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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

ANNUAL REVIEW

of

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

in

CANADA

during

1934

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Published by Authority of the Hon. R.B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1935

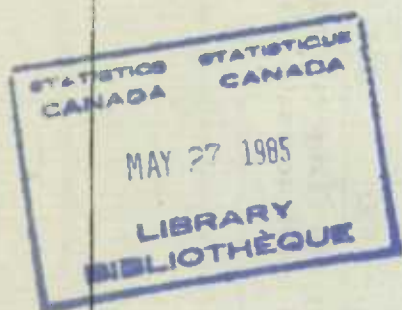
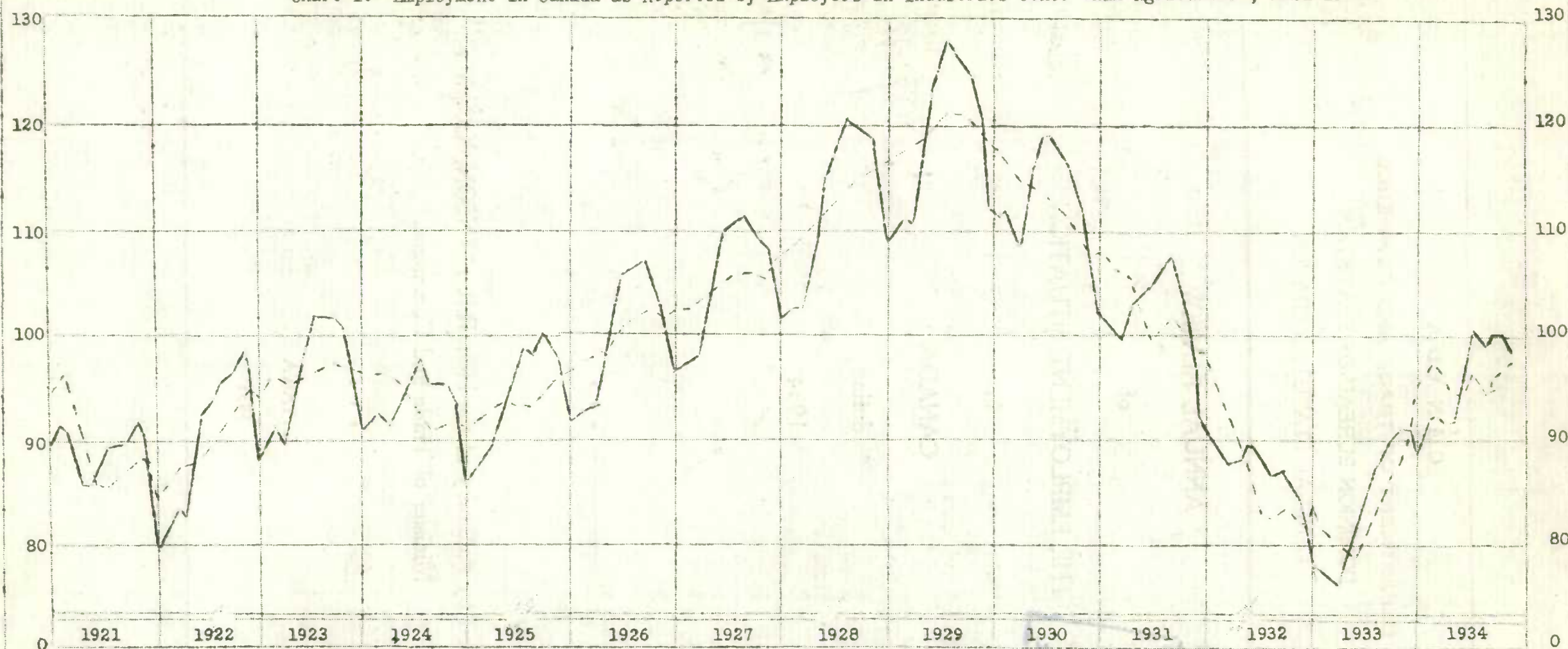


Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1934.



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 broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



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Issued Jan. 17, 1935.

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1934.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge

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According to statistics furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading employers, the recovery in industrial employment in evidence from the second quarter of 1933 continued with considerable force in 1934. The fluctuations differed from those of the preceding year, but the gains then made were consolidated and extended until employment in 1934 was in greater volume than in either 1933 or 1932. A significant feature of the revival recorded in the twenty months elapsing since the low point of employment in the depression has been its widespread nature, all five economic areas, the leading industrial cities and principal industries sharing to a greater or less degree in the improvement.

During the year under review, monthly statements were received from an average of 8,690 firms having an average payroll of 893,653<sup>1/</sup> employees. Their staffs ranged from 821,131 on Jan. 1, to 941,165 on July 1, when activity generally was at its maximum for the year. The index, (average 1926=100), then stood at 101.0, the highest in thirty-one months; the 1933 peak was 91.8 on Dec. 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of fourteen years was 127.8 at the beginning of August, 1929, when the payrolls of the 6,840 firms then co-operating aggregated nearly 1,100,000. The mean index was 96.0 in 1934, compared with 83.4 in 1933, 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<sup>2/</sup> in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921.

The progress made in 1934 as compared with 1933 is summarized in the following table, which shows the average number of reporting firms and of their employees and the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1934. The changes since 1933 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points and also in percentages. With rare exceptions, the 1934 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. This table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

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1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken in June, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 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 44.8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. 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.

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Average Number of Reporting Firms, of their Employees and the Average Indexes for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1934, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those of 1933.

	1 9 3 4			: Increase over 1933 in the			
	Average Number of Firms	Average Number of Employees	Average Indexes (1926=100)	Average Number of Firms	Average Number of Employees	Average Index Numbers	
<u>Economic Areas</u>							Points P.C.
Maritime Provinces.....	613	71,401	101.0	29	11,837	15.7	18.4
Quebec .....	2,080	249,996	91.7	105	28,400	9.7	11.8
Ontario .....	3,830	384,456	101.3	242	67,591	17.1	20.3
Prairie Provinces .....	1,285	112,868	90.0	99	6,029	3.8	4.4
British Columbia .....	882	74,870	90.4	85	11,108	12.4	15.9
CANADA.....	8,690	893,653	96.0	552	125,025	12.6	15.1
<u>Cities</u>							
Montreal .....	1,200	125,095	84.5	76	5,994	3.5	4.3
Quebec City .....	159	12,333	95.1	6	407	0	-
Toronto .....	1,281	112,765	93.5	70	7,975	6.0	6.9
Hamilton .....	258	26,744	84.1	17	3,288	9.5	12.7
Ottawa .....	165	12,701	99.5	9	1,236	9.3	10.3
Windsor .....	153	12,456	93.1	17	2,739	17.2	22.7
Winnipeg .....	421	35,197	82.9	32	1,700	2.7	3.4
Vancouver .....	375	27,435	87.4	29	1,720	4.4	5.3
Total 8 Leading Cities.....	4,012	364,726	88.2	256	25,059	5.2	6.3
<u>Industries</u>							
MANUFACTURING .....	5,218	450,582	90.2	237	49,025	9.3	11.5
Animal products, edible .....	253	20,461	110.5	13	1,185	4.7	4.4
Fur and products .....	53	1,681	82.0	6	7	-2.4	-2.8
Leather and products .....	260	19,378	95.8	5	1,043	5.3	5.9
Lumber and products.....	788	34,478	66.0	26	5,737	10.7	19.3
Musical instruments .....	35	1,133	39.7	1	186	12.3	44.9
Plant products, edible .....	418	29,592	103.6	26	1,484	4.5	4.5
Pulp and paper products .....	567	55,503	92.0	9	3,992	6.3	7.4
Rubber products .....	51	11,722	92.0	6	1,550	12.1	15.1
Textile products .....	901	90,728	107.1	45	9,416	11.0	11.4
Plant products, n.e.s. ....	159	15,001	115.5	8	462	2.7	2.4
Wood distillates and extracts..	7	508	128.8	1	78	22.4	21.1
Chemicals and allied products..	171	9,130	119.6	19	960	10.3	9.4
Clay, glass and stone products.	187	7,331	67.1	5	1,310	11.5	20.7
Electric current .....	96	13,810	109.9	4	338	.9	.8
Electrical apparatus .....	107	11,252	103.0	14	1,568	12.8	14.2
Iron and steel products .....	804	93,942	71.5	30	14,003	10.4	17.0
Non-ferrous metal products....	146	16,763	106.4	11	3,608	22.3	26.5
Non-metallic mineral products..	118	13,346	132.5	5	1,226	11.2	9.2
Miscellaneous .....	97	4,823	111.6	7	872	14.4	14.8
LOGGING .....	280	34,549	124.7	49	16,271	58.2	87.5
MINING .....	279	50,644	110.8	40	6,424	13.3	13.6
COMMUNICATIONS .....	83	20,855	79.1	1	1,207	-4.8	-5.7
TRANSPORTATION .....	384	94,774	80.3	14	1,854	1.3	1.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE....	1,005	127,670	109.3	1	41,024	34.7	46.5
Building .....	640	19,218	47.8	5	4,814	9.3	24.2
Highway .....	331	81,362	221.3	4	33,606	89.1	67.4
Railway .....	34	27,090	67.9	2	2,604	6.6	10.8
SERVICES .....	413	24,116	115.1	77	2,942	8.4	7.9
TRADE .....	1,028	90,463	117.9	135	8,692	5.8	5.2
ALL INDUSTRIES .....	8,690	893,653	96.0	552	125,025	12.6	15.1

1/ See note on page 3.

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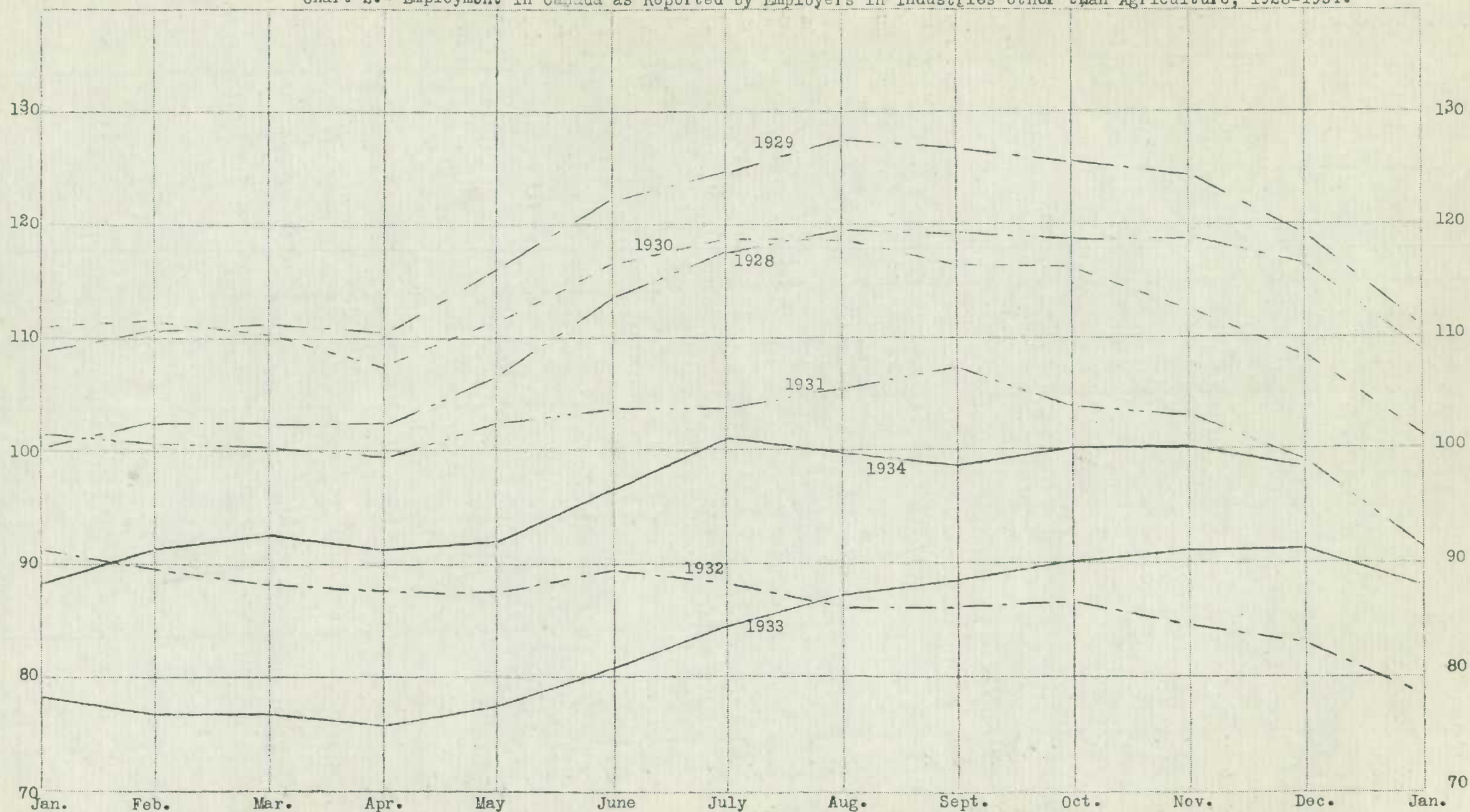
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1934.



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.





The table shows a gain of 6.8 p.c. in the reporting employers<sup>1/</sup>, accompanied by an increase of 16.3 p.c. in their staffs, and of 15.1 p.c. in the average index for 1934 as compared with 1933. Of the last two comparisons, undoubtedly that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new industries, as well as for the cessation of defunct businesses.

While improvement was recorded in all five economic areas in 1934 as compared with the preceding year, it is evident that Ontario contributed an unduly large proportion of the increase, viz., 54.1 p.c., in comparison with the proportion of 43.0 p.c. that the average employees in this province constituted of the total reported for the Dominion. That the recovery in the cities has lagged behind that for the country as a whole, is partly accounted for by the unduly large representation therein of the industries which have shown disproportionately small increases during 1934, while the concentration of single, homeless unemployed men in labour camps outside municipalities also contributes to the disparity. Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto recorded the largest advance in actual numbers involved, amounting to nearly 32 p.c. of the total gain in these municipalities, while the increases in Montreal accounted for some 24 p.c. of this advance.

Important though the gains in manufacturing were during 1934, they were not in proportion to the number of workers reported in this group of industries, which employed 50.4 p.c. of the 1934 average of workers in all industries, but contributed only 39.2 p.c. of the general increase in 1934 over 1933. However, it is probable that part of the increased activity in factory production is expressed in the extension of working hours, rather than in additions to personnel, or supplementing such increases. On the other hand, logging, with 3.9 p.c. of the average employees, recorded 13 p.c. of the total workers added to the staffs of all employers; construction reported 14.3 p.c. of the aggregate workers, but 32.8 p.c. of the average increase during the year. To some extent this is due to an increase in the numbers of men employed on a wage basis by the Dominion and Provincial Governments on unemployment relief projects.<sup>2/</sup> In transportation, services and trade, the improvement, though substantial, was not in proportion to the relative importance of these industries in the industrial distribution of the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment.

#### THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1934.

The index number of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), stood at 88.6 on Jan. 1, the 1934 low point. The movement in the two following months was decidedly upward, the gains being substantially above the average indicated in the years since 1921. At the first of April, there was a decline, seasonal in character, but rather intensified by the fact that Easter last year fell on Apr. 1, with its consequent slowing-up of industry over the holidays. From May 1 to July 1, there were important increases, which, on the whole, were rather greater than the average experienced in the years since 1921. The next two months saw a reversal of the

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1/ The general increase in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a growing number of firms are now furnishing statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is generally adhered to in accordance with statistical usage in other series and other countries, and also as presenting a better visualization of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishments now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in many cases the less well-known businesses.

2/ See footnote on page 4.





favourable movement, but this was resumed at the beginning of October, and continued in November, while seasonal reductions were again indicated on Dec. 1. There were, therefore, greater fluctuations during 1934 than in the preceding year, when steady declines from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1 had been succeeded by uninterrupted gains during the remaining months. The increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 amounted to 11.6 p.c.; since the average advance between these two dates in the last thirteen years has been slightly more than seven p.c., this represents a substantial betterment during the year.

