0	118.8	110.4	110.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	106.5	103.1	99.0	100.3

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

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan., 1920, as 100.

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