

C-1 82 002

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

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

THE
AUGUST
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1925

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES.)

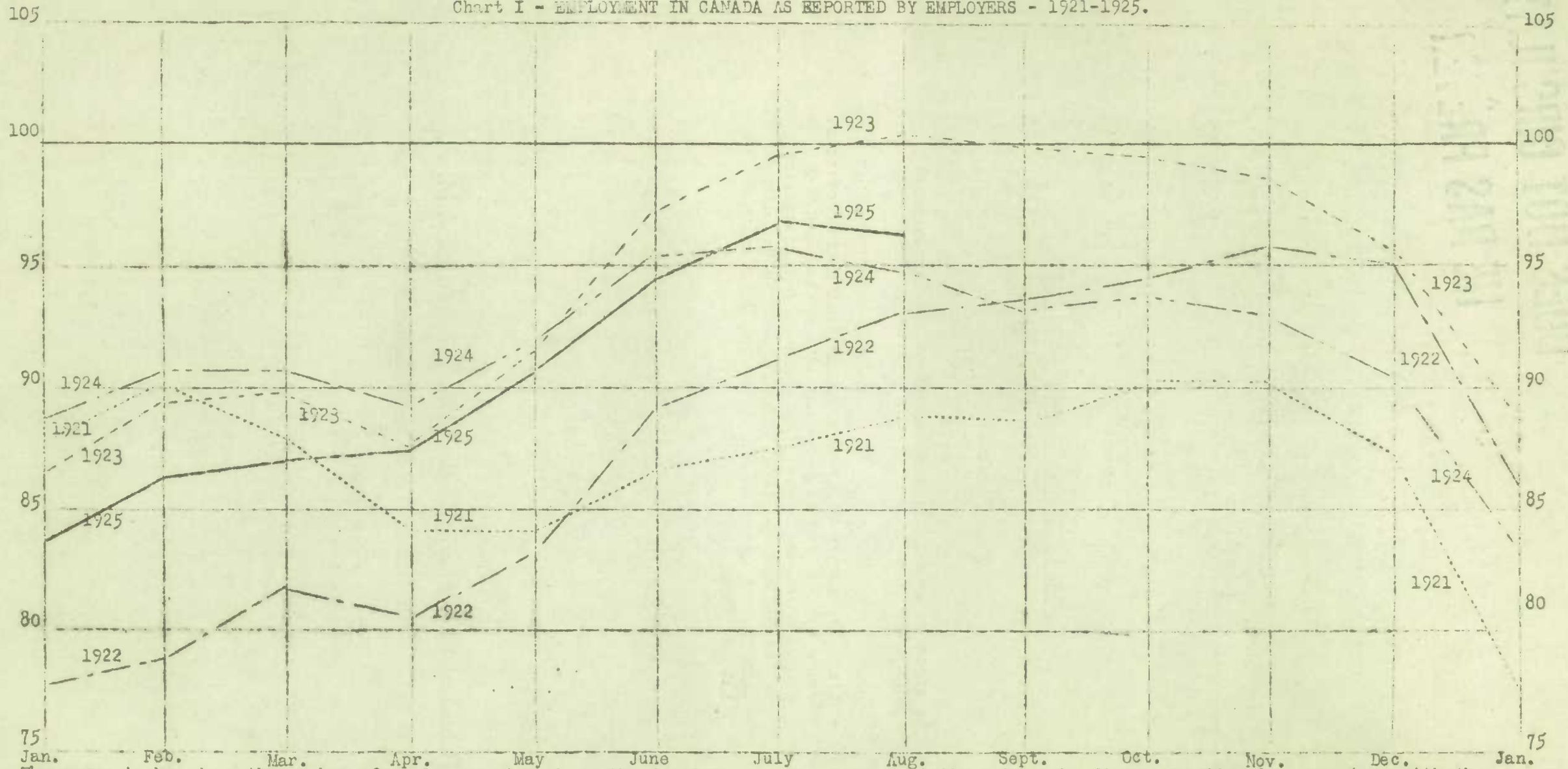
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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 August 24, 1925.