The general index of employment is influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.<sup>1/</sup> This factor does not, however, directly enter into the situation in many other important industries, which during 1934 reported marked improvement, notably manufacturing, logging, mining, trade, etc. Factory employment is especially important in this connection, since approximately half of the total workers included in these surveys earn their livelihood in manufacturing. This division showed uninterrupted recovery during nine months of 1934 - from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1. This was the longest period of unbroken expansion reported since the record was commenced in 1921, being longer by one month than that indicated in 1933. During these months, the reporting employers added some 72,200 persons to their staffs, a number that compared favourably with the increase of just over 61,400 reported by the manufacturers furnishing data for the preceding year, and reflected an even more noteworthy improvement when contrasted with the decline of over 3,900 operatives reported by the factories furnishing data for the same period of 1932. The index, rising from 80.0 at the opening of 1934 to 94.4 on Oct. 1, showed a gain of 14.4 points or 18.0 p.c. in these months. Curtailment of a seasonal character affected the situation in the last two months of the year, but on the whole, these were on a smaller scale than has been usual in the thirteen preceding years for which statistics are available, and the index of factory employment, at 91.3 on Dec. 1, was 11.3 points or 14.1 p.c. above the Jan. 1 index. The importance of this percentage gain is emphasized when it is compared with the average increase in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years 1921-1933, which amounts only to 7.4 p.c.

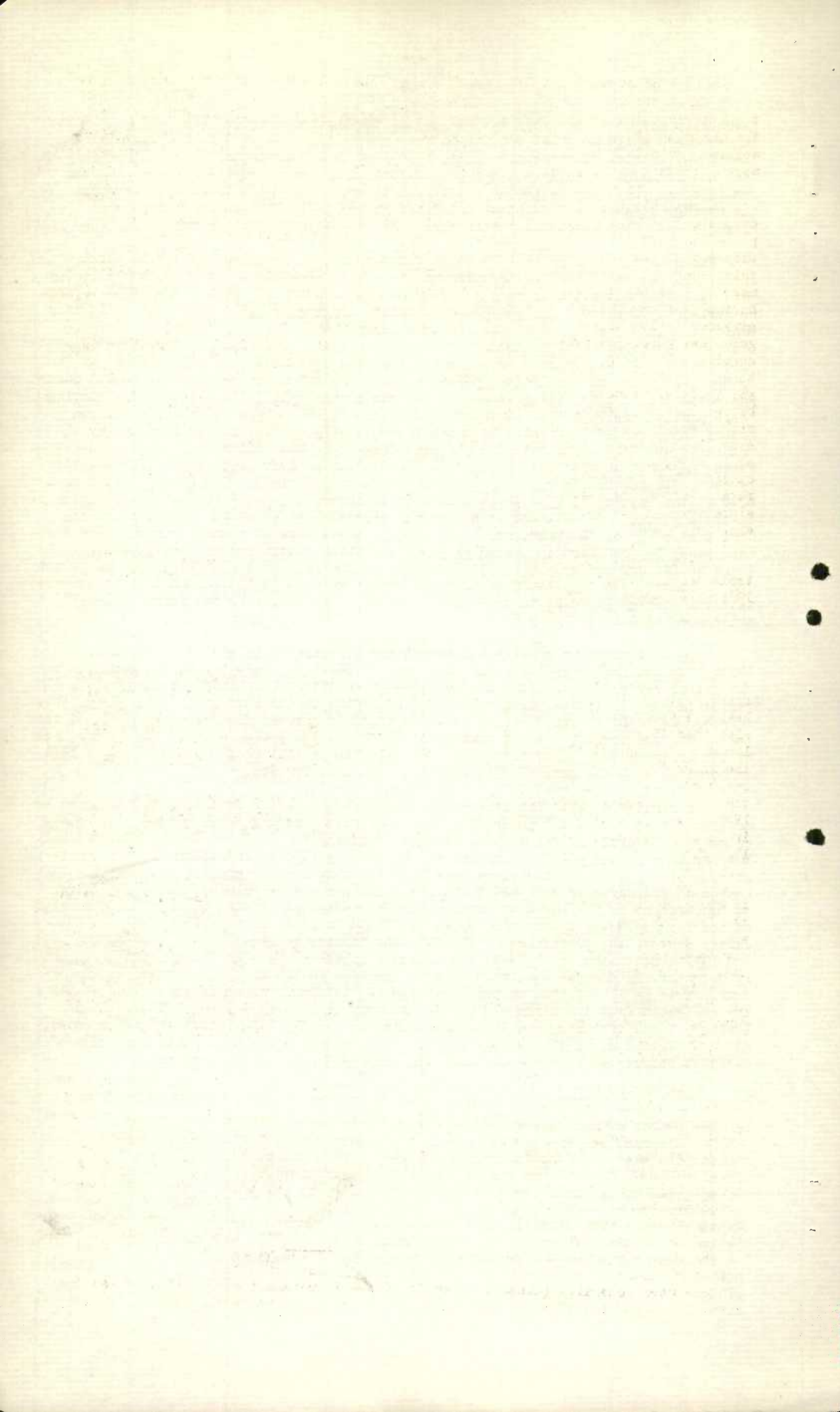
The variations in general employment are illustrated in the curve shown in Chart 1 on the inside of the cover, and also in Chart 2. Industry in the Dominion is subject to severe fluctuations due to climatic conditions; an index of seasonal variation has, therefore, been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, depicted in the unbroken curve in Chart 1, have been adjusted by means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the broken curve. The elimination of the seasonal variations illustrates clearly the partial recovery indicated in 1934 as compared with the general curtailment of the last few years.

In connection with the statistics on employment herein reviewed, it may 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 and 1934 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 preliminary index of employment in manufacturing on Nov. 15 (the latest available date), stood at 76.8 p.c. of the average for the three years, 1923-1925, while the index of earnings calculated on the same base, was only 59.5 p.c. on the same date.

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1/ The number of man-days worked on a wage basis as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by the provinces and Dominion Departments for the eleven months January to November, 1934, was 8,072,993. There were also 8,867,559 man-days relief work afforded in provincially and federally operated camps where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance. These figures are subject to revision when final reports are received. During the year 1933, the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was 1,643,111, and the number of man-days relief work afforded on a subsistence basis was 9,714,701.

*Calendar year 1934 - wage basis 8,749,940 man days*  
*Subsistence " 9,557,862 man days*





Another point may be noted regarding the Canadian index numbers of employment. Where employers are obliged to curtail their production, it sometimes happens that the date to which the monthly survey relates marks the low point in activity for the month, employment in some cases 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.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that all industries except communications shared in the improvement noted during 1934 as compared with the preceding year and also with 1932. It has already been stated that manufacturing experienced the longest period of expansion on record in the years since 1920; to this recovery, most of the various branches of factory employment have contributed more or less extensively. Logging was unusually active, the average index, at 124.0 having been exceeded in this record only by that of 125.8 reported in 1929. Mining advanced during nine of the twelve months, with the result that employment in that group was generally brisker than in any other year since 1930. Construction gained considerably during the busy season, and was generally higher than in 1933 and 1932, though continuing at a low level as compared with years of normal activity. Services and trade afforded a greater volume of employment, stimulated to some extent by a better tourist season, as well as by the general improvement in business. In connection with these two industries, it may again be pointed out that in such 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.

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.

The recovery in industrial activity during 1934 extended to all five economic areas, but to a varying extent; the situation at the end of 1934 was substantially better in each of these districts than it had been at the opening of the year, and also than it was at the end of 1933. The greatest proportional gain between the 1934 low and high points occurred in Ontario, where the maximum of activity was at July, the index then stood at 109.9, being 18.7 points higher than the minimum of 91.2 recorded on Jan. 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1933. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 18.4 p.c. in the 1934 mean over that for the preceding year, in Quebec, of 11.8 p.c. in Ontario, of 20.3 p.c., in the Prairies, of 4.4 p.c. and in British Columbia, of 15.9 p.c.

Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed improvement in the first quarter of 1934, this being contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the time of year. At the first of April, however, there was a considerable decline which reduced the index to 95.1, its low point for the twelve-month period. The upward movement was shortly resumed, and there were continuous gains from May 1 to Dec. 1, the longest period of uninterrupted expansion reported in the fourteen years for which records are available. The indicated peak of industrial employment was at the beginning of December, when the index stood at 106.9; this was 10.2 p.c. higher than at the opening of 1934, and 14.5 p.c. above the 1933 maximum of 93.4, also on Dec. 1. Activity in each month of last year was greater than in the same month of the preceding year.

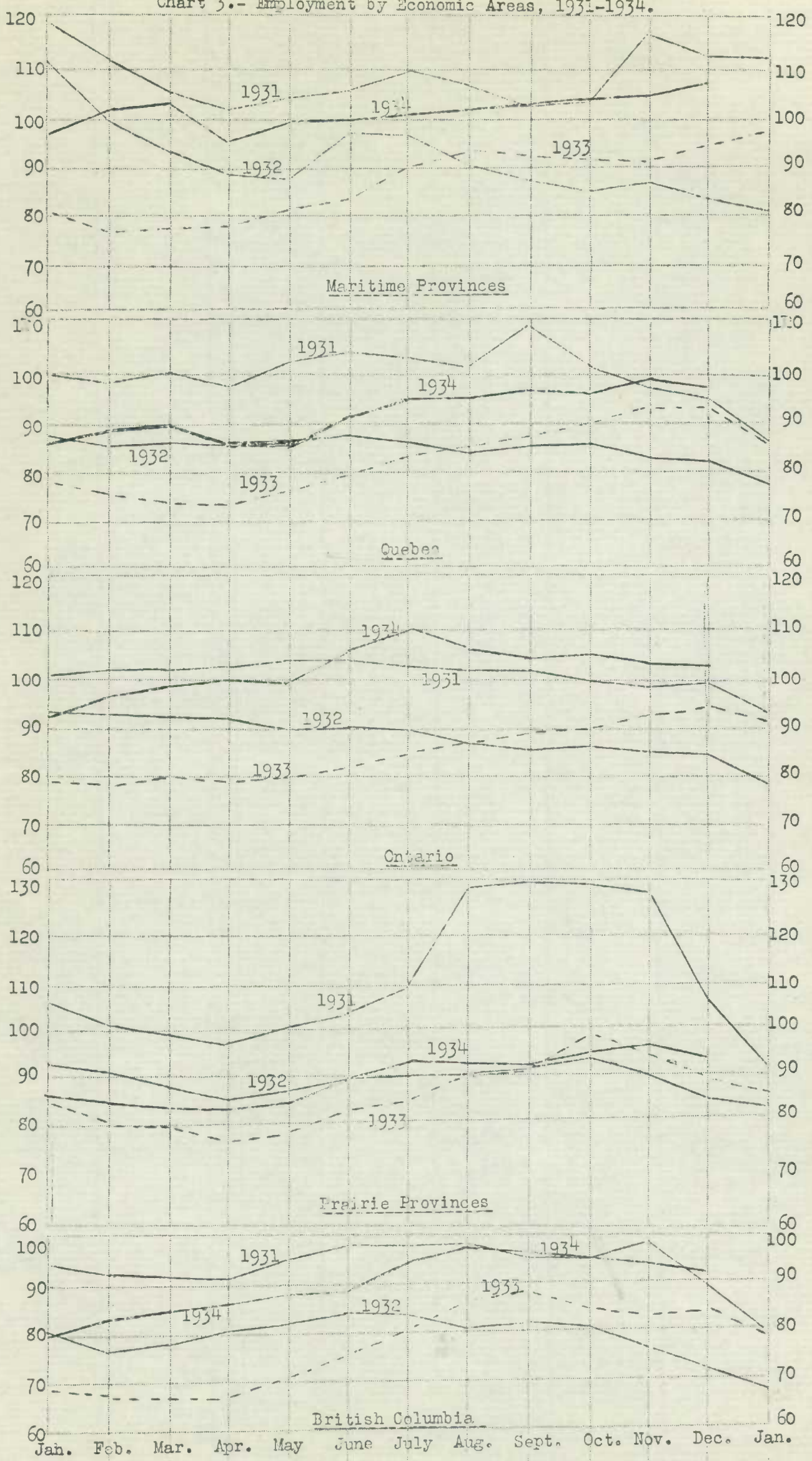
Manufacturing as a whole showed decided gains in employment; the index was consistently higher throughout the year, the mean being 91.8, as compared with 77.2 in 1933. The Dec. 1, 1934, index, at 95.9, was 14.7 p.c. higher than that for the same month in the preceding year. In the textile, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper groups, activity was generally greater than in 1933; the indexes, with few exceptions, were above their levels in the same month of the year before, and in each case, also averaged considerably higher than in 1932. However, employment in these branches of manufacturing (with the single exception of pulp and paper mills), was substantially below the 1926 basic average. Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last few years, and this industry afforded on the whole, practically the same volume of employment in 1934 as in 1933, when activity had been reduced as compared with the immediately preceding years. Communications were generally quieter, in spite of the improvement over 1933 that was indicated towards the close of the year. Construction on the whole was more active,







Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1934.







partly in consequence of works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Services afforded greater employment, and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining showed consistent betterment over 1933. Considerably greater activity was indicated in logging, in which the index of employment averaged 203.0, compared with 88.6 in 1933 and 62.3 in 1932. The seasonal increases in bush operations during the winter of 1933-34 and in the present autumn and winter have been exceptionally large, resulting in the highest average of employment in the record of fourteen years. The aggregate payrolls of the 613 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 71,401 persons, as compared with the mean of 59,564 employed by the 584 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.— With only one exception, the trend of employment from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was uniformly favourable in Quebec, although the gains were generally on a smaller scale than those noted in 1933. During this period, the only decline indicated occurred on Apr. 1, when shutdowns over the Easter holidays, together with exceptionally large seasonal losses in logging and snow-clearing operations, resulted in a pronounced recession in employment. The index then rose from its 1934 low of 85.1 on Apr. 1 to its maximum of 98.0 on Nov. 1, or by over fifteen p.c. The 1934 peak was 11.7 points higher than at the beginning of the year, and 5.8 points above the level of the same month in 1933. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between narrower limits than in 1933, the index advancing by some thirteen points between the trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of over nineteen points in the preceding year, when employment in Quebec had reached a very low level; however, activity in each month of 1934 was greater than in the corresponding month in the preceding year. The labour forces of the 2,080 co-operating employers varied between 231,193 and 268,364 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 249,996 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 91.7; the 1933 average of the 1,975 reporting firms was 221,596, and the index averaged 82.0.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1933, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1934 index averaged 92.1, or 10.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding year. Practically all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment; the improvement in the major groups, — lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel, — was especially important, emphasized by the large number of workers engaged in such industries. Employment in communications was less in the twelve months, but general expansion was shown in the other non-manufacturing divisions, whose indexes in each case averaged several points higher than in 1933. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater throughout the year under review, the mean index standing at 202.5, as against 109.3 in 1933, and 60.3 in 1932. Mining was also decidedly more active in 1934 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 123.0, as against 101.4 in the year before. The index in construction was higher than in the immediately preceding years, averaging 59.8, or six points above the 1933 mean. Employment in trade was generally well maintained; the index in five months was at a lower level than in the same months of 1933, but the average of 128.0 compared favourably with that of 125.4 in the preceding year. Services, though in a more favourable position than in 1933, showed only moderate activity during the year under review; it may be repeated that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading and services establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were probably not employed full time.

