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ANNUAL REVIEW
of
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
in
CANADA
during
1935

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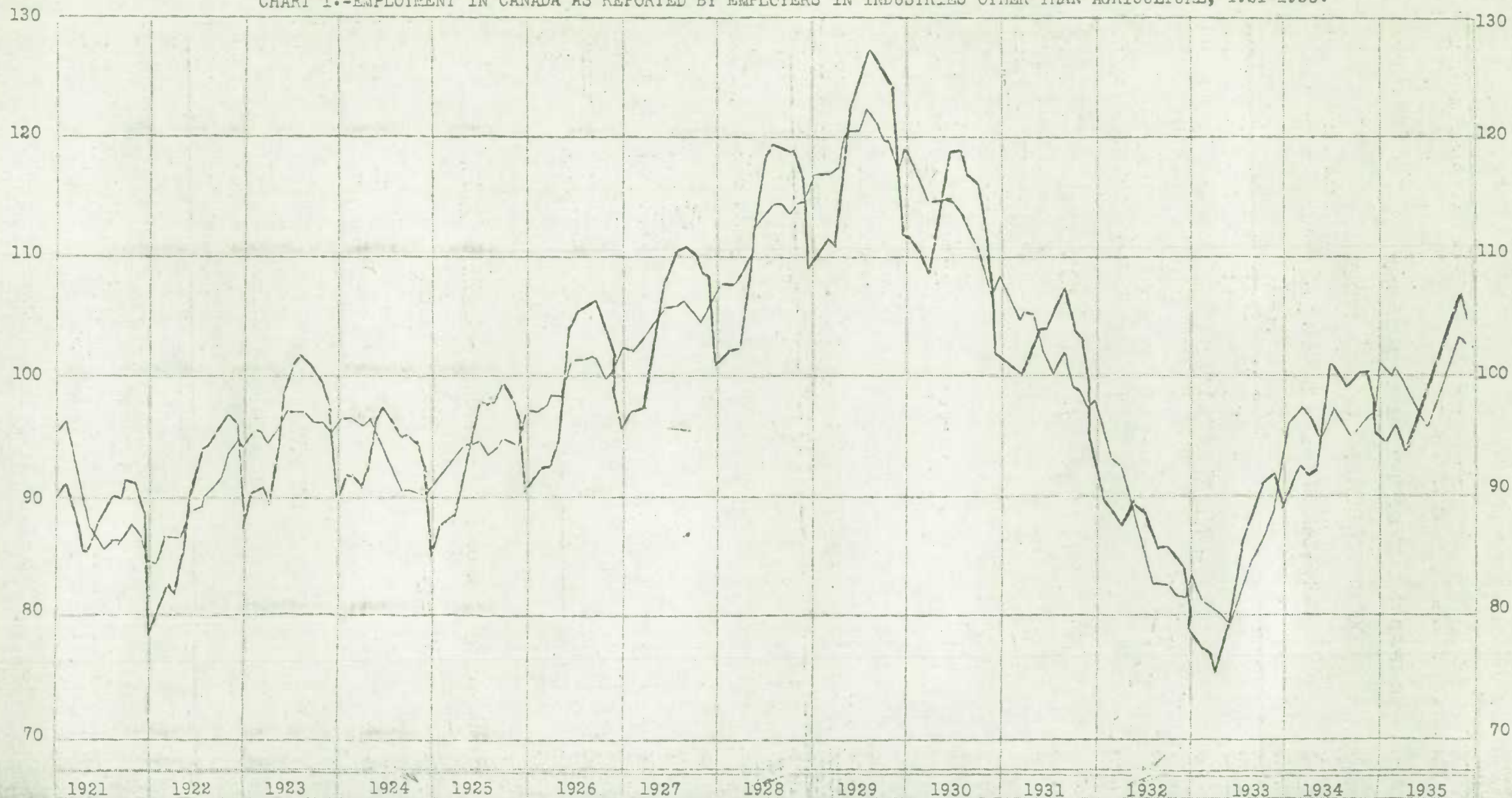
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CHART I.--EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE, 1921-1935.



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 fourteen years.

Issued Jan. 23, 1935.

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1935.

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

The generally upward movement that has characterized employment since the first quarter of 1933 continued during 1935. The recovery was not so pronounced as that indicated in 1934 over 1933, in which was recorded the low point of the depression as affecting industrial activity; however, the gains previously made were consolidated and extended, with the result that employment at its 1935 peak at Nov. 1, was in greater volume than in any other month since the end of 1930. It is worthy of note that public employment of one sort or another was a factor of lessened importance in the general situation during 1935 than it had been in 1934, when a substantially larger number of persons were provided with work of that nature. The improvement indicated by employers during the year under review may therefore be regarded as affording sound evidence of a revival in business resulting from increased public demand for commodities and services rather than from governmental stimulation to industry.

From Jan. 1, 1935, until Nov. 1, there was only one general decline in employment; this occurred at the first of April, and like the losses indicated at the opening and the close of the year, was seasonal in character. In 1922, the period of uninterrupted expansion was of the same duration, while in no other year for which statistics are available has the trend been so consistently favourable. The improvement on the whole continues to be quite widely distributed, both geographically and industrially, but the outstanding feature of the year was the recovery in manufacturing, which was both extensive and prolonged; the chief exception to the generally upward movement was construction, employment in the highway division showing a marked decline.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly returns from an average of 9,248 employers whose staffs averaged 933,085^{1/}, varying between 874,556 at Apr. 1 and 1,012,103 at the beginning of November. The index (based on the 1926 average as 100), then stood at 107.7, which was the highest in five years; the 1934 peak was 101.0 at July 1, while the maximum so far reached in this record of fifteen years was 127.8 at the first of August, 1929. The lowest point recorded was at Apr. 1, 1933, when the index was only 76. The annual average indexes in the fifteen years of the record are as follows:-

1921	88.8	1926	99.6 ^{2/}	1931	102.5
1922	89.0	1927	104.6	1932	87.5
1923	95.8	1928	111.6	1933	83.4
1924	93.4	1929	119.0	1934	96.0
1925	93.6	1930	113.4	1935	99.4

The recovery indicated in 1935 as compared with the preceding year 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, 1935. The changes since 1934 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 1935 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

1/ The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken on June 1, 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. A memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, will shortly be issued. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of 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.

Average Number of Reporting Firms, of their employees and the Average Indexes for the Twelve Months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1935, together with the changes shown in these figures as compared with those of 1934.

	1 9 3 5			Increase over 1934 in the			
	Average Number of Firms	Average Number of Employees	Average Indexes (1926=100)	Average Number of 1/ Firms	Average Number of Employees	Average Index Numbers	
							Points P.C.
<u>Economic Areas</u>							
Maritime Provinces	649	73,912	103.7	36	2,481	2.7	2.7
Quebec	2,202	262,271	95.4	122	12,275	3.7	4.0
Ontario	4,080	395,213	103.3	250	10,756	2.0	2.0
Prairie Provinces	1,349	120,089	95.2	64	7,220	5.2	5.8
British Columbia	963	81,600	97.7	86	6,700	7.3	8.1
CANADA	9,248	933,085	99.4	558	39,432	3.4	3.5
<u>Cities</u>							
Montreal	1,287	130,605	87.3	87	5,510	2.8	3.3
Quebec City	165	12,719	96.9	6	386	1.8	1.9
Toronto	1,372	118,543	97.5	91	5,778	4.0	4.3
Ottawa	172	13,145	102.2	7	444	2.7	2.7
Hamilton	270	29,630	92.6	12	2,886	8.5	10.1
Windsor	165	15,568	115.0	12	3,112	21.9	23.5
Winnipeg	448	37,529	87.8	27	2,332	4.9	5.9
Vancouver	405	30,630	96.6	30	3,195	9.2	10.5
Total 8 Leading Cities.....	4,284	388,369	93.1	272	23,643	4.9	5.6
<u>Industries</u>							
MANUFACTURING	5,480	487,664	97.1	262	37,082	6.9	7.6
Animal products, edible.....	275	22,171	117.3	22	1,710	6.8	6.2
Fur and products	57	1,913	91.8	4	295	9.8	12.0
Leather and products	280	21,273	104.6	20	1,895	8.3	9.2
Lumber and products	806	37,422	71.3	18	2,944	5.3	8.0
Musical instruments	35	1,030	37.8	-	53	-1.9	-4.8
Plant products, edible	436	30,711	106.7	18	1,119	3.1	3.0
Pulp and paper products.....	584	57,894	95.6	17	2,391	3.6	3.9
Rubber products	52	11,763	92.3	1	41	.3	0.3
Textile products	965	95,224	111.6	64	4,496	4.5	4.2
Plant products, n.e.s.....	167	15,906	121.5	8	905	6.0	5.2
Wood distillates and extracts	8	510	122.8	1	221	-6.0	-4.7
Chemicals and allied products	190	10,251	123.9	19	1,121	9.3	7.8
Clay, glass and stone products	194	7,978	72.4	7	647	5.3	7.9
Electric light and power.....	98	14,190	112.5	2	380	2.6	2.4
Electrical apparatus.....	109	12,450	114.2	2	1,198	11.2	10.9
Iron and steel products.....	835	108,994	82.7	31	15,052	11.2	15.7
Non-ferrous metal products...	154	18,940	119.6	8	2,177	13.2	12.4
Non-metallic mineral products	128	13,585	134.6	10	239	2.1	1.6
Miscellaneous.....	106	5,351	121.1	9	528	9.5	8.5
LOGGING	301	35,427	126.9	21	878	2.2	1.8
MINING	336	56,449	123.3	57	5,805	12.5	11.3
COMMUNICATIONS	85	21,099	79.8	2	244	.7	.9
TRANSPORTATION	402	96,047	81.2	18	1,273	.9	1.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE..	1,044	114,683	97.3	39	-12,987	-11.5	-10.5
Building	669	22,400	55.4	29	3,132	7.6	15.9
Highway	341	64,865	175.5	110	-16,497	-45.8	-20.7
Railway	34	27,417	68.8	-	327	.9	1.3
SERVICES	451	25,478	118.2	38	1,362	3.1	2.7
TRADE	1,151	96,246	122.1	123	5,783	4.2	3.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	9,248	933,085	99.4	558	39,432	3.4	3.5

1/ See footnote on page 3.

2/ An increase in the number of reporting firms accounts for the apparent increase in employment, accompanied by a decline in the index number.

The table shows a gain of 6.4 p.c. in the number of reporting employers,^{1/} accompanied by an increase of 4.4 p.c. in their staffs, and of 3.5 p.c. in the average index for 1935 as compared with 1934. 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 1935 as compared with the preceding year, it is evident that Quebec and the Western Provinces contributed unduly large proportions of the increase, while the gains in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario were disproportionately small. Thus, firms in Quebec employed over 31 p.c. of those added to payrolls, but only 28 p.c. of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments, while in the Prairies these proportions were 18.3 p.c. and 12.9 p.c. respectively, and in British Columbia, 17.0 p.c. and 8.7 p.c., respectively. On the other hand, the Maritime Provinces, with 7.9 p.c. of the average employees, and Ontario, with 42.4 p.c., reported only 6.3 p.c. and 27.3 p.c., respectively, of the total number re-employed during the year. The explanation of these discrepancies, of course, lies in the different degrees of activity manifested by the industries predominating in the various economic areas.

The general recovery in the cities, which in 1934 had lagged behind that for the country as a whole, was more pronounced in 1935, chiefly as a result of the large representation therein of manufactures and trade, which have greatly contributed to the general advance during the year under review. Employing some 42 p.c. of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported nearly 60 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls. These gains were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities, the increases over 1934 ranging from 1.9 p.c. in Quebec City to 23.5 p.c. in Windsor. Toronto recorded the largest gain in actual numbers involved, amounting to over 24 p.c. of the general increase in these municipalities, but this was not in proportion to the number employed therein, viz., 30.5 p.c. of the aggregate workers. Montreal firms reported 23.3 p.c. of the total increase, but 33.6 p.c. of all the employees reported in the eight centres. On the other hand, Windsor, with four p.c. of the aggregate staff, contributed 13.2 p.c. of the increase, and Vancouver with less than eight p.c. of the total employed in the larger cities, reported 13.5 p.c. of the total number added to the payrolls therein.

Especially pronounced gains were made in manufacturing, which, with approximately 52 p.c. of the average employees of all firms, reported a much larger proportion of the total increase during 1935; this presented a striking contrast to the 1934 situation, when factories employed about half of the total number covered in the monthly surveys, but contributed only 39.2 p.c. of the general increase over 1933. Mining and trade also showed disproportionately large increases in 1935 as compared with 1934, while in logging, communications, transportation and services the rate of improvement was lower than in the three industrial divisions first-named. Building and railway construction reported greater activity than in the preceding year, the increase in the former being marked; however, the gains were not sufficiently large to offset the losses in highway construction and maintenance, so that employment in the construction

1/ A continued growth 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 steadily increasing number of firms are 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.

group as a whole declined by 10.5 p.c., as compared with 1934. This was partly due to the reabsorption of former highway workers into other industries as the general situation improved, while changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments also influenced considerably the situation^{1/} in this line of work.

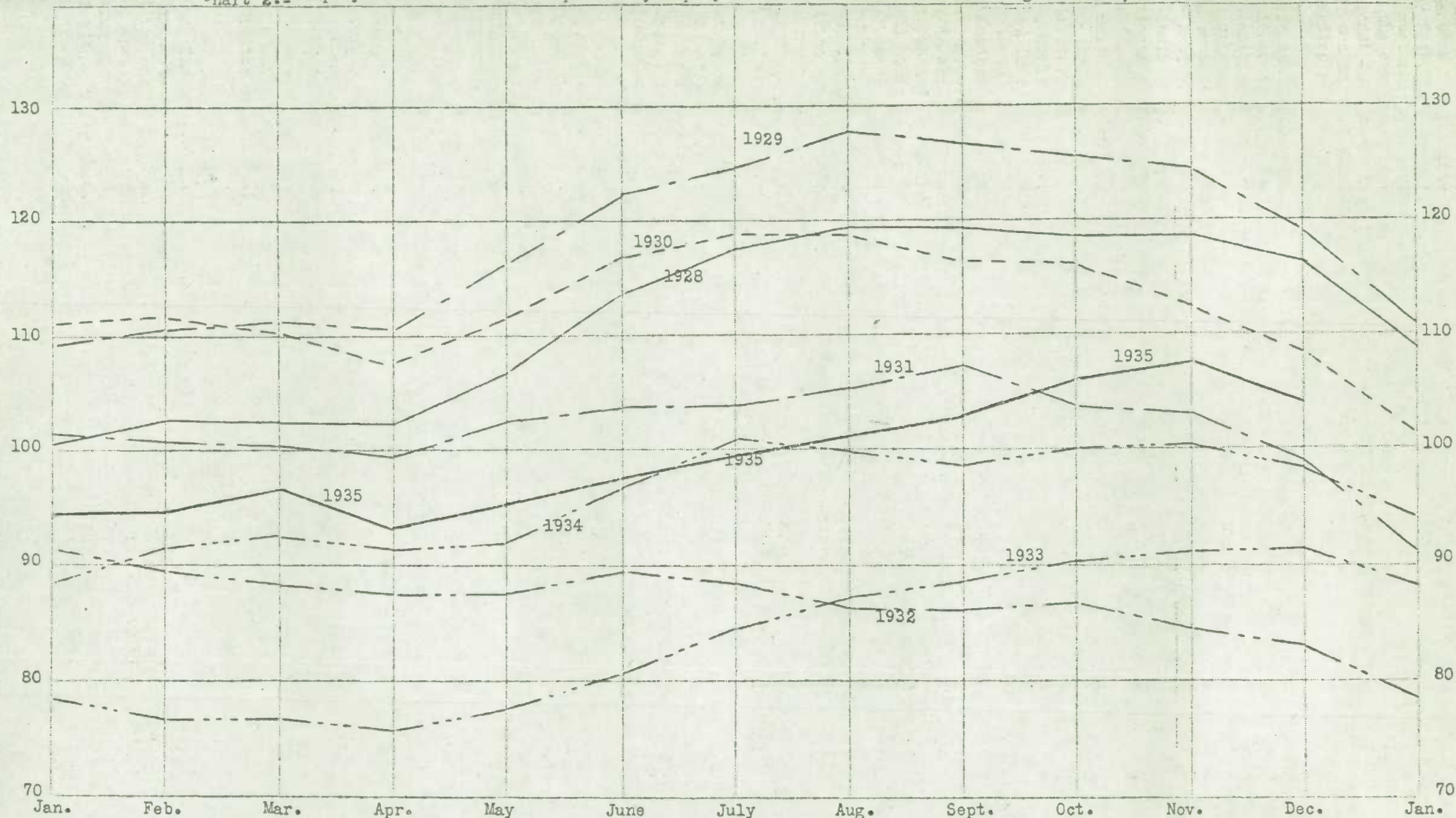
THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN 1935.

The index of employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), stood at 94.4 on Jan. 1; the movement in the two following months was upward, the gain on Mar. 1 being substantially above the average indicated at that date in the years since 1921. At the first of April, there was a seasonal decline of more than normal proportions, due to unusually large reductions in logging, together with pronounced contractions in highway and railway construction. Employment was then at its 1935 minimum. The upward trend was resumed at the beginning of May, and continued uninterruptedly until Nov. 1; this was a longer period of unbroken expansion than in most years of the record. The index, at 93.4 at Apr. 1, had risen to 107.7 at the first of November, or by more than fourteen points, as compared with the average seasonal increase of rather better than nine points between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1 in the experience of other years since 1920. Employment then moved seasonally downward at Dec. 1, the losses considerably exceeding the average decline in ^{the} years, 1921-1934. However, the index at that date (viz., 104.6) was 10.8 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1935, and was 5.8 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The fluctuations had been more pronounced during 1934, when of the increases noted during seven months, only three had been consecutive; from the opening of the year to Dec. 1, the index advanced by 11.6 p.c., thus showing a slightly greater proportionate increase than in the year under review. The average gain from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the last fourteen years has been between seven and eight p.c., so that the improvement in both 1934 and 1935 was more than normal. At July 1, 1935, activity was less than at the same date in the preceding year, the index standing at 99.5, or 1.5 points lower than at the beginning of July in 1934, while in all other months of 1935 employment was at a higher level.

