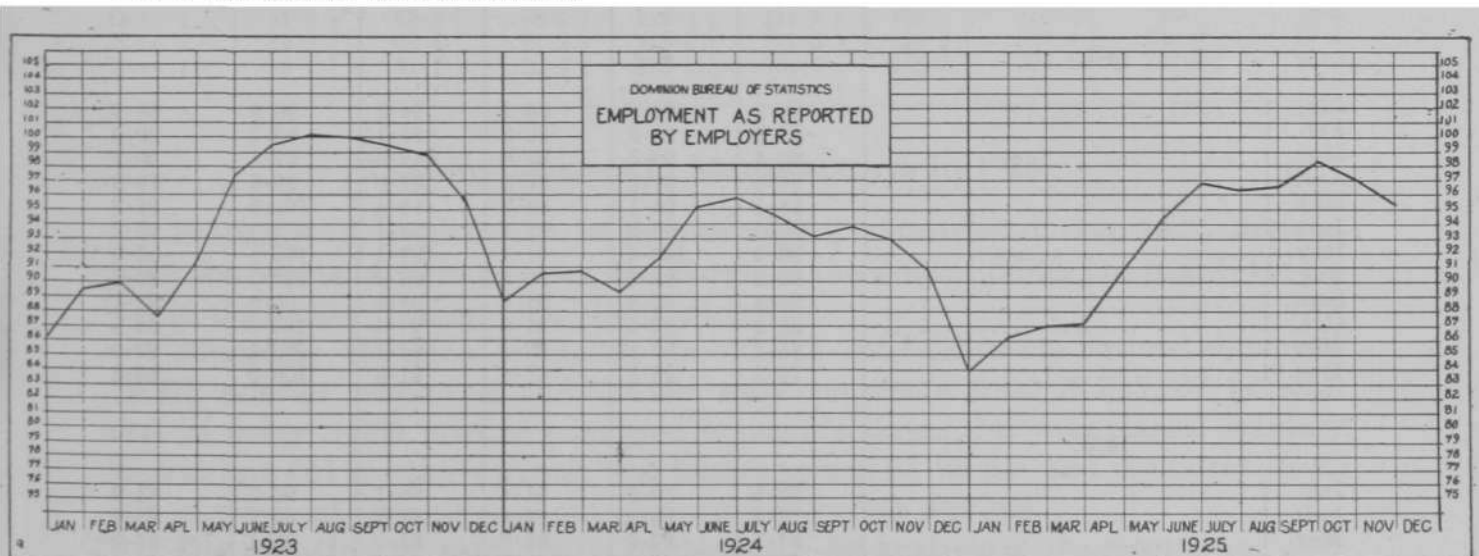


**13.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, 1915-1925—
concluded.**

Months.	Years.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunsw- wick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
January.....	1925	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
February.....	1925	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
March.....	1925	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April.....	1925	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May.....	1925	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June.....	1925	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July.....	1925	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
August.....	1925	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
September.....	1925	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
October.....	1925	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
November.....	1925	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
December.....	1925	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9

2.—Employment as Reported by Employers.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulates payroll data on employment from employers of 15 persons and over; nearly 6,000 of these firms, representing practically every industry except agriculture and the more specialized business and professional callings, made monthly returns covering, in 1925, an average working force of over 761,000 persons. The payrolls varied from approximately 691,000 on Jan. 1 to 809,000 on Oct. 1. The trend of employment in the past three years is shown in the chart below. This depicts the steadily upward movement that characterized the greater part of 1925, employment having shown only one decline (on Aug. 1) between January and October. The curve did not attain as high a position in 1925 as in 1923 until Dec. 1, when the less extensive recessions caused the two curves to converge; employment in 1925 was, at its peak, less than two points lower than the 1923 high point. From June, 1925, the curve of employment was above the 1924 level.



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, taken as 100.

An analysis of the returns shows that in 1925 British Columbia recorded a more favourable situation than any other of the economic areas, while Quebec took second place in this respect. The gains in employment between Jan. 1 and the