Ontario.— An average staff of 384,456 employees was registered by the 3,830 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 101.3 in 1934, or 17.1 points higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,588 co-operating establishments had averaged 316,865. Employment showed greater fluctuation during 1934 than in the preceding year, there being a range of nearly 19 points between the maximum and minimum indexes. The situation indicated each month was better than in the same month of 1933, the Dec. 1 index, at 101.7, being nine p.c. higher than at the same date of 1933.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported greater activity throughout 1934, although employment continued in lesser volume than during the basic year, 1926. During the year under review, as in 1933, the index was slightly lower than the manufacturing index for the second great manufacturing province — Quebec; this was again mainly due to a comparatively low level of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows, however, that the heavy industries in Ontario experienced relatively greater recovery during 1934 than was the case in Quebec. The indexes in lumber and textiles were substantially higher in the latter province than in Ontario. Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1933, and in each case was also in greater volume at the close than





at the opening of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1934, succeeded by uninterrupted contractions in the remaining months. Nevertheless, the situation was better throughout the year than in 1933, the index averaging 72.1, as compared with 58.3 in the preceding twelve months. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from Jan. 1 until May 1, followed by fluctuation in the latter part of the year; these, however, were about a higher level than in 1933, and the 1934 mean of 104.1 was over seven points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1934 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index, even at its lowest point of 51.1 on June 1, being over three points above the average of 47.9 indicated in 1933; the 1934 mean was 95.9. The revival of industry in the United States, together with the continued benefits of the agreements made at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference in 1932, have materially contributed to the improvement in the lumbering industries. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; on Dec. 1 the index was 175.4, while in the twelve months it averaged 154.5, as compared with 127.2 in 1933. The production of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued at an unusually high level during the year just passed, the premium paid on gold again providing an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was smaller than in 1933. Transportation, in all but three months of 1934, was brisker than in the corresponding months of the preceding year; the mean index at 75.2, was fractionally higher than that of 74.4 in 1933. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. Construction generally afforded more employment, partly in consequence of unemployment relief undertakings. Private and commercial building, however, was also in greater volume. The index averaged 158.8 in the twelve months of 1934, compared with 86.2 in 1933 and 101.1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade was greater throughout 1934 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 125.3, or 7.7 points higher than in 1933.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather less variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 83.3 on Apr. 1 to 96.5 at the beginning of November, as compared with a spread of over twenty points between the 1933 high and low. The situation at the beginning of each month except October was better than on the same date of the year before, but employment did not attain so high a peak as in 1933, when the maximum index was 98.7 on Oct. 1. The average for the twelve months, however, was 90.0, or 3.8 points more than in the preceding year, while it was the same as 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 1,285 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 112,868 persons during the year, while in 1933, the 1,186 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 106,839 workers. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade was generally greater during 1934 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries, while in the pulp and paper group there was improvement in some months of the year under review as compared with 1933, but this was not sustained and the annual average was slightly lower. Logging, though still at a low level, was much brisker than in the preceding year.

British Columbia.— The 882 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 74,870 workers, while in the preceding year a mean of 63,762 was reported by 797 employers; the 1934 index averaged 90.4, as compared with 78.0 in 1933, 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 heightened activity during 1934. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at end of 1934 than at the beginning, while 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 quickened demand in the markets of the United States, the improvement extending to the logging, as well as the lumber industry. Employment in these two branches, however, continued at a low level in comparison with 1930 and earlier years of the record. Mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade were brisker during the greater part of 1934, the mean index in each of these being higher than in 1933. On the other hand, communications afforded rather less employment.



1. 1944-1945

2. 1946-1947

3. 1948-1949

4. 1950-1951

5. 1952-1953

6. 1954-1955

7. 1956-1957

8. 1958-1959

9. 1960-1961

10. 1962-1963

11. 1964-1965

12. 1966-1967

13. 1968-1969

14. 1970-1971

15. 1972-1973

16. 1974-1975

17. 1976-1977

18. 1978-1979

19. 1980-1981

20. 1982-1983

21. 1984-1985

22. 1986-1987

23. 1988-1989

24. 1990-1991

25. 1992-1993

26. 1994-1995

27. 1996-1997

28. 1998-1999

29. 2000-2001

30. 2002-2003

31. 2004-2005

32. 2006-2007

33. 2008-2009

34. 2010-2011

35. 2012-2013

36. 2014-2015

37. 2016-2017

38. 2018-2019

39. 2020-2021

40. 2022-2023

41. 2024-2025

42. 2026-2027

43. 2028-2029

44. 2030-2031

45. 2032-2033

46. 2034-2035

47. 2036-2037

48. 2038-2039

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65. 2072-2073

66. 2074-2075

67. 2076-2077

68. 2078-2079

69. 2080-2081

70. 2082-2083

71. 2084-2085

72. 2086-2087

73. 2088-2089

74. 2090-2091



Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1930 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.

Improvement in industrial employment was reported in seven of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in the eighth - Quebec City - the index averaged the same as in 1933. A significant feature of the situation is that the recovery in the cities has generally been at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole. Thus, in 1934, 46 p.c. of the average number of co-operating firms in Canada were located in these eight municipal areas, and they had 40.8 p.c. of the average employees covered in the monthly surveys; of the total additions to staffs during the year under review, however, they reported only 20 p.c. The index numbers for the eight cities showed an average advance of 6.3 p.c., while that for the Dominion as a whole was 15.1 p.c. Various reasons contribute to this disparity in the relative revival of business activity in the cities and in the country at large; the concentration of single homeless unemployed men in construction camps outside the municipalities; the unusually large gains in industries which ordinarily are operated in the rural areas, such as mining, logging, lumbering and canning; the forces, legislative and other, which operate to maintain wages in the cities at a relatively higher level than in towns and villages, so tending to hasten recovery in the smaller centres at the expense of the larger units of population where taxes, rents, etc., are necessarily higher. These are probably among the most potent reasons for the apparently retarded revival in the cities. The reports showed that employment, as in the preceding year, was maintained at a higher level in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were indicated in Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal. The greatest percentage of improvement shown by the 1934 index numbers over those for 1933 were in Windsor and Hamilton.

Montreal.- The staffs of the 1,200 Montreal firms making returns averaged 125,095 persons, while the mean index, at 84.5, was 4.3 p.c. higher than that for the preceding year. The trend of employment was generally upward from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1; the gains, however, resulted in the addition of a rather smaller number of persons to the payrolls of the co-operating employers than in 1933. The index rose from 78.0 at the opening of the year, to 87.3 at the beginning of November, or by over 11.9 p.c. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of 1934; the index averaged 85.7, as compared with 79.9 in the preceding year, and 85.6 in 1932. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during eight months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, and the average index was slightly higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, iron and steel and other divisions reported improvement on the whole as compared with 1933, while tobacco and beverage factories were generally slacker. Communications consistently afforded less employment. Transportation was brisker in most months than in the same period of 1933. Construction firms reported smaller payrolls during seven months of 1934, and their average employment during the year was lower. In trade also, the index in six months was below that for the same period of 1933, but the annual average was fractionally higher, at 120.7.

Quebec City.- The 1934 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to over thirteen points in the index, a larger range than in 1933, but the average index was unchanged at 95.1. There were monthly increases from February to Sept. 1, with only one exception, while the trend in the last quarter was unfavourable. The staffs of the 159 employers furnishing data averaged 12,333. Activity in manufacturing generally was at practically the same level, the mean index standing at 94.0, as against 93.9 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1933, but other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement in this comparison. The mean index in transportation was lower, while that for construction was higher in nine months, averaging 95.5 as against 91.0 in 1933.

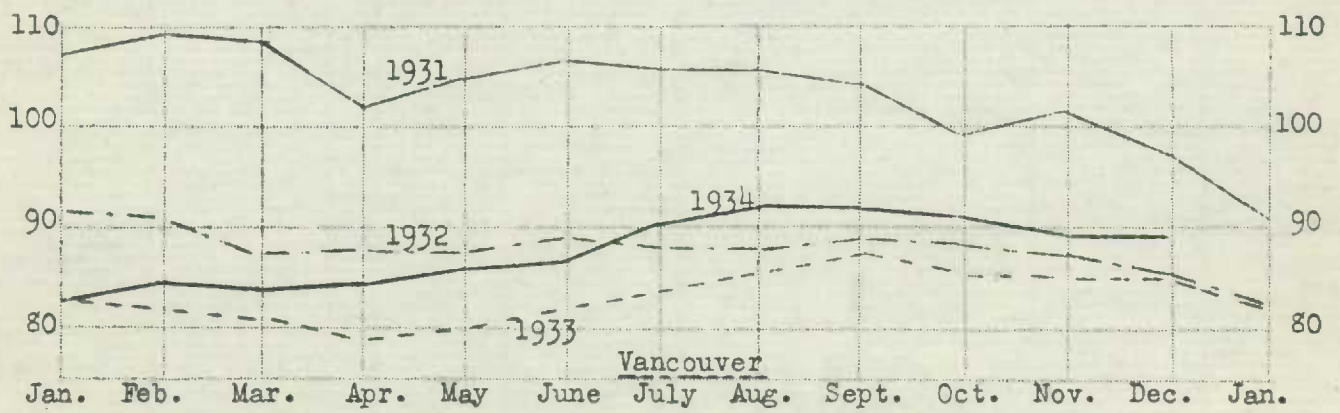
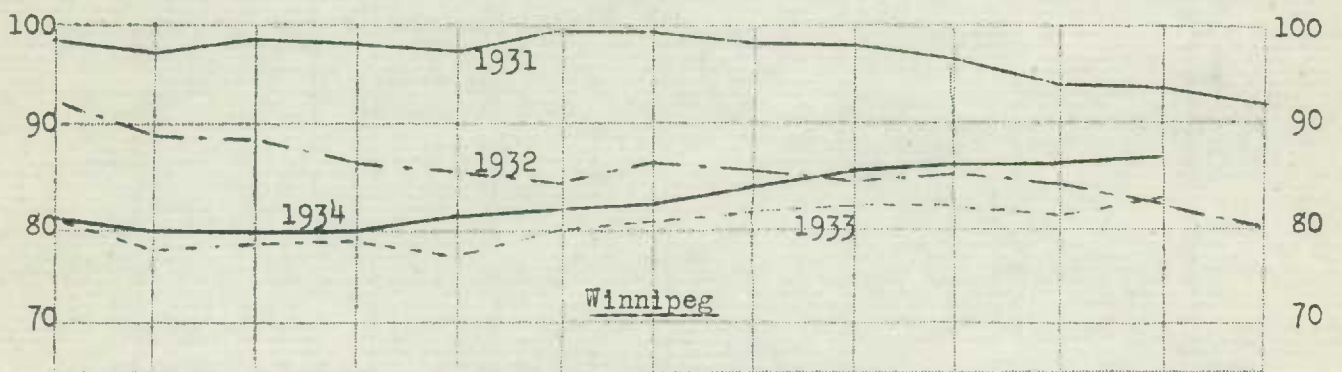
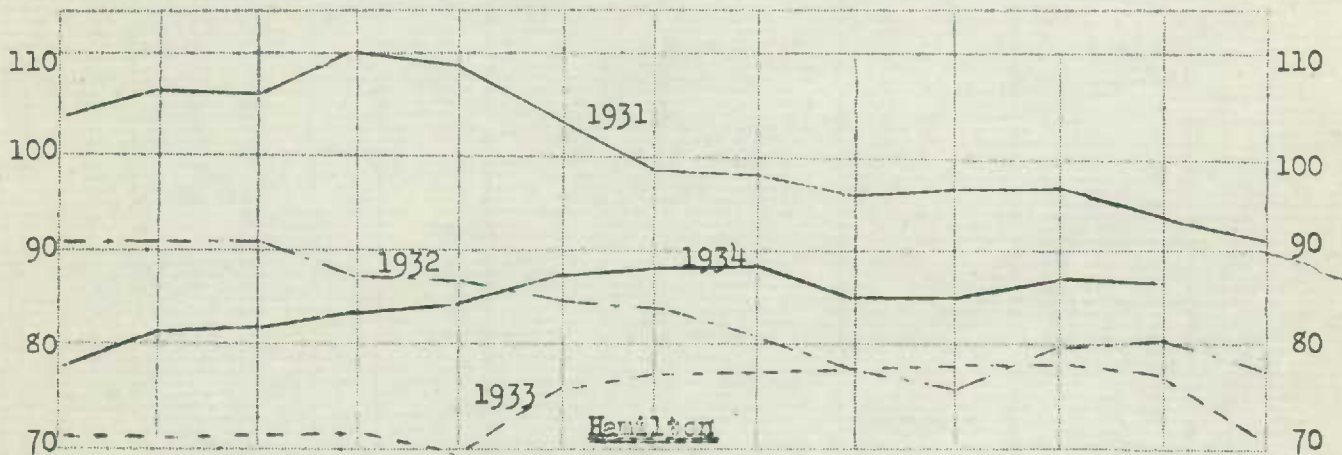
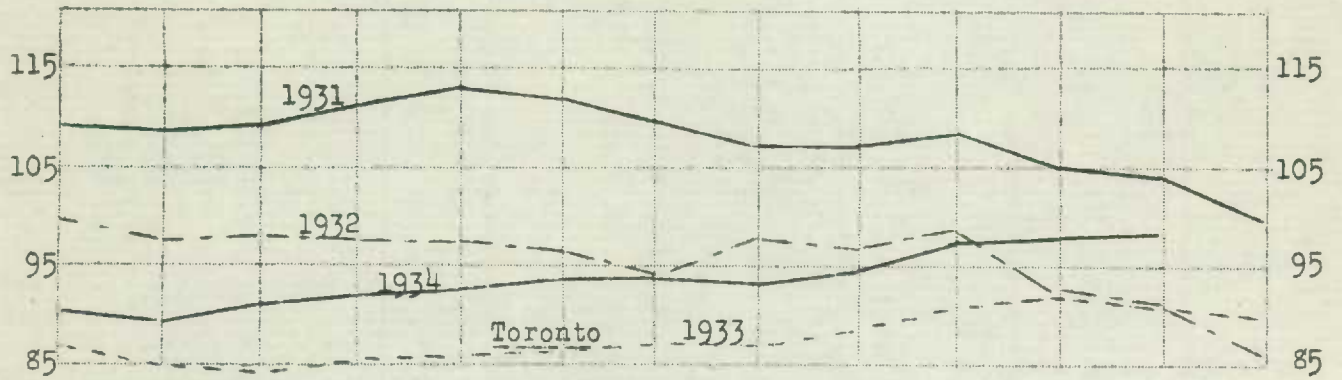
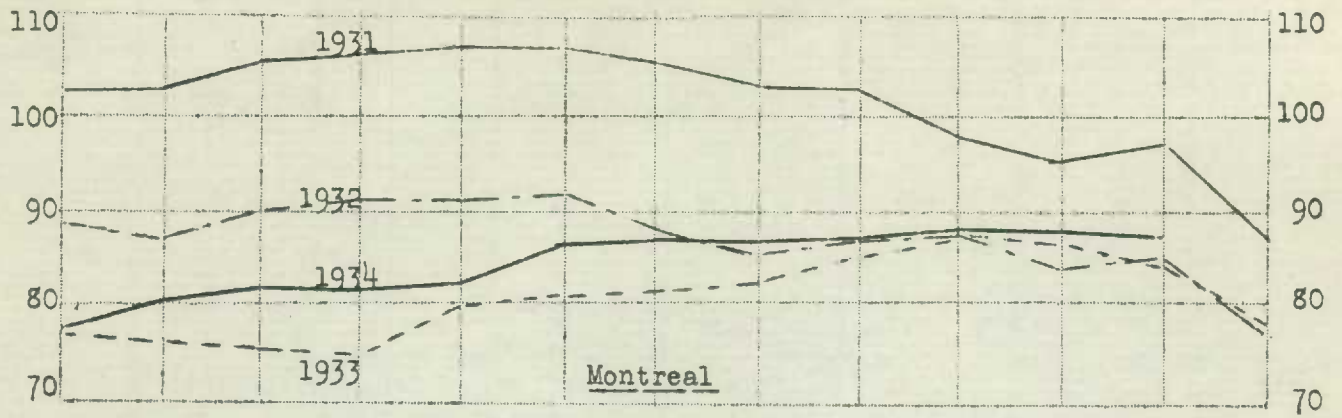
Toronto.- As in 1933, employment showed moderate improvement during eight months of 1934; at the close of the year the index was 7.1 points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 93.5 compared favourably with that of 87.5 for 1933. The number of employees of the 1,281 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 112,765, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,211 reporting employers was 104,790. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1934 than in 1933; within this group, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported consistently greater employment in the twelve months under review, while in vegetable food and textile factories activity was greater in most months, so that the average indexes were higher than in the preceding year. Transportation during the greater part of 1934, and communications in every month, were slacker than at the same dates in 1933. On the other hand, employment in trade and construction was better maintained in 1934 by the firms furnishing







Chart 4.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1934.







returns, improvement being recorded each month over the same period of the preceding year. 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 almost uninterrupted advances in Ottawa from the first of the year to August, after which the tendency was downward. On the whole, however, employment was brisker than in 1933, the index averaging 99.5 in 1934, compared with 90.2 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a larger volume of employment, all branches showing generally greater activity. Construction and trading establishments also reported larger staffs, improvement having been noted in every month of 1934. An average payroll of 12,701 workers was employed by the 165 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1933 average of 11,465 reported by 156 employers.