The general index of employment in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.^{1/} This factor, of less weight in 1935 than in 1934, only indirectly affects the situation in many other large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review - notably manufacturing, mining, trade, etc. Factory employment is especially important in this connection, since more than half of the total workers included in these surveys earn their livelihood in manufacturing establishments. This division showed uninterrupted recovery during ten months of 1935 - from Jan. 1 to Nov. 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 1934. During these months of advancing activity, the reporting employers added some 81,000 persons to their staffs, a number that compared favourably with the increases of about 72,000 and 61,000 indicated by the co-operating manufacturers during 1934 and 1933, respectively. The index, rising from 87.4 at the opening of 1935 to 103.5 on Nov. 1, showed a gain of 16.1 points or 18.4 p.c. in these months. Curtailment of a seasonal character affected the situation in the last month of the year; although this exceeded the average decline indicated in the fourteen preceding years for which statistics are available, the index of factory employment, at 101.4 on Dec. 1, was sixteen 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, 1921-1934, which amounts only to eight p.c.

1/ During the 11 months, January to November, 1935, the average number of men, per month, afforded employment on a wage basis in connection with relief projects, as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by the Provinces and Dominion Departments, was 25,970, the total number of man-days worked during the 11 months being 3,980,735. A monthly average of 22,633 men were also afforded relief 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, the total number of man-days relief afforded on this basis having been 6,006,865. These figures are subject to revision when final reports are received. During the year 1934, the monthly average of those employed on a wage basis on relief works was 48,144; the man-days worked during the year amounted to 8,970,721, while on a subsistence basis the average number of men afforded relief was 35,377 and the total number of man-days relief afforded was 9,557,862.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1935.



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 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 during most of 1933 and in 1934 and 1935 as compared with the general curtailment of the immediately preceding years.

In connection with the statistics on employment herein reviewed, it may again be mentioned that the tendency during the years of depression has been to retain as many as possible on the staff by reducing the daily or weekly hours worked. Thus, had statistics of the earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment been available, they would in the period of declining industrial activity doubtless have shown in many cases a greater shrinkage than the number on the payrolls, while similarly, an improvement in the business outlook is reflected in many cases by an extension of the working hours rather than by an immediate increase in the personnel. This is illustrated in the recent statistics of earnings in the United States, which are collected from the firms furnishing monthly data on employment. Thus, at Nov. 1, 1935, the preliminary index of employment in manufacturing stood at 84.8 p.c. of the basic average for the three years, 1923-1925, or 7.3 points higher than in November, 1934, while the index of earnings was 74.5, an increase of fifteen points over the same period in the preceding year.

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.

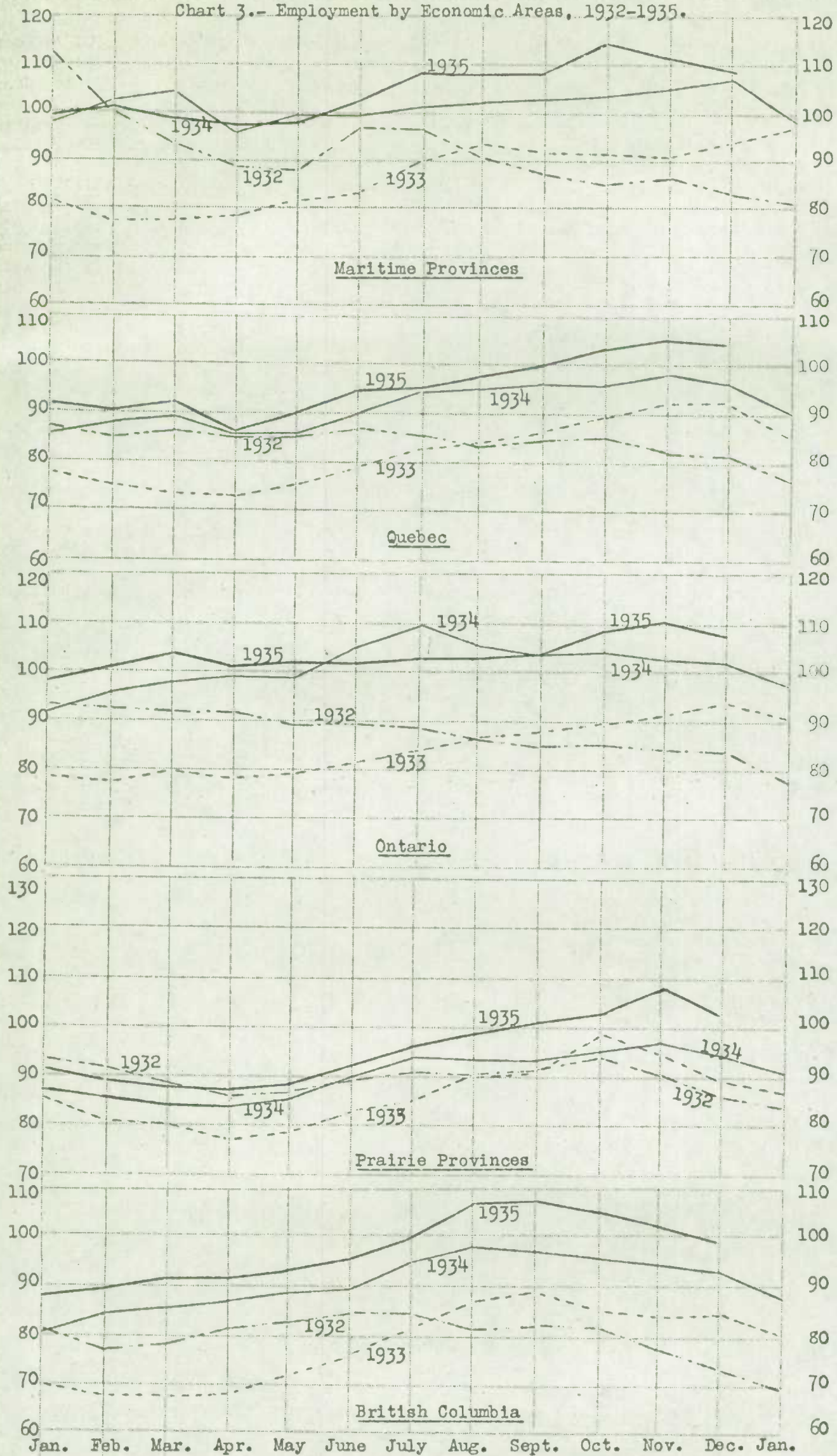
An analysis of the data furnished by employers shows that practically all industries except highway construction shared in the improvement noted during 1935 as compared with 1934, while in most cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in 1933 and 1932. It has already been stated that manufacturing experienced the longest period of expansion on record in the years since 1920; to this recovery, most of the various branches of factory employment contributed to a greater or less degree. Logging, on the whole, was unusually active, the average index, at 126.9 being slightly higher than the 1934 mean of 124.7; most of the advance occurred in the early months of the year, employment from September onward having been at a slightly lower level than in the autumn and early winter of 1934. The 1935 average was also slightly higher than the previous maximum of 125.8 reported in 1929. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months, with the result that employment in that group as a whole was brisker than in any other year of the record. Building construction gained considerably during the busy season, and was generally higher than in 1934, 1933 and 1932, though continuing at a low level as compared with years of normal activity; employment in railway construction was at much the same level as in the preceding year, but highway construction employed a smaller number of men, partly as a result of changes in the unemployment relief policies of the various governments. Services and trade were more active, 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 revival in industrial activity evident during 1934 again extended with a varying intensity to all five economic areas during the year under review. The situation at the end of 1935 was substantially better in each of these districts than it was at the opening of the year, and also than it had been at the end of 1934, 1933 or 1932, being also in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia more favourable than at the close of 1931. The greatest proportional gain between the 1935 low and high points occurred in the Prairie Provinces, where the maximum of activity was at Nov. 1; the index then

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1932-1935.



stood at 108.1, being 21.2 points higher than the minimum of 86.9 recorded on Apr. 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, than in the twelve months of 1934, when general activity has been at a more satisfactory level than in the preceding year. In the Maritime Provinces, there was a gain of 2.7 p.c. in the 1935 mean over that for 1934, in Quebec of four p.c., in Ontario, of two p.c., in the Prairies, of 5.8 p.c. and in British Columbia, of 8.1 p.c.

Maritime Provinces.— Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed more fluctuation during 1935 than had been the case in 1934; large declines at the first of the year were followed by a moderate gain on Feb. 1. The trend was then unfavourable in the next two months, after which the situation improved steadily until Oct. 1, when the index, at 112.9, was higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1931. Curtailment took place at the beginning of November and December, 1935; that in the former month was contra-seasonal, while in the latter the reductions exceeded the average seasonal losses in the experience of the last fourteen years. In spite of these greater-than-average contractions, the Dec. 1 index, at 107.5, was 8.5 points higher than at the opening of the year, being also slightly above the Dec. 1, 1934, level. The aggregate payrolls of the 649 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 73,912 persons in 1935, as compared with the mean of 71,401 employed by the 613 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

The index in manufacturing as a whole was consistently higher throughout the year than in 1934, the mean being 95.9, as compared with 91.8 in 1934 and 77.2 in 1933. The Dec. 1, 1935, index, at 99.4, was 13.3 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and 3.6 p.c. higher than in the same month in the preceding year. The greatest improvement was in the iron and steel, lumber and food industries, while the indexes in textiles and pulp and paper were rather lower, on the average, than in 1934. Employment in most branches of manufacturing continued substantially below the 1926 basic average.

Unsatisfactory export conditions continued to affect transportation, as in the last four years, and this industry afforded, on the whole, a smaller volume of employment in 1935 than in 1934. Communications generally showed slight improvement over 1934. Construction on the whole was rather more active, reductions in personnel in this comparison in the first five months of 1935 being offset by monthly increases from the beginning of June. Services consistently afforded greater employment, and trade also registered a generally higher level of activity. Mining, except at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, showed a betterment over 1934. Logging was not so brisk as in the preceding year, but was more active than in 1933 and 1932, the index of employment averaging 160.0, as compared with 203.0 in 1934, 88.6 in 1933 and 62.3 in 1932.

Quebec.— With only two exceptions, the general trend of employment from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 was uniformly favourable in Quebec, the gains on the whole being on a much larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. Declines were indicated at Feb. 1 and Apr. 1, while the only interruption in the steady improvement noted in 1934 had occurred at the latter date. The index rose from its 1935 low of 85.9 on Apr. 1 to its maximum of 105.0 on Nov. 1, or by over 22 p.c. Employment in the year just closed fluctuated between wider limits than in 1934, the index advancing by over 19 points between the trough and the peak, as compared with a variation of some 13 points in the preceding year. Activity in each month of 1935 was greater than in the corresponding month of 1934.

The labour forces of the 2,202 co-operating employers varied between 235,855 and 289,363 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 262,271 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 95.4; the 1934 average of the 2,080 reporting firms was 249,996, and the index averaged 91.7, while in the preceding year it was 82.0.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was brisker during the entire year than in 1934, improvement in this comparison being indicated each month, while the 1935 index averaged 97.3, or 5.6 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, in view of the large number of workers engaged in such industries.

The index of employment in communications was fractionally lower in the twelve months. There was also a slackening in transportation, construction and trade during a number of months in the year just completed; the averages in the first two of those industries, however, were higher than in 1934, while that in trade was practically the same. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in the first quarter of 1935 and was also higher at the beginning of May and June, but in the remaining months was at a lower level than in 1934. The mean index stood at 192.2, as against 202.5 in 1934; in 1933, it was 109.3 and 1932, 60.3. Mining was decidedly

more active in 1935 than for several years past, largely due to gains in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 144.5 as against 123.0 in the year before. Services, though in a more favourable position than in 1934, 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 395,213 employees was registered by the 4,080 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 103.3 in 1935, or two points higher than in the preceding year, when the payrolls of the 3,830 co-operating establishments had averaged 384,456. Employment, on the whole, showed less fluctuation during 1935 than in the preceding year, there being a range of only 12 points between the maximum and minimum indexes, as compared with that of nearly 19 points in 1934. The situation in all but three months was better than in the corresponding period of 1934, the Dec. 1 index, at 107.0, being 5.2 p.c. higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported decidedly greater activity throughout 1935, although employment generally was still in rather less volume than in the basic year, 1926. During the year under review, the index was slightly higher than the manufacturing index for the second great manufacturing province — Quebec, while in 1934 and 1933 the opposite was the case. This was mainly due to a revival of activity in the iron and steel industries, which are especially important in the industrial composition of Ontario; a comparison of the data shows that the heavy industries in this province experienced relatively greater recovery during 1935 than was the case in Quebec. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber and textiles were substantially higher in the latter than in Ontario.

Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1934, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel advanced steadily from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1935, succeeded by contractions in the next four months; the trend was again distinctly upward at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1. While the customary seasonal losses reduced employment in this group at the beginning of December, the index was then 26.3 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, being also higher than in any month in 1932, 1933 or 1934. The index averaged 88.1, as compared with 72.1 in 1934, 58.3 in 1933 and 64.3 in 1932. In the textile group, activity gained month by month from Jan. 1 until Apr. 1, and expansion was also indicated in September, October and November; at the first of November, the index was 14.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and in spite of the seasonal curtailment indicated at the beginning of December, it was then still 12.4 points above the Jan. 1 index. The 1935 mean of 108.0 was nearly four points above that of the previous year.

Operations in logging camps throughout 1935 were at a relatively high level in comparison with the last few years, the index averaging 107.4, as compared with 95.9 in 1934 and with 47.9 in 1933. Mining was particularly active, employment in the autumn and early winter reaching the highest level in the record; on Dec. 1 the index was 197.0, while in the twelve months it averaged 185.8, as compared with 154.5 in 1934 and 127.2 in 1933. The extraction 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, international monetary conditions again providing an important stimulus to production. The number employed in communications was practically the same as in 1934. Transportation, in seven months of 1935, was brisker than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the mean index was 75.9, or fractionally higher than that of 75.2 in 1934. Services also reported greater activity than in the year before, to some extent reflecting improvement in the tourist trade. Construction generally afforded less employment, partly a result of the changes in the unemployment relief policies; private and commercial building, however, was in greater volume than in the preceding year. The index for construction as a whole averaged 118.9 in the twelve months of 1935, compared with 158.8 in 1934, 86.2 in 1933 and 101.1 in 1932. The volume of employment in trade was greater throughout 1935 than in the preceding year, the index averaging 130.7, or 5.4 points higher than in 1934.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed rather more variation than in the preceding year, the index ranging from 86.9 on Apr. 1 to 198.1 at the beginning of November, as compared with a spread of only 13 points between the 1934 high and low. The general situation at the beginning of each month was better than on the same date of the year before, and employment at Nov. 1 attained its highest point since the same date in 1931. The average for the twelve months under review was 95.2, or 5.2 points more than in the preceding year, while it was nine points higher than in 1933. The 1,349 employers furnishing data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had an average staff of 120,089 persons during the year, while in 1934, the 1,285 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 112,868 workers.

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 generally, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics, but for many of whom work or relief has had to be found in recent years. The dependence of the population of the Prairies upon agriculture has intensified the situation in that area during the last few years of depression in the agricultural industries. Large programmes of highway construction and maintenance work have been undertaken to relieve the distress resulting from the unfavourable agricultural and industrial conditions; labour camps instituted for this purpose have also accommodated many men released from farming and other industries. However, the number employed on projects of this character was smaller in 1935 than in 1934.^{1/}

Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was generally greater during 1935 than in the preceding year. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Logging, though not so active in the last three months of the year as in the final quarter of 1934, afforded considerably more employment on the average.

British Columbia.— The 969 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 81,600 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 74,870 was reported by 882 employers; the 1935 index averaged 97.7, as compared with 90.4 in 1934, 78.0 in 1933, 80.5 in 1932, 95.5 in 1931 and 107.9 in 1930.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories reported a decidedly better situation at the end of 1935 than at the beginning, while the indexes also averaged higher than in the preceding year. Logging showed improvement, although employment in this and other branches of the lumber industries continued to suffer from the decline in world demand, the indexes still being at a low level in comparison with most years of the record. Mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade were brisker during the greater part of 1935, the mean index in each of these being higher than in 1934 and also than in 1933.

Index Numbers by Economic Areas.

Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown for the last four years 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.

