

in 1917, an increase of \$229,618,825, or 101.79 per cent. As the number of employees on wages increased only from 444,487 to 601,305, an increase of 156,818, or 35.28 per cent, there was a large increase in the wage of the average individual employee—an increase from \$507.50 per annum in 1915 to \$757.02 per annum in 1917, being an increase of \$249.52, or 49.16 p.c.

Employees on salaries fared comparatively worse during the two-year period than employees on wages. Their numbers increased from 52,683 in 1915 to 73,605 in 1917, an increase of 20,922, or 39.71 per cent. During the same period the amounts paid in salaries increased from \$60,308,293 to \$94,992,246, an increase of \$34,683,953, or 57.51 per cent. Dividing the total of salaries paid in each year, by the number of employees in each year, it is found that the average salary increased during the two years from \$1,144.73 to \$1,290.56, an increase of \$145.83, or 12.73 per cent, as against an increase of 49.16 per cent in the case of wage-earners. Not only was the relative increase much less in the case of the salaried employee, but the absolute increase was smaller—\$145.83 per annum as against \$249.52.

The gross value of the products of Canadian manufacturing industries, as stated above, has been more than doubled in the two-year period. This increase is shown in Table 79 to have been fairly evenly distributed throughout the provinces. With the exception of New Brunswick and Manitoba, all the provinces have doubled the gross value of their products of manufactured commodities, and of these Manitoba lacks but a very little of having done so. Ontario, in 1917 as in 1915, produced more than half of the gross production of manufactured goods in the Dominion.

In the census of manufactures, the industries of the Dominion are divided into fifteen classes. In Table 81 are given the statistics of production for these fifteen classes in 1917. For the comparative statistics of 1915, reference may be made to Table 72 on page 285 of the Year Book of 1916-17. The statistics of 1917, as compared with those of 1915, show clearly the effects of the war upon certain industries. The iron and steel industry, which was in fifth place among Canadian industries in value of products in 1915 with a product of \$120,422,420, took second place in 1917 with a product of \$400,385,086. The chemical industry, which in 1915 occupied eleventh place with a product of \$45,410,486, in 1917 rose to ninth place with a product of \$133,618,658. The manufacture of vessels for water transportation rose from fifteenth place to thirteenth, with an increase of product from \$8,419,648 to \$37,244,678. The liquor and beverage industry also experienced the effects of war, but in the opposite direction. From thirteenth place it fell to fifteenth, its products showing an absolute decline in value from \$34,859,927 in 1915 to \$29,935,226 in 1917.

As for the other great industries of the Dominion, the manufacture of food products, as is natural in a predominantly agricultural country, took in 1917 as in 1915 first place, with a product of \$754,637,940 in the latter year, as compared with \$388,815,362 in the former. The textile manufacture, though its products increased