Hamilton.-- Employment in Hamilton increased during eight months of the year under review, with the result that the Dec. 1 index of 86.1 was nine points above the level of Jan. 1; it was also higher by some six points than on Dec. 1, 1933, while the mean for the year under review was 84.1, as compared with 74.6 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed gains from month to month from January to August, being also brisker throughout 1934 than in 1933. Textiles, iron and steel, electrical appliances and other groups of factory employment were more active, improvement over 1933 being indicated in most months of the year under review. Construction and trade, on the whole, also afforded heightened employment in 1934. The 258 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 26,744 persons; in 1933, 241 establishments had 23,456 workers, on the average.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.-- The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 93.1 and the recorded payrolls of the 153 co-operating firms averaged 12,456 workers in 1934, compared with the mean index of 75.9 and 9,717 employees in 136 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153.2. Manufacturing showed general improvement as compared with 1933, the index being higher in all but two months than at the same date in the preceding year, and averaging 97.1, or 21 points higher than in 1933. The automobile and related industries were more active, though they were still operating at a relatively low level as compared with boom years. Construction was quieter in five months of the year under review, but on the whole was slightly brisker than in the year before, although continuing in very small volume. Owing to the employment policy followed by some firms in the Border Cities, 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 in Winnipeg improved to some extent during 1934; but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other of the leading cities. The geographical position of Winnipeg has caused the city to be 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 eight months, while the gains in general were on a larger scale than for several years past; activity on Dec. 1 was higher than at the beginning of 1934 and also than on Dec. 1, 1933. The mean index for the year was 82.9, compared with 80.2 in 1933, 86.6 in 1932, 97.1 in 1931, 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1933; considerable improvement occurred in the food and textile groups, while iron and steel plants recorded no general change and paper and printing and publishing, on the whole, afforded less employment. Transportation, construction and trade generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 35,197 was employed by the 421 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 33,497 reported by 389 establishments in 1933.

Vancouver.-- During 1933, employment in Vancouver had advanced during five months; the 1934 period of expansion extended over eight months, and the index averaged 87.4, or 4.4 points more than in the preceding year. The index on Dec. 1, at 89.0, compared favourably with that of 82.2 recorded on Jan. 1; in 1933, there had been a gain of 2.4 points between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. Data were furnished by some 375 firms with a mean payroll of 27,435 workers in 1934, while in 1933 the averages were 346 establishments and 25,715 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be 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. While the unemployment relief camps are designed to take care of such workers, it is probable that in some cases they still constitute a problem. The situation in Vancouver is aggravated by the milder winters enjoyed, as compared with



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other parts of Canada. Manufacturing showed improvement throughout 1934, the index averaging 84.8, or 6.6 points higher than in the year before. In all but two months, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The index for transportation was practically the same as in 1933, those for communications and construction were slightly lower, while services and trade were busier during most of the year, having higher average indexes.

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.

As already stated, employment in manufacturing generally increased uninterruptedly during 1934 from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, the longest period of expansion yet experienced in the fourteen years for which data are now available. During these nine months of recovery, some 72,200 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Seasonal losses reduced employment during the last two months of the year, but on the whole, these were smaller than the average declines indicated in the preceding thirteen years, and the index, at 91.3 on Dec. 1, was 11 points or 14.1 p.c. higher than at the first of the year. This increase compared favourably with that of 13.4 p.c. in the same months of 1933, while in each of the other years since 1930 activity had declined as the year progressed, there having been reductions of 3.6, 4.1 and 5.9 points between the indexes for Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 of 1932, 1931 and 1930, respectively. The average increase in the index during the twelve months, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years 1921-1933 is 7.4 p.c., so that the advance of 14.1 p.c. during the year under review is especially noteworthy. The improvement which occurred in 1934 over 1933 was more pronounced than that noted in 1933 as compared with 1932. The payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1934, exceeded those indicated for Jan. 1 by some 53,000 persons, while in the preceding year some 50,000 workers had been reinstated in the co-operating establishments. Employment in each month of the year under review was more active than in the corresponding month of the preceding year; indeed, the indexes at the beginning of October, November and December were higher than in the final quarter of the last three years, while the average for the year was above that for 1933 and also for 1932.

Statistics were received during 1934 from some 5,213 manufacturers employing, on the average, 450,582 operatives, as compared with the average of 401,557 reported by the 4,980 establishments making returns in 1933. The index averaged 90.2 p.c. of the payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 80.9 in the preceding year, 84.4 in 1932, 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 improvement during most months of 1934 as compared with the same period of the year before, the indexes averaging higher by several points; in many cases, the means were also higher than in 1932. In 43 manufacturing industries, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1933, while in only two was it not so active. These two were the fur and its products and the tobacco groups. The most noteworthy gains during 1934 occurred in lumber, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. The mean index in iron and steel advanced from 61.1 in 1933 to 71.5 in the year under review, or by 17 p.c.; this improvement is of particular importance as indicative of an upward movement in the production of capital goods, the recovery from the low point of the depression having originated in the production of goods for immediate consumption. The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric current, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber, musical instruments, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories were decidedly lower than the average for all manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, these four industries showed increases over 1933 that considerably exceeded the average.

Animal Products - Edible. - During 1934, employment in this group showed advances during five months, during which nearly 7,200 persons were added to the payrolls of the 253 reporting firms; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had extended over only four months, but a larger number was then taken on for this seasonal work, largely in fish-canneries. The mean index in the animal food group, at 110.5, was nearly five points higher than in 1933. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants and dairies recorded larger staffs. The payrolls of the employers furnishing statistics

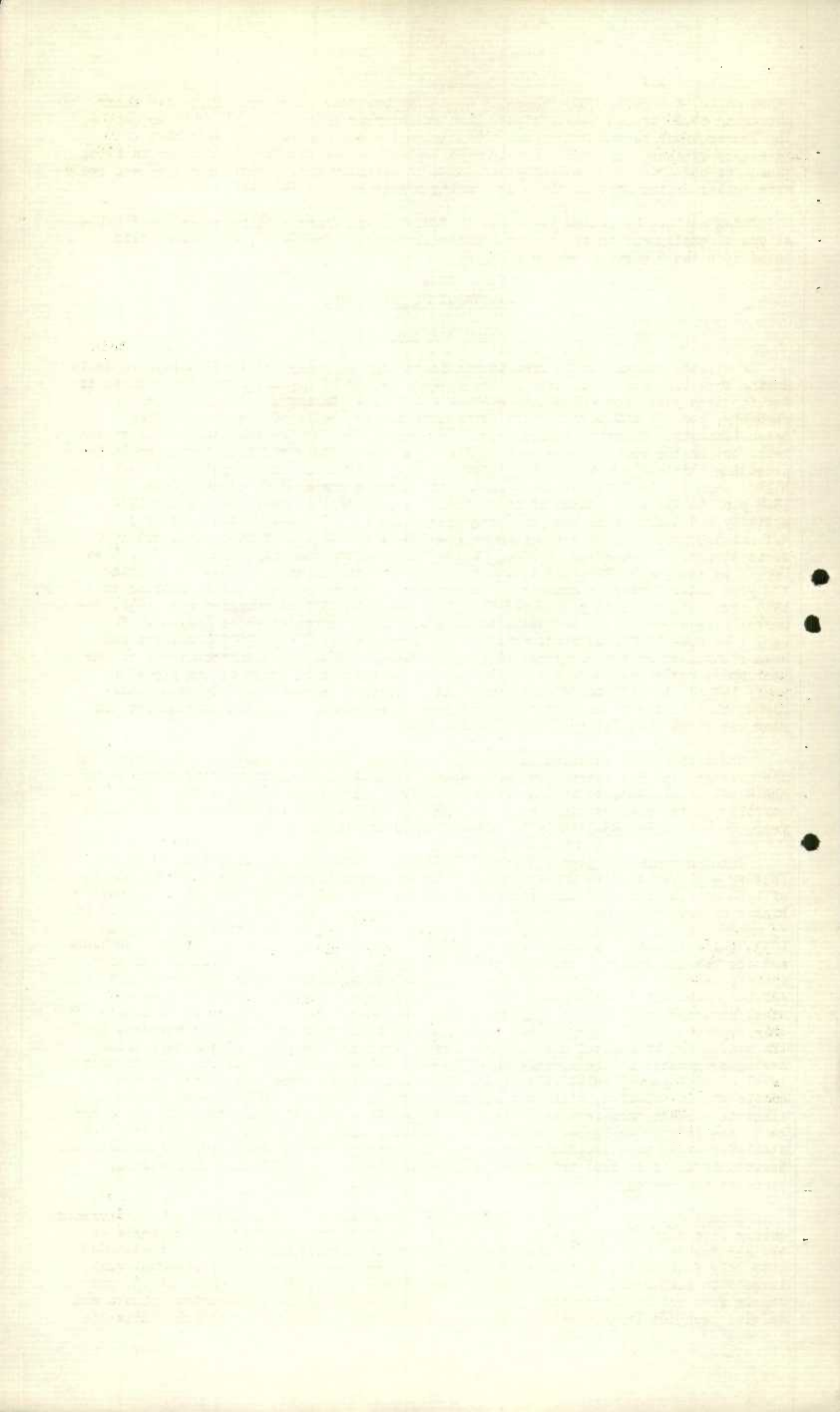
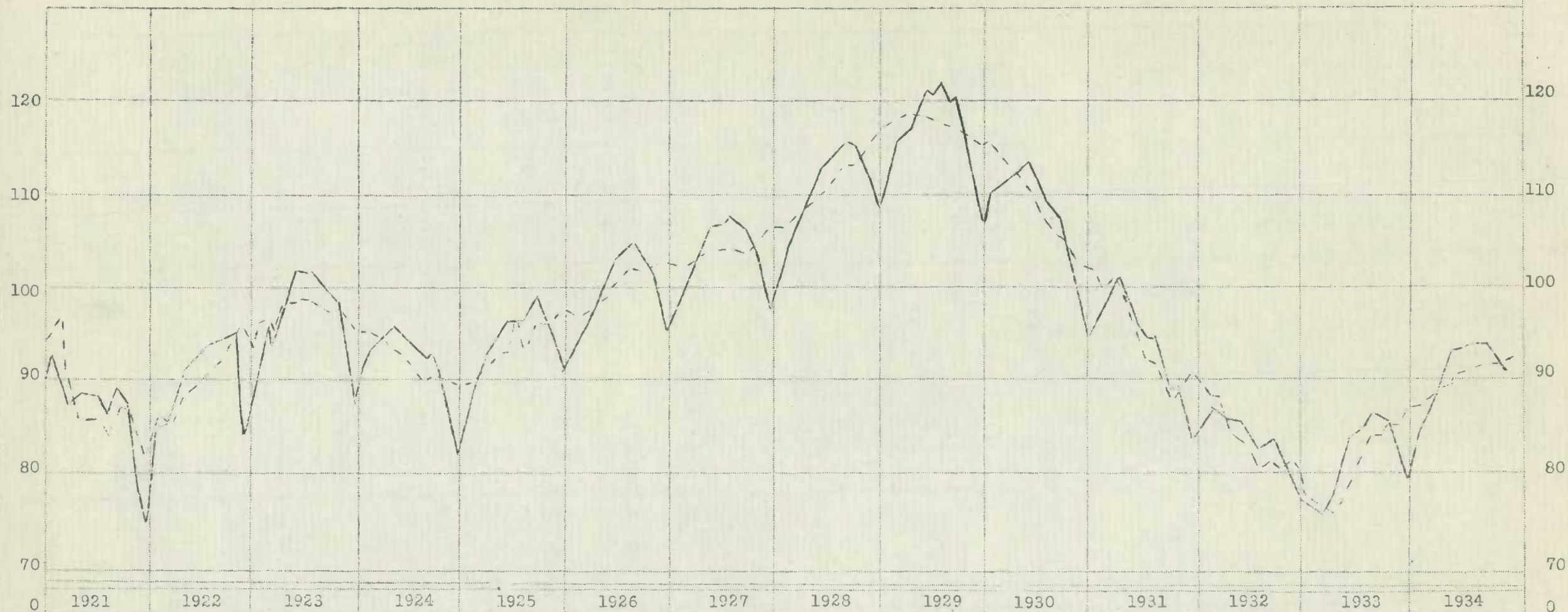
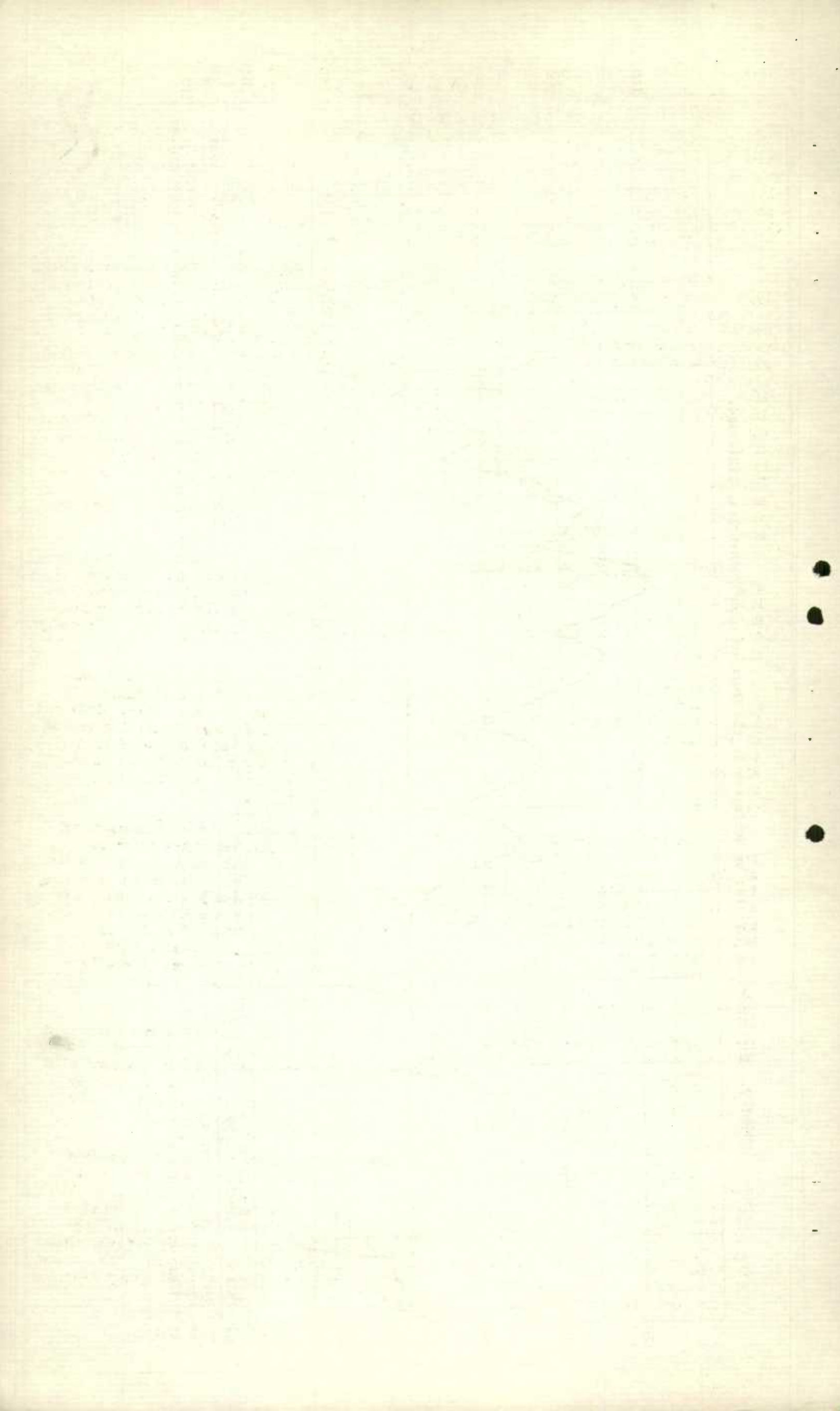




Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1934.



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 broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.





averaged 20,461 workers, varying between 17,300 on Jan. 1 and 24,700 at the beginning of July; in the year before, 240 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 19,276 persons.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1933, the index being higher during the nine months of the year, and practically the same or fractionally lower in the remaining months. An average working force of 19,378 employees was recorded by the 260 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 95.8, as compared with 90.5 in 1933, 88.4 in 1932, 88.0 in 1931 and 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories showed moderate improvement, and there were also gains in tanneries and in the production of other leather goods.