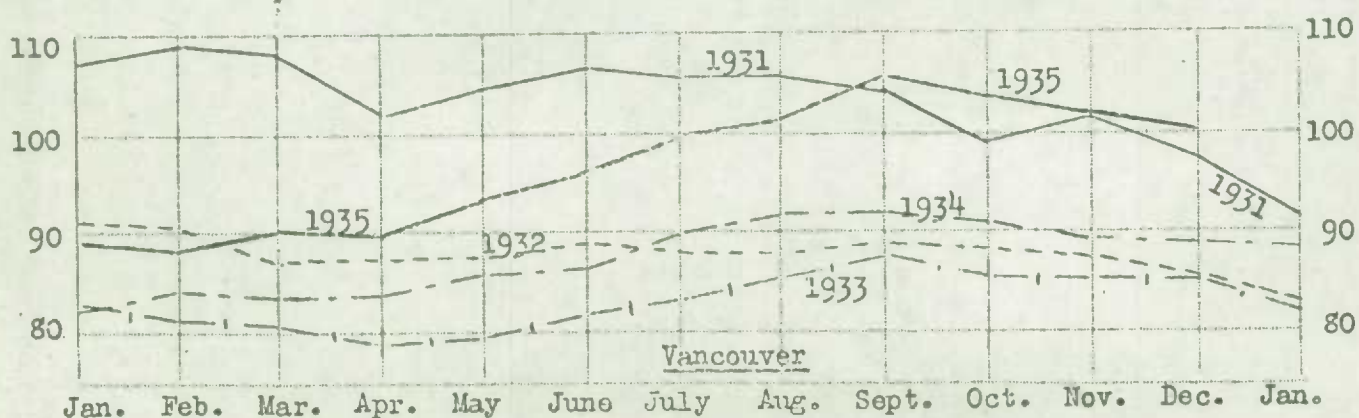
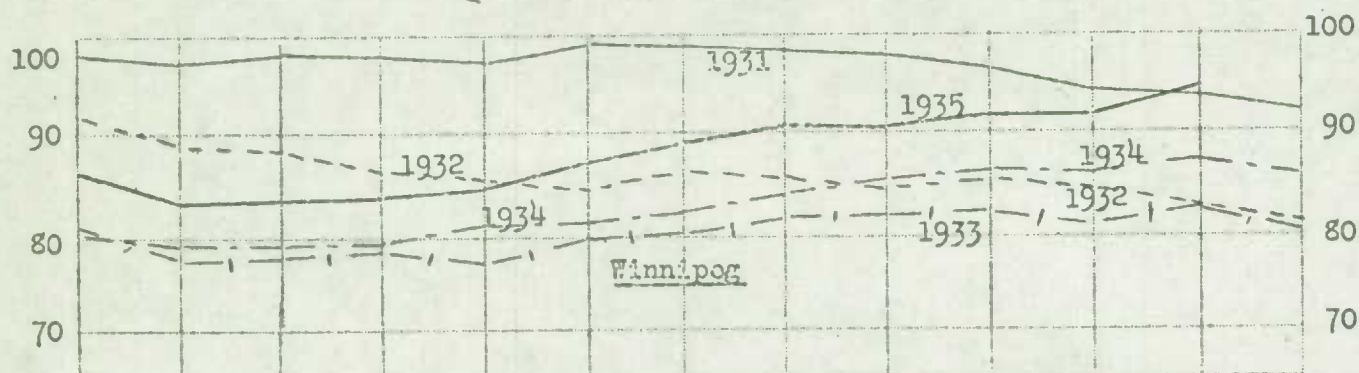
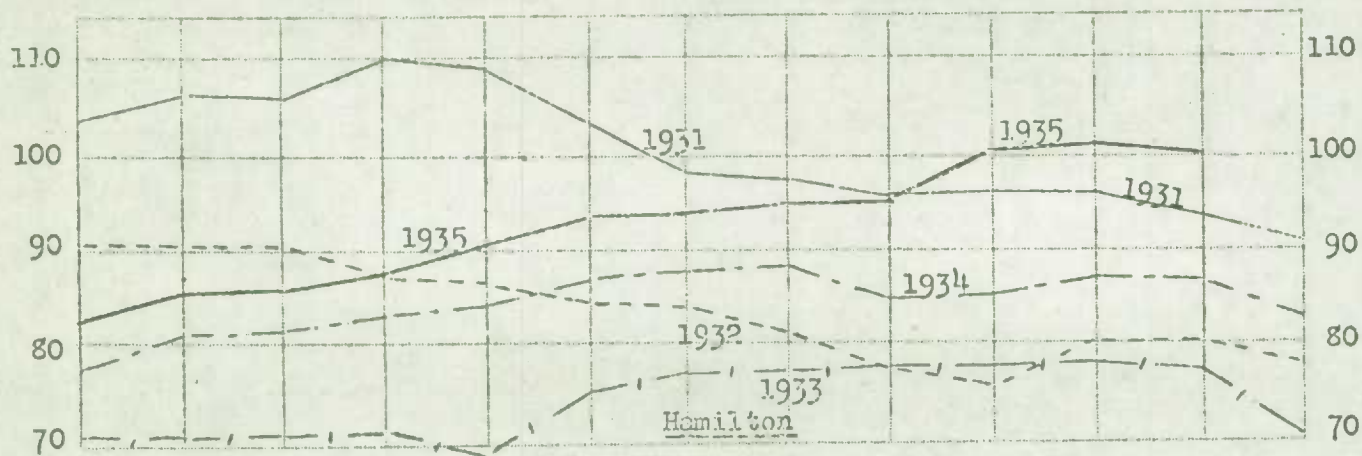
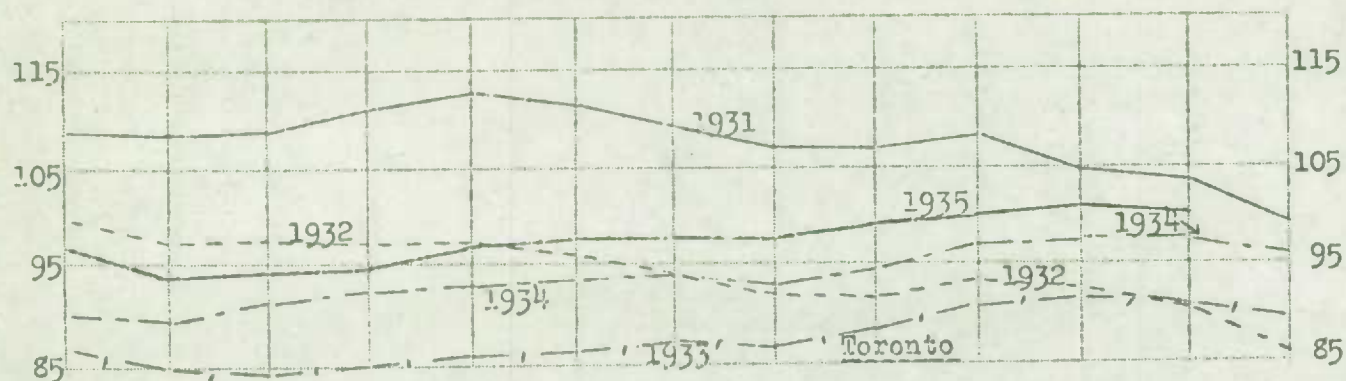
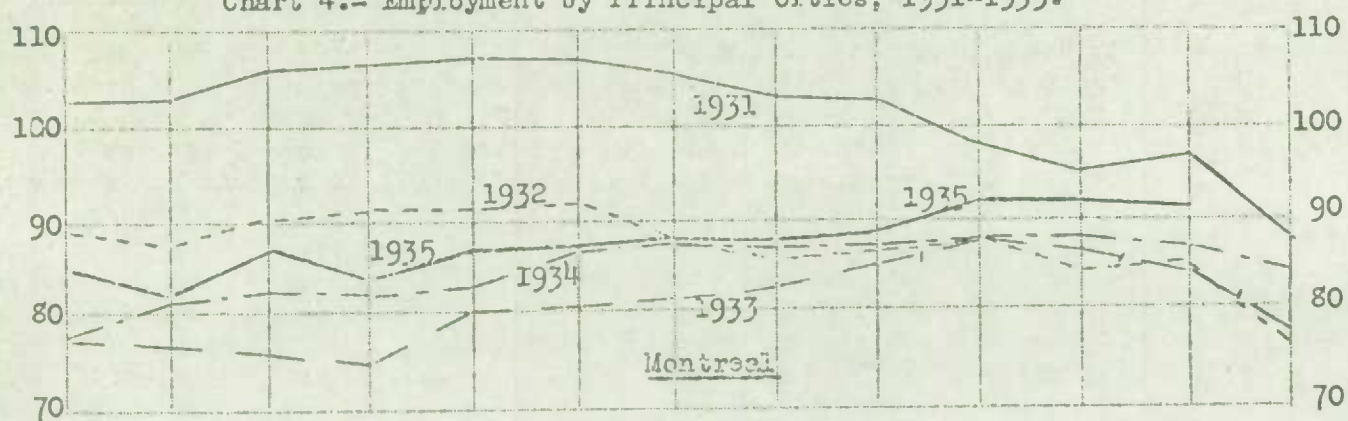
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Improvement in industrial employment was reported in each of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the gains were relatively greater during 1935 in Windsor, Vancouver and Hamilton than in the other cities. A significant feature of the situation is that the recovery in these cities, which during 1933 and 1934 was generally at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole, was in 1935 rather more pronounced. Thus, in 1934, 46 p.c. of the average number of co-operating firms in Canada were located in these 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, however, they reported only 20 p.c.; in 1935, firms in the cities and their employees constituted 46.3 p.c. and 41.6 p.c., respectively, of the total employers and total employees, while almost 60 p.c. of the total increase during the year was reported in these eight centres. Their index numbers showed an average advance of 5.6 p.c., as compared with the general increase of 3.5 p.c. in the Dominion. On the one hand, the marked improvement in manufacturing and trade in recent months, and on the other hand, the decreasing importance of highway construction in the industrial distribution of the workers covered in these surveys, largely accounts for this situation.

The reports showed that employment was maintained at a generally higher level in Ottawa and Windsor than in the other centres above-named, while the lowest indexes were again indicated in Montreal and Winnipeg. The greatest percentages of improvement shown by the 1935 index numbers over those for 1934 were in Windsor, Hamilton and Vancouver.

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

Chart 4.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1935.



Montreal.— The staffs of the 1,287 Montreal firms making returns averaged 130,605 persons, while the mean index, at 87.3, was 3.3 p.c. higher than that for the preceding year. The 1935 fluctuations in employment were different from those of 1934; however, gains were made in eight months which provided work for a larger number of persons than had been added to the reported staffs in the preceding year. The index rose from 81.6 at Feb. 1, 1935, to 91.9 at the beginning of December, when activity was at its highest since the end of 1931. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of the year under review; the index averaged 89.8, as compared with 85.7 in 1934, and 79.9 in 1933. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during nine months of last year than in the same months of the year preceding, and the average index was higher. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and other divisions reported substantial improvement, on the whole, as compared with 1934. Communications consistently afforded less employment. Transportation was brisker in most months, but the improvement was not especially marked, the index averaging 92.1 p.c. of the 1926 average, as compared with 87.9 in 1934. Construction firms reported smaller payrolls during the greater part of 1935, their average employment during the year being lower. In trade, the index in six months was below that for the same period of 1934, but the annual average was fractionally higher, at 121.4.

Quebec City.— The 1935 variation between the minimum and the maximum of employment in Quebec amounted to nearly fourteen points in the index, a range very similar to that of 1934; however, the average index, at 96.9, was slightly above that of 95.1 in the preceding year. The staffs of the 165 employers furnishing data averaged 12,719, as compared with the mean of 12,333 reported by 159 firms in 1934. Activity in manufacturing generally was at much the same level, the mean index standing at 95.6, as against 94.0 in the preceding year. Leather plants, on the whole, were rather busier than in 1934, and other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement in this comparison. The mean index in transportation was lower, while that for construction was much higher, averaging 116.7 as against 95.5 in 1934.

Toronto.— Employment showed moderate improvement during seven months of 1935; at the close of the year, the index was five points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 97.5 compared favourably with that of 93.5 for 1934. The number of employees of the 1,372 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 118,543, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,281 reporting employers was 112,765. The manufacturing industries showed a better situation each month of 1935 than in 1934, and the average index of 94.4 was over five points higher. Within this group, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries reported consistently greater employment in the twelve months under review, while in vegetable food factories little general change was indicated.

Transportation during the first half of last year was duller than in 1934, but improvement occurred from June onward, and the index, averaging 89.4, was practically the same as in the preceding year. Communications afforded less employment; there was also a falling-off in construction. Trading establishments, on the other hand, showed heightened activity; the index averaged 123.7 in 1935, as compared with 120.7 in 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 uninterrupted advances in Ottawa from the first of the year to July, after which the tendency, except at Oct. 1, was downward. On the whole, however, employment was brisker than in 1934, the index averaging 102.2 in 1935, compared with 99.5 in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported a larger volume of employment; pulp and paper and other plants showed greater activity, while lumber mills were slacker. Construction and trading establishments also reported larger staffs than in 1934, improvement in the former having been noted during eight months and in the latter, throughout the year. An average payroll of 13,145 workers was employed by the 172 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1934 average of 12,701 reported by 165 employers.

Hamilton.— Employment in Hamilton increased during nine months of the year under review, with the result that the Dec. 1 index of 100.4 was 17.4 points above the level of Jan. 1; it was also higher by 14 points than at Dec. 1, 1934, while the mean for the year under review was 92.6, as compared with 84.1 in the preceding year. The 270 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 29,630 persons; in 1934, 258 establishments had 26,744 workers on the average. Manufacturing showed gains from month to month from January to November, being also brisker throughout 1935 than in 1934. Iron and steel, electrical appliances and other groups of factory employment were more active, improvement over 1934 being indicated in every month of the year under review; in textiles, however, the index averaged 86.3, or fractionally less than in the preceding year. Construction and trade, on the whole, afforded heightened employment in 1935, the gain in the latter being fairly marked.

Windsor.-- The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 115.0 and the recorded payrolls of the 165 co-operating firms averaged 15,568 workers in 1935, compared with the mean index of 93.1 and 12,456 employees in 153 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 1934, the index each month being higher than at the same date in the preceding year, and averaging 123.7, or 26.6 points higher than in 1934. The automobile and related industries showed marked activity. Employment in construction, though brisker each month of 1935 than in the same month of the year before, continued 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 this city continued to improve moderately, but employment was still dull, the index being lower than in any other leading city, except Montreal. The geographical position of Winnipeg is such that the city is 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 nine 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 1935 and also than in any other month since October, 1931. The mean index for the year was 87.8, compared with 82.9 in 1934, 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 1934; considerable improvement occurred in the iron and steel, food, textile, printing and publishing and other factories. Transportation, construction and trade generally reported a larger volume of employment. An average staff of 37,529 was employed by the 448 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with 35,197 reported by 421 establishments in 1934.

Vancouver.-- During 1934, employment in Vancouver had advanced during eight months; the 1935 period of expansion extended over only six months, but the index averaged 96.6, or 9.2 points more than in the preceding year. The Dec. 1 index, at 100.3, compared favourably with that of 88.7 recorded at Jan. 1; in 1934, there had been a gain of 6.8 points between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. Data were furnished by 405 firms with a mean payroll of 30,630 workers in 1935, while in 1934 the averages were 375 establishments and 27,435 employees. The unemployment existing in Vancouver, as in other industrial centres, is doubtless greater than would be indicated by these surveys of employment, owing to the unemployed transients who gravitate there, although they may never have 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 other parts of Canada.

Manufacturing showed improvement during most months of 1935, when the index averaged 95.5, or 10.7 points higher than in the year before. In every month, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, and other manufactures were also generally brisker. The indexes for communications, transportation, construction, services and trade in each case averaged higher than in 1934. While there was an advance of over nineteen points in construction, the index continued low, averaging only 57.6 during the twelve months.

Index Numbers In Eight Leading Cities.

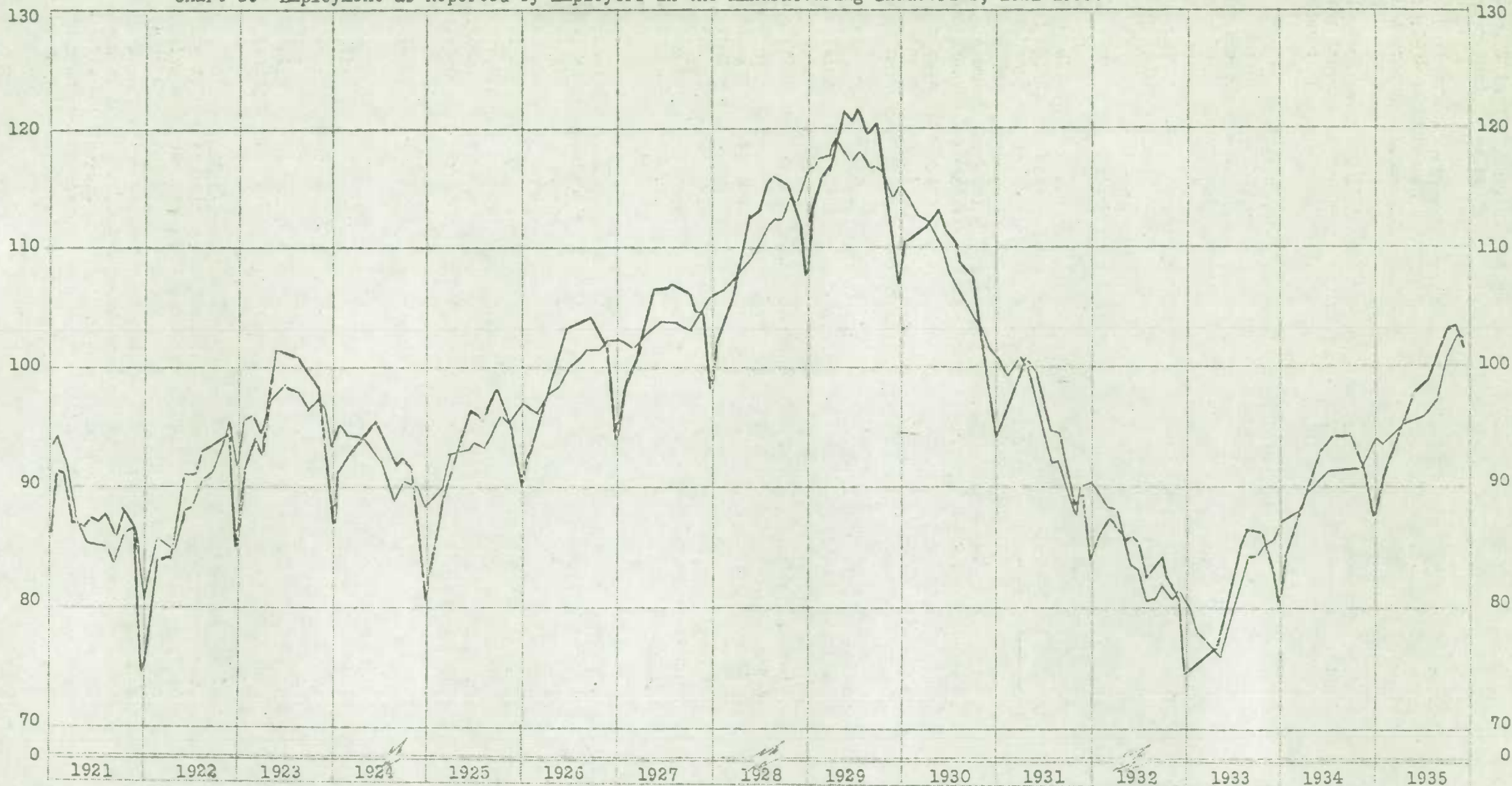
Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2, and Chart 4 illustrates the fluctuations of employment in the larger industrial centres during the last five years.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.