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

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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

There was, on the whole, a slight slowing up of industrial activity at the beginning of August, according to reports from 5,955 firms who employed 791,327 persons, or 5,141 less than in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.3, as compared with 96.3 on July 1, 1925, and with 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9 on August 1, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. This decline, which is the first to be recorded since the beginning of this year, affected less than half as many workers as that indicated on August 1, 1924, and was partly due to temporary shutdowns for holidays and inventories in factories, particularly in automobile works. Marked curtailment of highway construction in the Maritime Provinces also contributed largely to the losses. Agriculture is not represented in these statistics; they therefore do not reflect the important increases in employment afforded in that industry, which has absorbed many more workers than have been laid off from the industries included in the index. The harvest demands upon the labour market are a factor in the reductions which are usually recorded at the beginning of September.

Employment by Provinces.

Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia registered improvement, while in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there were declines.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment on highway construction showed a large falling off, while iron and steel plants, lumber mills and fish canneries also reported reductions; in the last named these were of a seasonal character. Statements were received from 534 employers, whose staffs declined from 73,978 on July 1 to 69,452 at the beginning of August. Although decreases on a very much smaller scale had been indicated on August 1, 1924, the index number now is higher.

Quebec.- Expansion in transportation, construction, textile and electric current plants, communication and trade, was largely offset by losses in iron and steel works and logging camps. The result was an increase of 190 in the payrolls of the 1,255 firms making returns, who employed 222,337 persons on August 1. A reduction of 2 p.c. had been noted on that date last year, when the situation was less favourable.

Ontario.- Manufactures, apart from the iron and steel industries, were slightly more active and there was also improvement in transportation, communication and mining. Automobile works, mainly on account of inventories and holidays, laid off a considerable number of employees, while logging camps made further seasonal reductions. A combined working force of 321,702 was recorded by the 2,641 employers reporting, as compared with 325,211 on July 1. This contraction is rather smaller than that indicated at the beginning of August, 1924, and the index number then was very slightly lower.

Prairie Provinces.- In contrast with the large decreases in employment registered on the same date of last year, there was an increase of 1,319 persons in the staffs of the 764 firms reporting on August 1; they employed 103,447 workers. Manufacturing, mining, trade, railway transportation and communication afforded more employment, while railway construction and local transportation showed some curtailment.

British Columbia.- Further improvement was shown in British Columbia, where manufacturing, transportation, logging and trade afforded more employment than in the preceding month. Reports were tabulated from 662 firms having 75,290 employees, or 2,134 more than on July 1. Much smaller gains were registered at the beginning of August, 1924, and the index number then was below its present level.

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

Employment by Cities

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, three - Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor - recorded reduced activity, while employment increased in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- Electric current, textile and rubber factories, construction, transportation, trade and communication employed a larger number of workers than in the preceding month, while iron and steel plants were slacker. The working force of the 671 firms making returns included 109,530 persons, as against 108,303 on July 1. Employment is on a higher level than at the beginning of August, 1924.

Quebec firms reported practically no change on the whole; 89 of them employed 6,732 persons, or 26 more than in the preceding month. Shipping showed gains.

Toronto.- Transportation, leather and some other divisions registered heightened activity, but reductions that partly offset this improvement took place in textile and iron and steel plants. The result was a gain of 105 in the staffs of the 761 employers reporting. They had 94,512 employees on August 1. The situation in Toronto is better than at this time last year.

Ottawa.- Pulp and paper mills laid off some employees, while construction was slightly more active. The 118 reporting firms had 10,370 persons on payroll, as compared with 10,440 in their last report.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel works recorded losses in personnel, and there were also slight declines in textile factories. A combined staff of 25,716 persons was employed by the 195 firms making returns, who had 26,054 at the beginning of July.

Windsor.- Heavy reductions were registered in Windsor, on account of the closing for holidays and inventory of a large automobile works. Statements were received from 77 employers, having 6,218 workers, or 2,692 less than in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing showed moderately increased activity, while in trade considerable improvement was noted. The payrolls of the 284 firms whose statistics are included aggregated 24,537; on July 1 they had 23,990 employees.

Vancouver.- A further large increase was indicated in this city. Manufacturing, transportation and trade registered the greatest gains; construction, however, was not quite as brisk. Returns compiled from 233 employers showed that they had 24,259 persons on payroll, or 906 more than at the beginning of July.