Lumber Products.- The seasonal fluctuations indicated in the lumber trades during 1934 were similar to those of the preceding year; the period of expansion extended over seven months from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, the tendency being unfavourable in the remaining months. During the 1934 active season, the number of persons added to the reported payrolls was somewhat smaller, while the succeeding seasonal declines were rather greater than during the autumn and early winter of 1933. However, the situation each month was better than at the same date in the year before, and the average index, at 66.0, was 10.7 points higher than that for 1933. The payrolls of the 788 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 39,124 persons at the beginning of August, and 27,578 on Jan. 1, averaging 34,478 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1933 mean of 28,741 employed in 762 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased external demand arising from the operation of the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference agreements, as well as from improved industrial conditions at home and in the United States, were more active in every month than at the same period of the year before. Gains in this comparison were also noted, on the whole, in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.- Activity in musical instrument factories advanced considerably during 1934, according to statements from some 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,133. The mean index stood at 39.7 in 1934, compared with 27.4 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, despite the improvement in the year under review, undoubtedly continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.- Employment in vegetable food factories generally was more active in 1934 than in the preceding year; canneries reported considerable improvement, and chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery and some other divisions of the group also recorded larger payrolls than in 1933, while sugar refineries showed some curtailment. An average working force of 29,592 persons was registered by the 418 reporting establishments, the number of operatives ranging between 24,408 on Jan. 1, and 38,707 at the beginning of October. The mean general index was 103.6 in 1934, compared with 99.1 in the year before, and with 101.0 in 1932.

Pulp and Paper.- The pulp and paper industries reflected a certain measure of recovery in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1934 averaging higher than in the preceding year. With only one exception, the trend was favourable from month to month from Jan. 1 to the beginning of November, when the index, standing at 95.3, was over eleven p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year, and was also more than six points higher than on Nov. 1, 1933. There was a slight loss on Dec. 1, but the index continued above the average for the year. The reported staffs of 567 establishments averaged 55,503 employees, and the index 92.0, as compared with the mean index of 85.7 in 1933 and of 87.9 in 1932. Employment in 1934 was generally higher in each of the three divisions of the group - pulp and paper, printing and publishing and paper goods, - than in the preceding year.

Rubber Products.- Activity in rubber factories did not increase so steadily in 1934 as it had done in 1933, but in spite of the greater fluctuations occurring during the year under review, the index averaged decidedly higher, at 92.0, as compared with 79.9 in the preceding year. The Dec. 1 index, at 92.3, was over eight p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, 1934, and was also a few points higher than on Dec. 1, 1933. The payrolls of the 51 plants supplying information during 1934 averaged 11,722, ranging between 10,855 workers on Jan. 1, and 12,273 at the beginning of June.

Textile Products.- Employment in the textile industries showed improvement during seven months of 1934; the index at 107.1 at the end of the year, was higher by 9.8 p.c. than at the beginning of January, and by 3.5 p.c. than on Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The index in each month of 1934 was above that in the same period of 1933, while the twelve-month mean stood at 107.1, as compared with 96.1 in 1933 and 97.0 in 1932. An average staff of 90,728 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 901; in 1933, 856 firms reported 81,312 employees. The cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group reported greater activity than in 1933.



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Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.- Statements were compiled from 159 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,001 persons. The mean index of 115.5 in 1934 was slightly above that of 112.8 in 1933. Tobacco factories were slacker during most months of the year under review, while beverage plants showed marked improvement over 1933.

Chemical and Allied Products.- The level of employment in this group was substantially higher than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 119.6, as compared with 109.3 in 1933 and 109.7 in 1932. An average payroll of 9,130 workers was registered by the 171 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1933, an average of 152 firms had reported working forces averaging 8,170 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- While employment in these industries was still greatly curtailed as compared with earlier years of the record, the situation was nevertheless better than in 1933, reflecting the partial recovery in building. The index number averaged 67.1, while in 1933 it was 55.6 and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 187 factories reported an average working force of 7,331 persons, ranging from 5,807 on Jan. 1, 1934, to 8,397 at the beginning of August. The firms making returns in the preceding year had an average payroll of 6,021.

Electric Current.- The number reported as engaged about electric current plants was less in seven months of 1934 than in the preceding year, but from August onward this comparison was favourable, so that on the whole, the situation in 1934 showed little change from 1933. The index averaged 109.9, as compared with 109.0 in 1933 and 115.4 in 1932, while the aggregate staffs of the 96 co-operating producers averaged 13,810 during 1934.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in larger volume during 1934 than in 1933. The 107 reporting firms had, on the average, 11,252 workers, and the mean index was 103.0, as compared with 93 employers, having 9,684 workers, and a mean index of 90.2 in 1933. In this division, activity was greater in all but one month of 1934 than in the same period of the preceding year.

Iron and Steel Products.- Employment in 1933 increased uninterruptedly from Jan. 1 to the beginning of August, during which period some 9,000 persons were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1934, the period of expansion was shorter by two months, but the re-instated workers numbered over 21,500. During the four following months of the year under review (July 1 to Oct. 1), the trend was unfavourable; however, there were moderate gains at the beginning of November and December, those in the former being contraseasonal. The index, at its 1934 peak of 77.1 on June 1, was 26.6 p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, being also higher than in any other month since September of 1931. The index on Dec. 1, at 71.4, compared favourably with that of 63.0 indicated at the same date in the preceding year, while the average for the year was 71.5, or 17.0 p.c. higher than the 1933 mean of 61.1. The aggregate working force of 804 manufacturers of iron and steel products furnishing data during 1934 averaged 93,942 persons; in 1933 the mean of the 774 establishments was 79,939, and at the 1929 maximum, it was 161,126 in 661 plants. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 117, compared with 103 in the year before, and 115 in 1932. In each month of 1934, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, land vehicle, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was at a higher level than in the same period of 1933; automobile factories showed an advance in every month except December. In shipbuilding, the gains were not so consistent, although the annual average was higher. This general improvement during the year under review is of especial importance as indicative of recovery in the manufacture of the agents of production; nevertheless, activity in the iron and steel group continued at a low level as compared with most years for which statistics are available. The index for the year, as already stated, was 71.5 p.c. of the 1926 average as 100.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division was on the whole in decidedly greater volume during the year under review than in 1933, the index averaging 106.4, while that for 1933 was 84.1 and for 1932, 84.9. The reported employees numbered 16,763 on the average, and were engaged in 146 establishments, as compared with a 1933 mean of 13,155 workers in 135 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in eight months of last year, while the index rose by 22.2 points from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, when the employment index was at its peak of 112.7. This was 21.1 points higher than at the beginning of October in 1933.

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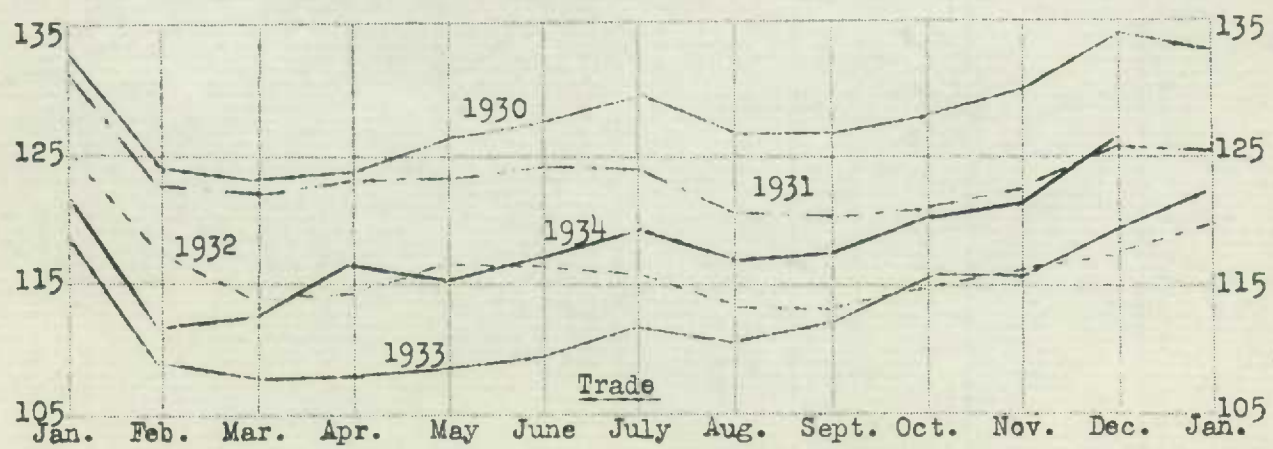
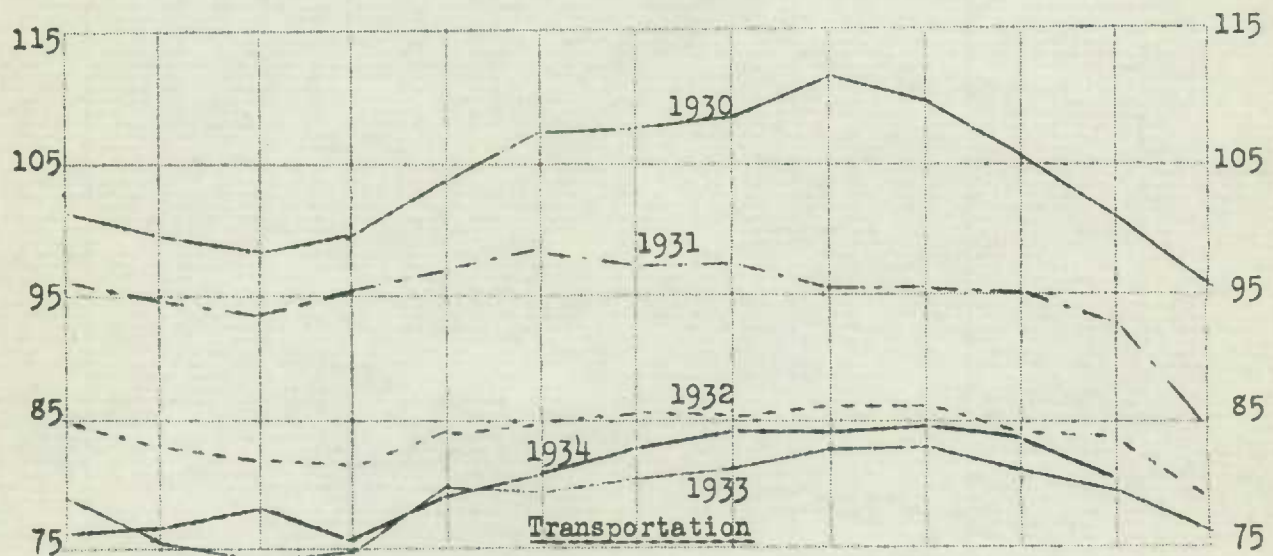
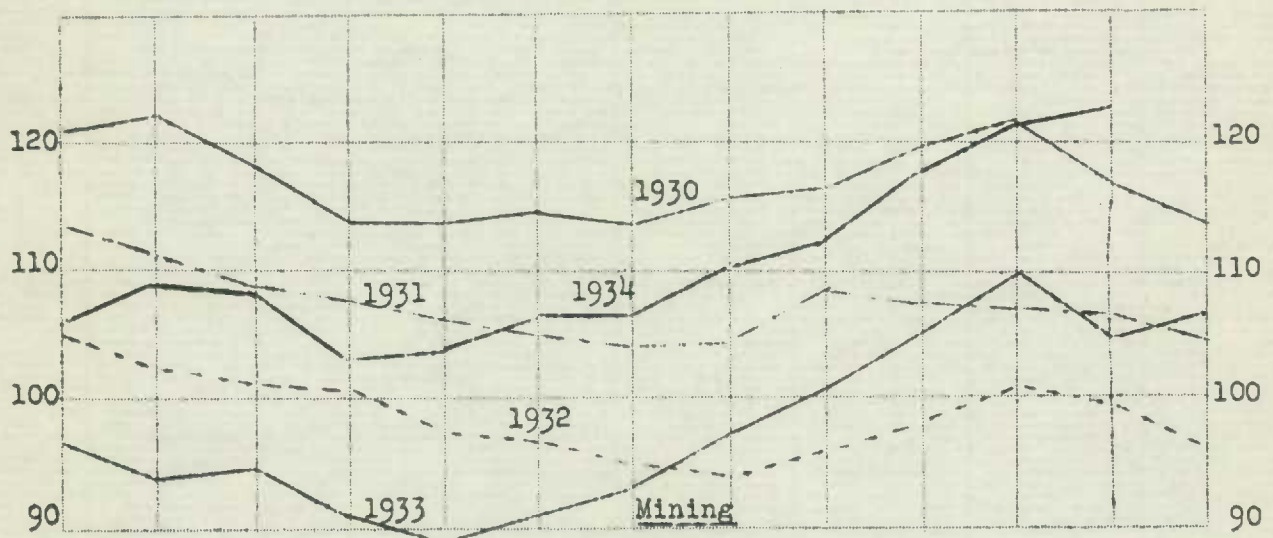
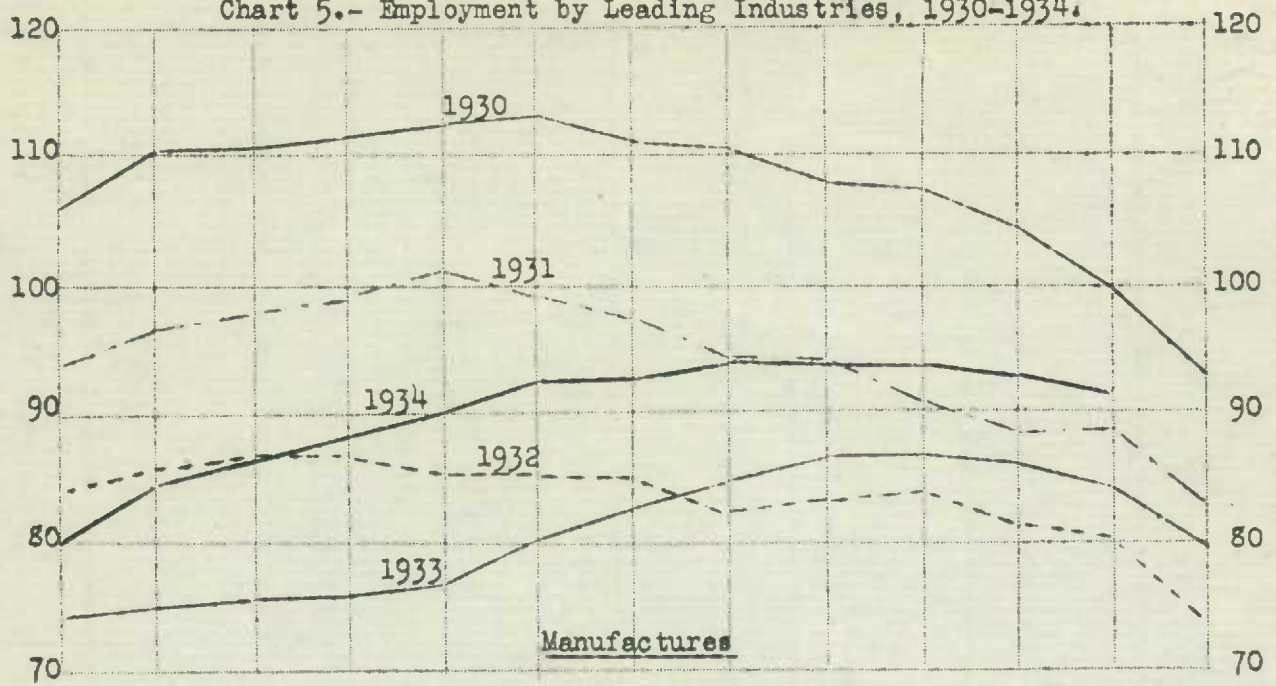
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Chart 5.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.



