

MADE UP FOR SLIGHT DECLINE IN EMPLOYMENT

Increase Shown in Official Figures for Second Week in July—Statistics by Employment Service, Department of Labour.

SOME TRADES SLACK

Employers' reports to the Employment Service of the Department of Labour indicate the decline in the volume of employment in Ontario and Quebec during the first week of July was more than made up by an increase during the second week of July. Moreover, an additional increase was anticipated during the succeeding week.

Final returns for the week ending July 5 showed that 2,736 Ontario and Quebec firms with a pay-roll of 374,728 persons had decreased their staffs by 2,733 persons, or 0.73 per cent, during the week ending on that date. This decline, as forecasted in the last weekly employers' report, proved to be only a temporary setback. Preliminary returns for the week ending July 12 show that the increase anticipated for the week ending July 12 was realized. The 2,345 firms whose reports have already been compiled had a pay-roll on July 12 of 320,425, an actual increase during the week of 3,180 persons, or 1 per cent. These identical establishments, moreover, during the week ending July 19 expected to make a further net addition to their staffs of 1,514 persons, or 0.5 per cent.

During the week ending July 12 the plus industries (those that registered a net increase in number of employees) were: Building and construction; chemicals; leather and leather goods; metals; pulp, paper, and printing; textiles; woodworking and furniture; railroad construction; railroad operation; and miscellaneous occupations. In building and construction the anticipated increase for July 12 was 1.4 per cent and the actual increase 2.9 per cent. For the other groups the corresponding figures were: Leather and leather goods, 1.1 per cent and 6 per cent; metals, 3.6 per cent and 4 per cent; chemicals, 0.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent; textiles, 1.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent; woodworking and furniture, 1 per cent and 1.4 per cent; railroad construction, 7.1 per cent and 6.4 per cent; railroad operation, 0.5 per cent and 0.5 per cent; miscellaneous, 0.5 and 1.2 per cent. Pulp, paper, and printing changed from an anticipated decline of 0.1 per cent to an actual increase of 0.4 per cent.

The only minus industries reported during the week ending July 12 were: Commercial and mercantile; lumbering; clay, glass, and stone products; food products; vehicles; and quarrying and mining. Declines were anticipated in both the food groups and quarrying and mining, the food group expecting a decline of 0.7 per cent, whereas the actual decline was 0.8 per cent. Quarrying and mining anticipated a decline of 1 per cent, the actual decline being 2.2 per cent. The four remaining groups—commercial and mercantile; lumbering; vehicles; clay, glass, and stone products—anticipated slight increases during the week ending July 12, which were not realized. All six groups, however, with the exception of vehicles, expected to add to their staffs during the week ending July 19; vehicles group, on the other hand, registered a slight anticipated decline of 0.4 per cent.

For the whole Dominion 3,426 firms reported to the Employment Service of the Department of Labour for the week ending July 5. Of these, 190 were in Maritime Provinces, 1,839 in Ontario, 897 in Quebec, and 320 in the West.

FIRE INSURANCE IN DOMINION IN 1918

The following table, taken from the annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Finance, shows the fire insurance in Canada in 1918:—

Business Transacted by	Net Insurance Written.	Net in Force Dec. 31, 1918.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion licensees.....	4,570,798,251	4,585,923,617	35,733,383	19,285,715
2. Provincial licensees.....				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	342,239,566	828,531,200	3,433,231	1,910,142
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	32,653,304	78,561,467	257,456	134,149
(c) British and foreign companies....	594,252	635,055	7,552	8,150
Total for provincial companies.....	375,487,122	907,727,722	3,698,239	2,052,441
Grand totals.....	4,946,285,373	5,493,651,339	39,431,622	21,338,156

On July 5 these firms had 452,927 persons on their pay-roll, compared with 454,486 the previous week, or a decrease of 0.3 per cent. On the other hand, during the week ending Saturday, July 12, these same firms anticipated making a net addition to their staffs of 3,957 persons, or 0.9 per cent.

The largest single decline during the week ending July 5 was in the metal industries, where 516 firms reported a decline of 2,490 persons, or 3.8 per cent. In large part this was due to a temporary closing down for stock-taking purposes. Most of the employees thrown out of work were to be taken back during the following week.

Substantial declines during the first week in July were also registered in building and construction; clay, glass, and stone products; textiles; woodworking and furniture; shipping and longshore work.

During the week ending July 12 the only minus industries were food, drink, and tobacco; vehicles; pulp, paper, and printing; quarrying and mining. In all these cases the declines were very slight. The other fourteen industrial groups registered net anticipated increases. In the metals group an increase of 1,936 persons, or 3 per cent, was registered; in textiles, an increase of 606, or 1.3 per cent; in railway construction, 917 persons, or 4 per cent.