Tables II and V give index numbers by cities.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing reported a falling off, chiefly on account of shutdowns for inventories, etc., in automobile and other iron and steel plants. Pulp and paper factories also afforded less employment, but food, lumber, leather, rubber, textile, electric current and non-ferrous metal factories were busier. Statements were received from 3,727 manufacturers employing 434,738 workers as compared with 433,036 in the preceding month. Over twice as large a decline was recorded on August 1, 1924, and the index number then was lower.

Logging.- Continued seasonal reductions in employment took place in logging camps, according to 209 firms employing 13,201 men, or 2,064 less than on July 1.

Mining.- Coal and other non-metallic mineral mining showed moderate improvement, while declines were noted in metallic ore mines. An aggregate payroll of 45,197 persons was reported by the 209 firms making returns in this group, who had 45,043 employees in their last report.

Communication.- Telegraph and telephone companies afforded more employment than in the preceding month, 721 workers being added to their staffs; they employed 24,163 persons.

Transportation.- Employment on steam railways and in shipping and stevedoring increased, while in local transportation the situation was practically unchanged. Returns were received from 273 transportation companies, employing 109,946 workers, as compared with 107,603 on July 1. This expansion exceeds that indicated on the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.-Building contractors made further large additions to their staffs, but there were heavy losses in highway and railway construction. The payrolls of the 459 employers reporting in this group aggregated 92,467, or 3,964 less than in the preceding month. The index number is higher than on August 1, 1924, although the curtailment then affected fewer persons.

Services.- Employment in summer hotels continued to gain, while other divisions of the service group reported little change in personnel. The 161 reporting firms had 15,152 employees, as against 14,827 at the beginning of July.

Trade was more active, both retailers and wholesalers increasing their payrolls. An aggregate staff of 56,363 persons was recorded by the 563 establishments whose statistics were tabulated. They had 55,701 workers in the preceding month. The number of persons employed in this group is greater than on August 1 of last year.

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.

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.- There was a decline in employment during June, especially in the coal mining industry. Among the 11,500,000 workers insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on June 22, 1925, was 12.2, as compared with 11.2 on May 31, 1925, and with 9.4 on June 23, 1924. Among the members of reporting Trade Unions the percentage unemployed was 12.3 at the end of June, 1925, compared with 10.1 at the end of May, 1925, and with 7.2 at the end of June, 1924.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- There was a further decline of rather less than 1 p.c. in factory employment in New York State; the reduction of 5 p.c. that has been recorded during the preceding four months compares with a 14 p.c. decrease in the same period of 1924. Between June and July, 1925, there were large additions in canneries, and other food industries with the exception of sugar refining, also showed improvement. Woollen and silk factories were slightly busier, while cotton and knit goods factories showed reductions. Building materials, wood-using, pig iron, and other metal using plants showed curtailment of operations, partly owing to seasonal causes. Boots and shoes and rubber tire works were slightly busier.

MASSACHUSETTS.- The number of persons reported on the June payroll of 959 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts was 220,911, as compared with 227,610 in May. Boots and shoes, cotton, woollens and worsteds reported large reductions, while no industries reported marked gains.

ILLINOIS.- Industrial employment in Illinois continued to decline, employment being lower than at any time since 1922. The losses at this time of year, however, are largely seasonal in character.

WISCONSIN.- Factory employment in Wisconsin showed a one p.c. increase in employment in June, largely owing to increases in canning and other food groups.

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.