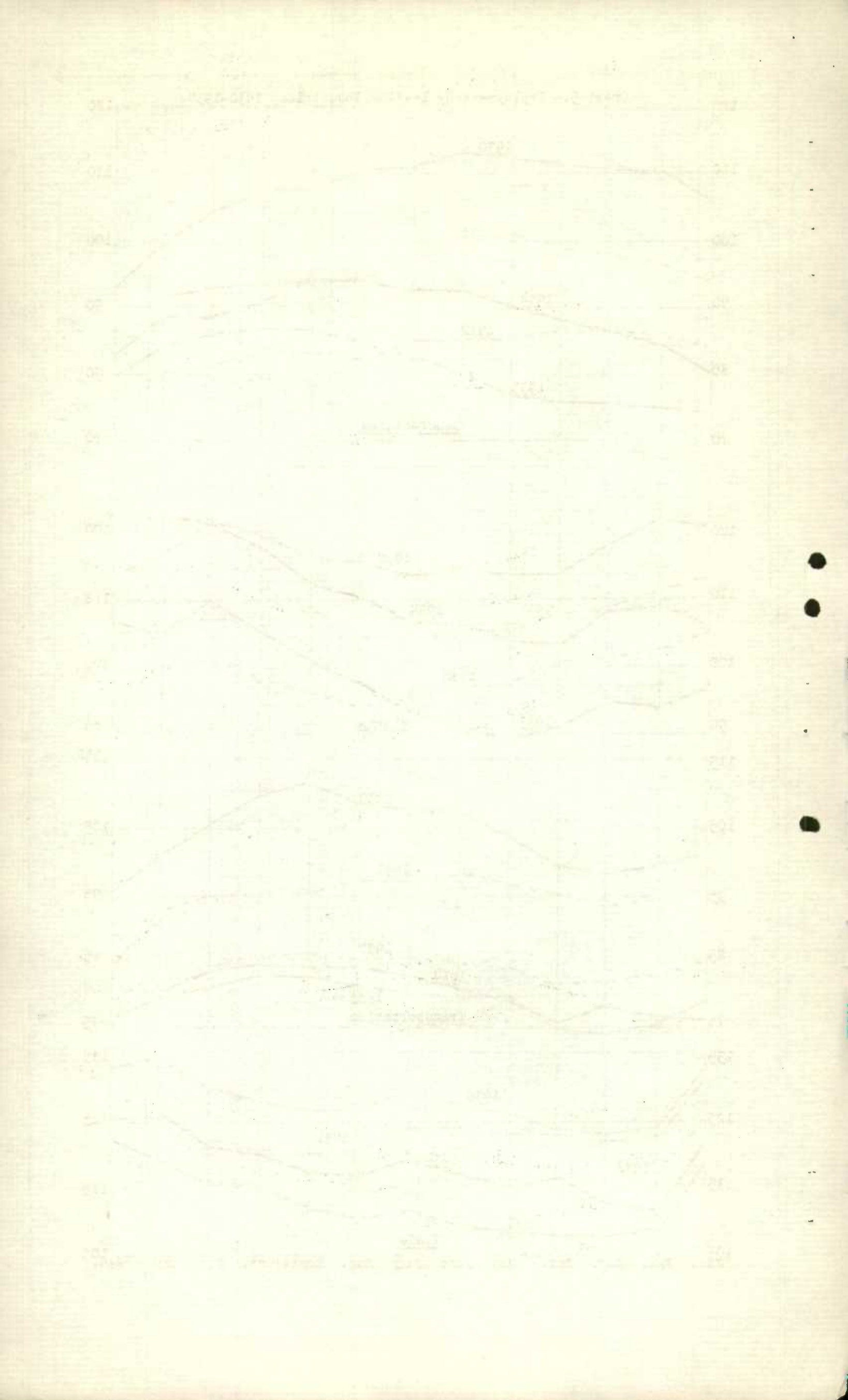
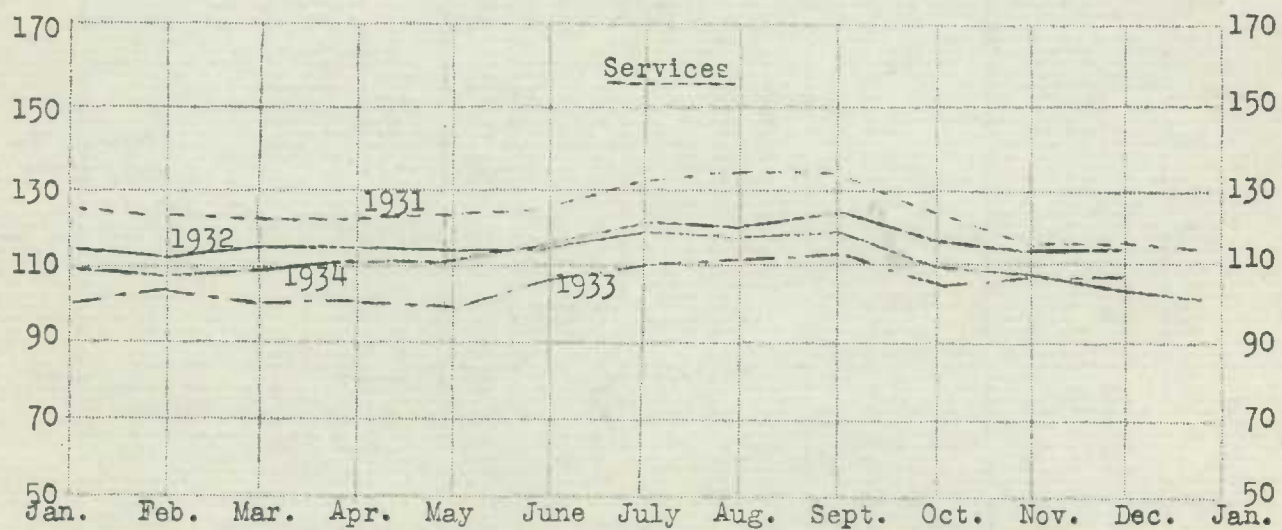
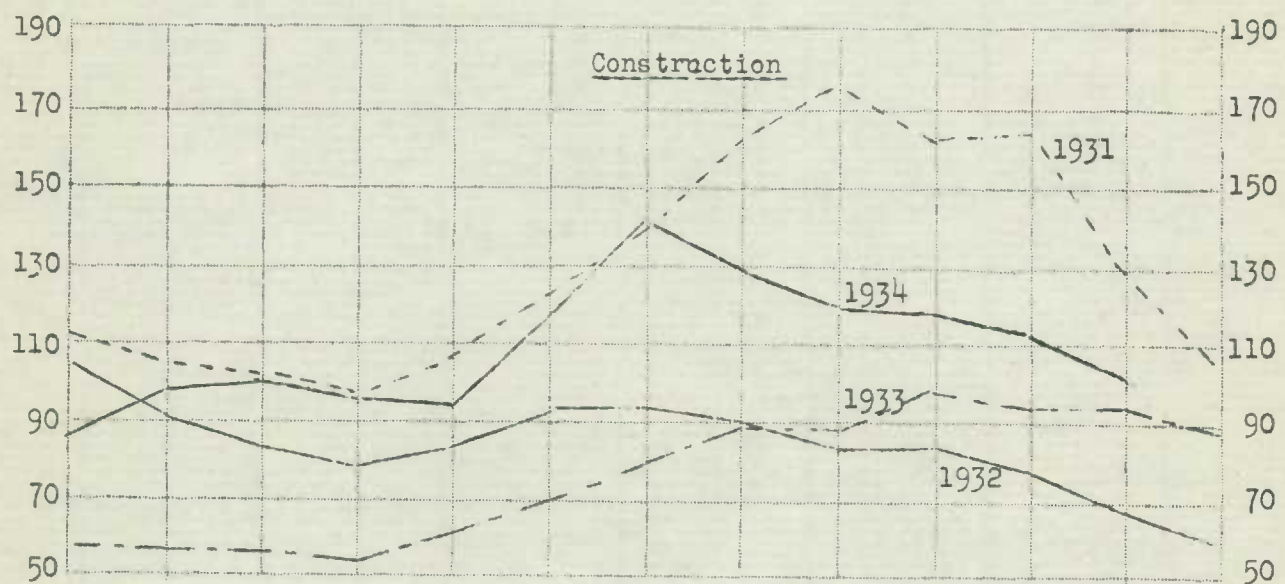
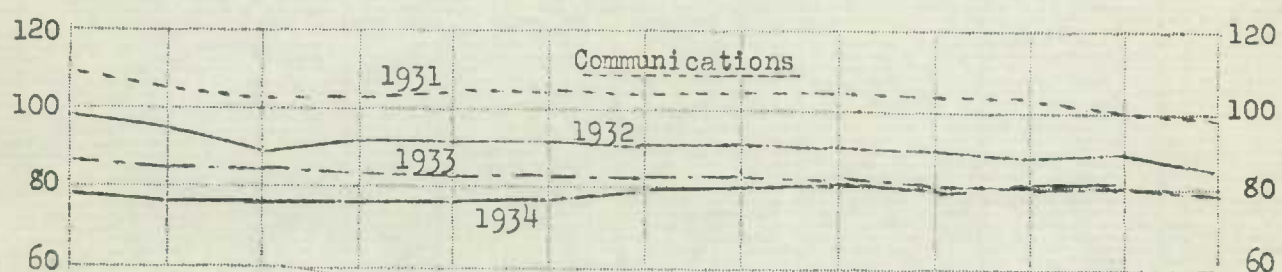




Chart 6.- Employment by Leading Industries, 1930-1934.

The graph displays employment trends for five series: Logging, 1934, 1933, 1931, and 1932. The Y-axis represents employment levels, ranging from 0 to 200. The X-axis represents time, with major ticks for each year from 1930 to 1934. The 'Logging' series (solid line) starts at approximately 168 in 1930, peaks at 175 in 1931, drops sharply to 105 in 1932, and then rises to 195 in 1934. The '1934' series (dashed line) starts at 108, drops to 40 in 1932, and rises to 165 in 1934. The '1933' series (solid line) starts at 68, drops to 30 in 1932, and rises to 72 in 1934. The '1931' series (dashed line) starts at 72, drops to 32 in 1932, and rises to 68 in 1934. The '1932' series (solid line) starts at 65, drops to 28 in 1932, and rises to 70 in 1934.

Year	Logging	1934	1933	1931	1932
1930	168	108	68	72	65
1931	175	100	65	68	62
1932	105	40	30	32	28
1933	82	55	35	48	32
1934	195	165	72	68	70







Non-Metallic Mineral Products.— There were gains in six months of the year, but these were on a rather smaller scale than those noted during 1933. Nevertheless, the 1934 employment index averaged considerably higher, at 132.5, as compared with 121.3 in the preceding year. Statements were received each month from 118 firms whose staffs averaged 13,346 persons, while in 1933, an average of 113 employers had 12,120 workers on their payrolls. Employment in the manufacture of non-metallic minerals was higher in the last three 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 slightly lower level of employment than in 1933, the index averaging 82.0, as against 84.4 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products, on the other hand, showed considerable advances, the situation being better than in either 1933 or 1932.

#### LOGGING.

During 1933, there were evidences of a distinct revival in logging, a favourable movement that was intensified during the year under review, when employment, on the whole, reached a volume only exceeded in this record of fourteen years by that reported in 1929. The seasonal increases in the autumn and early winter of 1934 were on an unprecedented scale, forecasting activity during 1935 in river-driving and in lumber and pulp mill operations. The annual index in logging showed an increase of 87.5 p.c. as compared with 1933. This is a comparatively small group, constituting, on the average, less than four p.c. of the aggregate number on the payrolls of the co-operating firms; in 1934, however, no less than 13 p.c. of the total number of persons added to the staffs were reported by operators of lumber camps. All five economic areas shared in the improvement, but the greatest activity was in the Eastern Provinces and Quebec. The working force of the 280 logging firms supplying information during 1934 averaged 34,549, and the index number, 124.7. The reported payrolls varied from 20,733 on June 1 to 55,384 at the end of the year. In 1933, the mean index was 66.5, while the number employed by the 231 employers co-operating was 18,278, and in 1932, the employees averaged 11,646, and the index, 42.6. Previous issues have mentioned 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. From many of such contractors, it is impossible to obtain data, at any rate in time for inclusion in the monthly surveys of employment.

#### MINING.

There were gains in mining during seven months of 1933, while the trend was upward in nine months of last year. Employment throughout 1934 was consistently higher than in 1933 and 1932, and from June 1, activity was also greater than in the corresponding period of 1931. The index at 122.9 on Dec. 1, 1934, was over fifteen p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 16.5 p.c. higher than on Dec. 1, 1933. The index averaged 110.8, compared with 97.5 in 1933; this was an advance of 13.3 points, as compared with the reduction of 1.7 points in 1933 from the 1932 level. In coal-mining, employment was brisker, the index averaging 87.6, compared with 84.1 in 1933. The labour force of the 100 co-operating operators averaged 23,710 workers in 1934, as against a mean of 22,644 employed at some 90 mines in the preceding year. Employment in the mining of metallic ores was generally much higher than in 1933, being in fact in greater volume than in any other year on record; the mean index, at 179.4, was nearly 36 points above the average of the preceding year, and 33.8 points higher than in 1930, the previous maximum. The index varied from 158.5 on Jan. 1 to 206.1 on Dec. 1, showing uninterrupted improvement throughout the year. The staffs of the 103 reporting firms averaged 21,259 during the year under review, compared with 16,990 in 74 mines during 1933. The continued premium on gold had a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) showed considerably increased employment, being assisted by the partial recovery in the building trades and by the extraordinary activity on road work; employment in every month of 1934 was better than in the same period of the preceding year. In spite of this improvement, however, production continued at a relatively low level as compared with most years of the record. The index averaged 83.5, as compared with 69.3 in 1933, but with 137.1 in 1929, when activity in this group was unusually pronounced, in consequence of the very large programme of construction work then being executed. An average payroll

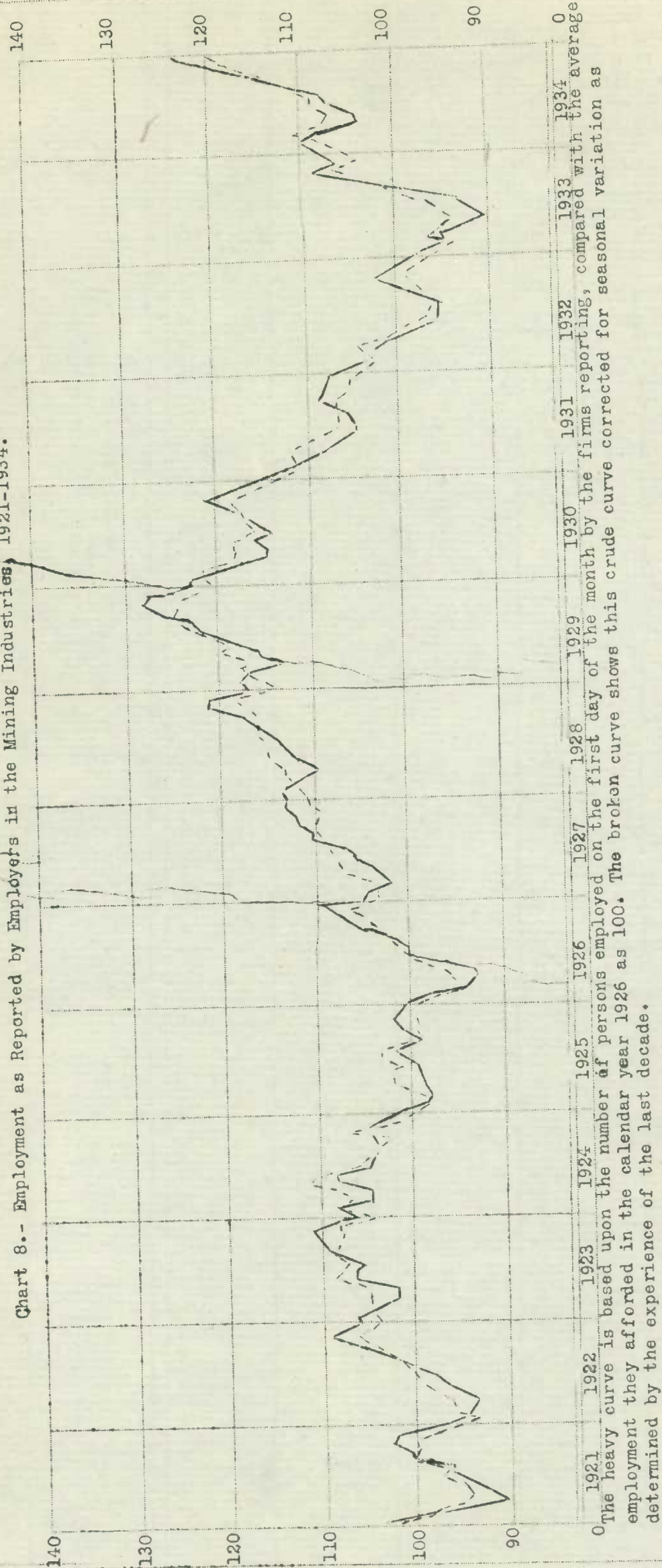


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Chart 8.-- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921-1934.