In the Maritime Provinces as a whole there was an anticipated decrease of 1 per cent during the week of the 12th, as compared with a decrease of 1.33 per cent the previous week; in Quebec, an anticipated increase of 0.69 per cent, as compared with an actual decrease of 0.53 per cent; in Ontario, an anticipated increase of 1.18 per cent, as compared with an actual decrease of 0.86 per cent. Employers in the four western provinces reported an anticipated increase of 1.2 per cent, as compared with an actual increase of 3.12 per cent. This increase was shared by all groups with the exception of quarrying and mining.

Strikes are not taken into account in the above figures.

SLIGHT DECREASE.

The Employment Service of the Department of Labour reports that the employment offices established co-operatively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments show a slight decrease in the returns for the week ending July 5. The eighty-eight offices reported that 6,140 persons were referred to positions and that 5,326 had received regular employment. This is a decrease of 388 over the preceding week, when 5,714 were placed in regular work. In addition, 551 casual jobs were supplied, as compared with 539 during the previous week.

During the week 7,370 applicants were registered, of whom 675 were women and 6,695 were men. The number of

vacancies notified by employers totalled 7,370, of which 1,067 were for women and 6,303 were for men. Of the placements in regular employment 444, or 8.3 per cent, were women and 4,882, or 91.5 per cent, were men. The number of soldiers reported as placed was 2,264, or 42.5 per cent of the total.

Of the regular placements, 27 were reported by Prince Edward Island, a decrease of 4 as compared with the preceding week; 194 by Nova Scotia, a decrease of 24; 335 by New Brunswick, an increase of 91; 391 by Quebec, a decrease of 10; 1,677 by Ontario, a decrease of 385; 861 by Manitoba, an increase of 70; 673 by Saskatchewan, a decrease of 67; 535 by Alberta, a decrease of 30; and 633 by British Columbia, a decrease of 29.

Hospital at Halifax.

Separate sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Orthopedic Factory, Bellevue Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S.," or "Garage, Bellevue Military Hospital, Halifax," as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 12, 1919, for the construction of Orthopedic Factory, Bellevue Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, Halifax; the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Halifax; and the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 p.c. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 25, 1919.

Accident Claims Paid.

During the year 1918 accident insurance losses to the amount of \$725,815 were paid by the accident insurance companies in Canada, according to the published report of the Superintendent of Insurance, Department of Finance.

War Savings Stamps pay 4½% compounded half-yearly.

USE OF SMALL WASTE IN WOOD MAKING PLANTS

How Wood-using Industries Dispose of Short Ends and Trimmings for Various Mercantile Products.

MANY SMALL ARTICLES

There is a good field open for manufacturers of wood-distillation products, such as wood alcohol, acetic acid, turpentine and charcoal, in the use of this smaller waste, which is usually burned under the factory boilers, as stated in a bulletin on the wood-using industries of Ontario. The manner in which the manufacturers utilize the waste wood produced by their industries is indicated as follows:—

Small pieces are first sorted out and resawn and used in the factory for small parts of the factory's own products. The remainder is sold to other industries if a market can be found, or manufactured on the premises into small articles as side lines. The utilization is seldom carried beyond this point, although many factories bale their shavings and sawdust and sell them for bedding and for fibre and pulp manufacture, and for meat curing.

Sash and door factories sell or use their short ends and trimmings for the manufacture of apple, fish, and other boxes, bathroom fittings, baskets, bobbins, brush-blocks, butter moulds, dowels, firework woods, heading, game boards, insulator pins, ladder rounds, match-blocks, novelties, skewers, spindles, spools, stakes and woodenware. They bale their common sawdust and sell it to butchers for floor covering, to manufacturers of composition novelties, and to screw factories for cleaning screws. They sell shavings for bedding, packing, and for drying wet land. Hickory and other hardwood sawdust is sold for smoking meats. Small waste pieces are sold for making ground wood-pulp, wood fibre for plaster work, and as a substitute for gravel in concrete masses.

Household-furniture factories utilize waste in the manufacture of boxes, brush backs, crates, inkstands, jardiniere stands, wastepaper baskets, rosettes, stools, tabourets and toys, and utilize cuttings of quartered oak and mahogany for wood carvings.

Boat and ship building firms reported the use of their small waste in the manufacture of boxes, boiler blocking, crates, ladder rungs, pickets, plugs, surveyors' stakes, skids, skis, toboggans, tent-pegs, wedges and whiffletrees. They sold shavings and sawdust for bedding.

Manufacturers of vehicles and vehicle supplies utilized their waste chiefly in the manufacture of handles for small tools, such as chisels, files, hammers or gimlets, and also for the manufacture of dowels, furniture squares, ladder rungs, pump handles and wheelbarrows. These manufacturers using large quantities of hickory should be able to sell their sawdust to meat packers who prefer hickory sawdust for smoking hams and bacon.

Agricultural-implement makers also have a good opportunity of manufacturing tool handles, which many of them take advantage of, using for this purpose mostly hickory and ash. They also utilize waste in the manufacture of washing machine parts and sell sawdust for concrete mixing.

Box and crate manufacturers use their material down to very small cuttings, and consequently have little useful material left. They make butts of hard maple logs into meat blocks and manufacture some small handles and mouldings and sell their shavings for bedding.