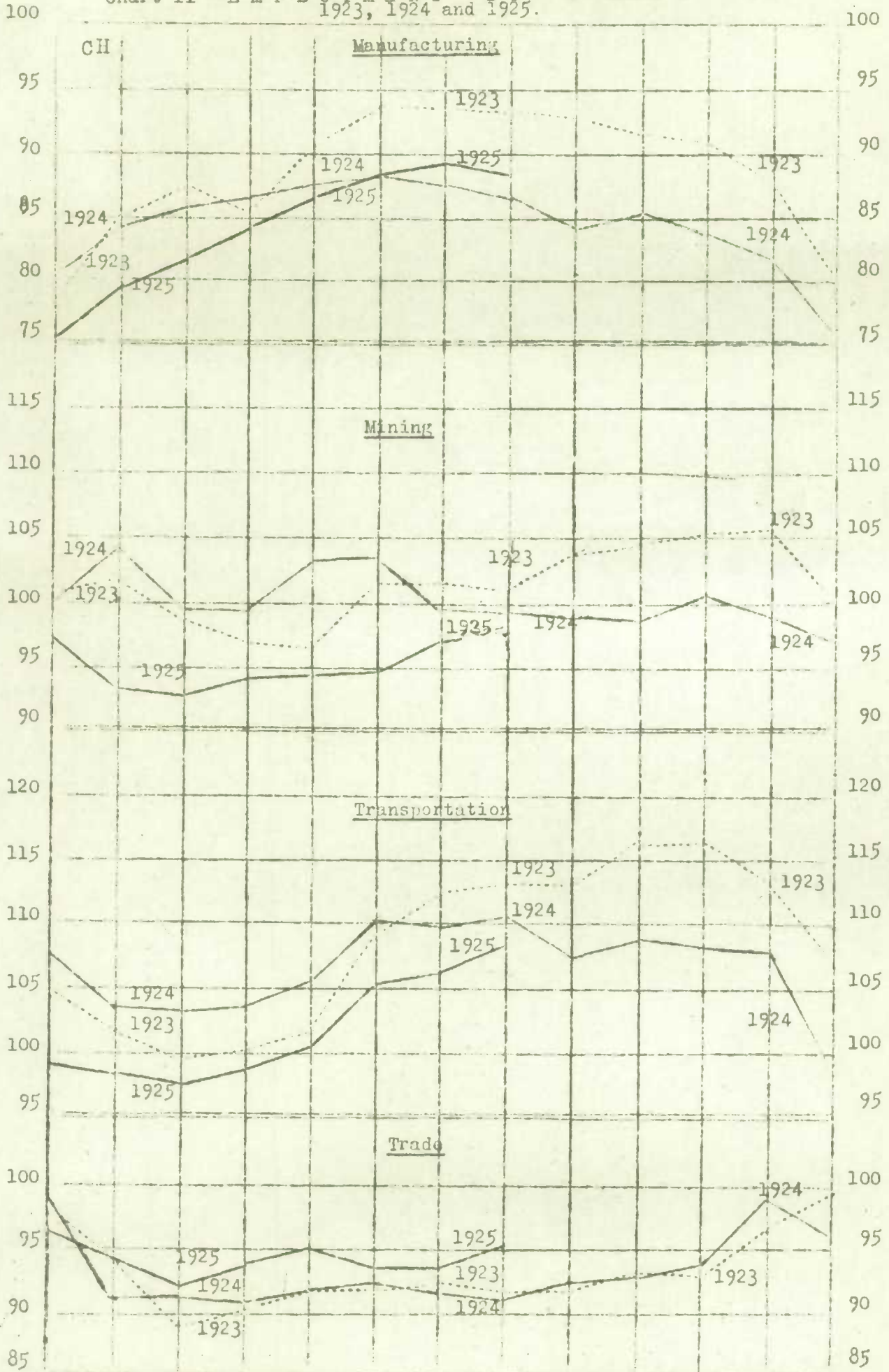
Table I.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All Manufacturing
Aug. 1, 1921	88.9	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3	81.3
Aug. 1, 1922	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	85.8
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.5	90.0	88.3	78.1
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Mar. 1	89.0	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	95.1	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	108.6	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	98.3	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	92.3	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.5	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.5	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	88.2	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	85.1	79.1	89.1	85.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	89.4	101.1	91.8	95.2	108.8	88.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Aug. 1, 1925							
	100.	8.7	28.1	40.6	13.1	9.5	54.9

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	84.4	81.8		92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2		88.5	95.7	88.0		89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2		86.4	80.4
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		89.2	109.5	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		91.0	103.6
Sept. 1	93.5		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	96.1
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	83.3		83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.6	90.3	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	102.3	81.7		83.6	98.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	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	80.1		86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	92.3	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
May 1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.8	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	89.0	87.7	111.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at August 1, 1925.								
	13.8	1.1	11.9	1.3	3.2	0.8	3.1	3.1

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



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
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.