It has already been stated that employment in manufacturing generally showed a longer period of unbroken expansion than in any other year for which data are available, having increased each month from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1. In 1934, there were advances from the first of the year to Oct. 1, or during nine months, while no previous year showed more than eight uninterrupted monthly advances. During the ten months of recovery during the year under review, some 81,400 persons were reinstated on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. Seasonal losses that exceeded the average indicated in the preceding fourteen years reduced employment at Dec. 1, but the index, at 101.4, was then fourteen points or sixteen p.c. higher than at the first of the year. This increase compared favourably with those of 14.1 p.c. and 13.4 p.c. between the same months in 1934 and 1933, respectively, while in each of the other years since 1930 activity had declined as the year progressed, there having been reductions of 3.6,

Chart 5.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1935.



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 1925 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last fourteen years.

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 1921-1934 is eight p.c., so that the advance of 16.0 p.c. in the year under review is especially noteworthy.

The improvement which occurred in 1935 over 1934 was more marked than that noted in 1934 as compared with 1933. The payrolls reported at the beginning of December, 1934, had exceeded those indicated for Jan. 1 by some 72,000 persons, while in the year before some 58,500 workers had been reinstated in the co-operating establishments. Employment in each month of 1935 was more active than in the same month of the preceding year, while the indexes at the beginning of September, October, November and December, were higher than in any other month since Nov. 1, 1930.

Statistics were received during 1935 from some 5,480 manufacturers employing, on the average, 487,664 operatives, as compared with the average of 450,582 reported by the 5,218 establishments making returns in 1934. The index averaged 97.1 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 90.2 in the preceding year, 80.9 in 1933, 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; in 43 of these, employment on the whole was in greater volume than in 1934, while in only two was it not so brisk. These two were musical instruments and wood distillates and extracts. In most cases, activity was also greater than in 1933 and 1932. The most pronounced gains during 1935 occurred in ^{the} iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and electrical appliance divisions, but the chemical, lumber, food, leather, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, textile and many other groups also showed important improvement, an extension of that recorded in 1934 over 1933. The mean index in iron and steel advanced from 71.5 in 1934 to 82.7 in the year under review, or by 15.7 p.c.; this gain 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.

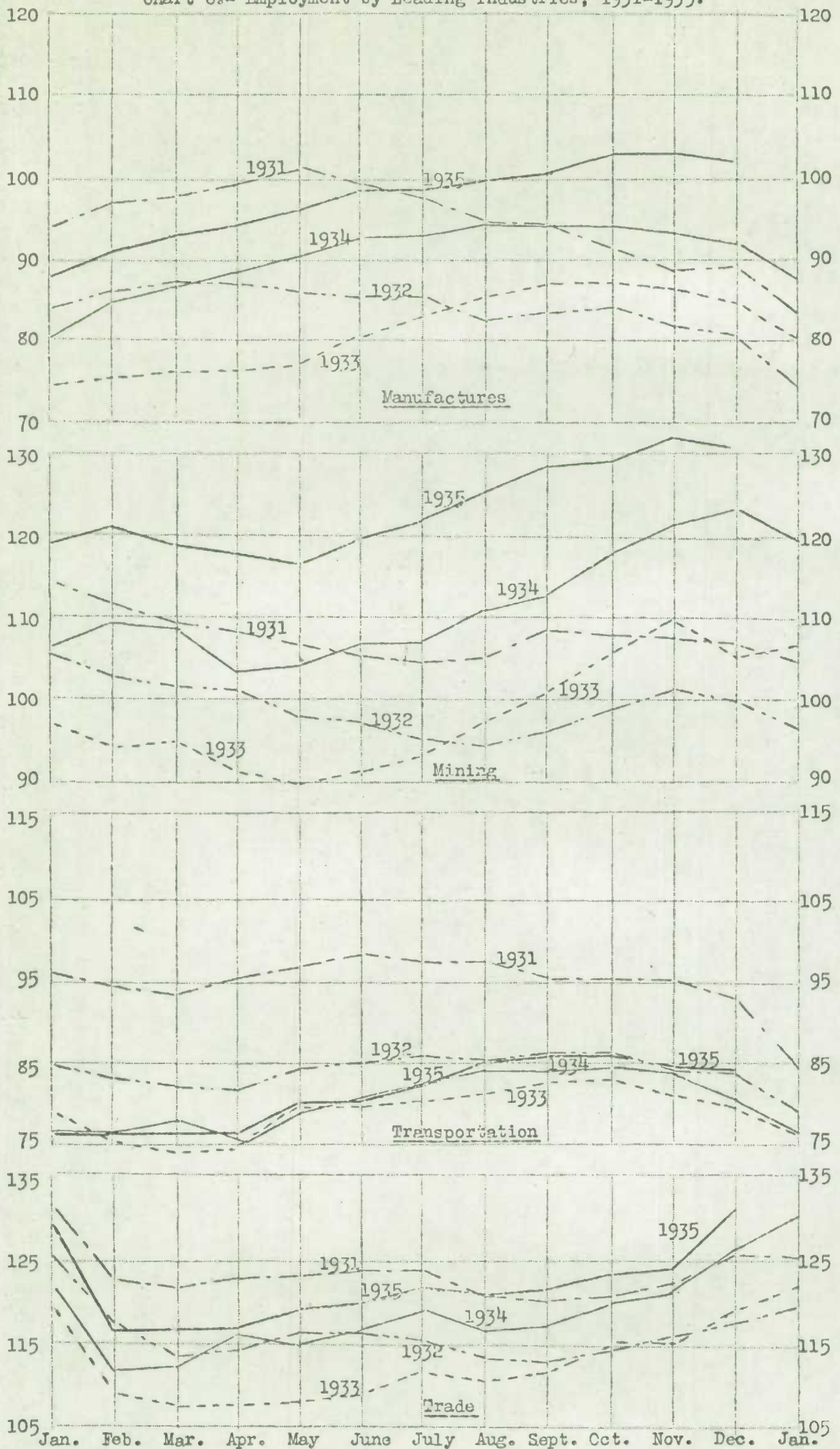
The highest level of employment, relatively to the 1926 basic average, was maintained in the edible animal, leather, vegetable food, textile (notably silk, woollen and knitting mills), in tobacco and beverage, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, automobile, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactures. On the other hand, the indexes in lumber, musical instrument, agricultural implement and steel ship-building works were decidedly lower than the average for all manufacturing industries. Nevertheless, three of these four industries showed increases over 1934 that considerably exceeded the average, musical instrument plants being the exception; the manufacture of radios and equipment is elsewhere classified, otherwise this industry might also have shown a more favourable situation.

Animal Products - Edible.— During 1935, employment in this group showed advances during five months, the index rising from its minimum of 101.7 at Mar. 1 to 142.3 at the maximum at the beginning of August; in the preceding year, the period of expansion had also extended over five months, during which a smaller number was taken on for these months of marked seasonal activity, the increases occurring mainly in fish-canneries. The mean index in the animal food group, at 117.3, was nearly seven points higher than in 1934; fish-preserving and meat-packing plants and dairies contributed to this improvement. The payrolls of the 275 employers furnishing statistics averaged 22,171 workers, varying between 19,100 on Mar. 1 and 27,000 at the beginning of August; in the year before, 253 co-operating firms reported a mean working force of 20,461 persons.

Leather and Products.— Leather factories, on the whole, afforded more employment throughout 1935 than in 1934. An average staff of 21,273 employees was recorded by the 280 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 104.6, as compared with 95.8 in 1934, 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 1935 were rather different from those of the preceding year, when seven consecutive advances had been reported from Feb. 1; the 1935 period of expansion extended over only six months, increases occurring at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, and again from May 1 to Aug. 1, while the tendency was unfavourable in the remaining months. During the active season of the year just passed, however, the number of persons added to the reported payrolls was larger, and the succeeding, seasonal declines were smaller than during the autumn and early winter of 1934. The situation each month was better than at the same date in the year before, and the average index, at 71.3, was over five points higher

Chart 6.-- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



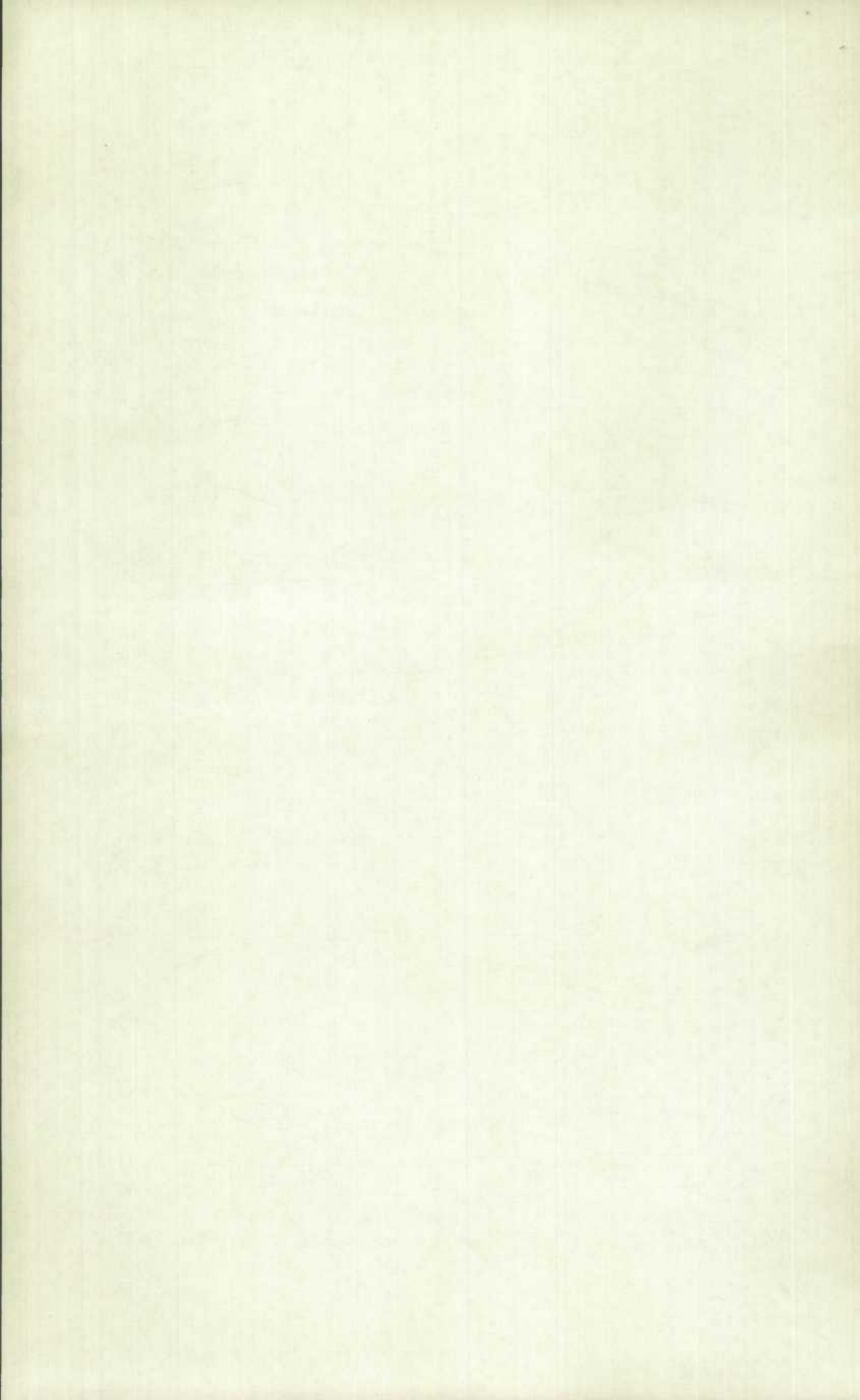
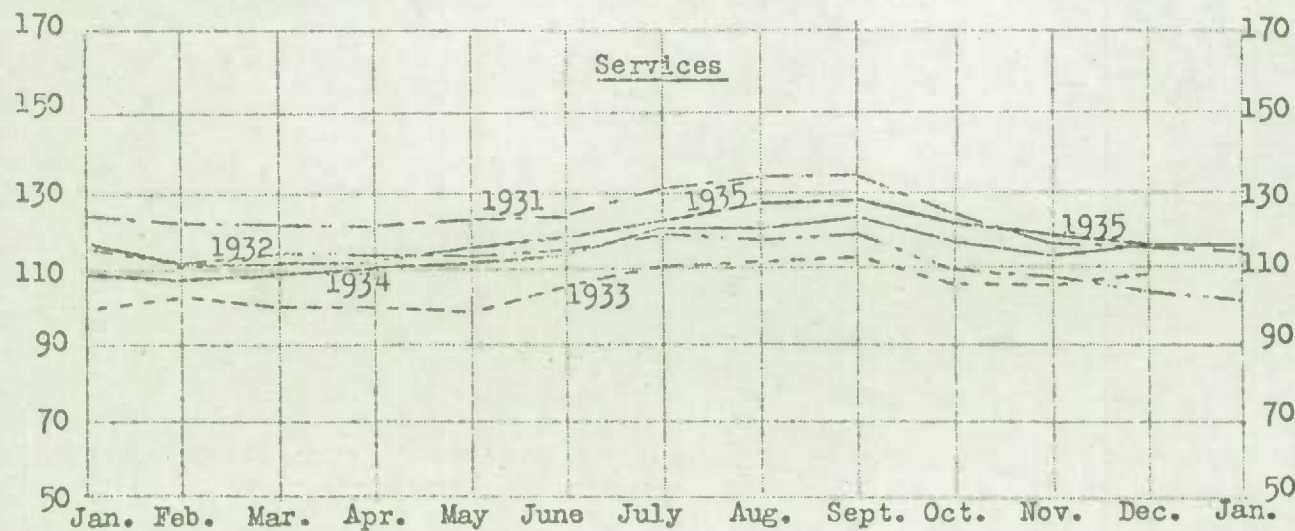
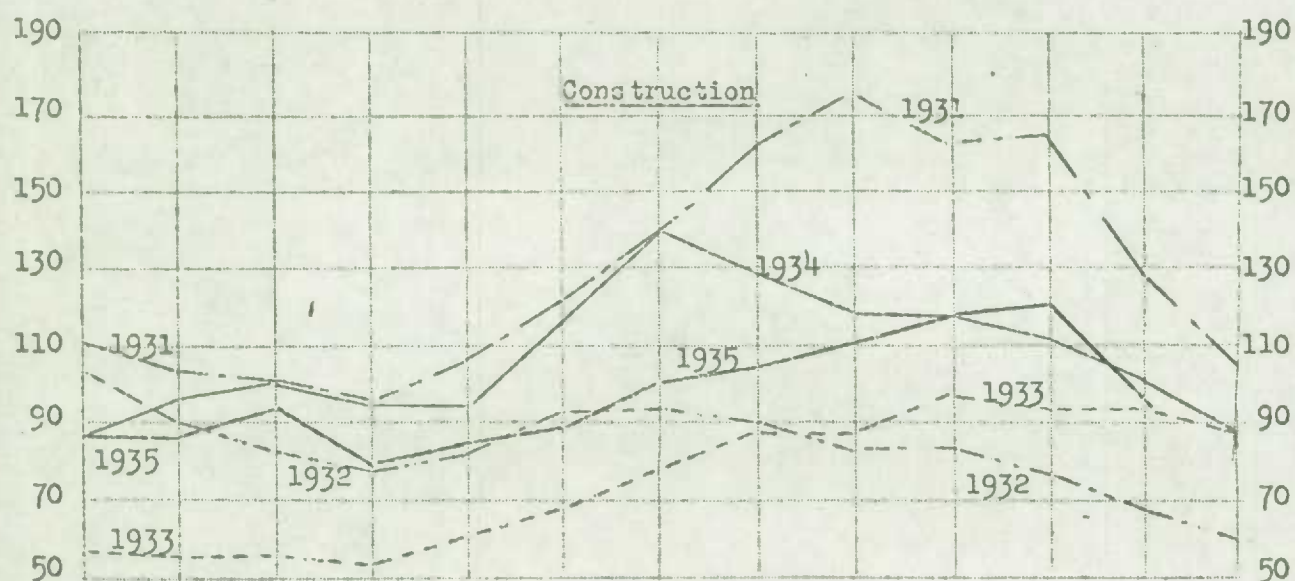
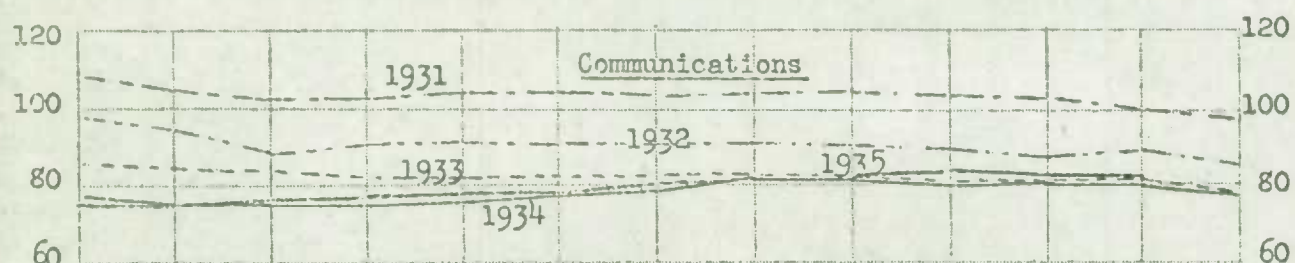
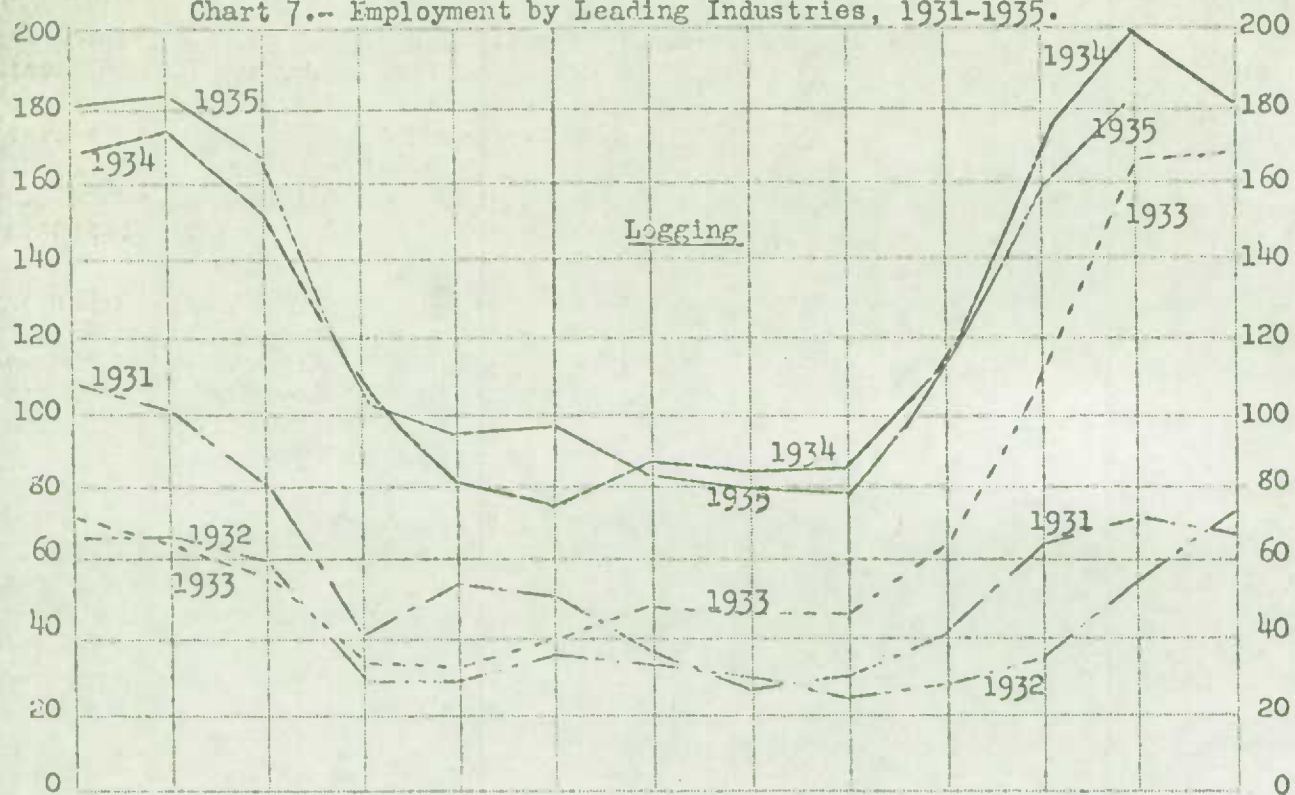


