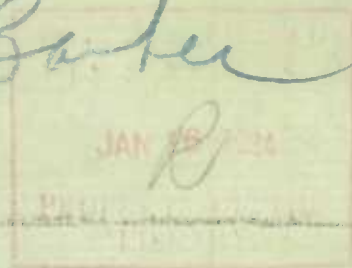


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E. L. Barber



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

ANNUAL REVIEW
of
EMPLOYMENT
in
CANADA
1933

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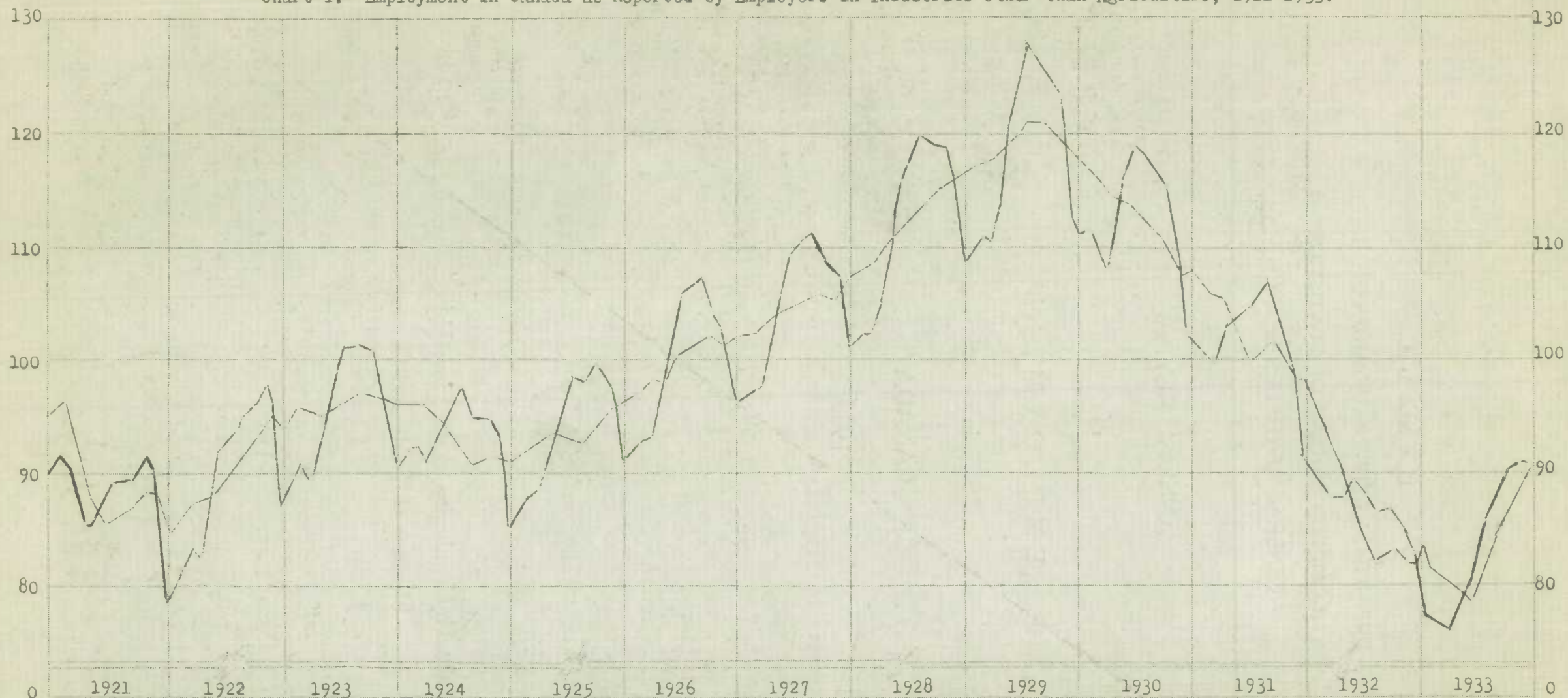
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Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Issued Jan. 16, 1934.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

OTTAWA - CANADA.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1933.

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The employment situation in Canada during the greater part of 1933 was characterized by a distinctly favourable movement, paralleling the recovery shown in most of the leading industrial countries of the world.^{1/} In the first few months of the year, activity reached its lowest level in recent years, but from Apr. 1 the general trend was steadily upward, the period of improvement extending over eight months. The gains indicated in several of these months exceeded the average increases noted on the same dates in the years since 1920, while those in the last quarter were particularly interesting because they were contrary to the usual seasonal movement as determined by the experience of the last twelve years. Approximately 146,900 persons were reinstated by the co-operating employers during the 1933 period of uninterrupted expansion, in favourable contrast with the reduction of over 40,000 workers reported by the firms furnishing data for the months Apr. 1 - Dec. 1, 1932. The proportion of the total wage-earning population included in these surveys is considerable, approximating 45 p.c. of those enumerated in the 1931 census as at work; if data were available for all firms and all industries, the number reported above as having been re-employed during 1933 would, of course, be very substantially greater.

The index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100) after declining from 78.5 on Jan. 1, 1933, to 76.0 at the beginning of April, then rose steadily to 91.8 on Dec. 1, an advance of 15.8 points or 20.8 p.c. from the 1933 low. This percentage gain is larger than that indicated in any other year for which statistics are available. Another significant feature of the situation in 1933 was that the index at the end of the year was 13.3 points, or 16.9 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, while in the last three years the opposite has been the case, employment having been in smaller volume at the close than at the opening of the year. Thus in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were declines of 8.4, 2.6 and 2.7 points, respectively, in this comparison.

1/ Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the latest available data for certain countries:

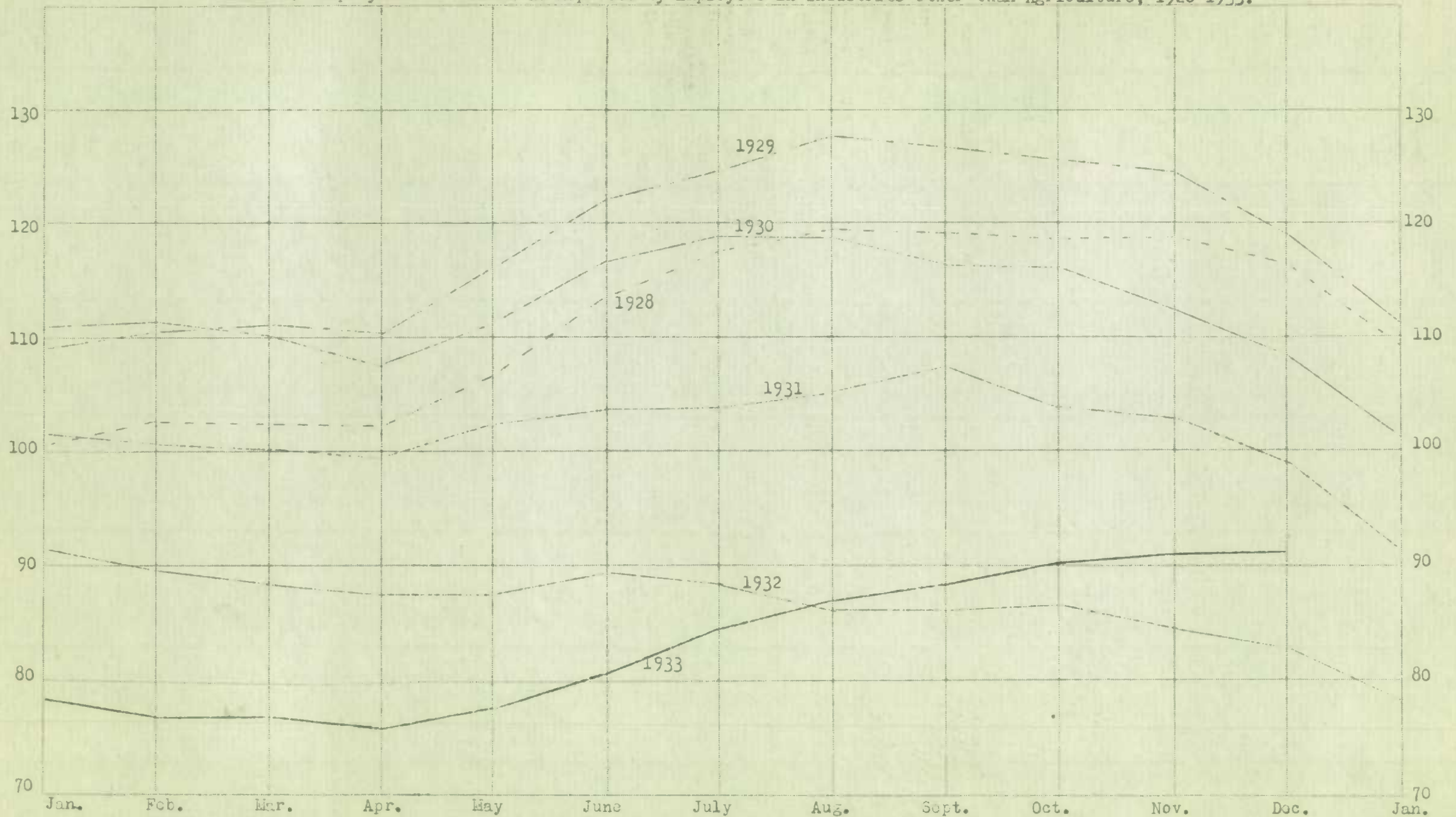
Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,224,079 persons were registered as unemployed on Dec. 18, 1933, as compared with 2,280,070 on Nov. 20, 1933, and 2,723,287 on Dec. 19, 1932. The insured persons between the ages of 16 and 64 estimated at work on Dec. 18, numbered 10,007,000; this was 51,000 more than in the preceding month, and 567,000 more than on Dec. 19, 1932.

France: The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on Dec. 2, 1933, was 286,874, as compared with 261,524 in the preceding month, and 294,739 in the same period of 1932.

Germany: Of the 4,930,731 members of the German Labour Front covered by returns, 20.9 p.c. were reported as wholly unemployed on Oct. 28, 1933, as compared with 22.3 in September. The provisional figure showing the number registered by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was given as 3,714,107 in December, 1933, as compared with 3,775,934 reported for November, 1933. The total for the end of December, 1932, was 5,772,984, but this was not strictly comparable with the foregoing totals.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in October, 1933, was 74.0, calculated on the 1926 average as 100. On September 15 this index was 73.9 and in October, 1932, it stood at 59.9. The index is based on data received from 18,602 establishments employing 3,358,960 persons at the middle of October.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

A brief analysis of the distribution of the workers added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers from Apr. 1 to the end of the year shows the wide-spread nature of the recovery in 1933. The five economic areas and all but one of the main industrial groups shared in the improvement, as indicated in the following summary:-

Increases in the monthly Payrolls of the Firms Furnishing Data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics During the 1933 Period of general expansion.

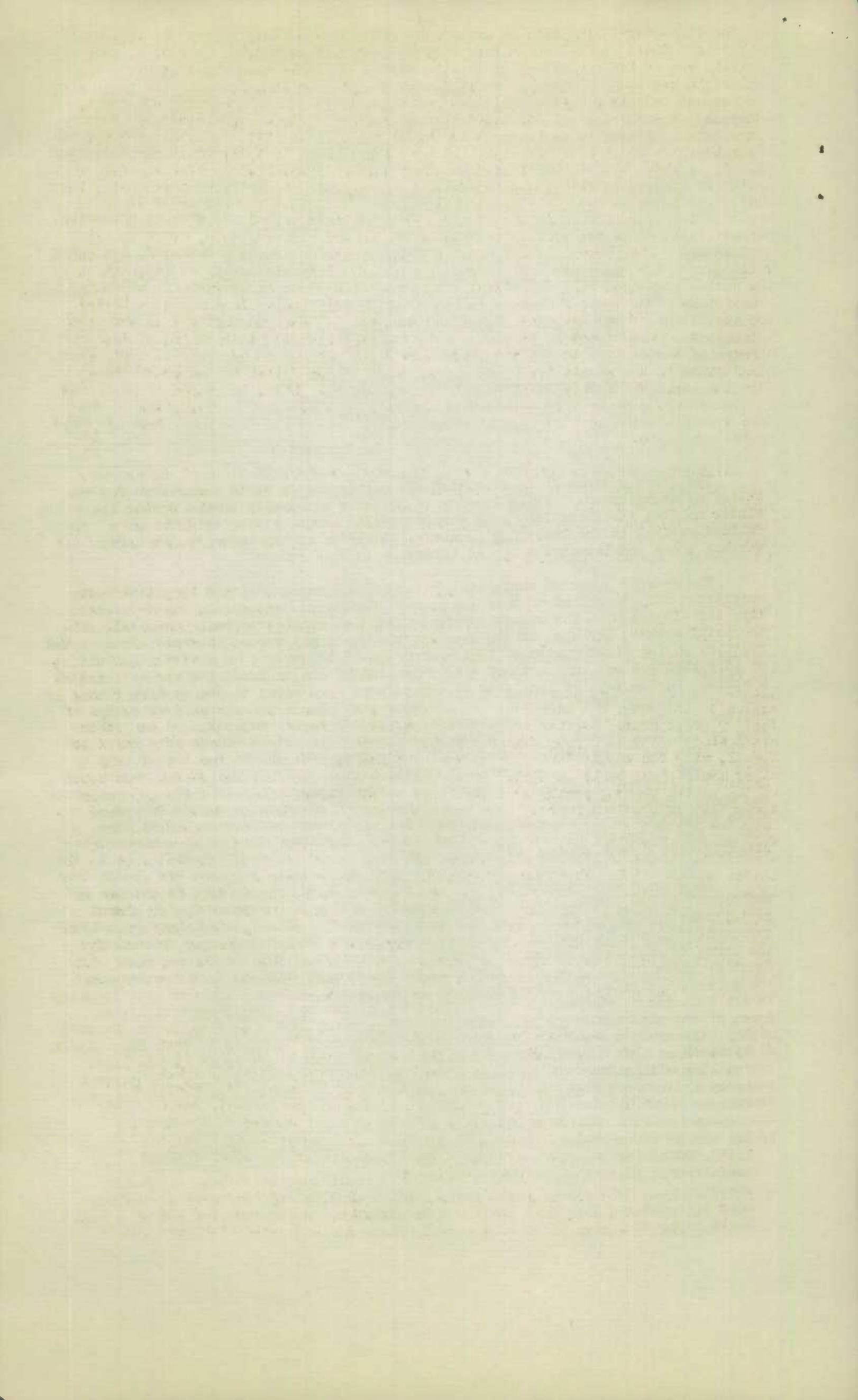
Economic Areas	Increase, Apr. 1 - Dec. 1		Industry	Increase, Apr. 1 - Dec. 1	
	In Workers	In Index Numbers (p.c.)		In Workers	In Index Numbers (p.c.)
Maritimes	10,500	19.3	Manufacturing	41,789	11.1
Quebec	52,000	26.4	Logging	36,275	367.7
Ontario	56,900	19.2	Mining	6,606	15.4
Prairies	13,600	14.1	Communications (dec.)	923	4.1
Br. Columbia	13,900	24.1	Transportation	6,665	7.5
Canada	146,900	20.8	Construction	46,319	72.9
			Services	1,577	6.1
			Trade	8,592	10.7
			All Industries	146,900	20.8

The large advance in construction was mainly due to works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. While logging is normally seasonally active during the winter months, the gains last year were unusually large, giving evidence of a decided revival in the lumbering industry. Analyses of the increases in these various areas and industries appear elsewhere in this review.

The general index of employment is influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} This factor does not, however, enter into the situation in the manufacturing industries, which, reporting over half of the total workers included in the monthly surveys of employment, showed uninterrupted recovery during eight months of 1933 - from Feb. 1 to Sept. 1, a revival that differed in period but not in length of time from that of the included industries taken as a whole. During this period, over 61,400 persons were added to the working forces of the co-operating manufacturers, an increase that compared favourably with the decline of over 3,900 operatives reported by the factories furnishing data for the same period of 1932, and also with the increase of only some 5,300 workers indicated in the same months of 1931. The index, rising from 74.4 at the opening of 1933 to 86.8 on Sept. 1, showed a gain of 12.4 points or 16.7 p.c. in these eight months. Seasonal recessions affected the situation in the last quarter of the year, but on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than has been usual in the twelve years for which statistics are available, and the index of factory employment, at 84.1 on Dec. 1, was 10 points or 13.4 p.c. above the Jan. 1 index. It was also higher by slightly over five p.c. than on Dec. 1, 1932.

An average of approximately 8,140 employers furnished monthly statistics on employment to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1933; these firms showed curtailment during the first four months of the year, followed, as already stated, by important recovery in the next eight months. These fluctuations are illustrated in the curve of employment shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 2; these graphs also show that in 1932 there were only two interruptions in the general recession in industrial employment, viz., on June 1 and Oct. 1. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the heavy curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the light curve. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the partial recovery indicated in 1933 as compared with the general curtailment of the last few years.

1/ The number of man-days worked on state-aided projects on a wage basis numbered 1,157,559 during the first eleven months of 1933, while to those employed on useful works in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance, 8,494,212 man-days work were given. This was a total of 9,651,771 man-days of employment afforded in 1933 up to Nov. 30. During 1932, the man-days worked on a wage basis numbered 7,700,709.