Industry	x Relative Weight	Aug.1 1925	July 1 1925	Aug.1 1924	Aug.1 1923	Aug.1 1922	Aug.1 1921
Manufacturing	54.9	88.5	89.1	86.2	93.5	83.8	81.3
Animal products—edible	2.1	105.7	105.4	98.4	94.5	94.1	94.9
Fur and products	.1	73.8	81.9	87.5	83.4	85.7	69.3
Leather and products	1.9	70.4	69.8	74.9	76.5	77.6	78.3
Lumber and products	7.4	116.5	116.2	111.0	123.0	116.6	105.4
Rough and dressed lumber	5.3	149.2	148.0	142.1	156.9	144.1	125.1
Lumber products	2.1	74.8	75.2	71.9	78.5	80.1	78.3
Musical instruments	.3	55.1	56.3	57.8	66.5	56.3	57.8
Plant products—edible	3.5	99.8	97.0	98.9	97.7	93.4	94.7
Pulp and paper products	6.5	101.5	102.1	99.9	105.5	95.8	89.8
Pulp and paper	3.3	109.7	110.5	107.3	117.1	100.1	93.0
Paper products	.7	84.9	85.9	82.6	89.5	84.4	72.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	97.4	97.6	97.0	97.2	94.5	91.5
Rubber products	1.6	89.0	86.9	68.1	65.7	77.6	71.2
Textile products	8.6	87.9	87.7	78.9	87.2	86.4	77.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	101.8	100.6	85.4	100.5	101.3	87.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	90.7	91.0	78.6	93.1	90.2	71.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	72.4	72.1	70.8	72.2	72.3	71.2
Others	1.1	94.5	97.0	87.0	92.2	87.1	79.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	102.5	100.6	98.6	100.5	100.4	100.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	71.5	89.1	107.6	101.3	72.3	64.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	78.4	79.7	81.4	86.9	88.0	82.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	91.0	93.2	91.8	102.1	95.7	89.9
Electric current	1.6	139.7	135.2	132.0	125.1	123.7	110.3
Electrical apparatus	1.1	109.8	109.6	106.0	101.3	77.3	75.2
Iron and steel products	13.5	69.5	72.9	72.5	84.8	70.8	70.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	47.1	52.2	56.8	75.7	64.8	66.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	70.4	70.9	66.4	78.0	62.9	67.6
Agricultural implements	.7	87.7	59.2	49.5	61.8	56.2	50.1
Land vehicles	6.3	83.2	88.8	92.0	103.1	84.1	81.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.3	34.8	31.6	24.9	21.9	45.9
Heating appliances n.e.s.	.6	80.8	82.8	79.1	94.6	85.4	78.2
Iron and steel fabrication, Foundry and machine shop Products	.6	74.2	75.8	79.5	97.5	74.4	85.5
Others	2.0	72.2	73.0	68.9	87.4	69.2	58.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	72.4	72.3	67.2	80.2	71.3	67.1
Mineral products	1.3	82.9	79.7	80.2	90.4	72.7	65.5
Miscellaneous	.5	112.8	110.8	108.1	105.0	96.7	85.4
Miscellaneous	.5	82.5	82.3	76.4	87.9	88.0	81.0
Logging	1.7	33.5	38.2	36.2	42.2	27.9	32.3
Mining	5.7	97.6	97.2	99.4	101.0	96.2	91.0
Coal	3.1	78.5	77.5	82.9	90.7	92.8	95.3
Metallic ores	1.7	154.9	157.3	159.2	132.4	101.6	82.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	111.4	109.6	95.2	106.9	105.7	87.7
Communication	3.1	116.1	112.6	113.9	105.2	103.1	107.1
Telegraphs	.7	123.8	115.4	111.1	109.4	102.9	98.8
Telephones	2.4	114.1	111.9	114.7	104.1	103.1	109.4
Transportation	13.9	108.5	106.2	110.8	115.4	111.6	102.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	111.5	111.3	115.9	119.6	133.7	111.1
Steam railways	9.6	98.2	96.9	100.8	103.2	97.0	95.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	215.8	198.6	211.6	201.3	235.7	177.1
Construction and maintenance	11.7	180.3	187.5	173.1	183.7	169.4	144.6
Building	3.5	144.6	135.4	137.5	143.2	121.0	111.9
Highway	2.6	2382.9	2873.4	1946.9	3548.3	3440.4	2519.4
Railway	5.7	141.6	149.2	144.6	171.6	156.6	138.9
Services	1.9	126.3	122.3	122.4	118.7	104.7	107.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	142.7	135.6	137.6	135.1	113.4	118.6
Professional	.2	110.0	112.8	110.4	108.7	90.2	74.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	107.6	107.8	104.3	100.5	96.0	99.4
Trade	7.1	95.1	93.8	91.7	91.7	90.1	91.4
Retail	4.7	95.2	94.3	89.4	89.2	86.8	87.8
Wholesale	2.4	94.8	92.8	96.1	96.4	96.2	98.2
All Industries	100.	96.3	96.8	94.7	100.2	93.1	88.9