0 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

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 broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.





of 5,674 persons was employed during 1934 by the 76 co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1933 had a mean of 4,585. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather heightened activity over the preceding year.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The fluctuations in employment during 1934 differed from those of 1933; there were gains in only six months as compared with seven months of the preceding year, but the expansion was on a larger scale, and the employment index for 1934 averaged 80.3, as compared with 79.0 in 1933. The 384 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 94,774 workers, as compared with the mean of 92,920 reported by the 370 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 72.2, or 2.5 points more than in 1933. An average working force of 57,413 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 55,472 in 1933. Street railways and cartage companies, to the number of 192 with a mean of 24,270 workers, reported a rather lower level of employment, the index averaging 110.9 or two points lower than in the preceding year. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also slightly less than in 1933; the mean index was 79.0, while the reported staffs averaged 13,089, varying between 9,822 persons on Apr. 1, and 15,351 at the beginning of October. In the year before, the mean index was 79.9.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported a smaller volume of employment, the index averaging 79.1, compared with 83.9 in 1933. Telegraphs showed moderate improvement, but telephones were slacker. The personnel of the companies furnishing data during 1934 averaged 20,855 employees, of whom approximately 77 p.c. were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year, the average was 22,062, some 80 p.c. of these being engaged in telephonic communications. It is probable that a part of the falling-off in this group is due to the increasing use of the dial system of telephoning.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The construction industries during 1933 had reported increases in six months; in the year under review there were general advances during only five months, but the workers taken on in this shorter period of expansion were decidedly more numerous. The number of persons added to the payrolls of employers in these industries during 1934 constituted nearly one third of the total increase reported in all industries as compared with the preceding year, the average gains in highway and building work being disproportionately large in relation to the numbers employed therein. In some cases, the increases were due to works<sup>1/</sup> undertaken by public authorities primarily for the relief of employment; the maintenance of work camps in place of direct relief for certain classes of unemployed men was instituted on a large scale during 1933, and continued during the year under review. There was also important improvement during 1934 in general building and railway construction. The forces of the 1,005 co-operating employers averaged 127,670 in the year being reviewed, varying between 102,681 on Jan. 1 and 164,467 at the beginning of July. The general index for this group averaged 109.3, compared with 74.6 in 1933 and 86.0 in 1932.

Building construction gained in nine months in 1934, and was more active in each month than in the same period of the preceding year, when there had been increases in only five months. The index, at 55.2 on Dec. 1, was almost 30 p.c. higher than that of 42.5 recorded on Dec. 1, 1933. The mean index in the year under review, (47.8 p.c. of the 1926 average), compared favourably with that of 38.5 in the preceding year, but was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 640 reporting contractors was 19,218. In 1933, 635 contractors had reported an average of 14,404 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by

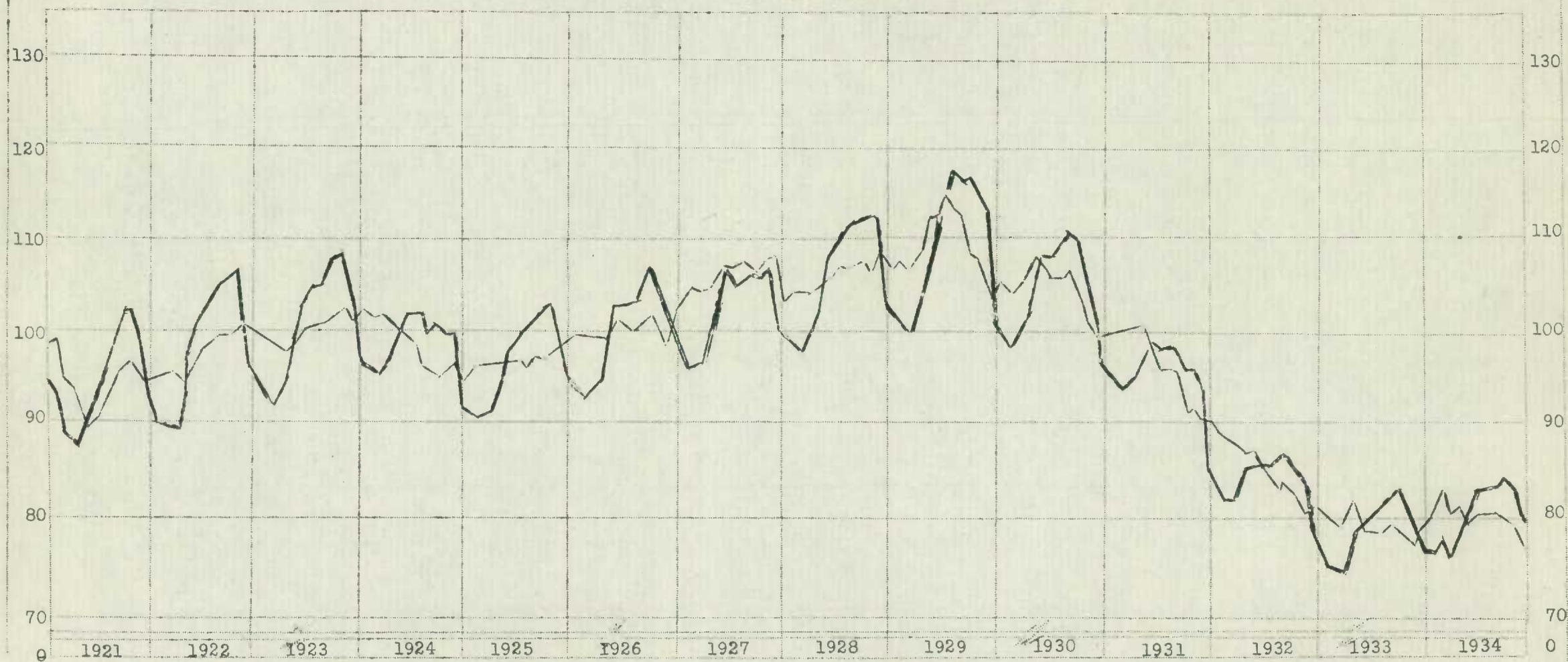
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1/ See footnote on page 5.

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Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1934.

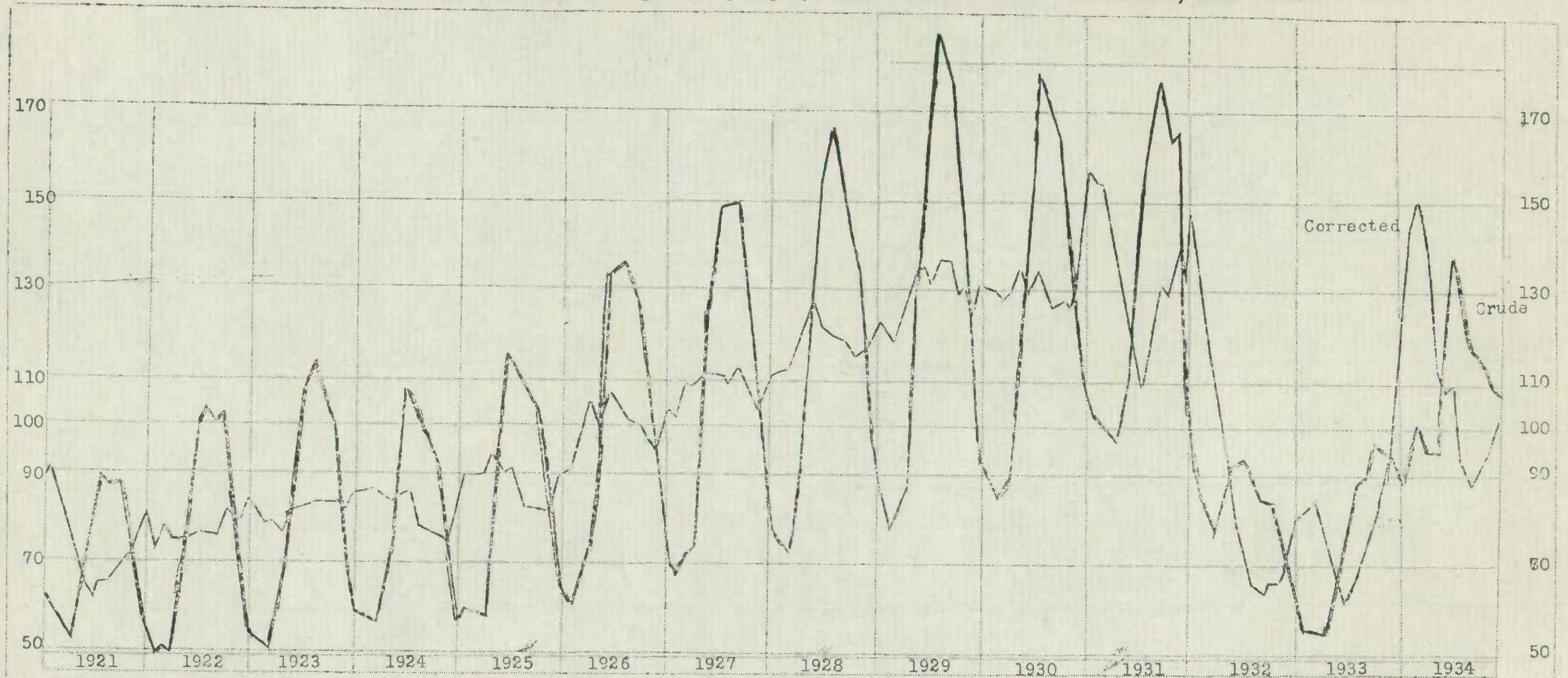


The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience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





Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1934.



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.





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 more employment in every month of 1934 than in the same period of 1933. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 81,362, ranging between 65,356 on Jan. 1 and 114,392 at the beginning of July. The index averaged 221.3, compared with 132.2 in 1933. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms. The number <sup>2/</sup> engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps was very large during 1934, while many other unemployed men were given work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

Employment in railway construction was generally more active than in 1933, improvement in this comparison being indicated in ten of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 27,090, as compared with 24,487 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 34, or two less than in 1933. The mean index was 67.9, while that in 1933 was 61.3. 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 412 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 24,116. The situation showed improvement during eight months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1933. The index averaged 115.1, compared with 106.7 in the preceding year, and 113.6 in 1932. Employment in hotels and restaurants was generally brisker than in 1933, reflecting the generally improved situation in business, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 114.7, being just over four points higher.

#### TRADE.

Trade was generally more active than in 1933; at the first of February, employment showed the usual pronounced contraction (in reaction from the intense activity of the Christmas and holiday season), and it also declined at the beginning of May and of August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout 1934. The payrolls of the 1,028 co-operating firms averaged 90,463 persons, and the index 117.9, compared with 112.1 in 1933 and 116.1 in 1932. It has been mentioned in previous issues 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, approximately 74 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. 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 trade at a relatively high level in recent years as compared with certain 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 annual averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1932-34 is shown in Table 4.<sup>1/</sup> The columns headed "relative weight" give the proportion that the number of employees in the specified 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 1924-1931 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ See footnote on page 5.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
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FOR THE YEAR 1900

CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

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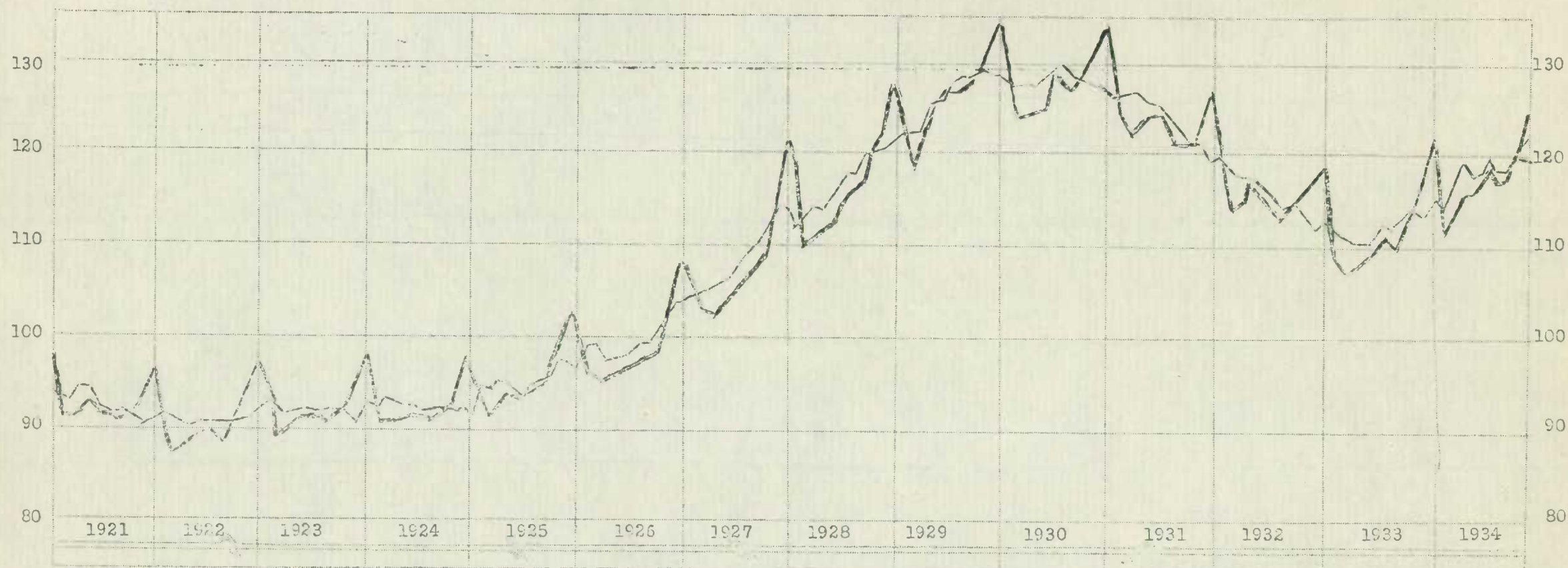
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Chart 11.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1934.



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.





TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

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(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.1,1934.

	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 - Average	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	98.7	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
1934 - Jan. 1	97.0	86.3	91.2	86.4	80.4	88.6
Feb. 1	101.3	88.5	95.3	84.7	84.1	91.4
Mar. 1	103.2	89.1	97.8	83.8	85.6	92.7
Apr. 1	95.1	85.1	98.7	83.3	86.6	91.3
May 1	98.3	85.5	98.5	85.4	88.4	92.0
June 1	98.4	90.9	104.4	89.5	89.1	96.6
July 1	100.4	94.1	109.9	94.1	94.1	101.0
Aug. 1	101.3	94.9	106.0	93.0	97.6	99.9
Sept.1	101.8	95.4	103.3	92.9	96.2	98.8
Oct. 1	103.1	96.0	104.8	95.7	95.4	100.0
Nov. 1	104.9	98.0	103.6	96.5	94.1	100.2
Dec. 1	106.9	96.4	101.7 <sup>2/</sup>	94.3	92.9	98.9
Average, 1934	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1934.

8.2

28.5

42.2

12.8

8.3

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.

2/ Revised index.