Chart 7.-- Employment by Leading Industries, 1931-1935.



than for 1934. The payrolls of the 806 firms furnishing data, on the average, ranged between 43,600 persons at the beginning of August, and 29,900 on Jan. 1, averaging 37,422 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1934 mean of 34,478 employed in 788 establishments. Rough and dressed lumber mills, stimulated by an increased demand arising from improved industrial conditions at home and abroad, 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.-- Employment in musical instrument factories was not quite so active as in 1934, according to statements from 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,080. The mean index stood at 37.8 in 1935, compared with 39.7 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which continues to be seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.-- Employment in vegetable food factories generally was brisker in 1935 than in the preceding year; canneries reported a slight improvement, and chocolate and confectionery, bread and bakery, sugar and some other divisions of the group also recorded larger payrolls. An average working force of 30,711 persons was registered by the 436 reporting establishments, the number of operatives ranging between 25,900 on Apr. 1, and 39,350 at the beginning of October. The mean general index was 106.7 in 1935, compared with 103.6 in the year before, 99.1 in 1933, and 101.0 in 1932.

Pulp and Paper.-- The pulp and paper industries continued to reflect a certain measure of recovery in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1935 averaging higher than in the preceding year. With few exceptions, the trend was favourable from month to month from Jan. 1 to the beginning of December, when the index, standing at 98.7, was nearly seven p.c. higher than at the beginning of the year, and was also four points higher than on Dec. 1, 1934. The reported staffs of 584 establishments averaged 57,894 employees, and the index 95.6, as compared with the mean index of 92.0 in 1934, 85.7 in 1933 and 87.9 in 1932. Employment in 1935 was generally greater 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 fluctuated considerably in 1935, but, on the average, was in much the same volume as in the preceding year, the mean index being 92.3, as compared with 92.0 in 1934. The Dec. 1 index, at 98.3, was between nine and ten p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1935, and was also six points higher than at Dec. 1, 1934, but during many of the intervening months had been lower than in the preceding year. The payrolls of the 52 plants supplying information during 1935 averaged 11,763, ranging between 11,235 workers at Aug. 1, and 12,522 at the beginning of December.

Textile Products.-- Employment in the textile industries showed improvement during nine months of 1935; the index at 117.0 at the end of the year, was higher by 14.1 p.c. than at the beginning of January, and by 9.2 p.c. than at Dec. 1 in the preceding year. The index in each month of 1935 was above that in the same period of 1934, while the twelve-month mean stood at 111.6, as compared with 107.1 in 1934, 96.1 in 1933 and 97.0 in 1932. An average staff of 95,224 was employed by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 965; in 1934, 901 firms reported 90,728 employees. The woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting, garment and other branches of this group reported greater activity than in 1934, while cotton mills showed little general change.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.-- Statements were compiled from 167 firms, whose working forces averaged 15,906 persons. The mean index was 121.5 in 1935, as compared with 115.5 in 1934 and 112.8 in 1933. Tobacco and beverage factories were quieter during some months of the year under review, but, on the whole, afforded more employment than in 1934.

Chemicals and Allied Products.-- The level of employment in this group was substantially higher than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 128.9, as compared with 119.6 in 1934, 109.3 in 1933 and 109.7 in 1932. An average staff of 10,251 was registered by the 190 employers whose statistics were tabulated. In 1934, an average of 171 firms had reported working forces averaging 9,130 persons.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.-- While employment in these industries was still greatly depressed as compared with earlier years of the record, the situation was nevertheless better than in 1934 or 1933, reflecting the partial recovery in building. The index number averaged 72.4, while in 1934 it was 67.1; in 1933, at the minimum, it was 55.6, and in 1929, the year of maximum activity, it stood at 126.2. For the twelve months under review, 194 factories reported an average payroll of 7,978 persons, ranging from 6,100 on Mar. 1, 1935, to 9,300 at the beginning of October. The firms making returns in the preceding year had an average of 7,331 employees.

Electric Light and Power.-- The number reported as engaged about electric light and power plants was larger in each month of 1935 than in the preceding year. The index averaged 112.5, as compared with 109.9 in 1934, 109.0 in 1933 and 115.4 in 1932, while the aggregate staffs of the 98 co-operating producers averaged 14,190 during 1935. The trend was steadily upward from Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.

Electrical Apparatus.-- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in larger volume in each month of 1935 than in 1934. The 109 reporting firms had, on the average, 12,450 workers, and the mean index was 114.2, as compared with 107 employers of 11,252 persons, and a mean index of 103.0 in 1934.

Iron and Steel Products.-- Iron and steel works have shown important increases since the low point of the depression in these industries was reached in 1933; during 1934, substantial improvement was indicated over that year, and also as compared with 1932, while the favourable movement continued generally in evidence throughout 1935. The slight contraction which occurred at the opening of last year was followed by marked recovery until June 1. The tendency was then downward in the next three months, while the upward trend was resumed at the beginning of October, and there were large, contra-seasonal gains at Nov. 1. Reductions in personnel were noted at the first of December, in spite of which, the situation was more favourable than in any month of 1934, 1933 or 1932. The index, at its 1935 peak of 88.7 on Nov. 1, was 24.8 p.c. higher than on Jan. 1, being also higher than in any other month since June of 1931. The Dec. 1 index, at 86.8, compared favourably with that of 71.4 indicated at the same date in the preceding year, while the average for the year was 82.7, or 15.7 p.c. higher than the 1934 mean of 71.5, and 35.3 p.c. higher than the 1933 average (61.1).

The aggregate working force of the 835 manufacturers of iron and steel products furnishing data during 1935 averaged 108,994 persons; in 1934 the mean of the 804 establishments was 93,942, and at the 1929 maximum, it was 161,126 in the 661 co-operating plants. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 131, compared with 117 in 1934.

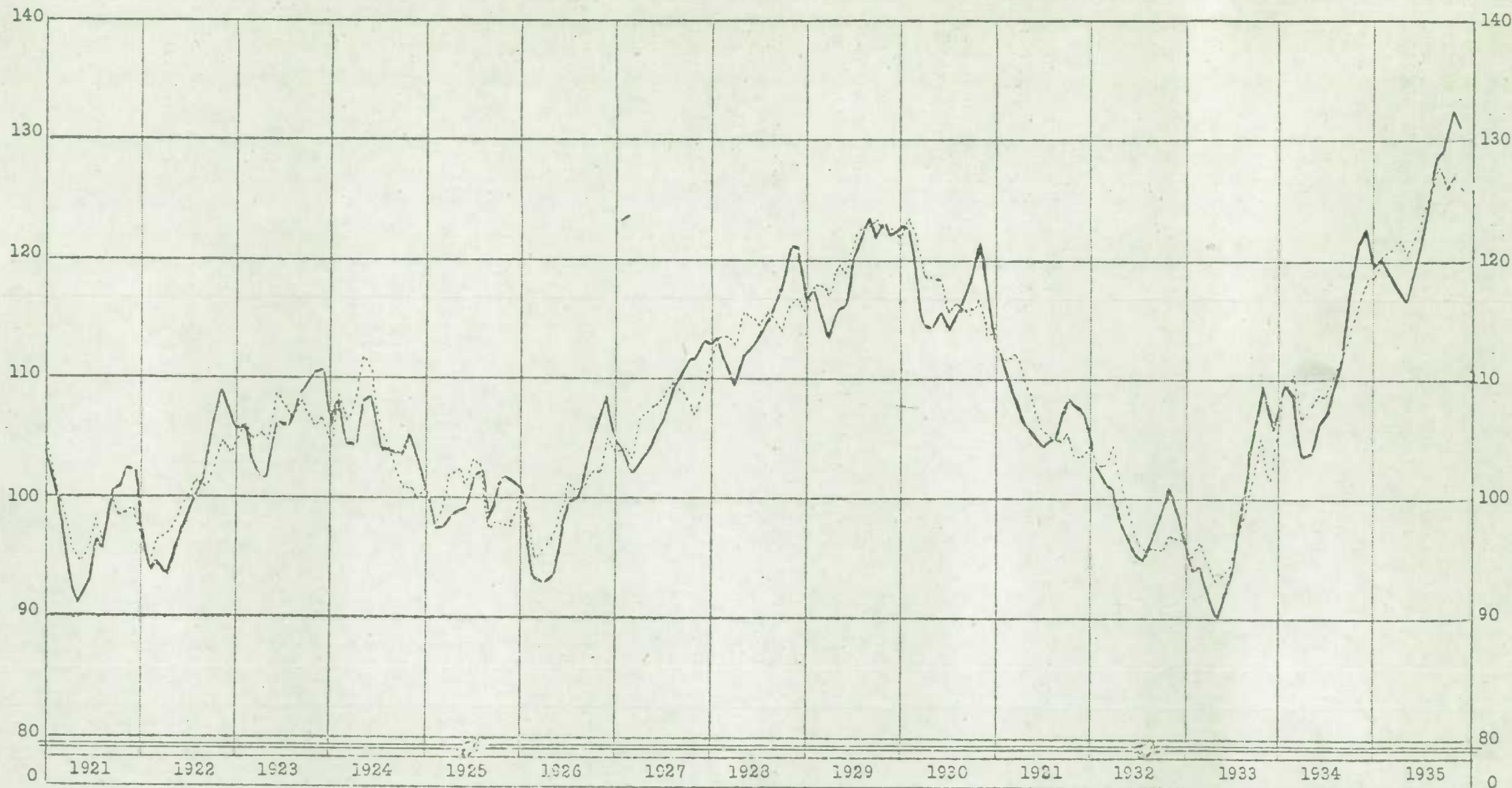
In practically every month of 1935, employment in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, land vehicle, (including automobile), shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and miscellaneous iron and steel plants was at a higher level than in the same period of 1934. 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 only 82.7 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 1934, the index averaging 119.6, while that for 1934 was 106.4, in 1933 it was 84.1 and in 1932, 84.9. The reported employees numbered 18,940 on the average, and were engaged in 154 establishments, as compared with a 1934 mean of 16,763 workers in 146 plants. Additions to staffs were recorded in nine months of last year, while the index rose by over twenty points from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, when the employment index was at its peak of 126.8. This was 15.1 points higher than at the beginning of November in 1934.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.-- There were gains in eight months of the year, and these were on a rather larger scale than those noted during 1934. The 1935 employment index averaged slightly higher, at 134.6, as compared with 132.5 in the preceding year. Statements were received each month from 128 firms whose staffs averaged 13,585 persons, while in 1934, an average of 118 employers had 13,346 workers on their payrolls. Employment in the manufacture of non-metallic minerals was higher in the last four 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 higher level of employment than in 1934, the index averaging 91.8, as against 82.0 in the preceding year. The production of miscellaneous manufactured products also showed considerable advances, the situation being better than in the last few years, but employment in wood distillates and extracts was at a rather lower level.

Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921-1935.



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.

LOGGING.

Employment in logging during 1934 had reached a volume only exceeded in this record of fourteen years by that reported in 1929. During 1935, activity continued at a high level, despite unsuitable weather conditions towards the close of the year, which resulted in lower employment than at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1934. Nevertheless, the annual index in logging showed a small increase as compared with that for the preceding year, and was also slightly higher than the previous maximum in 1929. Improvement over 1934 was indicated in Ontario and the Western Provinces, but in the Maritimes and Quebec employment was not quite so active. The working force of the 301 logging firms supplying information during 1935 averaged 35,427, and the index number, 126.9. The reported payrolls varied between 21,600 on Sept. 1 and 51,200 at the first of February. In 1934, the mean index was 124.7, while the number employed by the 280 employers co-operating was 34,549; in 1933, the index averaged 66.5 and in 1932, 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 nine months of 1934, while the trend was upward in only seven months of last year; however, employment throughout 1935 was consistently higher than in 1934, while on the average, it was also in greater volume than in any other year on record. The index at 131.1 on Dec. 1, 1935, was ten p.c. higher than at the opening of the year, and was also 6.7 p.c. higher than on Dec. 1, 1934. The index averaged 123.3, compared with 110.8 in 1934 and 97.5 in 1933.

In coal-mining, employment was in practically the same volume on the whole, the index averaging 88.4, compared with 87.6 in 1934. The labour force of the 101 co-operating operators averaged 23,915 workers in 1935, as against a mean of 23,710 employed at some 100 mines in the preceding year.