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

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

Industry	Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1925	July 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	57.7	79.8	85.3	84.0	92.1
Lumber products	9.2	131.4	138.7	138.8	149.0
Pulp and paper	3.8	123.2	122.1	116.9	121.0
Textile products	5.1	91.9	96.0	74.4	102.0
Iron and steel	9.4	46.3	55.2	61.5	63.7
Other manufactures	10.2	39.9	94.2	26.3	86.3
Logging	.5	11.4	14.1	8.4	11.7
Mining	22.4	97.6	97.2	98.1	105.6
Communication	3.2	93.8	82.7	95.7	92.4
Transportation	13.1	69.4	69.1	72.7	73.7
Construction	16.6	265.2	351.5	190.3	221.3
Services	.9	142.2	116.2	146.7	139.5
Trade	5.6	113.0	111.6	111.2	114.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	92.2	99.4	90.2	97.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.3	90.1	90.6	89.1	94.4
Lumber products	5.2	133.6	134.7	142.5	146.9
Pulp and paper	3.6	102.4	104.2	100.3	87.9
Textile products	13.3	95.1	95.7	85.3	89.9
Iron and steel	12.4	70.4	72.6	75.8	87.2
Other manufactures	21.8	90.1	90.0	88.5	86.6
Logging	1.6	34.1	46.1	36.4	42.3
Mining	1.5	89.0	88.5	75.7	94.9
Communication	2.9	151.8	146.4	140.4	122.6
Transportation	15.2	140.3	137.2	141.0	140.2
Construction	10.3	196.1	190.8	179.6	165.6
Services	1.2	148.9	146.2	146.6	139.8
Trade	5.4	101.7	100.1	92.9	92.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.1	101.1	98.7	101.9
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	65.3	84.8	86.1	81.9	91.0
Lumber products	7.5	110.0	109.2	105.8	116.8
Pulp and paper	7.4	100.0	100.5	99.0	102.6
Textile products	10.1	81.3	82.0	73.9	85.0
Iron and steel	17.3	69.6	73.9	69.4	85.5
Other manufactures	23.0	90.2	88.7	86.5	90.0
Logging	1.0	10.9	25.2	22.6	17.2
Mining	3.2	145.0	142.3	148.8	131.0
Communication	2.8	110.0	107.5	114.8	104.0
Transportation	10.6	110.5	107.6	112.5	117.5
Construction	9.1	163.3	165.5	180.4	197.7
Services	1.6	120.6	119.0	117.1	112.5
Trade	6.4	93.8	95.5	92.5	90.2
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	90.8	91.8	90.3	97.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	31.7	99.6	97.2	96.9	101.4
Lumber products	2.7	90.9	83.9	82.5	86.4
Pulp and paper	2.7	93.6	94.4	93.3	99.2
Textile products	1.6	92.4	89.8	84.0	94.4
Iron and steel	14.2	97.1	95.6	99.2	105.2
Other manufactures	10.5	108.9	105.8	108.0	102.1
Logging	.2	4.9	6.5	7.5	11.1
Mining	5.7	58.3	56.4	64.4	74.4
Communication	3.9	93.6	90.8	92.0	91.2
Transportation	22.3	94.6	93.7	98.8	101.6
Construction	19.2	187.2	187.8	188.8	212.6
Services	2.7	124.8	123.0	117.1	118.0
Trade	14.3	81.4	79.3	80.6	83.5
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	97.3	95.9	96.4	104.3
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	39.6	110.1	103.6	97.7	104.0
Lumber products	17.9	116.7	114.9	93.6	114.8
Pulp and paper	4.9	101.1	96.2	98.9	102.5
Textile products	.9	112.6	102.1	102.0	122.1
Iron and steel	3.9	47.0	50.5	50.9	48.3
Other manufactures	12.1	179.3	143.7	163.3	148.7
Logging	7.8	91.0	85.5	84.6	123.1
Mining	13.4	107.6	109.4	111.6	101.0
Communication	3.2	141.2	137.5	124.8	120.5
Transportation	15.1	110.2	105.1	110.8	114.5
Construction	11.8	134.6	132.6	137.3	97.2
Services	3.4	108.5	105.0	104.2	100.3
Trade	7.7	126.9	123.3	114.1	113.0
British Columbia- All Industries	100.0	112.2	108.0	107.1	107.2