The firms furnishing data on employment reported a monthly average of 768,628^{1/} employees. Their staffs ranged from 698,544 on Apr. 1 to 850,486 on Dec. 1, when activity was at its highest point for the year. The index then stood at 91.8, the highest in twenty-four months; the 1932 peak was 91.6 on Jan. 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of thirteen years was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the 6,840 then co-operating firms aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index (average 1926=100) was 83.4 in 1933, compared with 87.5 in 1932; 102.5 in 1931; 113.4 in 1930; 119.0 in 1929; 111.6 in 1928; 104.6 in 1927; 99.6^{2/} in 1926; 93.6 in 1925; 93.4 in 1924; 95.8 in 1923; 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921. In connection with these indexes, it might again be mentioned that during the depression there has been a very general movement to retain as many as possible on the working force by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way doubtless have shown in many cases a greater decline than the number on the payrolls upon which the index numbers are calculated, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook will be reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the personnel. In the United States, the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act have during 1933 accentuated this phase, the increase in the numbers on the payrolls frequently being at the expense of a reduction in the time worked by those already in employment. This is illustrated in the statistics of earnings, which in the United States are collected from the firms who furnish monthly data on employment. Thus, the index of employment in manufacturing on Oct. 15 (the latest available date), stood at 74.0 p.c. of the 1926 average, while the index of earnings, calculated on the same base, was only 53.6 on the same date.

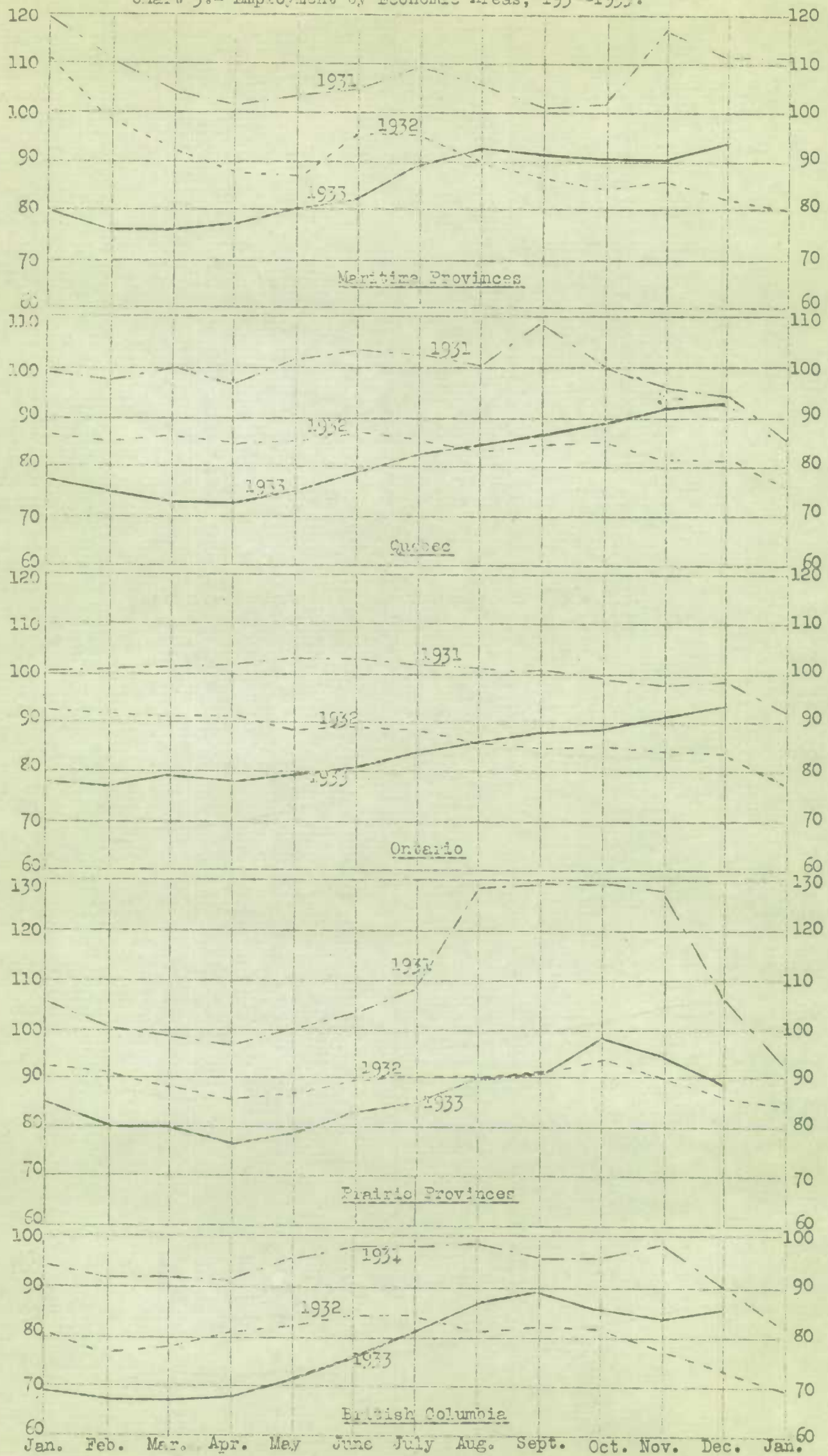
Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it often happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment frequently being in greater volume on almost any other working day of the month. This factor is of greater importance when the numbers at work fluctuate about a low level than when staffs are more normal.

A healthy feature of the recovery in employment during 1933 was its widespread character, all five economic areas and most industrial groups sharing to a greater or less degree in the improvement evidenced after the spring revival commenced; this was illustrated in the table on page 2, showing the distribution of those added to the reported payrolls. The general nature of the recovery affords much better grounds for belief in its permanency than if the gains had been confined to a few specialized lines. Manufacturing, as already mentioned, showed important increases during many months of the year, the additions being well distributed among the various groups of factory employment. Logging was brisker towards the end of 1933 than in any other month since early in 1930. Mining reported uninterrupted improvement from May 1 to Nov. 1, with the result that the index on the latter date was higher than in any other month since early in 1931. Construction gained considerably during each month of the active season, partly as a result of relief undertakings, but was generally lower than in previous years. Services and trade, (both to some extent dependent upon the tourist season, which during 1933 was not up to expectations) maintained a fair volume of employment, the index numbers for these divisions being rather higher towards the close of 1933 than in the earlier months of the year and also than in the latter part of 1932. Employment throughout 1933 was brisker in these two groups than in any other industrial division. In this connection, it might again be pointed out that in these lines of business, establishments as a rule cannot be wholly closed down for longer or shorter periods, as in manufacturing plants, with the result that the situation is frequently met by cutting down the normal working day or week for the individual employee in order to retain as many as possible on the payroll. This tends to keep up the employment index, since the methods used in rotating the staff are usually not reflected in the monthly employment data.

1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,564,879, of whom 2,093,211 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44.95 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agriculture, domestic service and other important industries not included in the monthly surveys of employment. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics.

2/ As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933.



Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Each of the five economic areas reported an upward movement in employment during many months of the year just passed; the situation at the end of 1933 was better in these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and also than at the end of 1932. The greatest proportional gain between the 1933 low and high points occurred in British Columbia. In that province the maximum of activity was in September, when the index at 89.2, was 31.8 p.c. higher than the minimum of 67.7 on Mar. 1. Employment in all five economic areas averaged rather lower over the year than in the twelve months of 1932. It is encouraging to note in this comparison that the low point in employment was reached in the early part of 1933, succeeded by improvement in many months, while the opposite was the case in the preceding year, when employment generally declined from the beginning to the end of 1932, the index in each district being decidedly lower on Dec. 1 than at the opening of the year.

Maritime Provinces.-- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed reductions during the first two months of 1933, lowering the index to 76.5 on Feb. 1. Moderate recovery was indicated on Mar. 1, succeeded by substantial gains in the next five months. The trend then again turned downward in the following three months, while improvement indicated on Dec. 1 brought the index to 93.4, its 1933 high. This was 13.3 points higher than at the beginning of 1933, and 9.6 points above the level of Dec. 1, 1932. During the first seven months of the year just passed, employment was consistently lower than in the same month in 1932, but from midsummer this unfavourable comparison was reversed and activity month by month was greater than on the same date in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole showed very little change in employment in 1933 as compared with 1932; the index was lower in the winter and spring, but the situation improved as the year advanced and the mean index stood at 77.2, as compared with 77.5 in 1932. The Dec. 1, 1933, index, 83.6, was over seven points higher than that for the same month in the preceding year. In the textile group, activity was generally less than in 1932, although the index in the last five months of 1933 rose above its level in the same months of the year before. Pulp and paper and iron and steel factories recorded heightened activity as compared with 1932, while lumber mills showed practically the same volume of employment on the whole, with improvement over the preceding year reported monthly from Aug. 1 to the end of the year. Other manufactures were generally slacker. All these groups, however, showed a better situation at the close of 1933 than at its beginning. Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1932, when activity had been reduced as compared with the immediately preceding years. Communications were generally slacker. Construction on the whole was quieter, in spite of important works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Services showed reduced activity, and trade also registered a generally lower level of employment. Mining was also duller than in 1932. Considerably greater activity was indicated in logging, in which the index of employment averaged 88.6, compared with 62.3 in 1932 and 83.5 in 1931. The seasonal increases in bush operations during the autumn and early winter of the year just closed were exceptionally large. The aggregate payrolls of the 584 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 59,564 persons, as compared with the mean of 63,567 employed by the 583 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.-- The tendency during the first four months of 1933 was decidedly unfavourable in Quebec, but this period of contraction was succeeded by eight months of uninterrupted expansion, during which some 52,000 workers were re-employed by the co-operating firms, while the index rose from its 1933 low of 73.1 on Apr. 1 to 92.4 on Dec. 1, or by over 26 p.c. In the same eight months of 1932, a reduction of over 6,000 persons was reported by the employers making returns. The index, at 92.4 on Dec. 1, was 14.6 points higher than at the beginning of the year, and 9.5 points above the level of Dec. 1, 1932. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between much wider limits than in 1932, the index advancing by over 19 points between the low and the peak, as compared with a variation of less than five points in the preceding year. The index for each of the first seven months in 1933 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. The labour forces of the 1,975 co-operating employers varied between 197,187 and 250,403 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 221,596 for the twelve months; the 1932 mean was 230,356. The average index was 82.0 in 1933, as compared with 85.5 in the preceding year. Employment in manufacturing as a whole was less during the first seven months of 1933 than in the same period of the preceding year; while improvement in this comparison was indicated each month from Aug. 1, the average for the year was lower than in 1932. Lumber and iron and steel plants recorded a larger

volume of employment towards the close of 1933 than in the same period in 1932, but these industries as well as pulp and paper and other manufacturing groups, were slacker, on the average, than in the preceding year; practically no general change occurred in textiles. Employment in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade averaged loss in the twelve months; improvement, however, was shown in construction, services and trade as the year progressed, and the indexes towards the close of 1933 were higher than in the same months of 1932. In the logging group, activity was greater throughout 1933, the index averaging 109.3, as against 60.3 in 1932; mining was also higher in most months of the year under review, the mean index standing at 101.4 as against 92.3 in the year before. The index in construction was decidedly lower than in the immediately preceding years, despite the increases successively indicated from month to month from the first quarter of 1933 until Dec. 1. Employment in trade was fairly well maintained, though generally at a lower level than in 1932, while services, handicapped by an unsatisfactory tourist season, showed only moderate activity during the year; it is very probable that many persons on the pay-rolls of the reporting trading and service establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

Ontario.- An average staff of 316,865 employees was registered by the 3,588 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 84.2 in 1933, or 4.5 points lower than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,538 co-operating establishments had averaged 331,725. In making these comparisons, it is important to note that 1932 was a year of almost uninterrupted contraction in industry, while the reverse is true of 1933, when activity advanced in all but two months, viz., Jan. 1 and Apr. 1; the reductions in these two months were mainly seasonal in character. During the eight months of continuous improvement that followed the curtailment at the beginning of April, nearly 56,900 persons were added to the working forces of the employers making returns, in satisfactory contrast to the decline of approximately 26,000 reported in the same eight months of 1932. The index in the last four months of 1933 was higher than in the same months of the preceding year; that for Dec. 1, at 93.3, was 9.2 points or 10.9 p.c. above the index for the same date in 1932. Manufacturers, on the whole, reported less activity, although the index in the last five months was higher than in the same period of the preceding year. During most months in 1933, as in 1932, the index was slightly lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion, and it also averaged less than in the second great manufacturing province - Quebec; this was again mainly due to a low level of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario. Employment in pulp and paper, lumber and other factories was quiet during the first half of 1933, but showed recovery as the year advanced; the indexes in these groups were distinctly higher on Dec. 1 than at the beginning of January, 1933, and were also higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Nevertheless, the staffs reported were smaller, on the average, than in 1932. In the textile group, activity advanced steadily month by month from May 1 until Dec. 1, and from midsummer was greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year, but the average for the twelve months was practically the same. Operations in logging camps during the first months of 1933 were on a low level, the index having declined on Mar. 1 to only 17.7 p.c. of the 1926 average. Activity then increased with few interruptions until the end of the year, the index rising to 130.6 on Dec. 1; this was higher than in any month since early in 1930. The average for 1933 was 47.9, compared with 25.4 in 1932. The benefits of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements have now become apparent in the group, while the revival of industry in the United States has also had a stimulating effect upon the Canadian lumber trade. Mining, though slacker in the first six months than in the same period of the preceding year, showed a more favourable situation as the season advanced, there being gains in this comparison in the second half of the year; the group maintained a decidedly better volume of employment throughout 1933 than was reported in most industries. The index averaged 127.2, as compared with 121.5 in 1932. The production of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at a comparatively high level during the year just passed, assisted by the premium paid on gold. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1932, except in November and December. Employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other except mining. Construction generally continued in a depressed condition, despite the fact that the indexes in the last quarter of the year were higher than in the same months in 1932; the opening of labour camps for single unemployed men, and other unemployment relief works, greatly assisted this industry. However, the index averaged 86.2 in the twelve months of 1933, compared with 101.1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller in most months than in the same part of the preceding year, showed improvement with slight fluctuations from March, and the index at 124.3 on Dec. 1 was slightly higher than on the same date in 1932.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed decidedly more variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 78.3 on Apr. 1 to 98.7 at the beginning of October, as compared with a spread of under nine points between the 1932 high and low. The average for the twelve months, however, was 86.2, or 3.8 points less than in 1932. As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have caused much unemployment among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief has had to be found in recent years. This has resulted in large programmes of highway construction and maintenance and in the formation of labour camps, accommodating considerable numbers of distressed agricultural and other workers. The 1,186 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 106,839 persons during the year, while in 1932, the 1,144 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 110,211 workers. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was generally less during 1933 than in 1932. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries; the lumber group, however, showed moderate improvement over 1932. Construction work, on the whole, was at practically the same level as in the preceding year, although the index from Aug. 1 onward was higher than in the five months of the preceding year. This was partly due to the influence of unemployment relief works. Logging continued at a low level, although it was slightly more active in the closing months of the year than in the same period of 1932.

British Columbia.- The 797 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 63,762 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 65,428 reported by 777 employers; the 1933 index averaged 78.0, as compared with 80.5 in 1932, 95.5 in 1931, 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929 and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity in the first part of 1933 as compared with the preceding year, but lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and other factories, with the exception of iron and steel, reported improvement towards the latter part of the year just passed. In all these industries, the situation was better at the end of 1933 than at the beginning, and the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. The lumber trade has benefitted substantially in recent months from the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from a better demand in the United States markets, the improvement extending to the logging, as well as the lumber industry. Mining, communications, transportation and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1933 than in 1932; in construction and services the indexes were higher in the later months than at the corresponding dates of the preceding year. Mining, construction, services and trade, (though, as already mentioned, quieter than in 1932), showed improvement as the year advanced over its earlier months.