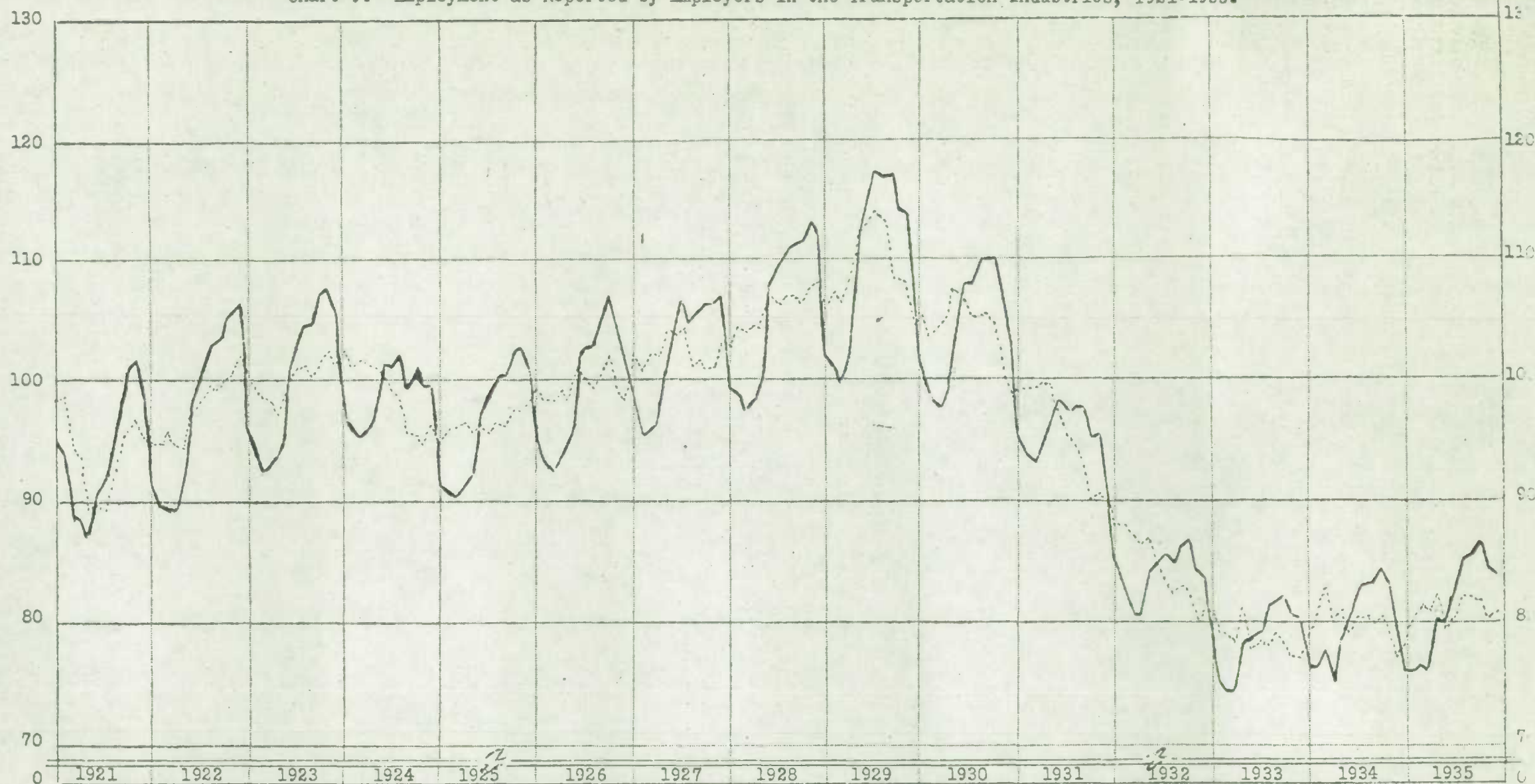
Employment in the extraction of metallic ores was generally much higher than in 1934, or any other year for which statistics are available; the mean index, at 218.8, was nearly 22 p.c. above the average of the preceding year. The index varied from 200.8 at Jan. 1 to 234.4 at Nov. 1, showing almost uninterrupted improvement during these months. The staffs of the 157 reporting firms averaged 26,064 during the year under review, compared with 21,259 in 103 mines during 1934. World monetary conditions continued to exercise a decidedly stimulating effect on activity in the metallic ore division.

Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) again showed considerably increased employment, being assisted by the partial recovery in the building trades and by activity on road work; employment in every month of 1935 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 many other years of the record. The index averaged 94.8, as compared with 83.5 in 1934 and 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 of 6,471 persons was employed during 1935 by the 79 co-operating firms, while those reporting in 1934 had a mean of 5,674. Quarries and other divisions coming under this heading recorded rather heightened activity over the preceding year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The fluctuations in employment during the year under review differed from those of 1934, although there were gains in six months, or the same number as in the preceding year. The expansion was on a rather smaller scale, but in spite of this the employment index for 1935 averaged 81.2, as compared with 80.3 in 1934 and 79.0 in 1933. The 402 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 96,047 workers, as compared with the mean of 94,774 reported by the 384 employers co-operating in the preceding year.

Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921-1935.



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

In the steam railway division, the index averaged 72.1, as compared with 72.2 in 1934. An average working force of 57,321 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 57,413 in 1934. It is probable that the working hours of many railroad employees, which had been reduced in the last few years, have been lengthened as a result of the general improvement in business, which has not yet been of sufficient dimensions to require any large increase in personnel.

Street railways and cartage companies, to the number of 203 with a mean of 24,953 workers, reported a slightly better level of employment, the index averaging 113.0, or about two points higher than in the preceding year. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was also rather greater than in 1934; the mean index was 82.3, while the reported staffs averaged 13,773; varying between 10,500 persons on Feb. 1, and 16,459 at the beginning of December. In the year before, the mean index was 79.0!

COMMUNICATIONS.

The communications division reported practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding year, the index averaging 79.8, compared with 79.1 in 1934. Telegraphs showed moderate improvement, but employment on telephones did not greatly respond to the general recovery in business; this is partly due to the increasing use of the mechanical methods of telephone operation. The personnel of the companies furnishing data during 1935 averaged 21,099 employees, of whom approximately 77 p.c. were engaged on telephones. In the preceding year, the average was 20,855, some 77 p.c. of whom were also engaged in telephonic communications, while in 1933 this proportion had been 80 p.c.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

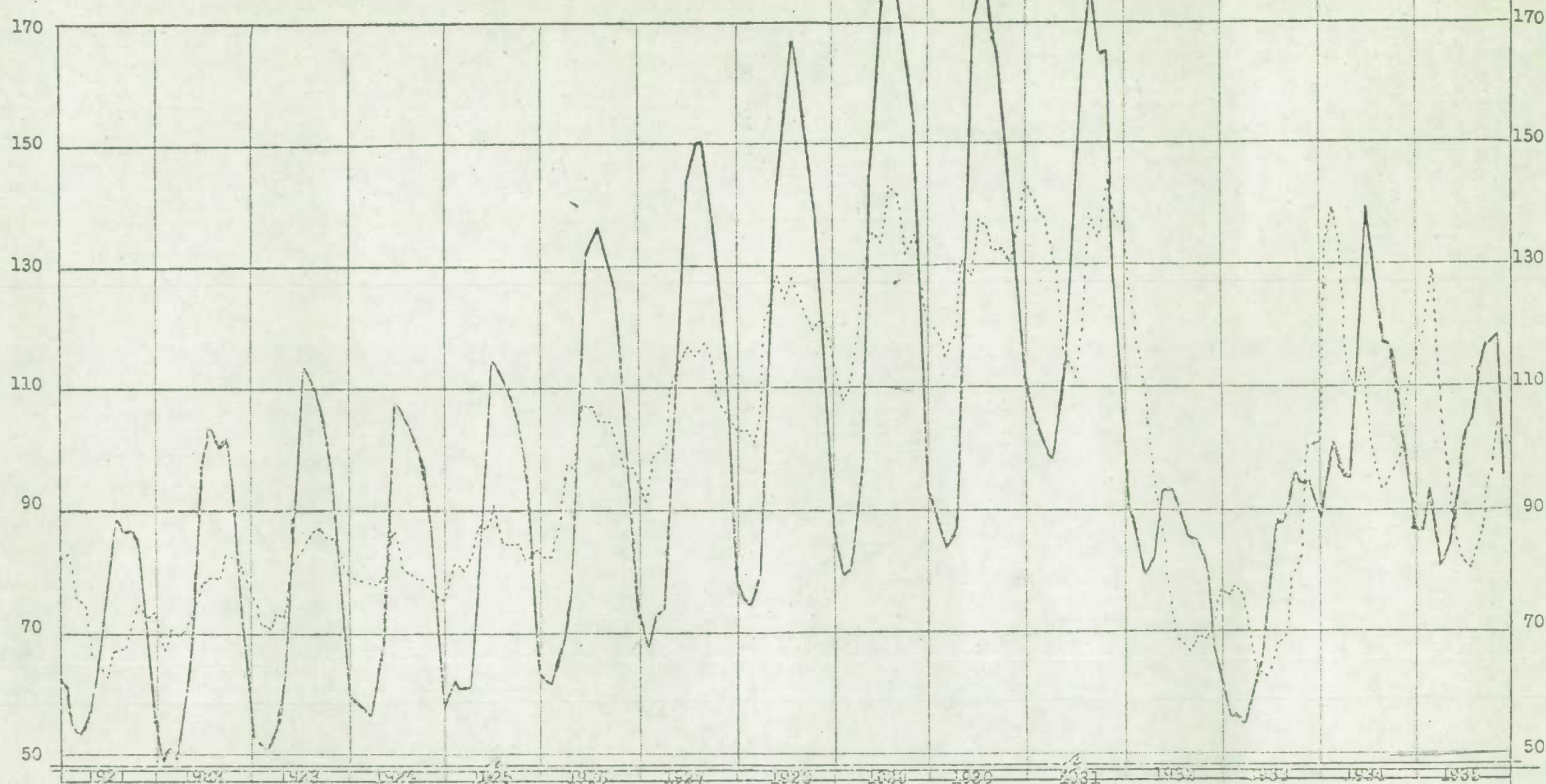
Employment in construction showed general advances in eight months of 1935, during which period approximately 55,300 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were recorded in only five months, but the number of persons then added to the payrolls was about 67,500. The increases in construction during 1934 over 1933 had been disproportionately large, constituting nearly one third of the general gain; this was due, in the main, to the abnormally great activity in highway and street construction and maintenance arising from the unemployment relief policies of the various governments.^{1/} In 1935, the persons thus employed were not so numerous; while there were advances of a more general character in building and railway construction, these were not sufficiently large to counteract the declines recorded in work on roads, streets and highways, so that employment in construction as a whole was in smaller volume than in the preceding year. This was the only main industrial group showing reduced activity from 1934. The forces of the 1,044 co-operating employers aggregated 114,683 in the year being reviewed, varying from 93,763 at Apr. 1, to 140,901 at the beginning of November.

Building construction gained in eight months in 1935, and was more active in each month than at the same date in the preceding year, when the period of expansion had been longer by one month. The Dec. 1, 1935, index, at 67.3, was almost 22 p.c. higher than that of 55.2 recorded on Dec. 1, 1934. The mean index in the year under review, (55.4 p.c. of the 1926 average), compared favourably with that of 47.8 in the preceding year, but was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 669 reporting contractors was 22,400. In 1934, 640 contractors had reported an average of 19,218 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in every month of 1935, except Nov. 1, than in the same period of 1934. The payrolls reported in the year under review averaged 64,865, ranging between 52,903 at Apr. 1 and 83,753 at the beginning of November; in 1934 the average was 81,362. The 1935 indexes averaged 175.5, compared with 221.3 in 1934 and 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, but in the last few years has provided work for men on unemployment relief projects. The

^{1/} See footnote on page 4.

Chart 10.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1935.



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.

number^{1/} engaged by the Dominion and Provincial governments on the Trans-Canada Highway and other unemployment relief projects and camps, however, was smaller than during 1934, and there were not so many employed on work of this nature by the municipalities and other authorities.

Employment in railway construction was generally rather more active than in 1934, improvement in this comparison being indicated in seven of the twelve months, while the working forces averaged 27,417, as compared with 27,090 in the preceding year. The reporting employers averaged 34, the same number as in 1934. The mean index was 68.8, while in 1934, it was 67.9 and in 1933, 61.3. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of fifteen 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 451 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 25,478. The situation showed improvement during five months of the year under review, while employment in each month was in greater volume than at the same date of 1934. The index averaged 118.2, compared with 115.1 in the preceding year, and 106.7 in 1933. Employment in hotels and restaurants was rather brisker than in 1934, reflecting the generally improved situation in business, together with the better tourist trade resulting therefrom. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, employment was also in greater volume than in the preceding year, the mean index, at 120.8, being just over six points higher.

TRADE.

Trade was generally at a higher level than in 1934; 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 August. Apart from these recessions, the trend was steadily upward throughout 1935. The payrolls of the 1,151 co-operating firms averaged 96,246 persons, and the index, 122.1, compared with 117.9 in 1934, 112.1 in 1933 and 116.1 in 1932.

It has been mentioned in previous issues that during the depression, 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 per capita earnings of the persons employed would, if available, have shown a greater falling-off than the personnel. In the same way, it is likely that the working hours of many persons in trading establishments have recently been extended, with consequent increase in the earnings of the individual, as well as in the numbers employed.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1935, 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, 1933-35, is shown in Table 4. ^{2/} 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/ See footnote on page 4.

2/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1932 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

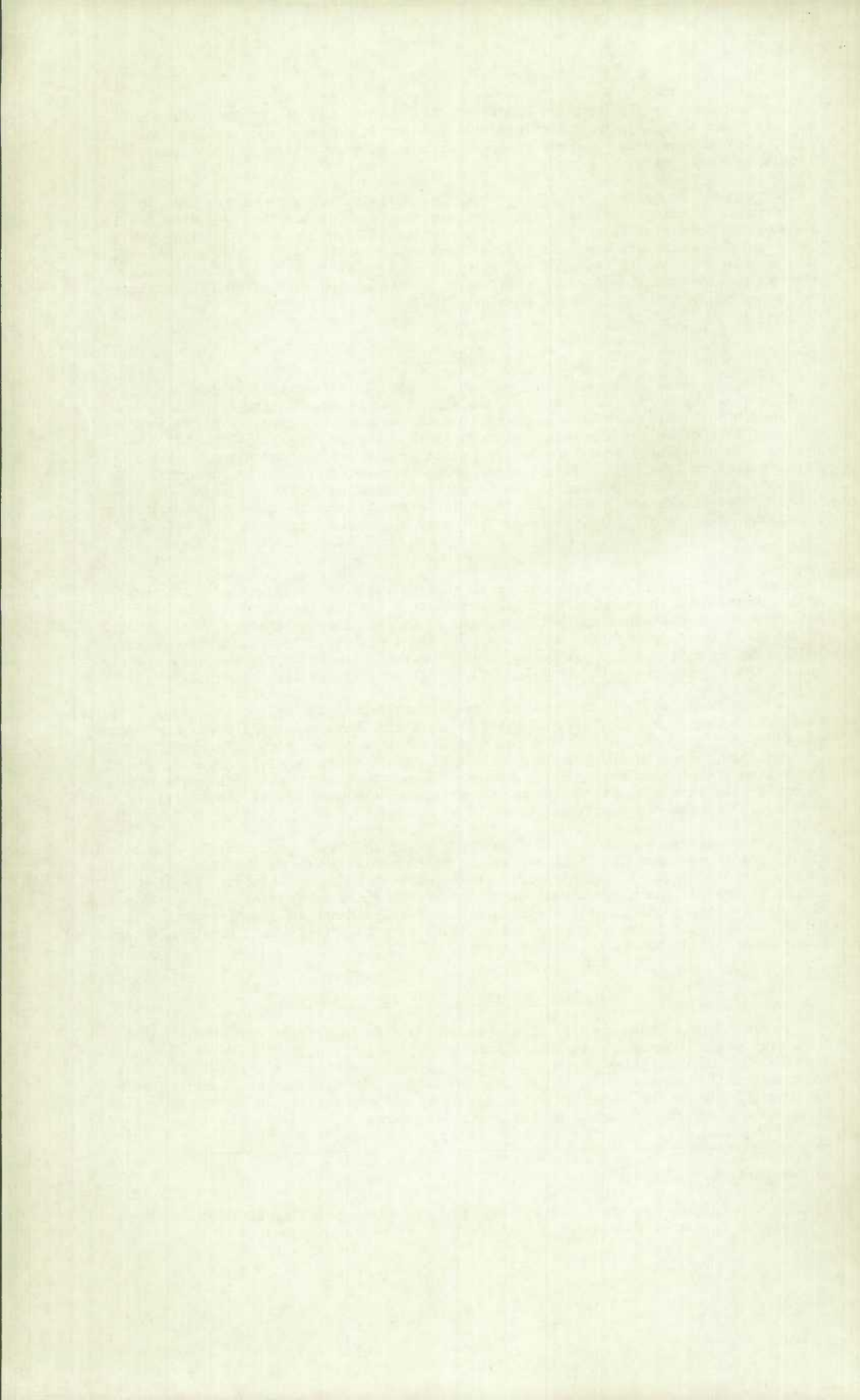
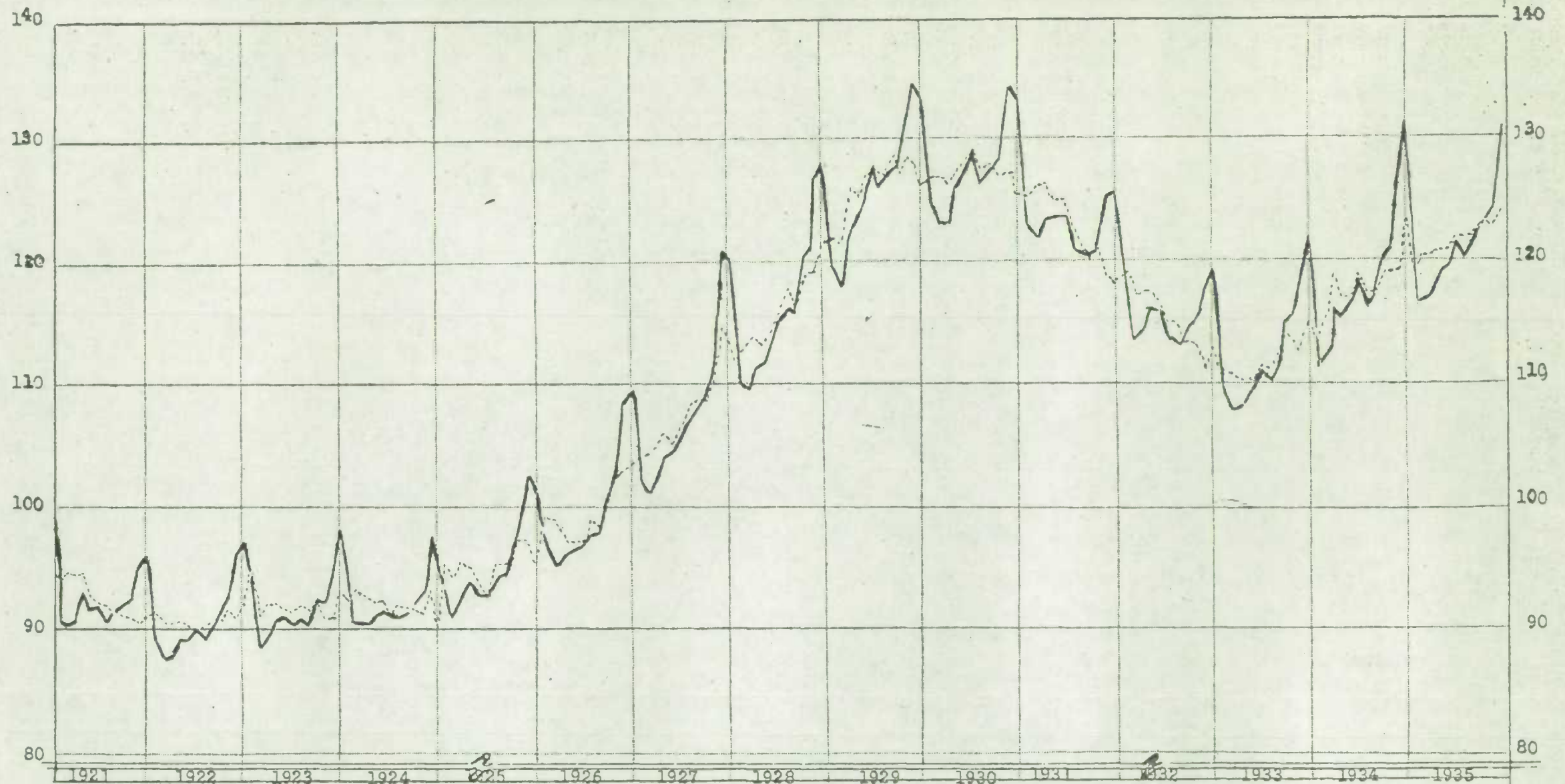


