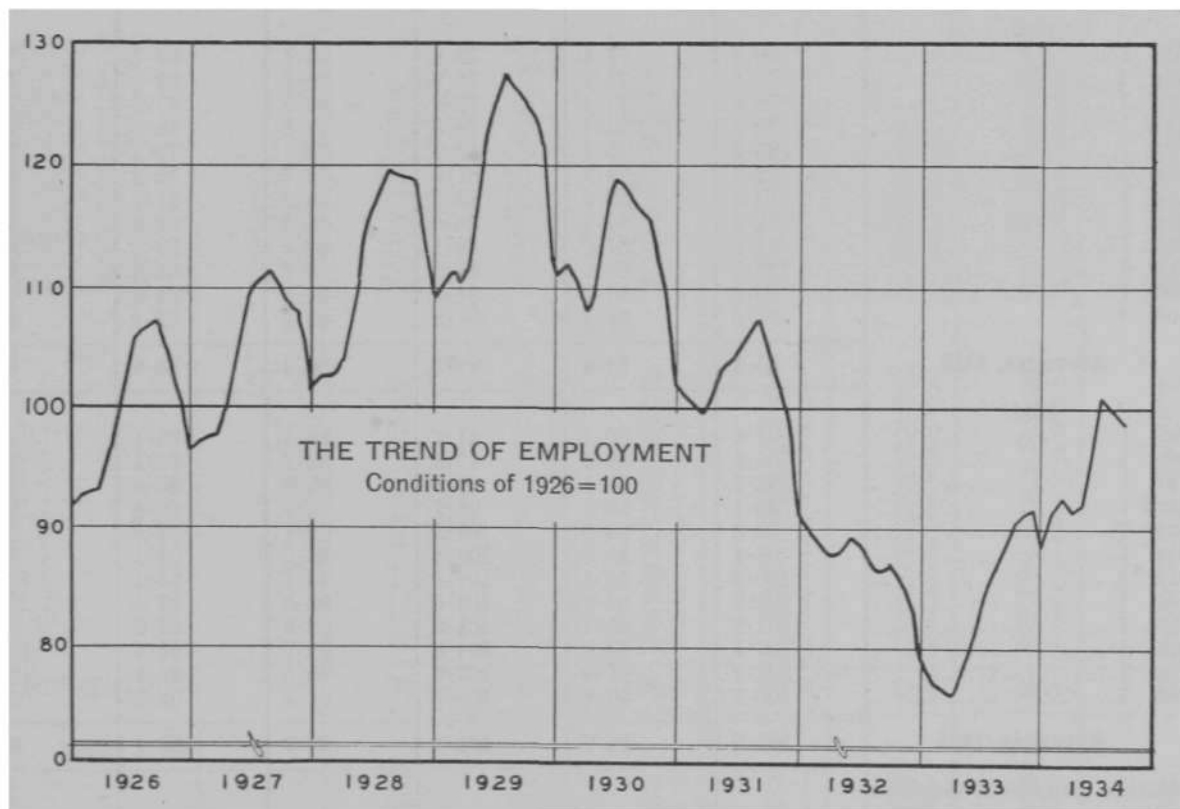


which all five economic areas, the leading industrial cities and the principal industries shared to a greater or less degree.

Works undertaken for the relief of unemployment continued to be an important factor during 1934, when the number of man-days worked on a wage basis, as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by Dominion and provincial authorities, was 8,749,940; there were also 9,557,862 man-days relief work afforded in publicly operated camps where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance. During 1933, the man-days worked on a wage basis numbered 1,643,111, and the number of man-days relief work afforded on a subsistence basis was 9,714,701.

The fluctuations in employment in the past nine years are illustrated in the following chart. This shows the generally upward movement that characterized industrial activity in the twenty months from the low point of employment in the depression on Apr. 1, 1933, to the close of 1934.



Employment by Economic Areas.—The recovery in industrial activity during 1934 extended to all five economic areas, but to a varying extent; the situation at the close of the year was decidedly better in each of the districts than it had been at the opening of 1934, and also than it was at the end of 1933. The greatest proportional gain between the 1934 low and high points occurred in Ontario, where the index, at its maximum of 109.9 on July 1, was 18.7 points higher than the minimum of 91.2 recorded on Jan. 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, in 1934 than in the preceding twelve months. Table 20 is a record of employment in the five economic areas, by months, in 1933 and 1934, with averages for preceding years since 1921.