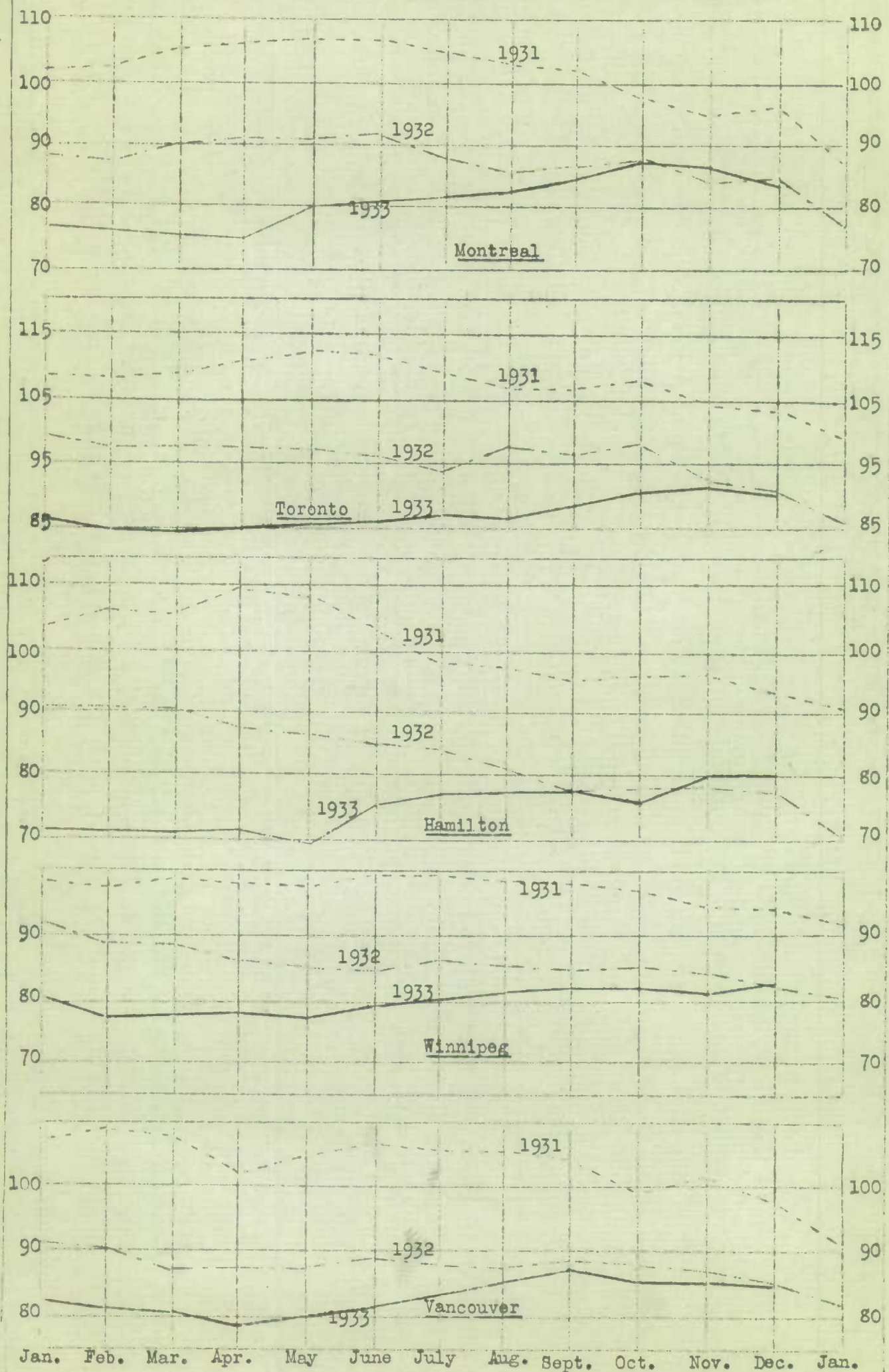
Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1929 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last four years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

On the whole, employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver - reported smaller average payrolls than in 1932, but an encouraging feature of the 1933 situation is that activity, (contrary to the 1932 movement), generally increased from the spring, the index for each of these cities being higher at the end than at the beginning of the year, while in all but Montreal and Quebec City, employment was also in greater volume than on Dec. 1, 1932. The reports showed that employment, as in the preceding year, was better maintained in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were again indicated in Hamilton and Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 1,124 Montreal firms making returns averaged 119,101 persons, while the mean index, at 81.0, was over seven points lower than that for the preceding year. Uninterrupted improvement was noted from Mar. 1 to Oct. 1, resulting in the addition of some 17,600 persons to the staffs of the co-operating employers, while the index gained from 75.8 on Mar. 1 to 87.3 at the beginning of October, or by over 15 p.c. The same months of 1932 had shown a decline of about two p.c. Manufacturing generally was not so active during 1933, the index averaging 79.9, as compared with 85.6 in the preceding year; however, employment rose steadily month by month from the Jan. 1 low point, with the result that activity was slightly greater towards the close of the year under review than in the early winter of 1932. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during six months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, but the average index was fractionally lower. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage,

Chart 4.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1933.



iron and steel and other groups reported general curtailment as compared with 1932, while textile, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories were busier during part of the year. Communications consistently afforded less employment, and transportation and trade were also quieter in most months than in the same period of 1932. Construction likewise reported curtailment practically throughout 1933.

Quebec City.- The variation in employment reported in Quebec amounted to nearly eleven points in the index, a slightly larger range than in 1932, but the fluctuations last year were about a lower level; the index showed monthly increases from February to September 1, but averaged 95.1, as compared with 101.8 in 1932. The staffs of the 153 employers furnishing data averaged 11,926, as compared with the mean of 12,404 reported by 143 firms in 1932. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was decidedly less, the mean index standing at 93.9, as against 102.6 in the preceding year; 1932, however, had a reduction of over 14 points from 1931, so that the falling-off in the year under review was not so pronounced. Leather plants and other factories were, on the whole, not so busy as in 1932. The index in transportation was lower in many months of the year, but averaged slightly higher, while that for construction was higher in nine months, averaging 91.0, as against 82.1 in 1932.

Toronto.- Employment showed moderate improvement during eight months of 1933, comparing favourably with gains in only two months of 1932; at the close of the year the index was between five and six points higher than at the beginning; however, the mean of 87.5 compared unfavourably with that of 95.2 for 1932. The number of employees of the 1,211 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 104,790, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,182 reporting employers was 112,778. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel reported a further falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing and publishing and other industries, most of which, however, showed some recovery towards the close of the year. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1932. In trade, employment generally was fairly well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although at a lower level than in the preceding year until the final quarter, when improvement was indicated over the same three months of 1932. In Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain a considerable proportion of their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.- There were slight but steady advances in employment in Ottawa from March to November, when the index was nearly ten points higher than at the first of the year; on Dec. 1 little general change was indicated, and the employment then reported was rather greater than on the same date in the preceding year. On the average, however, business was slower than in 1932. Manufacturing reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity, although pulp and paper mills recorded some improvement towards the end of the year. Construction and trading establishments also reported smaller average staffs, in spite of gains on Dec. 1 over the same date in 1932. A mean payroll of 11,465 workers was employed by the 156 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1932 average of 12,531 reported by 157 employers. The mean index stood at 90.2, as compared with 99.3 in the preceding year.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased during seven months of the year under review, with the result that the index on Dec. 1 was 9.3 points higher than on Jan. 1; it was also higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. The average for the year, however, was lower. Manufacturing showed gains in eight months, bringing the index for the last third of the year above its level in the same period of 1932. This was due to improvement in textiles and iron and steel - the two largest industries in Hamilton; in these, the index numbers towards the close of the year were higher than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, but their averages, as in manufacturing as a unit, were smaller than in 1932. Construction and trade were not so active as in the preceding year. The 241 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 23,456 persons; the index averaged 74.6, compared with 83.7 in 1932.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 75.9 and the recorded payrolls 9,717 workers in 1933, compared with 78.4 and 10,023, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the mean index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed little general change as compared with 1932, but the improvement recorded in the last five months of 1933 over the same period in the year preceding gave a more encouraging aspect to the situation. The automobile and related industries continued to be affected by the prevailing tightness of money, employment therein being at a relatively low level, as in 1932. Construction was quiet throughout 1933. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities,

Chart 5.-- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1933.

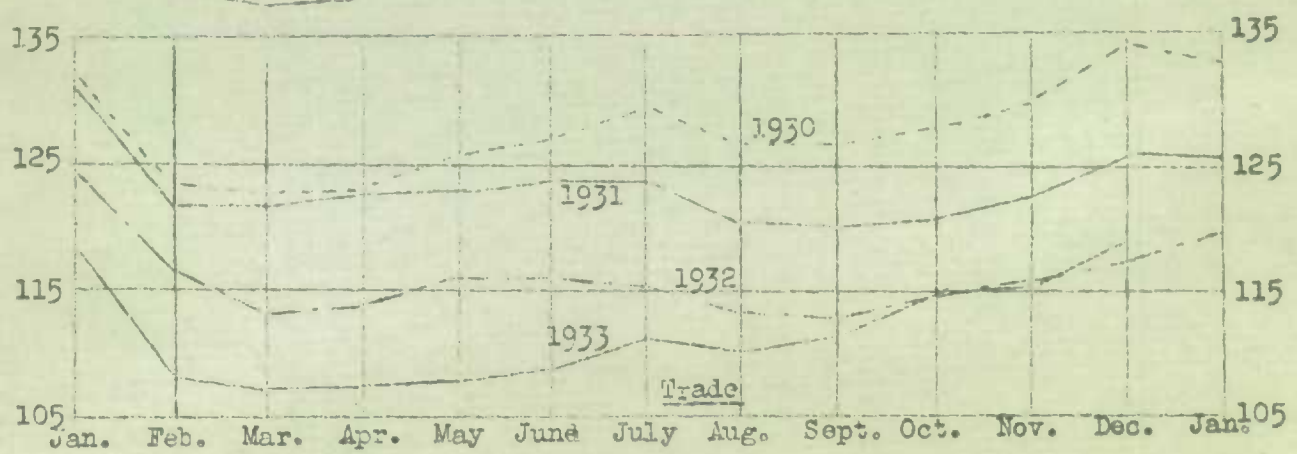
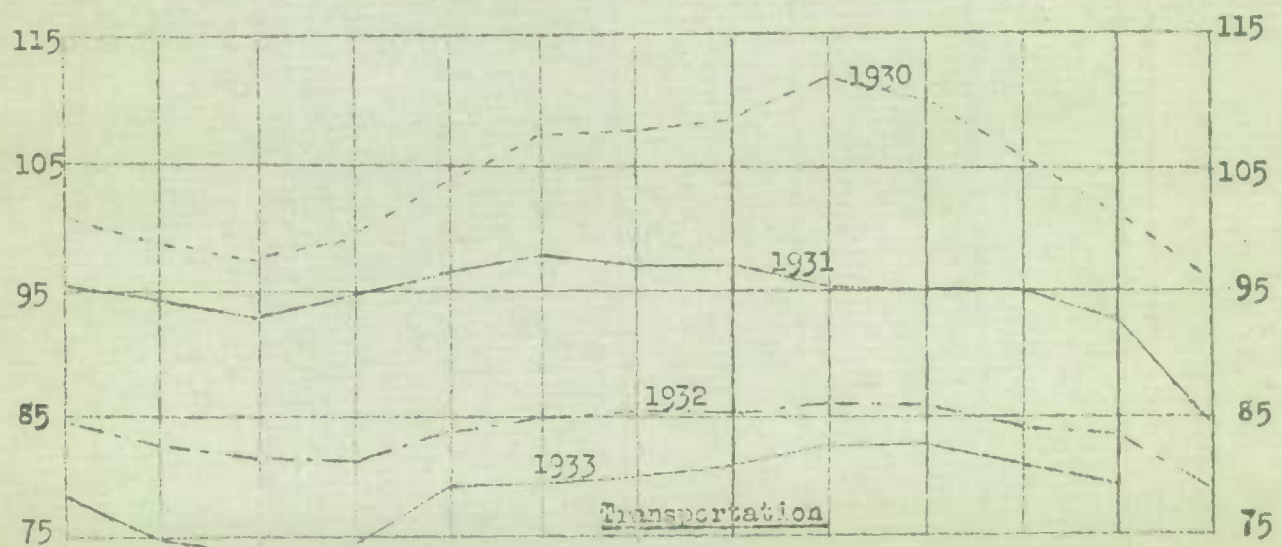
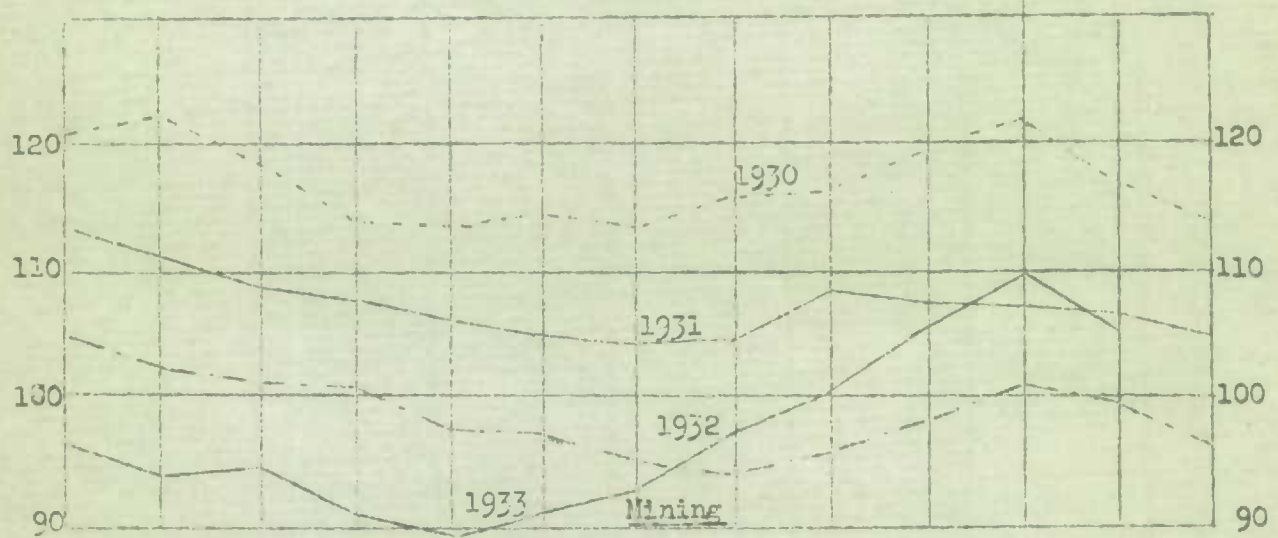
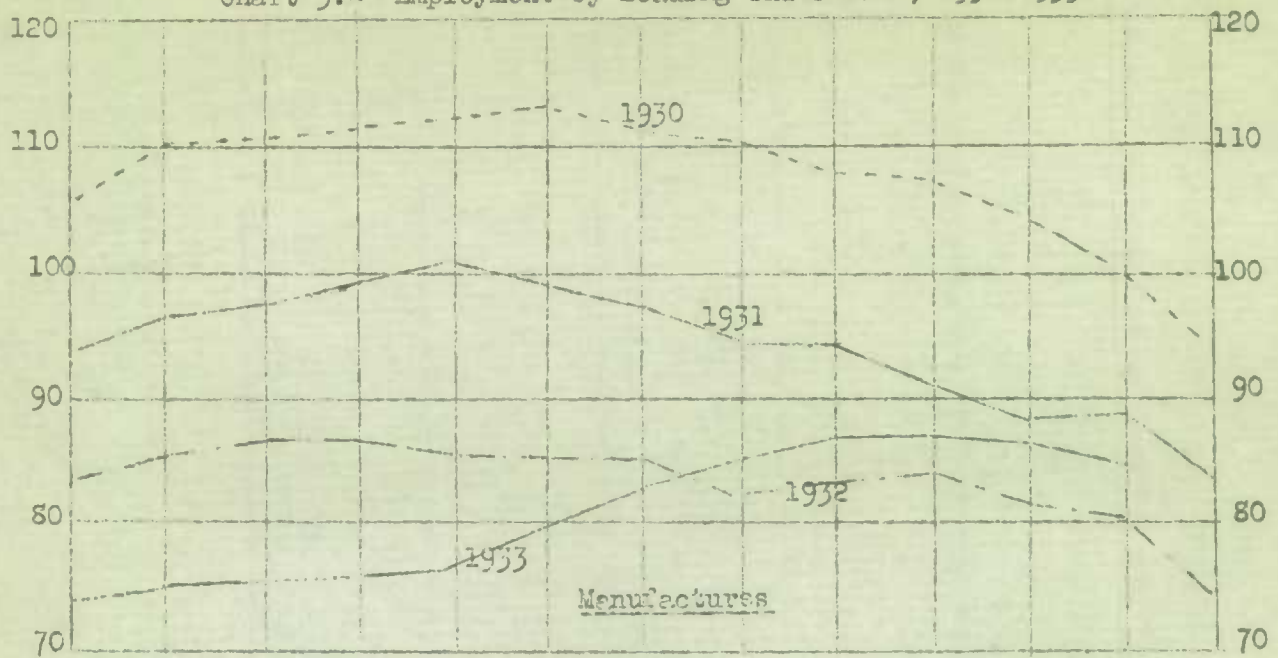
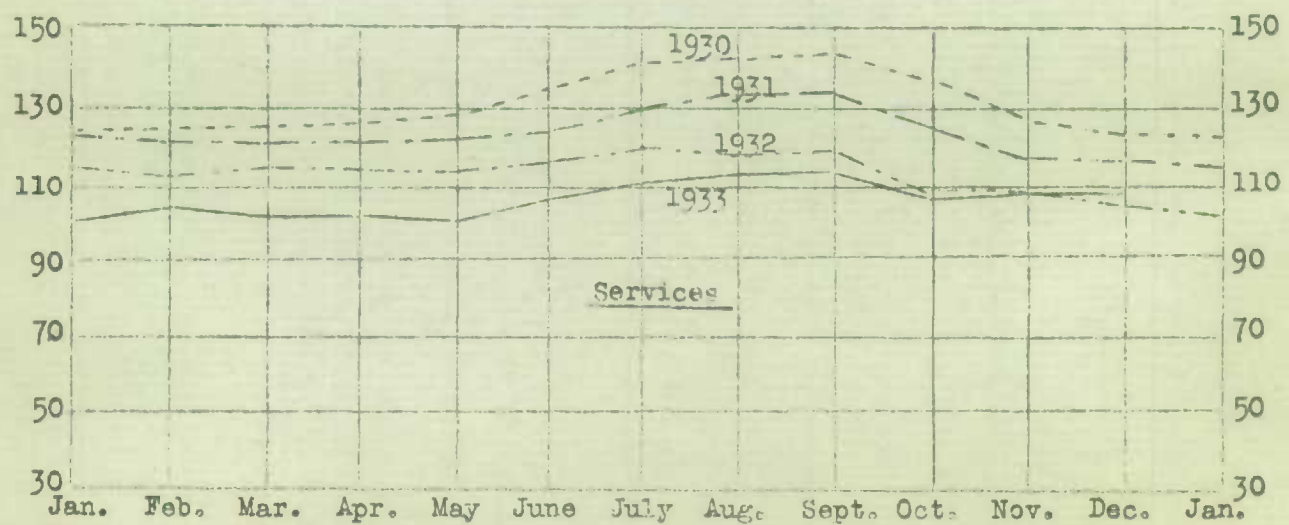
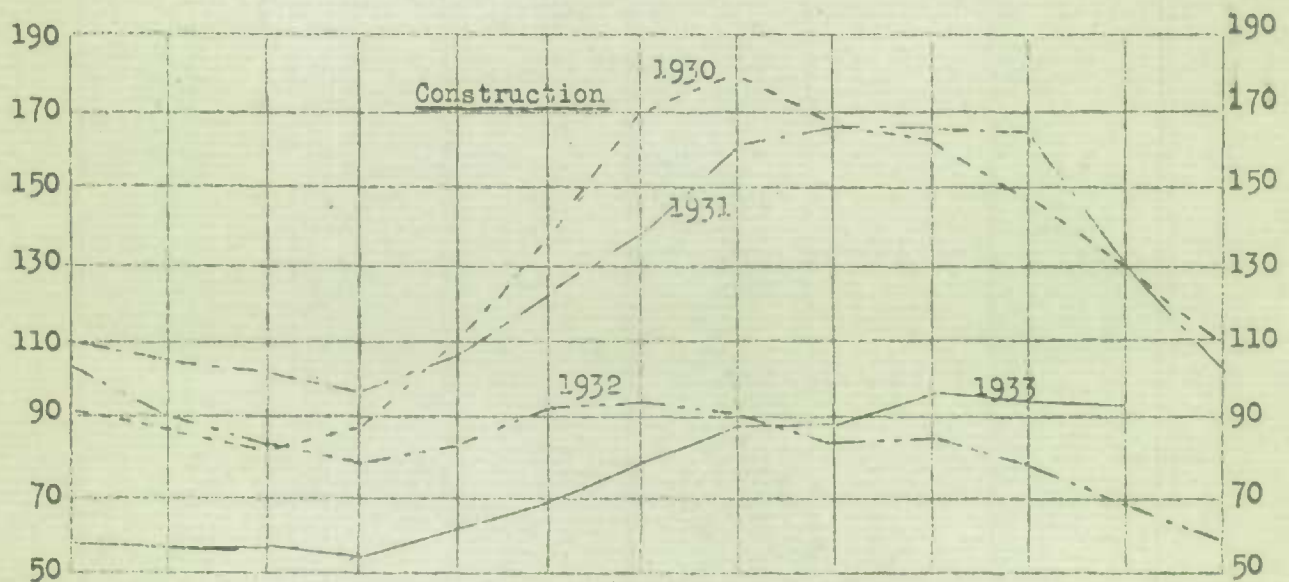
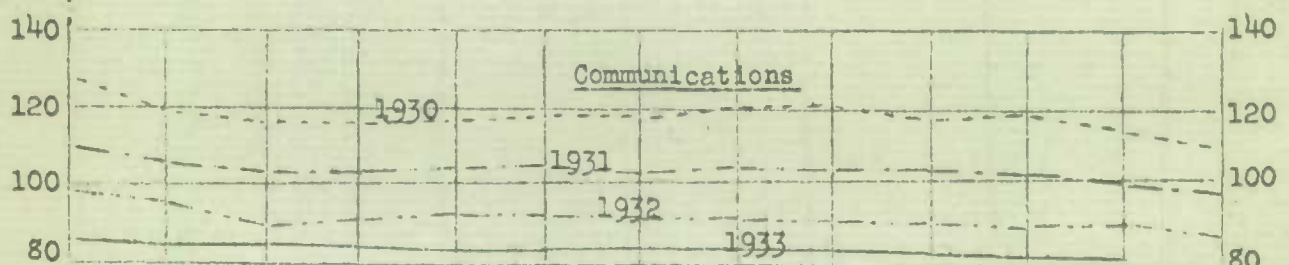
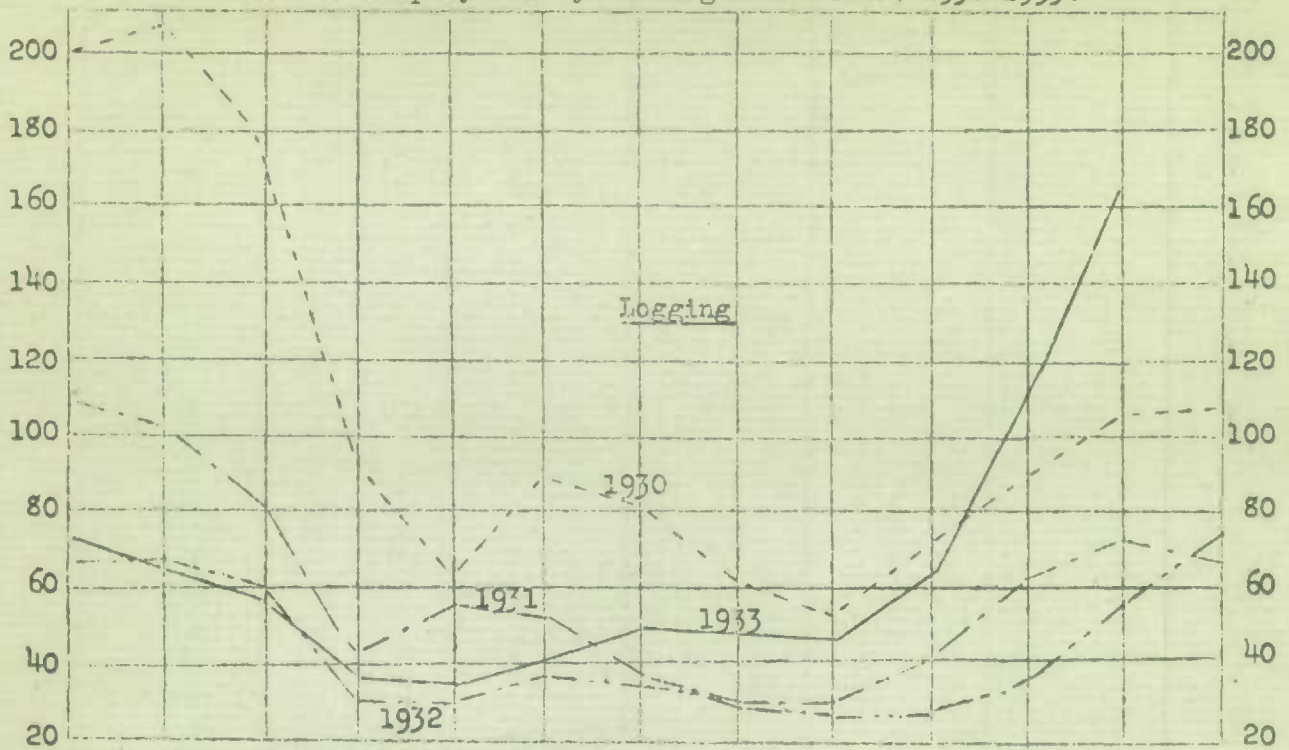