Chart 11.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921-1935.



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.

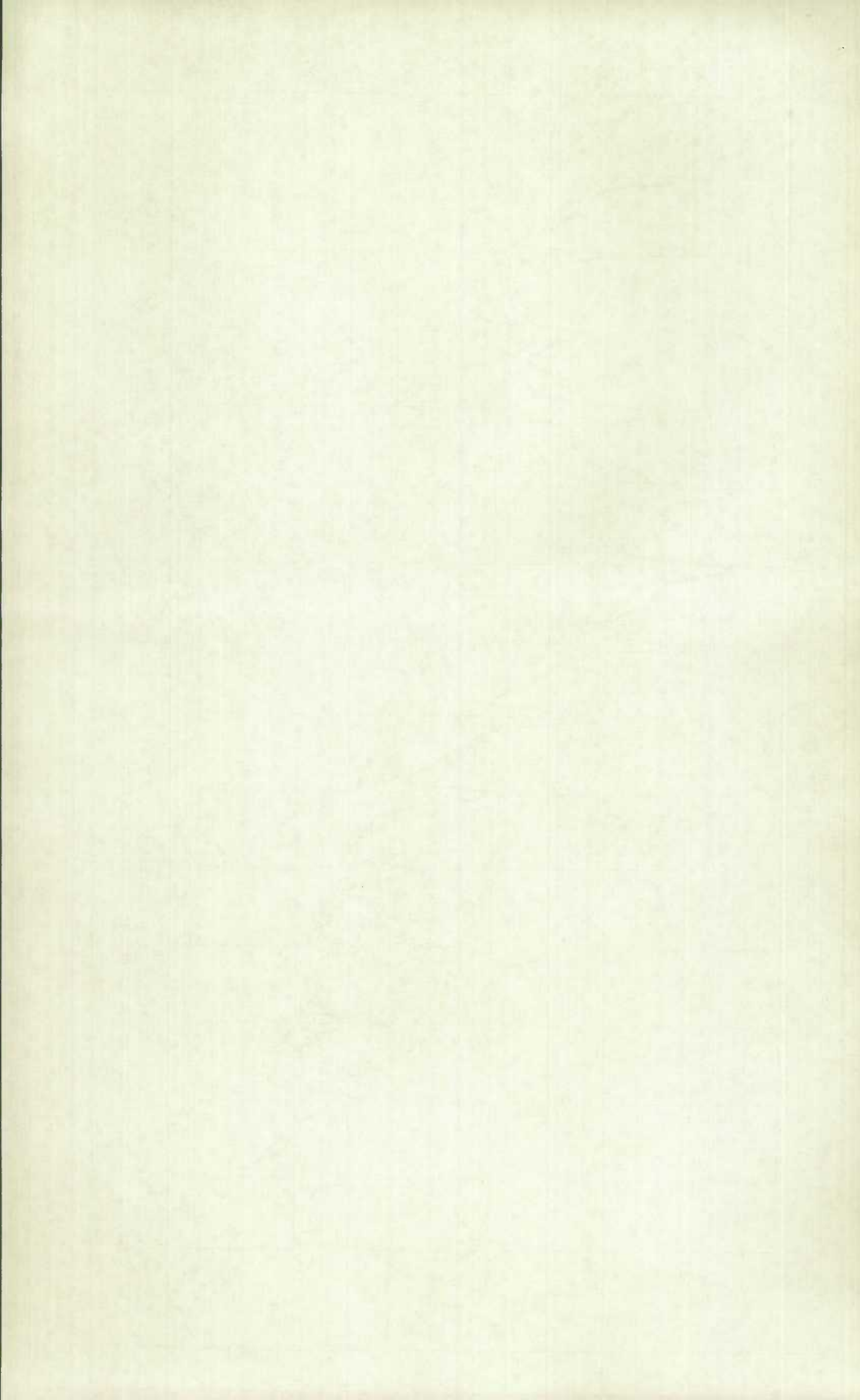


TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.(1926=100). -I-
 Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting for Dec.1,1935.

	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	103.3	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 - Average	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	83.2	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	85.6	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	94.3	92.9	98.9
Average, 1934	101.0	91.7	101.3	90.0	90.4	96.0
1935 - Jan. 1	99.0	91.3	98.0	91.2	88.8	94.4
Feb. 1	100.1	89.5	100.2	89.2	89.6	94.6
Mar. 1	98.6	91.3	103.5	87.2	91.9	96.4
Apr. 1	95.8	85.9	100.7	86.9	91.8	93.4
May 1	97.4	89.7	101.7	87.9	92.6	95.2
June 1	101.6	93.8	101.6	92.2	96.6	97.6
July 1	106.7	94.8	102.7	96.3	99.5	99.5
Aug. 1	106.7	97.2	102.4	98.7	106.8	101.1
Sept.1	107.0	99.3	103.9	100.5	108.0	102.7
Oct. 1	112.9	103.1	108.1	102.7	106.0	106.1
Nov. 1	111.1	105.0	110.0	108.1	101.8	107.7
Dec. 1	107.5	103.8	107.0	101.3	99.3	104.6
Average, 1935	103.7	95.4	103.3	95.2	97.3	99.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1935.

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

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.(1926=100). -II-

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.1,1935.

	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 - Average	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
1935 - Jan. 1	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Feb. 1	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Mar. 1	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Apr. 1	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
May 1	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
June 1	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
July 1	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
Aug. 1	87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Sept.1	88.7	102.8	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Oct. 1	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Nov. 1	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	91.4	101.3
Dec. 1	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Average, 1935	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1935.

14.0 1.3 12.5 1.4 3.3 1.6 4.1 3.3

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. (1926=100).

-III-

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.1,1935.

		All Industries								
		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	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	103.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 -	Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 -	Jan. 1	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7	91.6
	Feb. 1	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2	89.7
	Mar. 1	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6	88.7
	Apr. 1	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3	87.5
	May 1	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2	87.5
	June 1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1	89.1
	July 1	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4	88.7
	Aug. 1	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8	86.3
	Sept.1	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1	86.0
	Oct. 1	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5	86.7
	Nov. 1	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4	84.7
	Dec. 1	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8	83.2
	Average, 1932	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 -	Jan. 1	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6	78.5
	Feb. 1	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4	77.0
	Mar. 1	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3	76.9
	Apr. 1	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6	76.0
	May 1	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6	77.6
	June 1	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1	80.7
	July 1	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8	84.5
	Aug. 1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5	87.1
	Sept.1	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8	88.5
	Oct. 1	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0	90.4
	Nov. 1	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6	91.3
	Dec. 1	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1	91.8
	Average, 1933	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 -	Jan. 1	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	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
1935 -	Jan. 1	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6	94.4
	Feb. 1	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6	94.6
	Mar. 1	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7	96.4
	Apr. 1	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4	93.4
	May 1	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3	95.2
	June 1	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9	97.6
	July 1	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1	99.5
	Aug. 1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7	101.1
	Sept.1	100.8	77.7	128.6	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8	102.7
	Oct. 1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8	106.1
	Nov. 1	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6	107.7
	Dec. 1	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1	104.6
	Average, 1935	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4

Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec.1,1935.

51.8 5.2 6.1 2.2 10.2 11.4 2.6 10.5 100.0

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

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)

IV.

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

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)-Continued.

v.

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 3						
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	83.0	85.2	86.3	86.7	86.5	84.4	85.9
Animal products - edible	130.2	129.6	127.4	109.2	104.8	101.0	105.8
Fur and products	95.8	104.2	101.5	99.5	91.7	88.7	84.4
Leather and products	94.0	98.9	100.2	100.1	96.1	86.8	90.5
Boots and shoes	101.5	106.9	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	78.9
Musical instruments	22.0	24.5	29.6	29.8	44.3	44.4	27.4
Plant products - edible	97.2	104.4	115.2	119.6	116.2	103.1	99.1
Pulp and paper products	86.4	88.4	89.5	88.0	89.0	88.1	85.7
Pulp and paper	74.5	77.3	79.3	76.8	77.4	74.1	72.4
Paper products	98.5	100.1	102.3	100.8	101.7	103.7	97.8
Printing and publishing	98.5	99.2	98.7	98.6	100.0	101.4	99.4
Rubber products	79.8	81.0	84.2	86.2	87.0	89.2	79.9
Textile products	95.6	97.7	101.5	104.5	105.4	103.5	96.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.9	109.9	115.2	114.3	116.2	116.6	105.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	75.4	79.9	82.8	81.2	81.6	82.3	75.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	108.5	119.3	126.0	125.8	130.0	130.7	124.0
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	108.8
Garments and personal furnishings	86.4	85.6	89.0	93.5	92.9	88.8	86.1
Other textile products	77.9	78.1	81.3	86.9	83.4	81.9	77.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	106.6	109.6	109.3	117.0	117.4	118.7	112.8
Tobacco	102.3	105.1	105.5	111.5	113.4	119.9	111.9
Distilled and malt liquors	112.6	115.9	113.2	124.5	124.1	115.9	113.4
Wood distillates and extracts	91.3	95.9	96.4	112.2	122.7	128.0	106.4
Chemicals and allied products	111.3	111.6	111.3	111.4	113.4	114.3	109.3
Clay, glass and stone products	57.0	63.8	64.6	64.0	62.1	57.7	55.6
Electric light and power	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	68.7	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	44.8	43.2	48.6
Heating appliances	68.2	71.0	81.4	89.9	89.9	84.7	70.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	50.1	49.3	55.3	54.7	51.9	51.3	48.4
Foundry and machine shop products	63.3	62.3	63.0	65.0	64.8	64.7	61.1
Other iron and steel products	64.7	67.8	67.5	68.1	69.9	68.8	63.0
Non-ferrous metal products	87.0	89.5	91.6	91.6	93.8	93.8	84.1
Non-metallic mineral products	125.4	125.7	127.5	128.2	127.8	125.9	121.3
Miscellaneous	98.7	96.3	99.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	97.2
LOGGING	49.5	48.9	48.3	64.7	110.3	166.5	66.5
MINING	93.1	97.4	100.4	105.8	109.7	105.5	97.5
Coal	76.6	77.7	80.7	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	85.8
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	82.4	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	108.1	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

TABLE 4.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)-Continued. VI.

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 4						Rel. Weight
	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	80.0	84.2	86.5	88.1	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	88.3	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	88.1	88.5	89.7	91.0	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	120.6	131.2	132.2	128.3	128.8	125.8	.8
Silk and silk goods	432.6	455.2	460.1	465.4	481.7	491.3	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 light and power	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	68.8	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	128.3	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	105.8	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	163.7	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	76.8	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	108.3	109.5	107.4	109.2	110.4	2.7
Steam railways	69.8	69.9	70.8	70.6	70.7	71.4	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	63.7	62.9	70.8	60.0	75.4	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	88.1	98.0	100.8	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	108.7	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

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)-Continued. VII.
 Note:-The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 5						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.4	92.8	91.3	90.2
Animal products - edible	132.7	132.6	125.9	113.9	111.9	108.9	110.5
Fur and products	89.4	83.6	81.9	89.6	91.1	89.0	82.0
Leather and products	95.4	99.3	99.9	100.0	96.0	94.3	95.8
Boots and shoes	99.7	105.3	105.2	103.0	95.1	92.3	99.7
Lumber and products	74.7	74.9	74.2	71.6	67.9	64.5	66.0
Rough and dressed lumber	68.1	69.9	68.9	63.9	56.9	52.5	56.4
Furniture	72.5	70.1	72.3	76.9	78.9	78.1	73.7
Other lumber products	97.1	94.5	92.2	92.6	93.7	90.7	90.0
Musical instruments	33.0	41.9	48.0	50.4	55.2	52.3	39.7
Plant products - edible	107.0	115.6	125.3	135.0	114.4	103.7	103.6
Pulp and paper products	95.8	95.8	94.4	95.0	95.3	94.7	92.0
Pulp and paper	88.9	89.1	86.4	86.3	85.7	83.4	81.7
Paper products	105.2	104.6	105.2	106.8	107.8	109.4	103.7
Printing and publishing	101.9	101.5	101.4	102.5	103.9	104.5	101.7
Rubber products	95.0	94.1	94.3	91.8	91.7	92.3	92.0
Textile products	107.5	106.0	108.1	109.4	110.0	107.1	107.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	122.0	123.3	122.6	121.4	122.3	121.2	121.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	90.2	90.8	90.3	89.3	88.5	86.3	88.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	114.7	120.8	119.3	117.4	121.8	123.9	123.8
Silk and silk goods	481.7	478.3	469.7	467.9	476.6	476.7	469.8
Hosiery and knit goods	118.2	114.8	114.0	115.0	118.5	117.6	116.4
Garments and personal furnishings	93.3	90.8	96.1	100.8	100.3	94.2	93.4
Other textile products	90.2	86.8	91.7	91.6	89.7	87.7	89.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	109.5	111.2	114.0	114.8	110.9	128.3	115.5
Tobacco	99.7	101.2	103.7	105.9	101.3	122.7	109.3
Distilled and malt liquors	123.3	124.3	128.4	126.6	124.6	137.1	123.7
Wood distillates and extracts	112.2	116.1	122.1	130.7	125.5	127.2	128.8
Chemicals and allied products	121.0	117.6	121.1	120.4	125.1	122.4	119.6
Clay, glass and stone products	75.6	76.6	75.8	74.5	73.8	68.9	67.1
Electric light and power	109.5	113.9	116.6	117.6	116.2	113.1	109.9
Electrical apparatus	103.1	103.7	105.1	108.5	111.6	111.3	103.0
Iron and steel products	74.2	73.7	71.2	70.6	71.3	71.4	71.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	85.7	88.3	85.7	81.4	89.2	92.3	85.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	80.5	81.0	82.2	81.9	82.9	83.3	77.3
Agricultural implements	42.5	39.4	37.0	34.6	39.6	39.1	40.8
Land vehicles	75.1	74.0	69.4	68.0	67.9	67.8	72.5
Automobiles and parts	105.4	99.2	79.4	71.4	71.2	69.8	90.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	51.9	47.5	48.3	53.5	45.3	52.2	50.3
Heating appliances	85.8	89.2	93.5	98.2	100.1	92.8	85.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	63.5	65.5	65.0	64.6	63.9	61.5	59.1
Foundry and machine shop products	84.7	80.1	74.5	78.0	72.5	77.1	75.3
Other iron and steel products	76.9	76.8	77.0	82.8	78.6	77.4	74.6
Non-ferrous metal products	111.4	110.2	111.9	112.7	111.7	110.4	106.4
Non-metallic mineral products	137.3	137.6	138.7	136.3	134.3	132.2	132.5
Miscellaneous	116.0	114.8	114.2	121.7	120.9	119.2	111.6
LOGGING	86.3	84.5	85.6	113.4	171.9	198.6	124.7
MINING	107.0	110.3	112.4	117.9	121.2	122.9	110.8
Coal	78.7	81.4	83.1	91.0	93.8	95.5	87.6
Metallic ores	179.7	185.3	189.1	196.4	204.1	206.1	179.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	93.7	94.4	95.2	87.9	85.6	87.2	83.5
COMMUNICATIONS	80.1	81.2	82.5	81.3	80.7	79.8	79.1
Telegraphs	89.3	91.2	93.2	92.5	91.1	88.6	87.2
Telephones	77.7	78.6	79.7	78.3	77.9	77.5	77.0
TRANSPORTATION	82.6	83.6	83.6	84.8	83.9	80.1	80.3
Street railways and cartage	112.0	112.3	114.3	114.6	112.7	110.2	110.9
Steam railways	73.1	74.2	74.3	75.0	75.1	71.0	72.2
Shipping and stevedoring	89.5	90.6	87.1	92.3	88.3	84.2	79.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	140.6	129.0	118.1	117.0	111.0	100.3	109.3
Building	52.2	56.6	56.3	58.1	60.6	55.2	47.8
Highway	310.0	266.2	224.7	222.3	214.0	198.9	221.3
Railway	73.0	75.1	81.9	79.0	66.7	54.7	67.9
SERVICES	119.7	123.0	125.5	116.2	114.9	115.2	115.1
Hotels and restaurants	121.3	127.0	131.5	115.0	112.4	113.9	114.4
Professional	117.7	117.7	120.8	119.0	122.0	121.5	120.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	117.5	117.7	116.5	117.5	117.6	115.6	114.7
TRADE	119.1	116.5	117.1	120.0	121.3	126.0	117.9
Retail	126.5	122.5	123.3	126.8	128.0	135.6	125.0
Wholesale	102.0	102.5	102.7	104.2	105.4	103.7	101.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	101.0	99.9	98.8	100.0	100.2	98.9	96.0

TABLE 4.-INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935 (1926=100)-Continued.