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

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

City and Industry	*Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1925	July 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.9	81.8	82.2	83.7	87.3
Plant products - edible	5.5	99.6	100.0	100.2	98.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	92.0	91.9	90.6	94.7
Textiles	12.8	81.2	79.8	79.9	82.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	94.9	94.0	98.1	101.4
Iron and steel	14.1	63.1	66.1	72.0	87.0
Other manufactures	22.4	89.4	88.9	87.7	82.6
Communication	4.7	161.0	157.9	149.9	124.9
Transportation	9.9	205.8	202.1	196.9	183.3
Construction	7.4	195.6	166.0	136.1	158.6
Trade	9.3	102.2	100.1	92.1	92.7
Montreal - All industries	100.0	97.0	95.7	95.1	97.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.1	79.7	81.7	-	-
Leather products	23.1	85.5	85.5	-	-
Other manufactures	36.0	76.4	79.5	-	-
Transportation	16.2	189.4	168.1	-	-
Construction	11.6	227.8	239.2	-	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	98.8	98.9	-	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.0	81.4	81.9	73.7	82.3
Plant products - edible	6.1	87.7	88.6	83.8	87.3
Printing and publishing	9.5	92.5	93.2	90.2	91.2
Textiles	12.5	71.3	72.6	67.1	67.5
Iron and steel	9.9	75.9	77.5	65.9	84.7
Other manufactures	28.0	84.2	83.8	73.2	86.1
Communication	4.8	122.2	118.9	130.1	106.2
Transportation	6.0	111.9	105.5	150.5	133.2
Construction	3.2	115.2	121.7	102.0	157.3
Trade	17.4	94.6	93.8	92.6	89.1
Toronto - All industries	100.0	87.7	87.6	83.9	89.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.6	96.5	96.9	95.7	101.9
Lumber products	14.5	121.6	118.4	123.8	130.2
Pulp and paper	23.1	87.0	89.2	87.5	88.1
Other manufactures	23.0	94.5	94.8	90.9	102.8
Construction	9.6	187.4	170.9	165.1	239.2
Trade	12.6	84.7	86.6	89.0	88.2
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	100.2	100.5	101.6	109.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.8	80.5	81.9	79.7	88.3
Textiles	21.8	97.9	99.4	78.6	88.2
Electrical apparatus	10.1	94.2	93.6	99.7	109.5
Iron and steel	28.7	61.7	63.8	61.5	80.6
Other manufactures	24.2	93.9	94.6	105.2	94.1
Construction	3.6	193.1	180.5	172.5	264.2
Trade	3.8	101.5	102.1	106.0	105.9
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	84.8	86.0	80.9	93.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	72.6	49.8	81.1	-	-
Iron and steel	43.0	40.3	82.2	-	-
Other manufactures	29.6	75.6	77.9	-	-
Construction	8.7	77.7	92.6	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	59.0	87.1	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	40.0	96.3	95.0	92.7	98.9
Animal products - edible	5.2	136.3	128.4	123.5	111.4
Plant products - edible	5.1	88.6	86.3	91.4	99.9
Printing and publishing	7.4	84.0	85.3	81.7	96.9
Textiles	5.5	90.4	88.2	84.5	93.7
Other manufactures	16.7	99.2	98.2	95.0	98.2
Transportation	7.7	96.0	95.6	101.2	99.4
Construction	4.3	89.9	85.8	70.8	99.4
Trade	40.4	79.6	76.6	77.9	82.8
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	87.7	85.6	85.5	91.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	43.9	95.4	89.3	83.3	85.8
Lumber products	17.0	127.6	126.7	102.0	115.1
Other manufactures	26.9	82.2	73.7	75.8	73.6
Communication	8.5	151.8	147.4	135.9	130.6
Transportation	17.0	135.5	126.4	130.6	146.3
Construction	4.4	103.9	118.9	136.0	107.8
Services	5.1	104.5	98.8	95.4	95.6
Trade	20.7	126.5	123.0	113.2	112.0
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	111.4	106.5	102.3	103.6

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515335