Chart 6.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1933.



it frequently happens that activity on the date of these enquiries is at a lower level than on almost any other day in the month; the practice of reducing working hours rather than personnel is also an especially important factor in the situation in these centres.

Winnipeg.-- Conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg during 1933; the city was still particularly affected by the unsatisfactory markets for agricultural products prevailing at home and abroad, as well as by other factors of more general application. Improvement was noted in six months, with reductions in the remainder of the year; activity on Dec. 1 was higher than at the beginning of 1933, and was also slightly above the level on Dec. 1, 1932. The mean index for the year was 80.2, compared with 86.6 in 1932, 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was slacker, in spite of improvement towards the close of the year in the animal food and textile industries. Transportation, construction and trade afforded a smaller volume of employment. An average staff of 33,497 was recorded by the 389 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 35,277 reported by 383 establishments in 1932.

Vancouver.-- During 1932 there had been a general falling-off in activity in Vancouver, the index declining with little interruption from month to month; in 1933, however, the situation improved as the year advanced and the Dec. 1 index, at 84.9, was 2.4 points higher than on Jan. 1. Employment gained steadily during five months of 1933, compared with only two increases in the preceding year; nevertheless, the Dec. 1 index was slightly lower than at the same date in 1932. Calculated from data furnished by some 346 firms with a mean payroll of 25,715 persons in 1933, the index averaged 83.0, as compared with 88.5 in the preceding year. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than indicated in these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although in all probability they have never appeared on any of the payrolls reported by Vancouver establishments. The situation in that city is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed. During the first seven months, manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1932, but from August on, this comparison was favourable, but not sufficiently so to bring the average index for the year to as high a level as in 1932. In all but three months, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, but other manufactures were generally dull. The indexes for communications, transportation, construction, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1932, although services and trade were busier at the end of the year than on the same date in the preceding year.

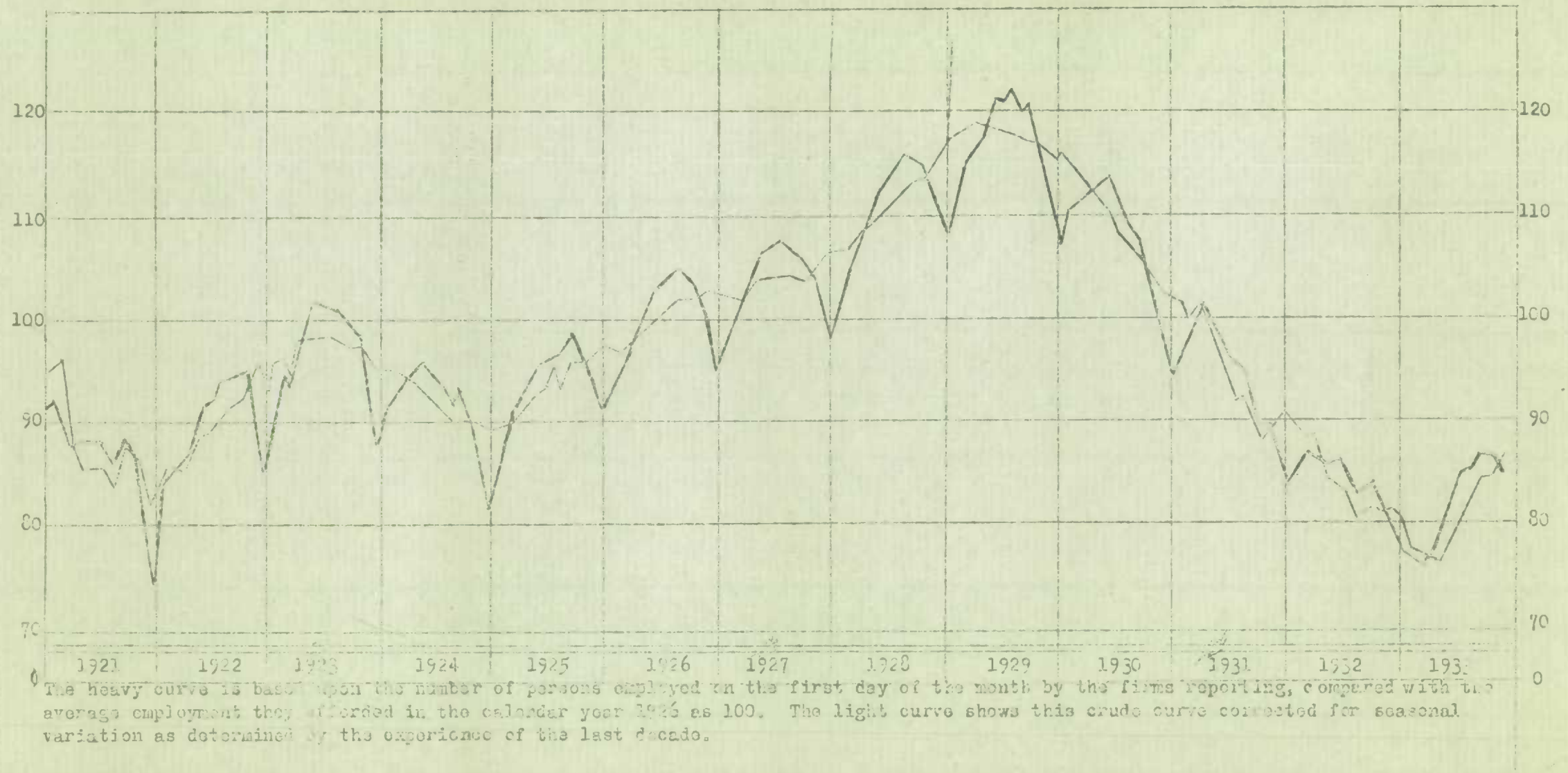
Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres since 1931, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing generally increased uninterruptedly during 1933 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, a longer period of expansion than in any other year since 1928. During these eight months of recovery, over 61,400 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments; this represented an increase of more than 12 workers in each of the reporting plants. Seasonal losses reduced employment during the last quarter of the year, but on the whole, these were smaller than the average experienced in the last twelve years, and the index, at 84.4 on Dec. 1, was 10 points or 13.4 p.c. higher than at the first of the year. This is particularly important, in view of the fact that in each of the years since 1930 activity has declined as the year progressed; thus, between the indexes for Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were reductions of 3.6, 4.1 and 5.9 points, respectively. Another interpretation of the figures brings out the significant fact that the payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1933, exceeded those indicated for Jan. 1 by some 50,000 persons, or an average of more than 10 in each establishment included in the survey. The Dec. 1, 1933 index was 5.1 p.c. higher than on the same date in 1932; indeed, employment since July of last year has been more active each month than in the corresponding month of the preceding year, the first occasions since 1929 that improvement in such a comparison has been indicated. The indexes for the last five months of 1933 averaged 85.9, or 3.5 points higher than in the period Aug. 1-Dec. 1, 1932; those for the first seven months, however, had averaged 77.3, or 8.6 points lower than in the months, Jan. 1 - July 1 of the year preceding, with the result that the general average for 1933 was below that of 1932, in spite of the more favourable note on which last year closed for the manufacturing industries.

Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1933.



Statistics were received during 1933 from some 4,980 manufacturers employing, on the average, 401,557 operatives, as compared with the average of 417,989 reported by the 4,870 establishments making returns in 1932. The index averaged 80.9 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 84.4 in the preceding year, 95.3 in 1931, 109.0 in 1930 and 117.1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment; with few exceptions, these showed considerable improvement as the year progressed until the situation was better than in the same period of 1932. In spite of this, the majority of these industries and their sub-groups reported a lower average of employment for 1933 as a whole, the mean index in 12 cases being higher, in 32 lower and in one the same, as in the preceding year. The edible animal, fur, leather, boot and shoe, paper product, thread, yarn and cloth, (notably woollen and silk), wood distillate and extract, agricultural implement, automobile and non-metallic mineral groups were generally more active; hosiery and knit goods, on the whole, showed no change, while in the remaining classes the average payrolls were smaller than in 1932. The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in tobacco and beverage, woollen, silk, chemical, electric current, hosiery and knit goods and edible animal products. The reductions as compared with 1932 in the chemical and textile divisions as a whole were only fractional, while in most cases where a decrease was recorded, this was less than that which had been indicated in 1932 as compared with 1931.

Animal Products, Edible.- During 1933 employment in this group showed seasonal advances during four months, during which nearly 7,700 persons were added to the payrolls of the 240 reporting firms; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had also extended over four months, but the number then taken on for this seasonal work (largely in fish-canneries), was smaller by over 3,000 workers. The mean index in the animal food group, at 105.8, was over four points higher than in 1932. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants recorded larger staffs, but during most of the year employment in dairies was rather less active. The payrolls of the employers furnishing statistics averaged 19,276 persons, varying between 15,981 on Feb. 1 and 23,699 at the beginning of July.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded rather more employment than in 1932, the index being higher during the last seven months of the year; the 1932 mean in its turn had slightly exceeded that for 1931 and 1930. An average working force of 18,335 employees was recorded by the 255 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 90.5, as compared with 88.4 in 1932, 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products Statistics Branch of the Bureau show that an average of 1,661,499 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1933, compared with a monthly mean of 1,536,469 pairs in the same period of the preceding year, and of 1,504,008 in 1931.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1933 were decidedly more pronounced than in the last few years. The period of expansion, extending over seven months, was longer by a month than in 1932. During this period, the number of persons added to the reported payrolls was considerably over twice as large, while the succeeding seasonal declines averaged decidedly less than during the autumn and early winter of 1932. Steady gains were reported in 1933 between Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, succeeded by consistent losses from month to month in the latter part of the year, although from Aug. 1 the situation was better than in the same period of 1932. However, the average index, standing at 55.3, was a few points lower than the mean of 58.5 for the preceding year. The payrolls of the 762 firms furnishing data ranged between 35,211 persons at the beginning of August, and 22,265 on Jan. 1, averaging 28,741 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1932 mean of 30,428. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased foreign demand, arising from the operation of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from improved industrial conditions in the United States, showed gains in many months, but on the whole, afforded rather less employment than in 1932. Losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories declined considerably during 1933, according to statements from some 36 firms whose staffs averaged 947. The mean index stood at 27.4 in 1933, compared with 43.9 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

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Plant Products, Edible.— Employment in vegetable food factories generally was not quite so active in 1933 as in the preceding year; canneries reported considerable improvement, but the sugar, chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery and other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1932. An average working force of 28,103 persons was registered by the 392 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 24,610 on Apr. 1, and 33,902 at the beginning of October. The mean general index was 99.1 in 1933, compared with 101.0 in the year before.

Pulp and Paper.— The pulp and paper industries again suffered from the effect of the continued weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1933 averaging rather lower than in the preceding year, although from Aug. 1 onward the index each month was higher than in the same period of 1932. The fluctuations in the group as a whole were not especially marked; the index, standing at 88.1 on Dec. 1, was practically six points higher than at the beginning of the year, and was also two points higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. The reported staffs of 558 establishments averaged 51,551 employees, and the index 85.7, as compared with a mean index of 87.9 in 1932. The decline was decidedly less than that which occurred in 1932 as compared with 1931. Employment in 1933 was lower in two of the three divisions of the group — pulp and paper and printing and publishing, while the paper goods industry generally recorded a slight betterment.