Date		Description		Amount	
1901	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
		Jan 2		10.00	
		Jan 3		20.00	
		Jan 4		30.00	
		Jan 5		40.00	
		Jan 6		50.00	
		Jan 7		60.00	
		Jan 8		70.00	
		Jan 9		80.00	
		Jan 10		90.00	
		Jan 11		100.00	
		Jan 12		110.00	
		Jan 13		120.00	
		Jan 14		130.00	
		Jan 15		140.00	
		Jan 16		150.00	
		Jan 17		160.00	
		Jan 18		170.00	
		Jan 19		180.00	
		Jan 20		190.00	
		Jan 21		200.00	
		Jan 22		210.00	
		Jan 23		220.00	
		Jan 24		230.00	
		Jan 25		240.00	
		Jan 26		250.00	
		Jan 27		260.00	
		Jan 28		270.00	
		Jan 29		280.00	
		Jan 30		290.00	
		Jan 31		300.00	
		Feb 1		310.00	
		Feb 2		320.00	
		Feb 3		330.00	
		Feb 4		340.00	
		Feb 5		350.00	
		Feb 6		360.00	
		Feb 7		370.00	
		Feb 8		380.00	
		Feb 9		390.00	
		Feb 10		400.00	
		Feb 11		410.00	
		Feb 12		420.00	
		Feb 13		430.00	
		Feb 14		440.00	
		Feb 15		450.00	
		Feb 16		460.00	
		Feb 17		470.00	
		Feb 18		480.00	
		Feb 19		490.00	
		Feb 20		500.00	
		Feb 21		510.00	
		Feb 22		520.00	
		Feb 23		530.00	
		Feb 24		540.00	
		Feb 25		550.00	
		Feb 26		560.00	
		Feb 27		570.00	
		Feb 28		580.00	
		Feb 29		590.00	
		Feb 30		600.00	
		Feb 31		610.00	
		Mar 1		620.00	
		Mar 2		630.00	
		Mar 3		640.00	
		Mar 4		650.00	
		Mar 5		660.00	
		Mar 6		670.00	
		Mar 7		680.00	
		Mar 8		690.00	
		Mar 9		700.00	
		Mar 10		710.00	
		Mar 11		720.00	
		Mar 12		730.00	
		Mar 13		740.00	
		Mar 14		750.00	
		Mar 15		760.00	
		Mar 16		770.00	
		Mar 17		780.00	
		Mar 18		790.00	
		Mar 19		800.00	
		Mar 20		810.00	
		Mar 21		820.00	
		Mar 22		830.00	
		Mar 23		840.00	
		Mar 24		850.00	
		Mar 25		860.00	
		Mar 26		870.00	
		Mar 27		880.00	
		Mar 28		890.00	
		Mar 29		900.00	
		Mar 30		910.00	
		Mar 31		920.00	
		Apr 1		930.00	
		Apr 2		940.00	
		Apr 3		950.00	
		Apr 4		960.00	
		Apr 5		970.00	
		Apr 6		980.00	
		Apr 7		990.00	
		Apr 8		1000.00	
		Apr 9		1010.00	
		Apr 10		1020.00	
		Apr 11		1030.00	
		Apr 12		1040.00	
		Apr 13		1050.00	
		Apr 14		1060.00	
		Apr 15		1070.00	
		Apr 16		1080.00	
		Apr 17		1090.00	
		Apr 18		1100.00	
		Apr 19		1110.00	
		Apr 20		1120.00	
		Apr 21		1130.00	
		Apr 22		1140.00	
		Apr 23		1150.00	
		Apr 24		1160.00	
		Apr 25		1170.00	
		Apr 26		1180.00	
		Apr 27		1190.00	
		Apr 28		1200.00	
		Apr 29		1210.00	
		Apr 30		1220.00	
		Apr 31		1230.00	
		May 1		1240.00	
		May 2		1250.00	
		May 3		1260.00	
		May 4		1270.00	
		May 5		1280.00	
		May 6		1290.00	
		May 7		1300.00	
		May 8		1310.00	
		May 9		1320.00	
		May 10		1330.00	
		May 11		1340.00	
		May 12		1350.00	
		May 13		1360.00	
		May 14		1370.00	
		May 15		1380.00	
		May 16		1390.00	
		May 17		1400.00	
		May 18		1410.00	
		May 19		1420.00	
		May 20		1430.00	
		May 21		1440.00	
		May 22		1450.00	
		May 23		1460.00	
		May 24		1470.00	
		May 25		1480.00	
		May 26		1490.00	
		May 27		1500.00	
		May 28		1510.00	
		May 29		1520.00	
		May 30		1530.00	
		May 31		1540.00	
		Jun 1		1550.00	
		Jun 2		1560.00	
		Jun 3		1570.00	
		Jun 4		1580.00	
		Jun 5		1590.00	
		Jun 6		1600.00	
		Jun 7		1610.00	
		Jun 8		1620.00	
		Jun 9		1630.00	
		Jun 10		1640.00	
		Jun 11		1650.00	
		Jun 12		1660.00	
		Jun 13		1670.00	
		Jun 14		1680.00	
		Jun 15		1690.00	
		Jun 16		1700.00	
		Jun 17		1710.00	
		Jun 18		1720.00	
		Jun 19		1730.00	
		Jun 20		1740.00	
		Jun 21		1750.00	
		Jun 22		1760.00	
		Jun 23		1770.00	
		Jun 24		1780.00	
		Jun 25		1790.00	
		Jun 26		1800.00	
		Jun 27		1810.00	
		Jun 28		1820.00	
		Jun 29		1830.00	
		Jun 30		1840.00	
		Jun 31		1850.00	
		Jul 1		1860.00	
		Jul 2		1870.00	
		Jul 3		1880.00	
		Jul 4		1890.00	
		Jul 5		1900.00	
		Jul 6		1910.00	
		Jul 7		1920.00	
		Jul 8		1930.00	
		Jul 9		1940.00	
		Jul 10		1950.00	
		Jul 11		1960.00	
		Jul 12		1970.00	
		Jul 13		1980.00	
		Jul 14		1990.00	
		Jul 15		2000.00	
		Jul 16		2010.00	
		Jul 17		2020.00	
		Jul 18		2030.00	
		Jul 19		2040.00	
		Jul 20		2050.00	
		Jul 21		2060.00	
		Jul 22		2070.00	
		Jul 23		2080.00	
		Jul 24		2090.00	
		Jul 25		2100.00	
		Jul 26		2110.00	
		Jul 27		2120.00	
		Jul 28		2130.00	
		Jul 29		2140.00	
		Jul 30		2150.00	
		Jul 31		2160.00	
		Aug 1		2170.00	
		Aug 2		2180.00	
		Aug 3		2190.00	
		Aug 4		2200.00	
		Aug 5		2210.00	
		Aug 6		2220.00	
		Aug 7		2230.00	
		Aug 8		2240.00	
		Aug 9		2250.00	
		Aug 10		2260.00	
		Aug 11		2270.00	
		Aug 12		2280.00	
		Aug 13		2290.00	
		Aug 14		2300.00	
		Aug 15		2310.00	
		Aug 16		2320.00	
		Aug 17		2330.00	
		Aug 18		2340.00	
		Aug 19		2350.00	
		Aug 20		2360.00	
		Aug 21		2370.00	
		Aug 22		2380.00	
		Aug 23		2390.00	
		Aug 24		2400.00	
		Aug 25		2410.00	
		Aug 26		2420.00	
		Aug 27		2430.00	
		Aug 28		2440.00	
		Aug 29		2450.00	
		Aug 30		2460.00	
		Aug 31		2470.00	
		Sep 1		2480.00	
		Sep 2		2490.00	
		Sep 3		2500.00	
		Sep 4		2510.00	
		Sep 5		2520.00	
		Sep 6		2530.00	
		Sep 7		2540.00	
		Sep 8		2550.00	
		Sep 9		2560.00	
		Sep 10		2570.00	
		Sep 11		2580.00	
		Sep 12		2590.00	
		Sep 13		2600.00	
		Sep 14		2610.00	
		Sep 15		2620.00	
		Sep 16		2630.00	
		Sep 17		2640.00	
		Sep 18		2650.00	
		Sep 19		2660.00	
		Sep 20		2670.00	
		Sep 21		2680.00	
		Sep 22		2690.00	
		Sep 23		2700.00	
		Sep 24		2710.00	
		Sep 25		2720.00	
		Sep 26		2730.00	
		Sep 27		2740.00	
		Sep 28		2750.00	
		Sep 29		2760.00	
		Sep 30		2770.00	
		Sep 31		2780.00	
		Oct 1		2790.00	
		Oct 2		2800.00	
		Oct 3		2810.00	
		Oct 4		2820.00	
		Oct 5		2830.00	
		Oct 6		2840.00	
		Oct 7		2850.00	
		Oct 8		2860.00	
		Oct 9		2870.00	
		Oct 10		2880.00	
		Oct 11		2890.00	



TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

-11-

(Average calendar year, 1926=100).

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, 1934.

	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 - Average	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
1934 - Jan. 1	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Feb. 1	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Mar. 1	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Apr. 1	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
May 1	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
June 1	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
July 1	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
Aug. 1	86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Sept. 1	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Oct. 1	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Nov. 1	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Dec. 1	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Average, 1934	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1934.								
	13.9	1.3	12.7	1.4	3.0	1.1	4.0	3.0

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 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES .

-III-

(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, 1934.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
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 - Average	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	93.2	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	83.4	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
1934 - Jan. 1	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	83.1	109.8	122.3	88.6
Feb. 1	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6	91.4
Mar. 1	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5	92.7
Apr. 1	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1	91.3
May 1	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6	92.0
June 1	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5	96.6
July 1	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1	101.0
Aug. 1	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5	99.9
Sept. 1	94.3	85.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1	98.8
Oct. 1	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0	100.0
Nov. 1	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3	100.2
Dec. 1	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0	98.9
Average, 1934	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1934.

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, 1932-1934-

-IV-

(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.

Industries	1 9 3 2						Relative weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 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



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TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1932-1934-Continued.

-7-

(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.

Industries	Average						
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 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	83.6	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	53.1	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	43.0	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	93.6	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	109.3	112.5	112.9	103.3
Silk and silk goods	363.1	353.0	366.9	373.5	366.0	367.2	364.2
Hosiery and knit goods	107.7	103.5	104.7	110.0	115.2	115.1	103.8
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	73.4
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	109.3	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	73.3	80.6	81.7	82.9	79.3	84.9
Non-metallic mineral products	123.6	120.6	122.2	121.4	119.0	113.2	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	94.3	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	84.5	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	111.3	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, 1932-1934 - Continued-

-VI-

(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.

Industries	1 9 3 3						Relative weight
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	June 1
MANUFACTURING	74.4	75.0	75.8	75.0	75.8	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	75.1	81.4	1.2
Musical instruments	22.9	22.3	20.5	22.8	22.6	22.9	.1
Plant products- edible	88.4	89.8	87.3	86.9	83.0	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
Woolien yarn and cloth	105.7	108.7	107.3	103.3	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	104.2	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	45.1	53.4	.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	63.1	62.3	61.3	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	62.5	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	23.7	25.3	25.2	28.4	33.8	1.8
Highway	97.1	92.8	91.0	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	91.7	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	108.9	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	128.4	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



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TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1932-1934-Continued.

-VII-

(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.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 3						Average
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1 - Dec. 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	86.3	90.5
Boots and shoes	101.5	106.9	108.2	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	73.9
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	83.0	89.0	88.1	85.7
Pulp and paper	74.5	77.3	79.3	76.3	77.4	74.1	72.4
Paper products	98.5	100.1	102.3	100.3	101.7	103.7	97.8
Printing and publishing	98.5	99.2	93.7	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	388.2
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.9	113.9	118.2	122.5	120.2	108.3
Garments and personal furnishings	86.4	85.6	89.0	93.5	92.9	83.8	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	60.0	61.3	63.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	37.7	43.2	42.7	47.5	44.3	43.2	43.6
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	63.1	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	127.3	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	88.7	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	83.3	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	80.0	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	62.1	55.4	61.3
SERVICES	111.5	111.8	113.8	103.1	107.9	108.8	106.7
Hotels and restaurants	109.3	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	111.8	115.0	115.6	119.1	112.1
Retail	118.1	116.2	117.1	121.0	121.1	126.5	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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TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1932-1934.- Continued. -VIII-  
(Average calendar year, 1926-1927)

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.

Industries	1 9 3 4						Relative weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	80.0	84.2	86.5	83.1	90.2	93.2	51.7
Animal products - edible	94.7	95.3	96.0	95.4	103.2	115.8	2.4
Fur and products	76.3	74.1	71.8	73.5	76.9	86.5	.2
Leather and products	79.1	89.2	97.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	2.2
Boots and shoes	78.6	92.9	105.1	106.4	106.7	105.9	1.6
Lumber and products	52.9	57.0	59.5	60.3	63.2	71.1	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	40.7	45.5	48.0	48.5	51.8	61.9	2.3
Furniture	69.3	73.0	72.9	72.9	74.2	73.1	.7
Other lumber products	77.9	80.4	85.1	87.1	90.5	98.2	1.1
Musical instruments	39.4	32.5	33.2	33.0	27.3	30.4	.1
Plant products - edible	85.6	89.1	88.0	88.9	92.4	98.3	3.1
Pulp and paper products	85.6	87.1	88.2	83.3	90.3	93.6	6.3
Pulp and paper	71.6	74.3	75.6	75.9	79.1	84.5	2.9
Paper products	96.2	98.2	100.4	101.0	103.4	105.7	.9
Printing and publishing	100.7	100.4	100.8	100.5	100.8	101.7	2.5
Rubber products	85.2	86.6	91.0	93.0	92.3	96.3	1.4
Textile products	97.5	102.4	106.9	109.3	110.7	109.8	10.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	114.1	119.4	122.8	122.9	124.8	125.6	4.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	82.7	84.5	83.1	88.5	89.7	91.0	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	120.6	131.2	132.2	128.8	128.8	125.8	.8
Silk and silk goods	432.6	455.2	460.1	465.4	481.7	491.8	1.0
Hosiery and knit goods	112.3	113.9	116.1	118.2	120.4	118.4	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	81.4	85.4	91.7	95.9	96.7	94.2	3.1
Other textile products	73.0	84.2	90.6	94.5	95.0	96.7	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	119.2	120.2	116.4	108.5	107.0	1.5
Tobacco	126.7	116.5	119.9	114.2	100.4	99.7	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	122.3	122.6	120.5	119.2	119.2	116.6	.6
Wood distillates and extracts	133.7	142.2	141.4	136.4	136.7	121.4	.1
Chemicals and allied products	112.1	113.2	116.1	118.1	125.2	123.5	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	53.4	55.4	55.5	57.6	64.1	73.5	.9
Electric current	104.8	103.6	104.7	105.0	105.8	107.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus	95.5	97.6	97.5	97.8	100.5	103.5	1.2
Iron and steel products	60.9	68.2	70.5	73.4	75.7	77.1	11.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	64.4	81.9	83.1	88.8	91.8	92.2	1.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	66.4	69.5	71.1	73.3	76.3	78.9	1.0
Agricultural implements	35.6	41.8	44.1	43.8	45.4	47.0	.5
Land vehicles	65.0	72.5	74.6	77.0	79.4	78.8	5.3
Automobiles and parts	67.6	87.3	96.2	105.5	116.8	117.7	1.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	43.8	47.0	45.4	57.1	51.2	61.0	.2
Heating appliances	58.8	68.3	82.1	80.9	85.0	88.1	.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	49.3	51.5	50.6	53.0	56.5	63.8	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	62.3	63.8	70.7	77.9	77.2	79.7	.5
Other iron and steel products	61.4	66.9	70.2	72.4	75.5	79.1	1.6
Non-ferrous metal products	90.5	97.5	99.7	103.5	106.5	111.0	1.9
Non-metallic mineral products	127.4	127.1	123.3	126.9	129.7	134.5	1.5
Miscellaneous	97.8	102.5	102.8	107.9	109.4	112.5	.5
LOGGING	168.8	174.0	153.3	104.9	80.5	75.0	2.3
MINING	106.8	109.4	108.9	103.3	103.6	106.2	5.4
Coal	92.6	96.6	94.4	84.3	80.6	79.7	2.4
Metallic ores	158.5	160.3	167.7	165.4	169.5	175.2	2.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	73.0	71.2	71.0	71.2	80.5	91.3	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.4	76.8	76.7	76.3	76.9	78.0	2.3
Telegraphs	83.0	82.2	81.9	83.4	84.3	85.5	.5
Telephones	77.3	75.5	75.3	75.1	75.0	76.1	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.3	76.2	78.0	75.9	78.5	80.3	10.5
Street railways and cartage	109.8	108.8	109.5	107.4	109.2	110.4	2.7
Steam railways	69.8	69.9	70.8	70.6	70.7	71.4	5.3
Shipping and stevedoring	63.7	62.9	70.3	60.0	75.4	83.6	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	83.1	98.0	100.3	95.8	95.8	116.7	15.1
Building	33.9	34.7	36.8	38.6	42.5	47.8	2.1
Highway	179.1	201.1	202.1	201.9	192.6	242.8	9.9
Railway	59.4	67.6	72.3	56.2	59.8	69.5	3.1
SERVICES	109.8	103.7	109.3	111.8	111.7	115.4	2.7
Hotels and restaurants	107.8	105.9	107.3	109.1	108.7	113.1	1.5
Professional	126.2	122.9	120.9	121.7	120.8	119.0	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	108.8	109.8	109.6	113.9	114.3	118.2	1.0
TRADE	122.3	111.6	112.5	116.1	115.6	116.5	10.0
Retail	133.2	117.2	118.7	123.4	122.2	123.0	7.4
Wholesale	97.4	99.2	98.2	98.9	100.5	101.4	2.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	88.6	91.4	92.7	91.3	92.0	96.6	100.0



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