VIII

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

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 5						Rel.Weight June 1
	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Apr.1	May 1	June 1	
MANUFACTURING	87.4	90.1	92.7	93.9	95.6	98.4	54.0
Animal products - edible	105.1	102.9	101.7	102.5	111.1	120.6	2.5
Fur and products	83.0	78.4	75.4	79.5	84.8	99.0	.2
Leather and products	86.8	98.7	104.0	107.3	103.8	108.1	2.4
Boots and shoes	84.7	103.0	108.4	113.2	113.4	112.0	1.6
Lumber and products	57.1	58.4	63.3	63.0	67.2	75.6	4.3
Rough and dressed lumber	45.0	45.9	51.2	49.8	56.3	68.1	2.4
Furniture	69.9	71.3	72.1	72.6	70.9	72.4	.7
Other lumber products	84.4	86.9	93.4	96.7	98.2	101.6	1.2
Musical instruments	26.1	31.1	33.0	29.9	29.0	27.4	.1
Plant products - edible	92.4	94.0	90.9	90.4	92.6	93.9	3.1
Pulp and paper products	92.3	92.4	91.1	92.7	93.4	96.7	6.4
Pulp and paper	81.0	79.5	78.4	80.8	81.6	86.7	2.9
Paper products	100.7	105.6	106.4	107.1	108.0	109.7	.9
Printing and publishing	104.4	104.8	102.6	103.5	104.1	105.5	2.6
Rubber products	89.8	90.7	94.1	92.7	91.2	91.3	1.3
Textile products	102.5	105.0	110.1	111.9	111.9	112.4	10.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	121.2	121.0	125.7	123.6	124.2	127.3	4.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	86.9	82.2	86.8	84.3	85.8	90.3	1.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	118.8	128.1	133.9	132.6	128.3	127.6	.8
Silk and silk goods	493.8	502.4	509.3	504.9	503.9	512.7	1.1
Hosiery and knit goods	109.9	111.1	114.9	113.4	117.1	117.9	2.1
Garments and personal furnishings	87.0	92.8	97.7	102.4	102.9	101.0	3.3
Other textile products	82.2	85.5	93.8	96.7	95.2	94.3	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	127.7	122.4	120.2	118.9	109.7	115.5	1.7
Tobacco	121.4	123.1	118.5	114.5	94.1	104.1	.9
Distilled and malt liquors	137.4	120.5	120.9	122.9	130.4	130.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	126.0	130.8	129.6	120.2	111.8	118.8	.1
Chemicals and allied products	118.9	121.7	123.2	128.0	130.6	131.0	1.1
Clay, glass and stone products	60.9	59.7	55.5	59.9	69.4	77.9	.9
Electric light and power	110.0	106.2	105.8	106.9	109.0	111.0	1.5
Electrical apparatus	105.0	104.5	105.2	106.0	106.0	108.1	1.3
Iron and steel products	71.1	77.9	82.9	84.3	86.0	86.2	12.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	81.2	91.1	91.8	83.4	93.7	104.0	1.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	83.1	82.6	85.5	87.4	88.7	90.1	1.1
Agricultural implements	45.9	52.5	56.0	59.6	61.2	61.8	.6
Land vehicles	72.7	82.1	88.4	89.4	89.1	86.9	5.7
Automobiles and parts	92.9	126.6	152.0	156.6	154.6	145.8	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	47.1	55.7	65.1	66.6	69.1	64.2	.3
Heating appliances	73.9	81.0	88.5	90.0	94.3	97.4	.5
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	58.3	58.8	63.0	67.9	72.1	76.0	.5
Foundry and machine shop products	76.0	79.6	88.4	89.6	92.7	92.9	.6
Other iron and steel products	70.2	74.1	77.3	80.9	80.2	83.7	1.7
Non-ferrous metal products	106.4	111.5	114.2	116.2	119.0	121.3	2.1
Non-metallic mineral products	132.3	125.6	126.7	126.8	129.3	134.6	1.5
Miscellaneous	113.4	115.2	114.2	117.4	118.7	123.5	.6
LOGGING	181.3	183.4	166.9	104.3	93.9	96.0	2.9
MINING	119.1	120.3	118.8	117.7	116.2	119.2	5.9
Coal	93.4	94.7	91.5	88.3	82.2	83.2	2.4
Metallic ores	200.8	204.4	204.6	207.2	211.0	216.7	2.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	78.7	75.7	77.0	78.4	85.4	92.8	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	78.6	77.8	77.5	77.7	77.5	79.2	2.3
Telegraphs	88.1	86.7	85.6	85.4	85.5	89.4	.5
Telephones	76.2	75.5	75.4	75.6	75.4	76.5	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	76.2	76.2	76.5	76.3	80.1	79.9	10.3
Street railways and cartage	109.9	108.1	108.2	108.3	109.8	111.3	2.7
Steam railways	69.6	70.1	69.8	69.4	69.8	70.4	6.1
Shipping and stevedoring	63.4	63.2	66.1	66.7	90.3	83.6	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	87.9	87.2	94.2	80.2	84.7	89.5	11.5
Building	45.4	43.3	43.3	45.2	47.2	54.0	2.4
Highway	165.4	161.4	183.4	143.4	154.5	146.1	5.9
Railway	59.3	62.6	63.0	56.9	58.0	72.9	3.2
SERVICES	115.2	111.9	111.7	111.4	116.4	118.5	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	115.3	109.7	108.9	106.3	110.9	113.5	1.5
Professional	121.5	127.1	123.3	126.7	127.3	125.5	.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	113.7	111.7	113.6	116.4	122.7	125.1	1.0
TRADE	130.6	116.6	116.7	117.4	119.3	119.9	10.3
Retail	142.5	122.7	122.5	123.5	126.0	126.2	7.6
Wholesale	102.7	102.2	103.1	103.4	104.0	105.5	2.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	94.4	94.6	96.4	93.4	95.2	97.6	100.0

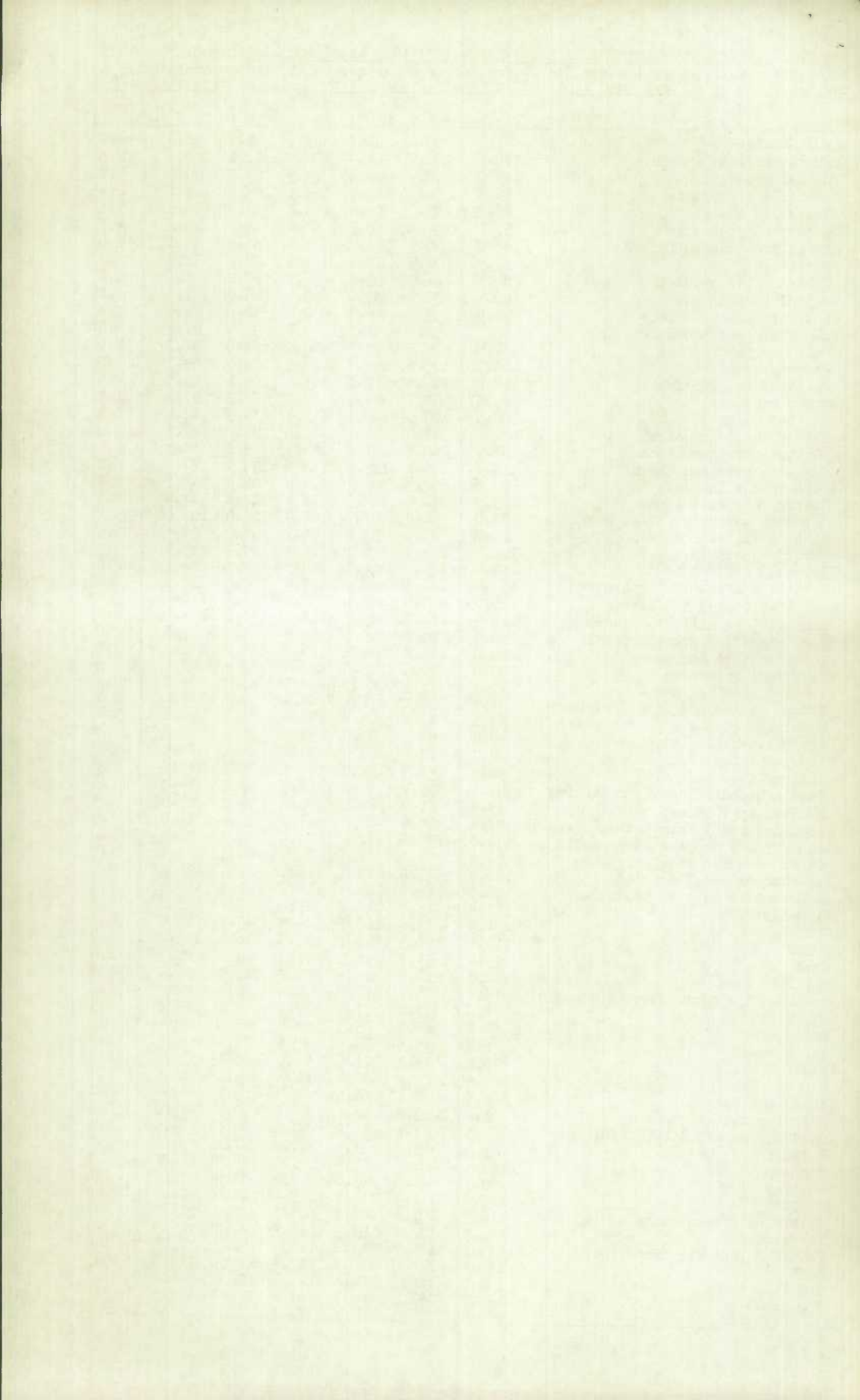


TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1933-1935. (1926=100)-Concluded. -IX-
 Note:-For the relative importance in 1935 of the various industries for which indexes are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

I n d u s t r i e s	1 9 3 5						Aver. Jan. 1- Dec. 1
	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
MANUFACTURING	98.5	99.8	100.8	103.3	103.5	101.4	97.1
Animal products - edible	125.7	142.3	134.6	124.6	120.5	115.4	117.3
Fur and products	96.8	100.3	99.7	103.2	100.4	101.5	91.8
Leather and products	102.8	107.4	111.0	110.1	106.3	103.8	104.6
Boots and shoes	105.5	111.2	115.7	114.0	107.2	102.6	107.6
Lumber and products	80.8	82.6	81.7	79.9	76.2	69.8	71.3
Rough and dressed lumber	75.8	78.6	77.5	72.5	66.5	57.2	62.0
Furniture	73.3	76.6	75.9	82.0	86.6	85.4	75.8
Other lumber products	102.4	99.7	99.1	101.1	97.8	96.2	96.5
Musical instruments	35.1	41.1	47.4	50.1	51.8	51.8	37.8
Plant products - edible	103.3	114.3	126.4	136.2	126.5	114.7	106.7
Pulp and paper products	96.6	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.6	98.7	95.6
Pulp and paper	87.8	90.3	89.9	89.1	88.6	87.4	85.1
Paper products	108.8	110.4	113.0	115.9	117.8	118.1	110.1
Printing and publishing	104.2	104.8	104.2	105.0	105.1	106.9	104.6
Rubber products	91.8	88.2	91.2	92.3	96.3	98.3	92.3
Textile products	110.4	109.9	112.3	116.9	118.9	117.0	111.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	125.3	128.0	129.0	131.7	134.8	136.9	127.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	87.5	90.6	89.5	90.7	93.3	97.8	88.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	130.4	131.1	133.0	141.2	145.8	142.4	132.8
Silk and silk goods	502.8	506.1	523.6	529.8	534.8	538.7	514.0
Hosiery and knit goods	118.8	117.1	117.9	123.5	127.2	127.6	118.5
Garments and personal furnishings	98.5	94.3	99.9	105.6	105.8	99.4	99.0
Other textile products	89.7	92.7	92.6	97.2	97.7	94.5	92.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	117.5	117.9	121.0	120.8	122.3	143.8	121.5
Tobacco	106.3	103.3	109.0	107.2	106.2	144.1	112.7
Distilled and malt liquors	129.5	135.4	133.5	138.4	144.6	141.0	132.1
Wood distillates and extracts	103.1	101.2	107.5	139.0	145.5	140.0	122.8
Chemicals and allied products	132.0	128.7	129.5	132.0	134.8	135.5	128.9
Clay, glass and stone products	81.2	85.6	80.6	84.5	80.1	75.8	72.4
Electric light and power	113.5	115.4	118.8	119.6	117.6	116.2	112.5
Electrical apparatus	110.6	118.6	122.5	128.4	131.2	124.5	114.2
Iron and steel products	83.4	81.0	79.7	84.7	88.7	86.8	82.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	100.7	100.6	100.0	112.0	116.7	115.7	100.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	91.2	92.6	91.8	94.9	95.8	93.6	89.8
Agricultural implements	59.6	59.1	52.8	53.0	55.9	52.5	55.8
Land vehicles	82.7	77.6	75.1	79.0	85.4	85.7	82.7
Automobiles and parts	131.0	109.2	100.1	110.8	131.5	120.0	127.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	58.5	62.5	58.4	68.0	62.9	59.5	61.5
Heating appliances	98.3	99.6	100.9	112.1	113.1	105.3	96.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	76.1	76.3	79.1	83.9	86.8	89.5	74.0
Foundry and machine shop products	91.3	87.2	87.9	97.1	97.4	94.8	89.6
Other iron and steel products	81.8	80.9	83.0	86.4	88.5	87.2	81.2
Non-ferrous metal products	122.6	122.3	123.2	125.8	126.8	125.8	119.6
Non-metallic mineral products	138.1	140.3	141.6	142.7	139.8	137.5	134.6
Miscellaneous	123.8	119.3	128.3	130.2	124.6	125.0	121.1
LOGGING	82.2	79.0	77.7	115.8	158.4	183.5	126.9
MINING	121.5	125.2	128.6	129.5	132.5	131.1	123.3
Coal	81.9	85.6	86.5	89.0	92.9	93.7	88.4
Metallic ores	223.2	230.0	233.0	230.3	234.4	230.3	218.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	101.7	106.5	112.8	113.1	110.6	104.8	94.8
COMMUNICATIONS	80.8	81.6	82.1	82.1	81.4	81.0	79.8
Telegraphs	92.4	93.0	94.2	93.6	94.8	91.7	90.0
Telephones	77.7	78.6	78.9	79.0	77.8	78.1	77.1
TRANSPORTATION	82.7	85.4	85.8	86.4	84.5	84.0	81.2
Street railways and cartage	114.2	117.1	118.3	118.7	117.4	115.2	113.0
Steam railways	72.5	74.7	75.4	75.8	74.2	73.1	72.1
Shipping and stevedoring	89.9	94.7	92.1	94.0	89.8	93.7	82.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	101.1	104.7	110.9	117.4	119.9	95.9	97.8
Building	57.3	60.6	63.2	67.2	70.4	67.3	55.4
Highway	170.2	179.0	191.8	213.3	226.3	171.0	175.5
Railway	81.5	80.6	84.5	79.3	71.5	55.3	68.8
SERVICES	123.6	127.9	127.8	120.5	117.1	116.3	118.2
Hotels and restaurants	122.2	129.4	129.9	117.3	113.3	112.0	115.7
Professional	122.8	126.9	124.0	123.5	123.0	122.4	124.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	126.0	125.7	125.3	125.1	122.2	122.0	120.8
TRADE	122.1	120.7	121.8	123.8	124.6	121.1	122.1
Retail	128.9	126.4	126.8	128.9	130.2	140.0	128.7
Wholesale	106.4	107.5	110.2	112.2	111.6	110.5	106.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	99.5	101.1	102.7	106.1	107.7	104.6	99.4

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