Rubber Products.— Activity in rubber factories increased during eight months of 1933, and in spite of contractions in the remaining months, showed on the whole a steadily upward movement throughout the year, until the Dec. 1 index, at 89.2, was 13.6 points higher than on Jan. 1. It was also three points higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Nevertheless, the mean index stood at 79.9, compared with 85.2 in 1932. The rubber group continued to be seriously affected by the general depression, as well as by the special dullness in the motor industry; the production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber industry. The payrolls of the 45 plants supplying information during 1933 averaged 10,172, ranging between 9,203 workers on Feb. 1, and 11,368 at the beginning of December.

Textile Products.— Employment in the textile industries showed improvement during ten months of 1933; the index at 103.5 at the end of the year was higher by 17.5 p.c. than at the beginning of January, and by 7.5 p.c. than on Dec. 1 in the preceding year. Indeed, the index in the last five months was above that in the same period of 1932. The twelve-month mean, however, was 96.1, as compared with 97.0 in 1932. An average staff of 81,312 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 856. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1932, chiefly owing to further improvement in the woollen and silk trades; hosiery and knitting mills showed no general change, while the garment and other divisions of the textile industry recorded reductions in personnel on the whole, despite general gains in the latter months of the year as compared with the same period in 1932.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.— Statements were compiled from 151 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,539 persons. The mean index of 112.5 in 1933 showed a comparatively slight decline from that of 115.9 in 1932. Tobacco factories were more active during five months of the year under review, while beverage plants showed improvement towards the close of 1933, but in neither case was this sufficient to raise the index for the trade above the average in the preceding year.

Chemical and Allied Products.— The level of employment in this group was practically the same as that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 109.3, as compared with 109.7 in 1932. An average payroll of 8,170 workers was registered by the 152 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.— Employment in these industries continued to be greatly curtailed as compared with earlier years of the record, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 55.6, while in 1932 it was 72.5; 182 factories reported an average working force of 6,021 persons, ranging from 5,224 on Mar. 1, 1933, to 7,017 at the beginning of September. The firms making returns in the preceding year had an average payroll of 7,796.

Electric Current.— The number reported as engaged about electric current plants was less in each month of 1933 than in the preceding year. The index averaged 109.0, as compared with 115.4 in 1932, while the aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 13,472 during 1933, or 720 fewer than those recorded in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during 1933 than in 1932. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 9,684 workers, and the mean index was 90.2, as compared with 12,425 and 112.6, respectively, in 1932. In this division, activity was less in every month than in the same period of the preceding year.

Iron and Steel Products.- Contrary to the downward trend evidenced during the greater part of 1931 and 1932, there were uninterrupted increases in employment during 1933 in iron and steel plants from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, succeeded by two months of moderate contraction. On Nov. 1 the movement was again favourable, while a slight increase also occurred on Dec. 1, which, however, was not large enough to affect the index number. This stood at 63.0 at the close of the year, or nearly 12 p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, 1933. The Dec. 1 index was also slightly above that for the same date in the preceding year, which had shown a falling-off of practically 15 p.c. from the level of Jan. 1, 1932. In spite of the improvement indicated in so many months of the year under review, the general average of employment was lower in 1933 than in the preceding year. The aggregate working force of the 774 manufacturers of iron and steel products furnishing data during 1933 averaged 79,939 persons; in 1932 the mean was 87,809, and at the 1929 maximum, it was 161,126. The average index, at 61.1, compared unfavourably with that of 67.3 in 1932. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 103, compared with 115 in the year before, and 152 in 1931. Automobile and agricultural implement factories showed slight general gains as compared with 1932, but their production continued at a low level. In spite of a favourable comparison towards the close of the year, activity averaged less in the crude, rolled and forged, general plant machinery, vehicle, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the iron and steel group.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division was on the whole in practically the same volume during the year under review as in 1932, the index averaging 84.1, while that for 1932 was 84.9. The reported employees numbered 13,155 on the average, and were engaged in 135 establishments. Additions to staffs were recorded in eight months of last year, while the index gained 19.1 points between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, to 93.8 at the later date. This was 14 points higher than at the beginning of December in 1932.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- There were gains in seven months of the year, with the result that employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged higher than in the preceding year, the index standing at 121.3, as compared with 119.4 in 1932. Statements were received each month from 113 firms whose staffs averaged 12,120 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification were more active; employment in non-metallic minerals was higher in the last two years in relation to the 1926 average than in any other manufacturing division except silk mills.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Fur factories on the whole reported a better level of employment than in 1932, the index averaging 84.4, as against 81.4 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts also showed a moderate advance, while miscellaneous manufacturing establishments were rather slacker.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly more activity than in the preceding year and also than in 1931; although employment was generally low during the first part of 1933, it was above the 1932 level in all but two months, while the index, rising swiftly in the early winter, was higher on Dec. 1, 1933, than in any other month since the early part of 1930. The improvement was largely due to an increased demand in markets abroad; the implementing of the agreements signed at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932 had a distinctly beneficial effect upon the logging industry, while recent industrial recovery in the United States has also stimulated the demand for lumber in that country. It may confidently be expected that the increase in bush operations in the winter of 1933-34 will be reflected in heightened activity in lumber-using mills next season. The working force of the 231 logging firms supplying information during 1933 averaged 18,278, and the index number, 66.5; the reported payrolls varied from 9,614 on May 1 to 45,989 at the end of the year. In 1932, the mean index was 42.6, while the number employed by the 223 employers co-operating was 11,646. In recent years, many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupation, have drifted to the cities, where they have augmented the already large labour reserves, in many cases without ever having appeared on the payroll of any employer in the municipality. It has already

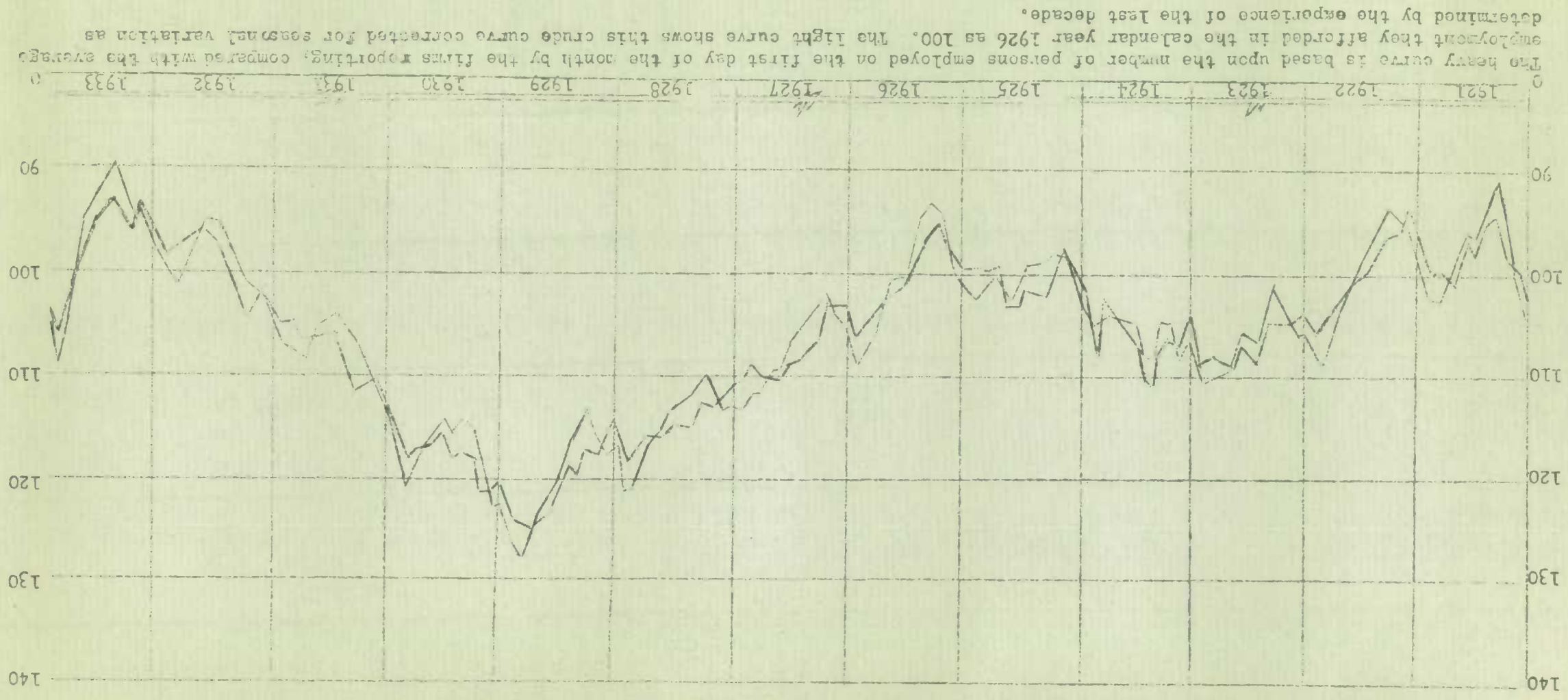


Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921-1933.

been pointed out in previous issues that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, as in 1932 and 1931, employment in logging was maintained in better volume in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

MINING.

There were losses in mining during nine months of 1932, while the trend was upward in seven months of last year. Until Aug. 1, 1933, employment each month was lower than on the same date in 1932, but from midsummer, activity was greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The index at 105.5 on Dec. 1, 1933, was nearly nine p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, and was also 5.6 p.c. higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Nevertheless, employment on the average was at a slightly lower level than in the preceding year. The index averaged 97.5, compared with 99.2 in 1932; this was a falling-off of only 1.7 points, as compared with the reduction of 8.5 points in 1932 from the 1931 level. In coal-mining, employment was slacker, the index averaging 84.1, compared with 91.0 in 1932, so that the decline in this branch was decidedly greater than the general loss in the mining group. The labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 22,644 workers in 1933, as against 24,337 in the preceding year. Employment in the mining of metallic ores, was generally higher than in 1932, the mean index, at 143.8, being between ten and eleven points above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 129.8 on Jan. 1 to 159.7 on Dec. 1, showing improvement during ten months of the year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,990 during the year under review, compared with 15,687 in 1932. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) registered decidedly curtailed employment, being affected by the dullness generally prevailing in the building trades. The index averaged 69.3, as against 71.8 in the preceding year; however, in the last five months of the year, the situation was better than in the same months of 1932. An average payroll of 4,585 persons was employed during 1933 by the co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1932 had a mean of 4,756. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded lowered activity.

TRANSPORTATION.

There were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1933, which, however, involved a decidedly smaller number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency was favourable until the beginning of November, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1933, when the index averaged 79.0, as compared with 84.7 in 1932. The 370 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 92,920 workers, as compared with the mean of 99,478 reported by the 357 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 69.7, or nearly eight points lower than in 1932. An average working force of 55,472 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 61,554 in 1932. Street railways and cartage companies, to the number of 179, with a mean of 24,032 workers, reported a rather lower level of employment, the index averaging 112.9, or 1.5 points lower than in the preceding year. The tendency was unfavourable during most months of 1933. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also less than in 1932; the mean index was 79.9, while the reported staffs averaged 13,417, varying between 9,957 persons on Mar. 1, and 15,443 at the beginning of October. In the year before, the mean index was 82.3.

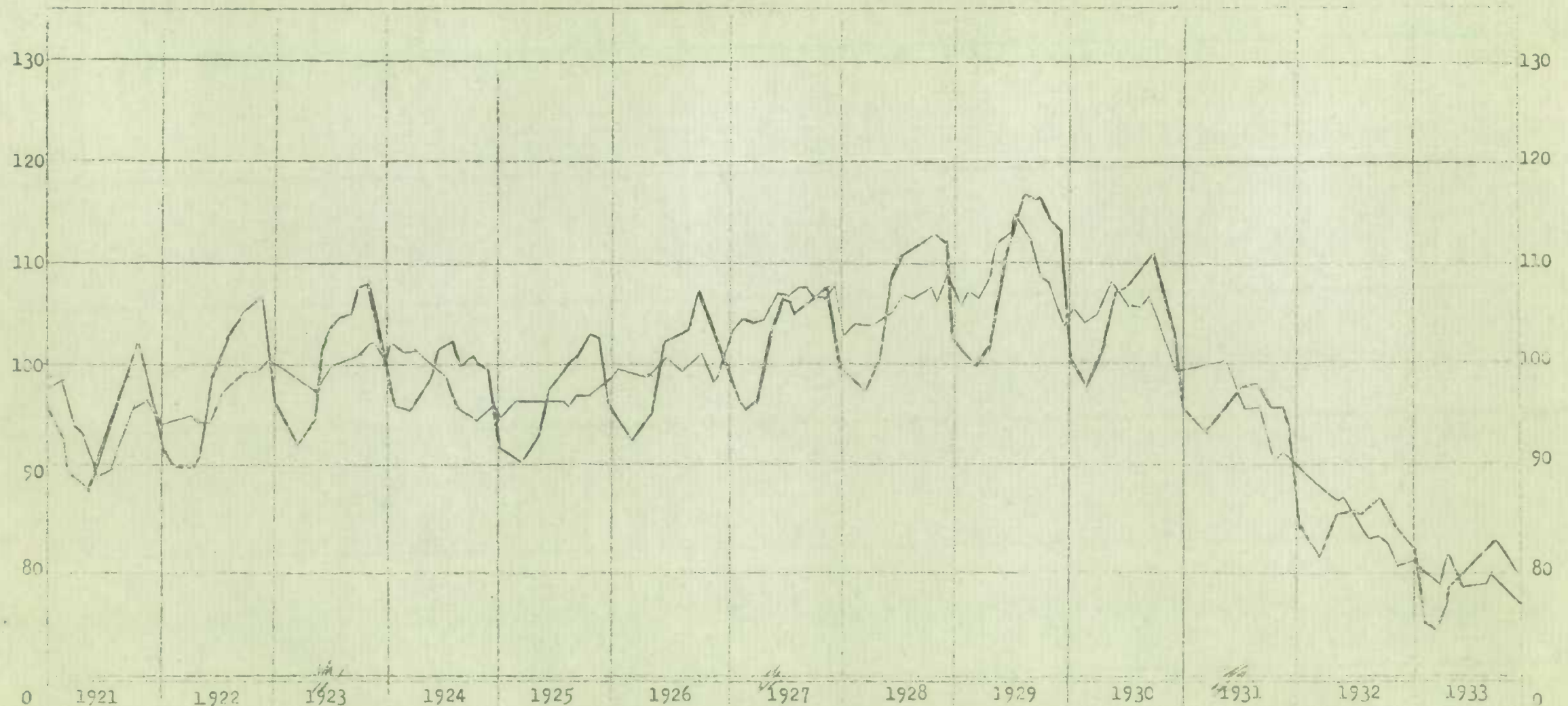
COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1933 than in 1932, in sympathy with the continued depression in business. The index averaged 83.9, compared with 93.5 in 1932. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 22,062 employees, of whom some 80 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The proportional reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1933 were quite similar, these apparently being affected in like degree by current conditions.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

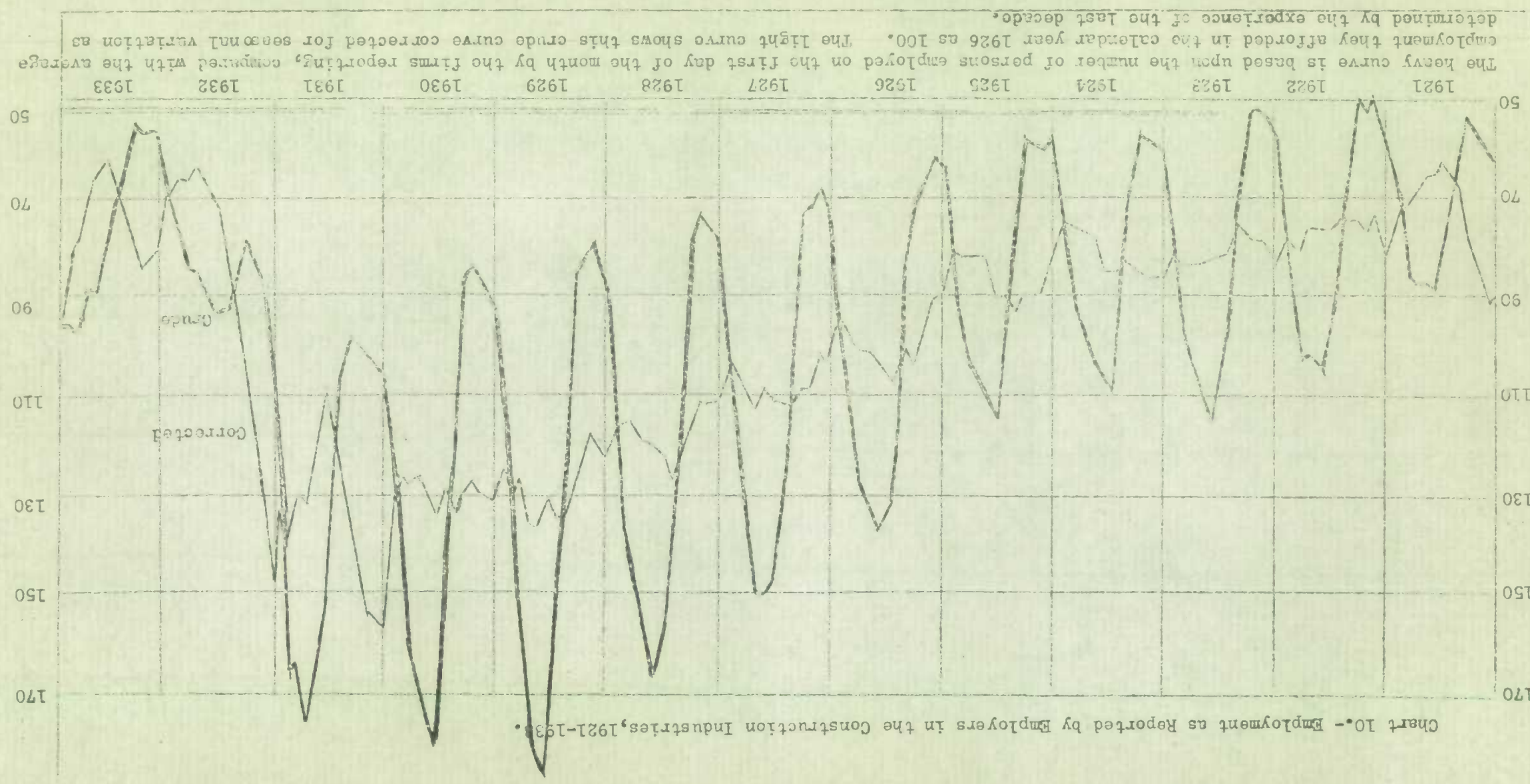
The period of expansion indicated in the construction industries during 1932 consisted of only three months, during which the additions to staffs were on a comparatively small scale; in 1933, however, there were increases in six of the twelve months, but in many cases these were wholly or partially due to works undertaken by public authorities primarily for the relief of unemployment. In spite of this factor, (of greater importance towards the end of 1933 than in the preceding year), the employment reported in construction was generally at a low level. The forces of

Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

the 1,006 co-operating employers averaged 86.646 during 1933, varying between 63,051 on Apr. 1 and 110,207 at the beginning of December, when extensive relief works were being carried on. The general index for this group averaged 74.6, compared with 86.0 in 1932. The organization of work camps in place of direct relief for certain classes of unemployed men was instituted on a large scale during 1933, a reversal of the policy of direct relief called for under the Relief Act of 1932; this resulted in a decided increase in activity in some branches of construction work as compared with 1932, particularly towards the latter part of the year.

