

from industrial disputes in the province. Following termination of these disputes, the September adjusted index reached a level of 121.0, the highest recorded in the year. In the last quarter, the figures were slightly lower than in September, but averaged higher than those recorded for either of the first two quarters of 1959.

Employment by Industry.—Forestry employment tended to be higher in the 1959-60 winter season than in 1958-59 or 1957-58, but remained considerably below levels of most earlier winters in the postwar period. Mining employment (seasonally adjusted) was fairly steady through 1959, except for declines in February and March, reflecting temporary layoffs of coal miners in Nova Scotia. For most of the year, seasonally adjusted indexes for the industry remained close to 124 points, the level reached in the third quarter of 1958, following declines from the 1957 highs. The stability of the over-all mining figure hides fluctuations in some of the component industries. Thus employment in coal mining in 1959 was quiet, falling by 13.8 p.c. from 1958; employment in oil and natural gas showed a minor decline but moderate improvement was recorded in metal mining and in the non-metal group.

In manufacturing, employment in durable goods tended to advance through the early part of 1959 despite major layoffs in the aircraft industries. Industrial disputes in British Columbia brought down the figures for July and August. Steel shortages resulting from strikes in the United States led to layoffs which affected the November figures. In non-durables, a gradual upward movement through the first part of the year was reversed in the last half; weakness in the clothing and leather goods industries contributed to this decline.

Construction employment in most months of 1959 was higher than in the corresponding months of 1958. However, the seasonally adjusted index for the building and general engineering component of the industry began to decline during the autumn after rising through the early months of 1959.

Employment trends in the service-producing industries continued generally upwards through 1959, except in transportation, storage and communication. There were gains in service, in finance, insurance and real estate, in trade and in public utility operations, although trends in the latter two industries appeared to have levelled by the end of the year. Employment in several industries in the transportation, storage and communication division tended to decline in 1959. These industries included steam railways, water transportation and special communication projects.

6.—Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment by Industrial Group 1950-59, and Monthly Indexes 1958 and 1959

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated as at the last day of each month, on the base 1949=100.

Year	Forestry (chiefly log- ging)	Mining	Manu- factur- ing	Con- struc- tion	Trans- porta- tion, Storage and Com- muni- cation	Public Utility Oper- ation	Trade	Finance, Insur- ance and Real Estate	Service ¹	Indus- trial Com- posite
Averages—										
1950.....	104.8	106.0	101.4	103.1	100.2	101.2	103.6	105.9	101.0	102.1
1951.....	140.3	111.0	108.1	110.7	106.8	103.7	107.4	116.2	103.3	109.1
1952.....	119.5	116.9	109.9	123.1	110.9	108.0	110.4	122.1	107.0	111.9
1953.....	98.3	110.8	113.0	118.1	111.2	112.4	113.1	122.4	108.8	113.1
1954.....	96.3	110.4	107.3	110.6	109.0	116.1	114.8	128.0	111.7	109.9
1955.....	102.9	113.7	109.8	115.0	110.8	119.2	118.7	132.1	115.0	112.9
1956.....	113.2	122.7	115.8	131.8	118.3	126.3	126.3	137.1	125.1	120.7
1957.....	99.3	127.2	115.8	135.7	120.4	133.6	131.8	145.0	131.9	122.6
1958.....	75.9	123.5	109.8	126.2	115.5	137.6	131.6	149.3	135.1	117.9
1959.....	78.9	123.4	111.1	130.3	114.3	138.7	135.3	153.2	139.3	119.7

For footnote, see end of table, p. 764.