Building construction gained in five months in 1933, but was quieter than in the preceding year, in spite of the fact that improvement was indicated in the last two months over Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1932. The mean index in 1932 was 54.1 p.c. of the 1926 average, dropping to 38.5 in the year under review, when the average number of persons employed by the 635 reporting contractors was 14,404. In 1932, 658 contractors had reported 21,389 employees on the average. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, afforded a smaller volume of employment in the first seven months of 1933 than in the same period in 1932. In the latter part of the year, however, an increase in the number of persons engaged on unemployment relief works raised the index to a point higher than in the corresponding period of 1932, and also decidedly higher than at the beginning of 1933. Nevertheless, the average number reported in the highway construction group last year was smaller than in 1932. The payrolls reported averaged 47,756 workers, and ranged between 31,359 on Apr. 1 and 71,039 at the beginning of December. The index averaged 132.2, compared with 143.9 in 1932. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms.

Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 24,487 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 61.3, while the mean in 1932 was 66.8. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of thirteen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116.7.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 336 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 21,174. Gains were noted during seven months of the year under review, but until Nov. 1 employment in each month was less than in the same month of 1932. The index averaged 106.7, compared with 113.6 in the preceding year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was generally at a lower level than in 1932, partly reflecting an unfavourable tourist season resulting from a general tightness of money, and also affected to some extent by the popularity of the World's Fair at Chicago. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year, although in relation to the 1926 average, it was brisker than in other branches of this division.

TRADE.

Trade was generally quieter than in 1932; with only one exception, employment advanced from month to month from Mar. 1 to Dec. 1, 1933, but until the final quarter of the year, was lower than in the corresponding period in 1932. The payrolls of the 893 co-operating firms averaged 81,770 persons, and the index 112.1, compared with 116.1 in 1932. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep on most of their usual staff, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, nearly 74 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last four years, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1931-33 is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 of the indicated years.

^{1/}Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1930 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

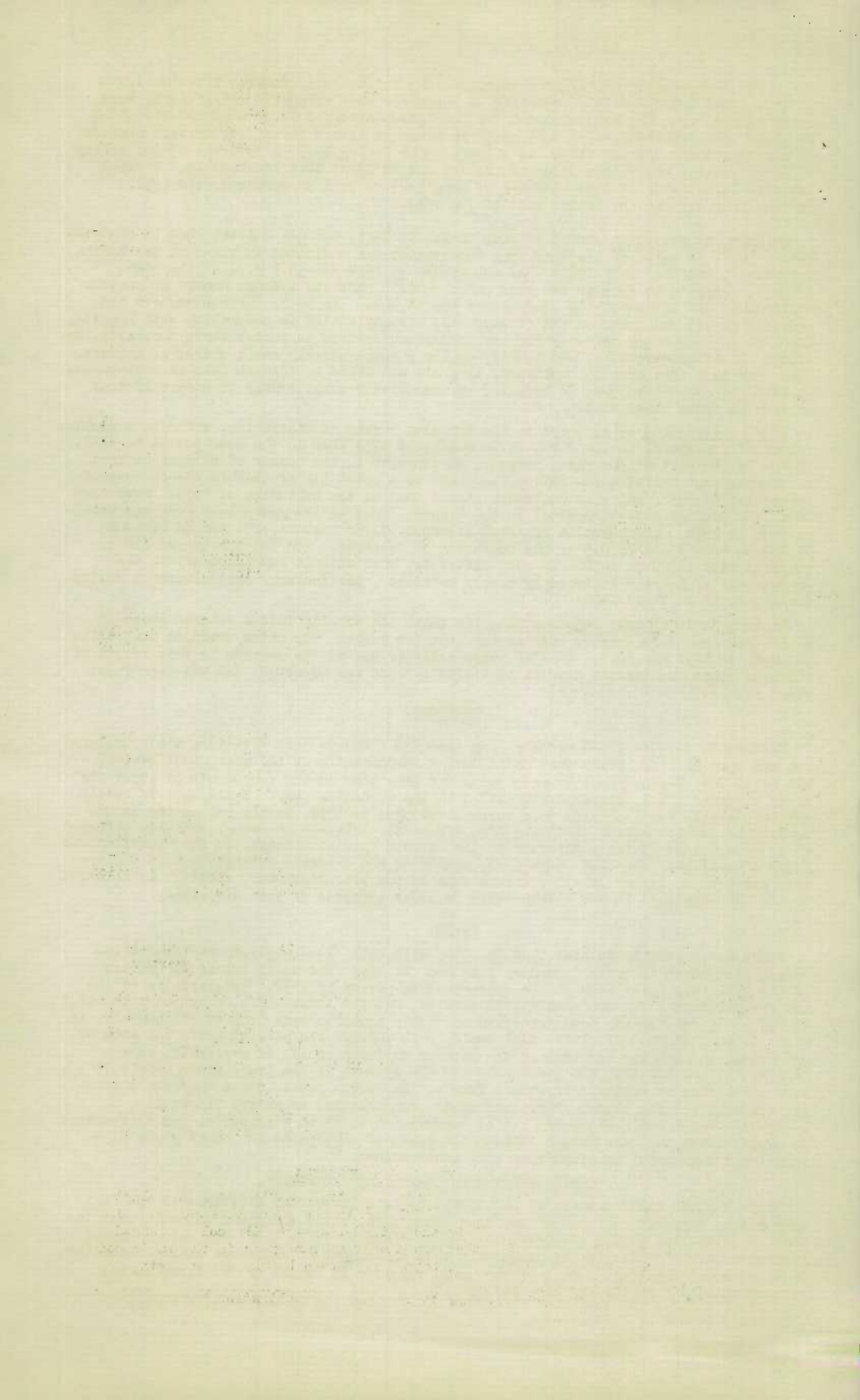
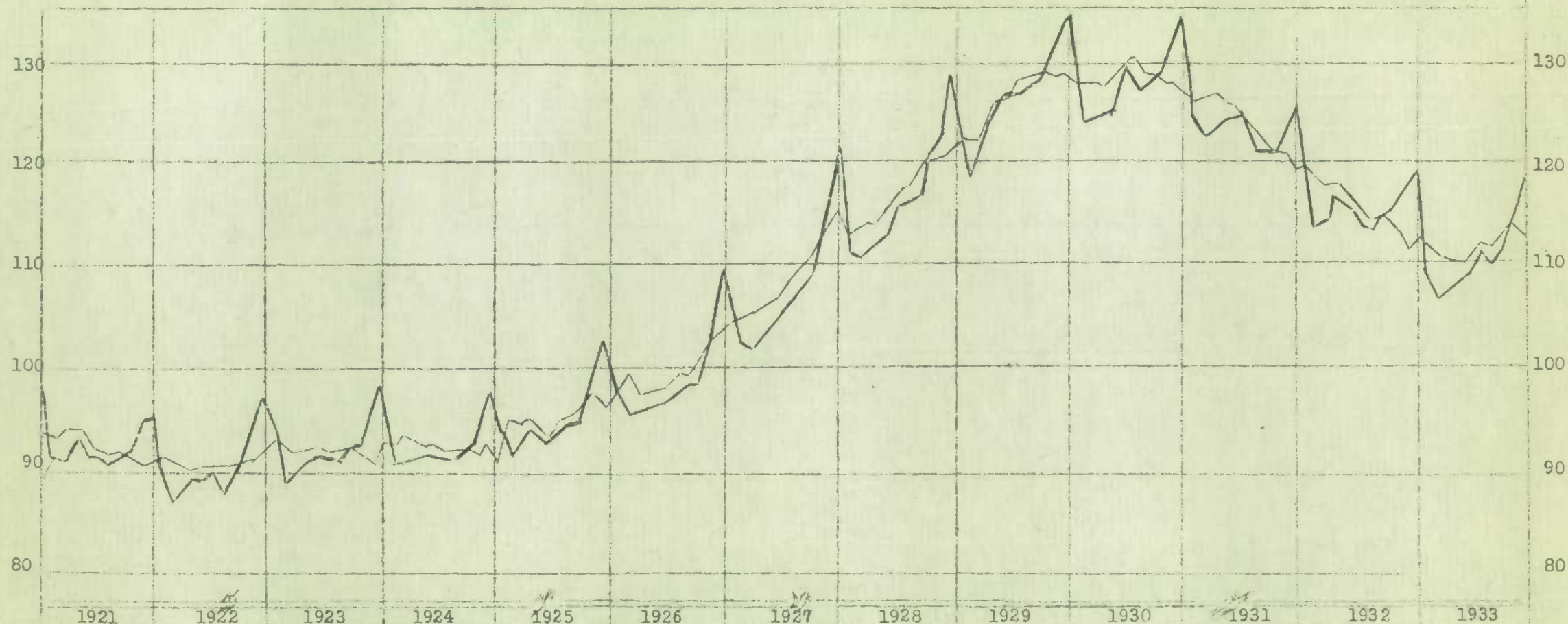


Chart 11.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

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TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.
(Average calendar year, 1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1933.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1	101.7
Feb. 1	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8	100.7
Mar. 1	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8	100.2
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4	99.7
May 1	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1	102.2
June 1	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9	103.6
July 1	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9	103.8
Aug. 1	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0	105.2
Sept. 1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6	107.1
Oct. 1	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9	103.9
Nov. 1	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9	103.0
Dec. 1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5	99.1
Average, 1931	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6	91.6
Feb. 1	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5	89.7
Mar. 1	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7	88.7
Apr. 1	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9	87.5
May 1	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7	87.5
June 1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7	89.1
July 1	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7	88.7
Aug. 1	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4	86.3
Sept. 1	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8	86.0
Oct. 1	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1	86.7
Nov. 1	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8	84.7
Dec. 1	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8	83.2
Average, 1932	92.2	85.5	88.7	90.0	80.5	87.5
1933 - Jan. 1	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7	78.5
Feb. 1	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0	77.0
Mar. 1	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7	76.9
Apr. 1	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8	76.0
May 1	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2	77.6
June 1	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2	80.7
July 1	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8	84.5
Aug. 1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3	87.1
Sept. 1	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2	88.5
Oct. 1	90.9	89.1	89.6	93.7	85.6	90.4
Nov. 1	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0	91.3
Dec. 1	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4	91.8
Average, 1933	85.3	82.0	84.2	86.2	78.0	83.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1933.

7.7 29.4 41.5 13.2 8.2 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(Average calendar year, 1926 = 100).

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Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1933.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average 1/	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Jan. 1	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Jan. 1	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Average, 1931	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Jan. 1	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Average, 1932	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Jan. 1	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.0	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Average, 1933	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1933.

14.6 1.4 13.0 1.4 3.0 1.2 4.1 3.1

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

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(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec. 1, 1933.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	Industries
									All
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9	101.7
Feb. 1	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	100.7
Mar. 1	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0	100.2
Apr. 1	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1	99.7
May 1	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3	102.2
June 1	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0	103.6
July 1	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0	103.8
Aug. 1	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9	105.2
Sept. 1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5	107.1
Oct. 1	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8	103.9
Nov. 1	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8	103.0
Dec. 1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	99.1
Average, 1931	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Jan. 1	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7	91.6
Feb. 1	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2	89.7
Mar. 1	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6	88.7
Apr. 1	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3	87.5
May 1	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2	87.5
June 1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1	89.1
July 1	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4	88.7
Aug. 1	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8	86.3
Sept. 1	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1	86.0
Oct. 1	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5	86.7
Nov. 1	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4	84.7
Dec. 1	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8	83.2
Average, 1932	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Jan. 1	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6	78.5
Feb. 1	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4	77.0
Mar. 1	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3	76.9
Apr. 1	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6	76.0
May 1	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6	77.6
June 1	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1	80.7
July 1	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8	84.5
Aug. 1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5	87.1
Sept. 1	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8	88.5
Oct. 1	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0	90.4
Nov. 1	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6	91.3
Dec. 1	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1	91.8
Average, 1933	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1933.

49.4 5.4 5.7 2.5 11.0 13.0 2.7 10.3 100.0

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926 being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933.

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(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 1						Relative weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	June 1
MANUFACTURING	93.7	96.1	97.6	99.7	100.7	99.4	52.1
Animal products - edible	95.5	94.2	95.0	95.4	103.3	112.3	2.1
Fur and products	88.2	86.5	89.1	90.9	94.5	102.9	.2
Leather and products	73.8	77.7	89.9	91.7	93.8	91.2	2.0
Boots and shoes	72.9	79.6	97.2	98.4	101.1	99.2	1.3
Lumber and products	66.8	70.6	70.5	73.6	79.2	84.0	4.7
Rough and dressed lumber	50.7	52.8	51.8	54.8	63.6	72.1	2.6
Furniture	98.3	104.8	105.5	105.5	103.9	101.8	.9
Other lumber products	90.1	96.8	99.3	105.3	108.4	106.8	1.2
Musical instruments	56.9	51.0	49.1	46.1	47.2	53.4	.2
Plant products - edible	95.5	95.9	97.6	98.6	101.8	102.2	3.1
Pulp and paper products	98.7	97.4	95.4	96.1	98.1	97.5	6.3
Pulp and paper	87.0	85.0	82.7	83.5	87.3	86.9	2.8
Paper products	98.0	96.6	99.1	100.3	100.4	100.5	.8
Printing and publishing	114.6	114.4	111.1	111.4	111.6	110.4	2.7
Rubber products	106.3	104.3	102.8	102.1	97.6	96.8	1.3
Textile products	93.6	99.7	102.5	104.0	102.4	101.3	8.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	99.0	102.2	103.2	103.0	102.1	102.8	3.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	85.1	83.7	83.3	83.0	84.4	81.5	1.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	89.2	97.4	101.2	104.4	105.5	98.7	.5
Silk and silk goods	312.7	316.5	322.8	319.7	315.1	314.4	.5
Hosiery and knit goods	99.9	104.9	106.6	108.6	108.1	107.6	1.8
Garments and personal furnishings	88.3	98.3	106.1	106.8	103.8	100.0	2.9
Other textile products	82.5	87.6	89.0	92.6	90.8	90.5	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	116.7	117.2	114.6	115.6	117.3	115.1	1.6
Tobacco	101.6	104.3	105.4	106.7	109.4	105.7	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	139.9	137.2	127.7	128.7	128.5	128.9	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	108.9	120.8	122.4	101.4	113.3	107.0	.1
Chemicals and allied products	113.8	114.2	118.9	119.8	121.0	119.0	.9
Clay, glass and stone products	95.2	91.6	95.4	96.9	108.3	111.3	1.2
Electric current	124.7	121.1	118.4	121.4	122.7	124.2	1.6
Electrical apparatus	143.5	143.2	136.2	136.3	137.8	134.7	1.6
Iron and steel products	88.7	93.0	96.0	100.3	98.9	92.2	12.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	93.2	102.5	106.8	113.3	110.4	97.3	1.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	105.2	105.0	99.8	99.8	102.3	98.1	1.2
Agricultural implements	47.6	43.9	45.8	56.4	42.3	36.4	.3
Land vehicles	88.2	94.1	97.0	101.7	101.2	94.3	6.0
Automobiles and parts	69.7	87.9	94.4	105.9	110.7	99.7	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	94.4	97.8	98.5	108.9	107.6	87.5	.3
Heating appliances	70.6	79.0	87.0	102.7	105.0	103.5	.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	126.2	132.4	146.7	138.3	128.9	125.4	.8
Foundry and machine shop products	87.7	89.9	97.3	99.1	98.7	90.6	.5
Other iron and steel products	87.5	89.1	91.0	93.3	95.1	92.1	1.8
Non-ferrous metal products	112.7	115.7	116.7	119.7	119.8	116.6	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	124.9	121.5	122.6	120.9	123.6	127.0	1.3
Miscellaneous	103.2	104.3	105.7	105.4	106.6	108.6	.5
LOGGING	107.6	102.2	82.7	42.9	55.9	53.3	1.5
MINING	114.4	111.6	109.5	108.1	106.0	105.3	5.0
Coal	106.9	104.1	99.5	96.0	92.3	92.2	2.6
Metallic ores	136.3	136.0	138.4	138.8	137.9	139.4	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	105.4	98.7	98.1	102.0	105.0	97.7	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	110.6	106.6	103.9	103.3	104.0	104.7	2.9
Telegraphs	108.3	102.8	102.0	100.3	101.5	106.2	.6
Telephones	111.1	107.5	104.3	104.0	104.5	104.3	2.3
TRANSPORTATION	95.9	94.0	93.2	94.3	96.6	98.6	12.1
Street railways and cartage	117.7	118.6	118.6	118.4	119.1	121.0	2.6
Steam railways	95.2	91.5	90.9	91.2	90.4	92.2	7.7
Shipping and stevedoring	72.3	75.4	73.0	79.8	98.1	101.7	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	110.7	104.5	101.1	96.8	106.6	121.8	14.6
Building	96.0	91.0	90.3	94.1	106.7	113.8	4.8
Highway	172.4	149.8	138.1	123.9	135.4	159.7	5.7
Railway	75.1	80.9	81.0	76.3	82.0	97.7	4.1
SERVICES	123.2	122.2	121.8	122.0	123.1	125.9	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	122.2	121.4	120.5	118.2	118.3	125.5	1.3
Professional	121.6	128.7	125.9	125.2	124.6	125.2	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	125.5	121.5	122.6	127.4	129.6	125.6	.9
TRADE	132.9	123.1	122.0	123.1	123.3	124.0	9.4
Retail	142.3	128.7	123.1	129.9	130.3	130.9	6.9
Wholesale	112.2	110.8	108.5	108.0	107.7	108.5	2.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	101.7	100.7	100.2	99.7	102.2	103.6	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.

(Average calendar year 1926=100).

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Note:- For the relative importance in 1931 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average Jan. 1-Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	97.2	94.7	94.7	91.8	88.8	89.6	95.3
Animal products - edible	112.6	112.2	109.3	102.8	101.0	99.0	102.7
Fur and products	98.9	94.0	92.3	91.2	84.5	82.5	91.3
Leather and products	89.4	90.6	91.3	93.0	89.0	84.6	88.0
Boots and shoes	97.6	99.7	100.7	100.7	95.6	87.8	94.2
Lumber and products	83.7	81.2	77.5	72.9	66.5	62.3	74.1
Rough and dressed lumber	74.5	74.4	67.5	60.6	51.7	45.9	60.0
Furniture	96.1	91.2	95.7	98.2	98.0	97.6	99.7
Other lumber products	102.3	93.9	93.7	90.6	86.8	84.9	96.6
Musical instruments	58.9	56.2	61.9	66.4	66.7	74.4	57.4
Plant products - edible	106.8	108.9	124.1	116.5	109.4	107.7	105.4
Pulp and paper products	97.5	97.4	94.3	96.9	94.0	94.2	96.5
Pulp and paper	87.4	87.3	82.8	86.6	83.1	81.1	85.1
Paper products	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.5	99.4	100.2	99.4
Printing and publishing	110.3	110.0	107.9	109.7	106.7	109.9	110.7
Rubber products	97.0	95.8	95.7	94.4	95.2	95.3	98.7
Textile products	96.4	92.3	93.3	96.2	94.6	94.3	97.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.6	93.9	95.9	95.3	94.9	99.4	99.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	81.5	77.0	76.9	75.1	74.1	79.6	80.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	92.5	103.1	96.9	99.1	99.1	105.2	99.2
Silk and silk goods	317.5	319.3	330.7	330.8	335.6	324.4	321.6
Hosiery and knit goods	105.4	100.7	100.1	105.7	106.6	108.5	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	94.6	90.0	92.4	95.4	92.8	87.0	96.3
Other textile products	83.8	80.9	76.9	86.8	80.8	78.1	85.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	116.2	115.7	118.7	111.6	114.6	119.4	116.1
Tobacco	103.2	102.0	108.0	102.7	102.9	113.8	105.5
Distilled and malt liquors	136.0	135.2	133.8	124.4	132.3	127.3	131.7
Wood distillates and extracts	105.9	97.6	86.8	97.7	98.3	102.9	105.3
Chemicals and allied products	115.9	110.3	112.0	113.9	112.8	114.1	115.5
Clay, glass and stone products	112.9	109.1	107.9	106.0	96.8	88.8	101.7
Electric current	127.7	131.4	133.0	132.4	129.8	126.6	126.1
Electrical apparatus	133.3	131.3	133.1	134.5	132.6	132.4	135.7
Iron and steel products	85.8	80.7	79.7	71.6	68.8	75.3	85.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	88.3	87.9	81.9	77.8	67.6	73.3	91.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	98.5	95.1	92.3	93.1	84.3	89.6	96.9
Agricultural implements	39.9	34.7	25.7	23.9	22.9	27.3	37.2
Land vehicles	85.2	76.6	77.0	62.8	61.6	76.5	84.7
Automobiles and parts	75.3	52.9	57.6	59.6	51.2	62.8	77.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	81.9	80.5	100.8	66.9	71.2	64.5	88.4
Heating appliances	96.4	96.1	103.2	105.2	100.4	86.9	94.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	111.6	115.3	109.3	99.6	93.4	85.2	117.7
Foundry and machine shop products	85.8	80.2	79.2	78.2	76.3	74.1	86.4
Other iron and steel products	90.3	86.6	85.2	87.8	86.8	83.2	89.0
Non-ferrous metal products	114.2	111.2	107.5	101.8	93.7	101.7	111.4
Non-metallic mineral products	127.7	129.2	132.2	124.6	123.2	120.8	124.9
Miscellaneous	107.2	108.1	106.5	103.2	105.8	98.2	105.2
LOGGING	38.5	28.8	30.5	42.2	63.7	73.1	60.1
MINING	104.1	104.5	105.6	108.2	107.9	107.5	107.7
Coal	90.5	89.8	91.3	98.1	98.9	99.3	96.6
Metallic ores	141.4	143.8	142.1	138.3	137.1	134.9	138.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	92.5	94.4	98.9	95.5	92.2	92.1	97.7
COMMUNICATIONS	104.8	105.9	105.8	104.2	102.4	100.5	104.7
Telegraphs	107.6	109.3	108.6	107.5	104.3	100.8	104.9
Telephones	104.1	105.1	105.1	103.4	102.0	100.4	104.7
TRANSPORTATION	97.7	97.8	97.8	95.2	95.4	93.5	95.8
Street railways and cartage	122.1	121.6	121.6	120.4	120.6	117.0	119.7
Steam railways	91.8	91.5	90.9	90.3	89.6	86.7	91.3
Shipping and stevedoring	96.1	98.4	100.9	87.6	92.0	96.9	89.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	137.1	162.8	176.8	164.5	165.4	128.8	131.4
Building	117.3	119.4	117.5	112.2	106.4	86.8	104.3
Highway	201.8	285.2	337.0	314.8	334.0	244.2	216.4
Railway	101.9	101.8	98.3	87.7	77.7	68.7	85.8
SERVICES	130.8	133.0	134.8	125.5	117.5	116.1	124.7
Hotels and restaurants	133.7	138.9	140.5	125.9	113.8	112.0	124.2
Professional	125.8	123.5	123.7	125.8	123.9	123.6	124.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	128.0	126.8	129.6	125.0	121.3	119.5	125.3
TRADE	124.0	120.9	120.5	120.8	122.8	125.6	123.6
Retail	130.7	126.4	125.7	126.1	129.1	133.7	130.2
Wholesale	109.1	108.6	108.9	108.8	108.6	107.5	108.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	103.8	105.2	107.1	103.9	103.0	99.1	102.5

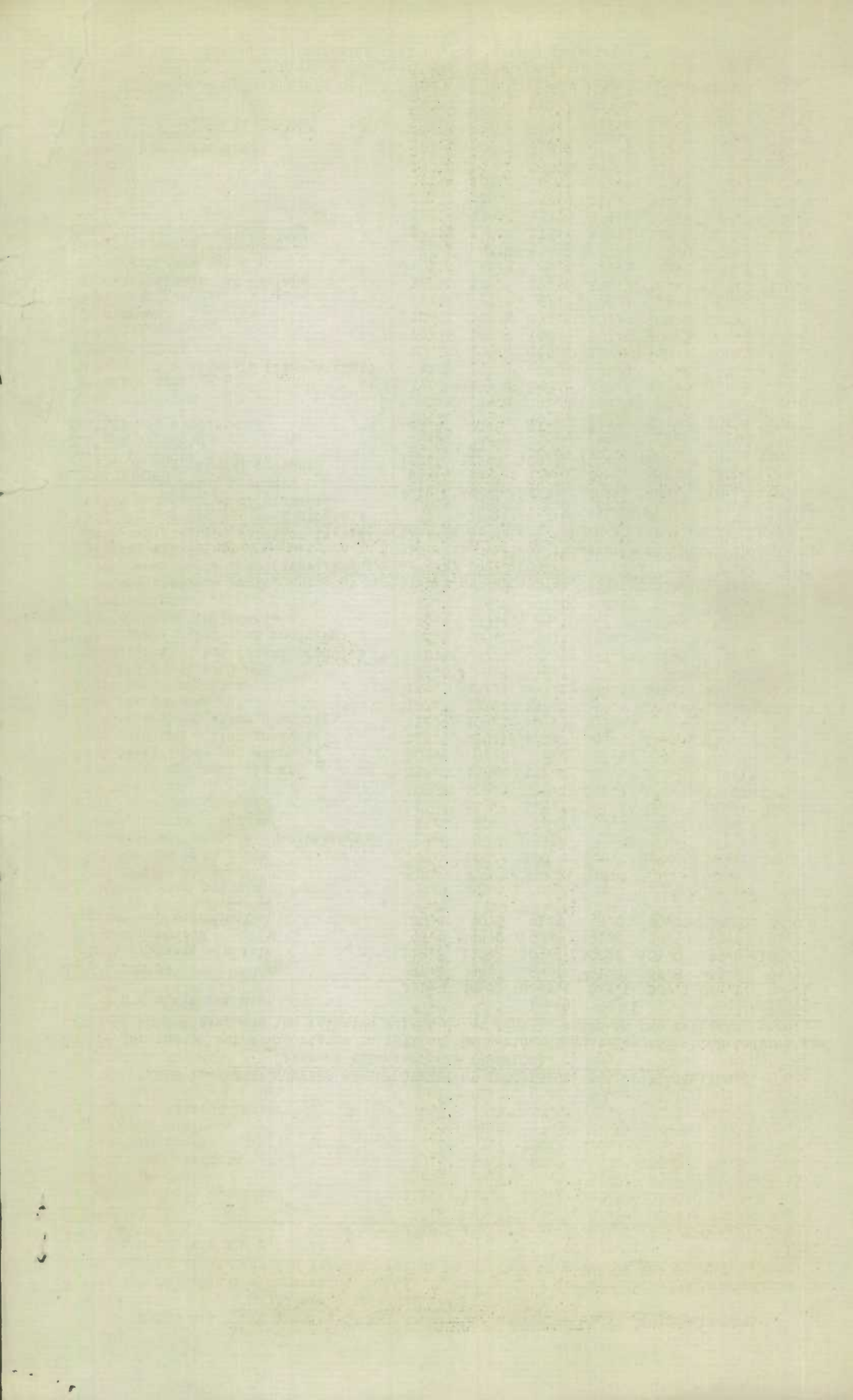


TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued. -19-

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note:- The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 2						Relative weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	83.9	85.9	87.0	87.3	85.8	86.0	52.2
Animal products - edible	95.1	92.1	91.6	92.7	97.1	106.3	2.3
Fur and products	78.1	76.9	79.8	76.9	75.9	86.0	.2
Leather and products	78.7	86.2	89.5	90.6	91.4	90.5	2.3
Boots and shoes	83.4	93.1	97.2	97.9	99.1	98.3	1.6
Lumber and products	55.6	57.8	58.2	58.8	60.1	64.2	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	41.1	41.8	42.2	43.0	45.5	51.3	2.1
Furniture	85.2	91.0	84.9	81.2	77.1	77.4	.8
Other lumber products	77.2	80.4	86.1	89.7	91.6	93.3	1.2
Musical instruments	58.0	59.7	48.7	40.1	33.7	31.3	.1
Plant products - edible	94.7	91.1	93.2	93.2	93.4	96.9	3.4
Pulp and paper products	89.9	88.8	87.2	88.6	87.3	88.3	6.5
Pulp and paper	76.1	73.4	71.4	74.4	72.4	72.8	2.7
Paper products	91.7	93.4	95.6	94.7	96.2	99.1	.9
Printing and publishing	107.7	107.9	105.2	105.6	104.2	105.3	2.9
Rubber products	82.2	90.9	91.1	89.7	85.9	86.4	1.3
Textile products	90.3	96.3	100.2	101.0	100.7	98.9	10.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	97.4	103.8	108.6	109.2	108.5	107.0	3.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	77.4	79.4	82.1	81.4	80.6	80.4	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	101.2	107.8	114.9	115.5	111.8	108.5	.8
Silk and silk goods	325.0	344.5	367.7	378.1	381.1	374.6	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	103.3	106.1	109.6	110.9	111.2	108.6	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	81.4	88.8	92.6	93.5	93.0	91.9	3.3
Other textile products	74.4	80.6	83.2	83.2	83.9	81.0	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	119.3	119.2	120.9	116.8	120.6	112.4	1.8
Tobacco	115.5	120.9	121.1	115.2	120.3	107.1	1.0
Distilled and malt liquors	123.7	115.5	120.0	118.6	120.3	119.7	.8
Wood distillates and extracts	99.5	97.9	113.5	93.1	91.5	78.8	.0
Chemicals and allied products	110.6	110.3	109.6	112.7	113.6	114.1	1.0
Clay, glass and stone products	77.1	76.7	76.0	75.8	77.0	83.1	1.1
Electric current	118.4	115.7	116.0	115.6	114.1	117.4	1.8
Electrical apparatus	126.4	124.9	123.1	119.9	116.5	109.9	1.5
Iron and steel products	70.7	73.4	74.9	75.6	70.5	69.4	11.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	59.2	67.4	67.0	71.3	65.2	58.8	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	86.9	81.8	81.8	82.9	81.7	78.6	1.1
Agricultural implements	25.0	29.7	32.4	29.1	27.3	27.4	.3
Land vehicles	75.6	77.9	80.7	81.7	73.7	73.8	5.5
Automobiles and parts	56.9	70.3	74.8	75.6	81.7	86.3	1.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	60.9	68.0	65.8	67.9	65.9	65.4	.3
Heating appliances	61.8	68.9	73.2	76.4	73.2	76.5	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	82.4	84.9	83.2	77.2	71.2	66.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	71.8	77.0	74.2	73.6	74.9	74.3	.5
Other iron and steel products	74.3	75.3	76.8	77.6	76.0	75.3	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	93.6	93.7	95.9	92.8	83.2	78.4	1.5
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	115.0	116.2	116.3	119.4	123.3	1.5
Miscellaneous	98.4	104.0	100.4	102.3	102.8	97.5	.5
LOGGING	68.7	68.5	60.6	31.1	32.5	37.9	1.3
MINING	105.1	102.4	101.1	101.0	97.9	96.8	5.4
Coal	99.1	97.8	94.4	93.8	89.4	86.5	2.9
Metallic ores	134.8	133.9	134.0	135.1	131.1	133.0	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.5	65.4	69.7	70.3	73.1	74.4	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	98.1	97.3	95.2	93.9	94.1	94.1	3.0
Telegraphs	98.7	97.5	95.8	94.4	96.6	98.0	.6
Telephones	98.0	97.3	95.1	93.8	93.5	93.1	2.4
TRANSPORTATION	85.6	83.4	81.9	81.9	84.3	85.5	12.3
Street railways and cartage	112.4	110.9	110.0	110.9	112.3	113.1	2.8
Steam railways	82.5	79.7	77.8	77.6	77.7	77.1	7.5
Shipping and stevedoring	68.0	67.8	68.0	67.5	82.0	91.4	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	104.8	90.4	83.3	79.9	83.2	92.9	12.9
Building	64.3	59.1	55.0	51.7	58.5	62.9	3.0
Highway	197.1	160.0	138.6	134.9	130.7	147.7	6.3
Railway	63.7	60.2	62.5	59.4	65.8	74.0	3.6
SERVICES	114.4	112.1	114.7	113.9	114.7	116.8	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.7	105.4	110.2	107.7	107.4	111.1	1.4
Professional	128.2	128.4	130.2	127.9	130.3	129.4	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	120.6	117.3	117.4	119.4	121.4	121.9	1.0
TRADE	125.7	117.2	113.6	114.3	116.2	116.1	10.2
Retail	135.4	123.7	119.6	120.2	123.0	122.1	7.4
Wholesale	103.9	102.5	100.0	100.8	101.0	102.4	2.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	91.6	89.7	88.7	87.5	87.5	89.1	100.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.

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(Average calendar year 1926=100).

Note:-For the relative importance in 1932 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 2						
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average Jan. 1 Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	85.4	82.6	83.1	84.1	81.7	80.3	84.4
Animal products - edible	114.7	113.3	112.7	109.7	98.2	95.0	101.5
Fur and products	84.6	82.0	79.6	88.6	87.0	81.0	81.4
Leather and products	86.5	88.8	91.4	90.6	89.3	86.7	88.4
Boots and shoes	93.6	97.3	99.4	97.4	94.5	90.8	95.2
Lumber and products	64.8	59.8	59.4	58.1	54.7	50.6	58.5
Rough and dressed lumber	54.7	51.8	50.4	46.6	40.9	36.2	45.5
Furniture	71.2	62.4	67.3	72.9	75.8	73.9	76.7
Other lumber products	91.0	82.2	81.0	82.2	80.4	76.2	84.3
Musical instruments	29.4	34.9	50.1	48.5	48.0	43.9	43.9
Plant products - edible	100.5	103.6	109.2	121.0	111.7	102.9	101.0
Pulp and paper products	87.9	86.6	88.5	87.3	88.0	86.1	87.9
Pulp and paper	73.7	73.1	76.1	73.4	73.8	70.2	73.4
Paper products	96.7	94.0	98.3	99.7	101.4	99.3	96.7
Printing and publishing	104.0	102.2	101.7	101.7	102.3	102.9	104.2
Rubber products	86.2	80.7	80.7	81.0	82.0	86.1	85.2
Textile products	96.2	91.8	93.9	98.6	99.2	96.3	97.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.6	101.2	102.6	105.0	106.2	105.4	104.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	79.3	76.0	75.2	75.7	78.0	76.9	78.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	99.4	101.5	103.9	109.8	112.5	112.9	108.3
Silk and silk goods	363.1	358.0	366.9	378.5	366.0	367.2	364.2
Hosiery and knit goods	107.7	103.5	104.7	110.0	115.2	115.1	108.8
Garments and personal furnishings	89.1	81.8	87.4	92.1	91.8	85.0	89.0
Other textile products	77.6	75.2	70.9	80.9	75.9	73.5	78.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	112.0	110.4	112.6	115.2	109.6	121.7	115.9
Tobacco	106.7	106.3	106.3	109.8	103.0	125.4	113.1
Distilled and malt liquors	118.5	115.2	121.1	122.7	118.9	115.6	119.1
Wood distillates and extracts	82.7	67.1	84.6	95.9	117.7	105.2	94.0
Chemicals and allied products	109.9	105.9	106.9	107.5	108.1	106.9	109.7
Clay, glass and stone products	78.2	71.2	69.9	70.2	61.1	53.9	72.5
Electric current	117.4	116.9	117.6	113.9	111.6	110.6	115.4
Electrical apparatus	109.0	105.7	101.3	105.2	108.0	101.5	112.6
Iron and steel products	68.2	64.3	62.1	61.1	57.6	60.1	67.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	61.7	54.2	60.8	59.8	61.2	63.7	62.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	77.6	72.5	71.4	68.9	62.4	67.7	76.2
Agricultural implements	28.1	23.4	22.4	21.4	21.9	24.2	26.0
Land vehicles	72.7	69.1	64.8	62.4	55.3	62.1	70.8
Automobiles and parts	87.8	72.5	57.3	46.0	47.5	50.9	67.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	62.4	69.8	66.4	61.8	64.3	54.5	64.4
Heating appliances	72.6	64.3	78.5	81.7	82.4	72.0	73.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	63.8	61.6	53.9	54.8	52.6	46.2	66.5
Foundry and machine shop products	69.9	71.0	61.5	64.9	66.5	62.8	70.2
Other iron and steel products	72.5	67.7	65.4	67.4	67.9	65.3	71.8
Non-ferrous metal products	78.2	78.3	80.6	81.7	82.9	79.8	84.9
Non-metallic mineral products	123.6	120.6	122.2	121.4	119.0	118.2	119.4
Miscellaneous	99.8	97.2	96.4	99.1	101.0	98.4	99.8
LOGGING	34.2	29.1	26.0	28.4	37.9	56.2	42.6
MINING	95.0	94.8	96.5	98.2	101.2	99.9	99.2
Coal	83.2	83.5	87.6	89.2	93.9	93.4	91.0
Metallic ores	132.2	132.3	130.0	131.9	134.9	134.0	133.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	76.1	73.9	72.6	74.0	70.7	65.3	71.8
COMMUNICATIONS	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.2	89.6	89.3	93.5
Telegraphs	95.3	98.2	96.0	91.8	89.5	84.6	94.7
Telephones	92.7	92.4	92.2	91.0	89.6	90.5	93.3
TRANSPORTATION	85.9	85.3	86.5	87.2	84.5	83.9	84.7
Street railways and cartage	114.0	114.0	118.4	120.7	119.1	116.6	114.4
Steam railways	77.7	76.8	77.3	77.7	74.5	72.9	77.4
Shipping and stevedoring	90.4	90.0	90.2	90.7	87.8	94.2	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.3	90.0	84.4	84.3	77.9	67.6	86.0
Building	59.1	57.1	52.8	49.1	42.4	37.4	54.1
Highway	149.7	146.9	133.4	137.3	134.9	115.4	143.9
Railway	77.3	72.3	73.3	73.4	63.6	56.3	66.8
SERVICES	119.9	117.0	119.4	109.8	106.5	103.7	113.6
Hotels and restaurants	118.2	114.4	120.1	104.5	98.7	94.8	108.4
Professional	130.7	126.9	128.9	128.6	126.5	125.3	128.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	119.5	118.2	116.0	113.0	113.2	111.8	117.5
TRADE	115.4	113.8	113.1	114.5	115.4	117.8	116.1
Retail	121.8	118.9	117.3	119.0	121.2	124.8	122.2
Wholesale	100.8	102.0	103.1	103.8	102.5	101.3	102.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.7	86.3	86.0	86.7	84.7	83.2	87.5

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933-Continued.

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(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note:--The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 3						Relative weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	74.4	75.0	75.8	76.0	76.8	80.0	53.4
Animal products - edible	92.0	88.1	88.3	90.4	97.7	110.4	2.7
Fur and products	77.8	65.8	65.0	63.0	72.9	87.1	.2
Leather and products	77.6	82.2	84.0	86.1	87.8	91.7	2.5
Boots and shoes	80.8	88.9	91.1	93.8	95.4	100.1	1.8
Lumber and products	43.2	44.4	44.5	45.0	49.1	56.4	3.9
Rough and dressed lumber	30.0	31.2	31.4	31.8	37.3	45.8	2.0
Furniture	64.1	64.1	64.1	61.7	62.9	66.5	.7
Other lumber products	67.0	69.3	69.6	72.6	75.2	81.4	1.2
Musical instruments	22.9	22.3	20.5	22.8	22.3	22.9	.1
Plant products - edible	88.4	89.8	87.3	86.9	88.0	93.5	3.6
Pulp and paper products	82.2	83.3	83.9	82.0	82.1	85.7	6.9
Pulp and paper	67.1	67.7	68.3	66.2	67.9	72.6	2.9
Paper products	89.4	94.5	96.9	95.2	93.4	97.1	1.0
Printing and publishing	100.5	100.4	100.3	98.5	97.4	99.4	3.0
Rubber products	75.6	72.3	76.6	75.6	74.8	76.2	1.3
Textile products	88.1	89.2	91.1	91.6	91.5	93.6	10.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.6	99.3	97.8	96.5	95.4	102.4	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	73.6	69.4	66.6	65.8	67.1	74.1	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	105.7	108.7	107.3	103.8	95.0	107.4	.9
Silk and silk goods	364.9	375.0	376.5	375.3	373.1	367.3	.9
Hosiery and knit goods	103.0	102.4	103.1	102.4	100.0	101.3	2.2
Garments and personal furnishings	75.3	77.9	84.2	86.8	87.8	84.6	3.3
Other textile products	65.9	72.0	73.7	74.5	77.9	79.2	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	120.6	114.5	117.4	114.5	105.4	102.5	1.8
Tobacco	124.8	116.6	124.2	118.4	102.9	98.2	1.1
Distilled and malt liquors	113.0	110.6	106.8	108.1	108.7	107.9	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	108.9	112.5	108.6	99.5	100.0	100.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products	101.8	103.6	104.7	106.6	109.4	111.1	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	50.1	48.6	48.2	48.5	50.2	51.9	.8
Electric current	108.3	106.7	106.7	106.9	108.4	112.1	1.9
Electrical apparatus	96.4	90.2	88.1	88.1	84.1	84.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	56.3	58.2	59.3	60.3	60.8	61.7	10.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	47.7	46.4	39.6	44.2	43.1	53.4	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.1	62.3	63.3	61.8	61.3	62.8	1.0
Agricultural implements	22.9	30.3	33.1	34.1	33.4	33.5	.4
Land vehicles	64.2	66.9	68.8	69.8	70.4	68.4	5.5
Automobiles and parts	57.9	64.4	69.3	76.3	78.6	75.0	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	53.2	52.5	57.5	55.2	54.6	50.6	.3
Heating appliances	54.3	51.7	58.6	58.1	65.2	70.0	.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	43.4	44.5	45.0	43.3	45.8	46.4	.4
Foundry and machine shop products	57.0	52.9	56.1	60.3	62.5	61.2	.4
Other iron and steel products	53.2	57.0	57.9	58.8	58.8	63.4	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	74.7	76.8	77.4	77.3	75.1	81.0	1.7
Non-metallic mineral products	115.4	116.0	114.1	112.4	114.8	121.9	1.6
Miscellaneous	93.5	92.4	91.9	93.7	90.8	97.8	.5
LOGGING	74.5	67.3	57.1	35.6	35.1	40.7	1.5
MINING	96.9	94.0	94.6	91.4	89.9	91.4	5.6
Coal	91.6	85.8	86.6	82.8	78.0	78.2	2.8
Metallic ores	129.8	132.8	134.2	131.3	133.7	135.9	2.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	59.3	57.3	55.4	54.7	59.5	65.3	.6
COMMUNICATIONS	87.5	85.7	85.6	84.5	83.7	83.2	2.9
Telegraphs	83.9	82.3	81.9	80.7	80.2	81.7	.6
Telephones	88.4	86.6	86.5	85.5	84.6	83.6	2.3
TRANSPORTATION	78.3	75.0	74.1	74.2	78.9	79.0	12.5
Street railways and cartage	114.2	112.4	112.1	111.8	113.9	113.4	3.2
Steam railways	71.6	68.5	67.6	67.5	67.5	67.8	7.3
Shipping and stevedoring	64.7	58.6	57.3	59.0	88.0	89.1	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	58.5	56.2	56.5	54.7	60.8	67.8	10.6
Building	29.7	28.7	25.3	25.2	28.4	33.8	1.8
Highway	97.1	92.8	97.0	88.5	97.4	106.7	5.2
Railway	53.7	51.0	51.8	54.2	60.5	66.3	3.6
SERVICES	102.2	104.2	102.9	102.5	99.9	106.2	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	95.2	97.7	95.4	94.7	93.1	100.6	1.4
Professional	116.6	125.1	127.1	126.9	121.7	118.6	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	109.2	106.9	108.3	108.5	104.9	111.5	1.1
TRADE	119.6	109.4	107.3	107.6	108.6	109.1	10.7
Retail	123.4	114.9	112.2	111.9	114.7	114.9	7.8
Wholesale	98.9	96.5	96.0	97.5	94.9	96.0	2.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	78.5	77.0	76.9	76.0	77.6	80.7	100.0

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1931-1933--Concluded. -22-
(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

Note: For the relative importance in 1933 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	1 9 3 3							Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1-
MANUFACTURING	83.0	85.2	86.8	86.7	86.5	84.4	80.9	
Animal products - edible	130.2	129.6	127.4	109.2	104.8	101.0	105.8	
Fur and products	95.8	104.1	101.5	99.5	91.7	83.7	84.4	
Leather and products	94.0	98.9	100.2	100.1	96.1	86.8	90.5	
Boots and shoes	101.5	106.9	103.2	107.5	101.0	87.7	96.9	
Lumber and products	63.7	67.3	66.5	63.9	61.5	59.0	55.3	
Rough and dressed lumber	55.2	60.7	58.9	54.4	49.7	46.0	44.4	
Furniture	69.1	67.2	70.5	71.7	76.3	79.1	68.1	
Other lumber products	85.7	88.2	87.0	87.6	86.8	76.5	78.9	
Musical instruments	22.0	24.5	29.6	29.8	44.3	44.4	27.4	
Plant products - edible	97.2	104.4	115.2	119.6	116.2	103.1	99.1	
Pulp and paper products	86.4	88.4	89.5	88.0	89.0	88.1	85.7	
Pulp and paper	74.5	77.3	79.3	76.8	77.4	74.1	72.4	
Paper products	98.5	100.1	102.3	100.8	101.7	103.7	97.8	
Printing and publishing	98.5	99.2	98.7	98.6	100.0	101.4	99.4	
Rubber products	79.8	81.0	84.2	86.2	87.0	89.2	79.9	
Textile products	95.6	97.7	101.5	104.5	105.4	103.5	96.1	
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.9	109.9	115.2	114.3	116.2	116.6	105.7	
Cotton yarn and cloth	75.4	79.9	82.8	81.2	81.6	82.3	75.0	
Woollen yarn and cloth	108.5	119.0	126.0	125.8	130.0	130.7	114.0	
Silk and silk goods	377.5	384.4	397.9	413.3	425.5	427.3	383.2	
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.9	113.9	118.2	122.5	120.2	108.8	
Garments and personal furnishings	86.4	85.6	89.0	93.5	92.9	88.8	86.1	
Other textile products	77.9	78.1	81.3	86.9	83.4	81.9	77.7	
Plant products (n.e.s.)	106.6	109.6	109.3	117.0	117.4	118.7	112.8	
Tobacco	102.3	105.1	105.5	111.5	113.4	119.9	111.9	
Distilled and malt liquors	112.6	115.9	113.2	124.5	124.1	115.9	113.4	
Wood distillates and extracts	91.3	95.9	96.4	112.2	122.7	128.0	106.4	
Chemicals and allied products	111.3	111.6	111.3	111.4	113.4	114.8	109.3	
Clay, glass and stone products	57.0	63.8	64.6	64.0	62.1	57.7	55.6	
Electric current	110.0	111.7	112.1	112.2	109.1	104.9	109.0	
Electrical apparatus	85.5	87.4	91.8	95.7	95.1	96.3	90.2	
Iron and steel products	62.4	63.0	62.8	62.5	63.0	63.0	61.1	
Crude, rolled and forged products	65.1	66.9	63.7	66.7	72.4	74.3	57.4	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.9	65.4	66.3	65.8	67.4	68.3	64.3	
Agricultural implements	38.9	35.2	29.6	25.3	30.2	30.6	31.4	
Land vehicles	66.6	66.4	65.0	64.2	63.0	63.3	66.4	
Automobiles and parts	73.8	73.3	68.8	65.9	65.0	61.3	68.7	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	37.7	43.2	42.7	47.5	44.8	43.2	48.6	
Heating appliances	68.2	71.0	81.4	89.9	89.9	84.7	70.3	
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	50.1	49.3	55.3	54.7	51.9	51.3	48.4	
Foundry and machine shop products	63.3	62.3	63.0	65.0	64.8	64.7	61.1	
Other iron and steel products	64.7	67.8	67.5	68.1	69.9	68.8	63.0	
Non-ferrous metal products	87.0	89.5	91.6	91.6	93.8	93.8	84.1	
Non-metallic mineral products	125.4	125.7	127.5	128.2	127.8	125.9	121.3	
Miscellaneous	98.7	96.3	99.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	97.2	
LOGGING	49.5	48.9	48.3	64.7	110.3	166.5	66.5	
MINING	93.1	97.4	100.4	105.8	109.7	105.5	97.5	
Coal	76.6	77.7	80.7	82.7	94.2	88.2	84.1	
Metallic ores	142.0	151.7	156.5	158.8	159.4	159.7	143.8	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	73.2	80.2	80.7	81.1	84.9	80.1	69.3	
COMMUNICATIONS	84.0	83.6	83.8	82.5	81.1	81.0	83.9	
Telegraphs	83.6	86.9	87.7	86.6	85.4	84.5	83.8	
Telephones	84.1	82.8	82.7	81.5	89.0	80.1	83.9	
TRANSPORTATION	80.5	81.2	82.5	82.7	81.4	79.8	79.0	
Street railways and cartage	113.4	112.6	114.4	113.9	111.9	111.0	112.9	
Steam railways	69.8	71.2	72.0	72.0	71.3	69.9	69.7	
Shipping and stevedoring	89.9	88.8	91.9	94.2	90.5	87.3	79.9	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	78.2	88.4	88.4	97.0	94.6	94.6	74.6	
Building	39.0	43.1	45.9	45.2	45.0	42.5	38.5	
Highway	129.2	156.5	155.6	185.5	184.9	194.6	132.2	
Railway	71.1	71.7	69.7	68.2	68.1	55.4	61.3	
SERVICES	111.5	111.8	113.8	109.1	107.9	108.8	106.7	
Hotels and restaurants	109.5	108.6	113.2	104.1	104.5	106.2	101.9	
Professional	113.1	119.9	123.3	115.6	115.1	121.5	120.4	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	114.5	114.7	112.4	112.5	111.5	109.9	110.6	
TRADE	111.8	110.5	111.3	115.0	115.6	119.1	112.1	
Retail	118.1	116.2	117.1	121.0	121.2	125.5	118.1	
Wholesale	97.2	97.6	99.6	101.2	102.7	102.1	98.4	
ALL INDUSTRIES	84.5	87.1	88.5	90.4	91.3	91.8	83.4	

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