

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1928<sup>1</sup>—  
concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1928.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>23,379</b>	<b>4,789,296,049</b>	<b>658,023</b>	<b>755,199,372</b>	<b>1,950,804,339</b>	<b>1,819,016,025</b>	<b>3,769,850,364</b>
Vegetable products.	4,845	531,918,725	83,764	88,119,342	439,922,128	317,073,457	756,995,585
Animal products....	4,542	243,550,121	67,777	61,950,631	351,324,498	133,697,496	485,021,994
Textile products....	1,885	365,721,561	113,724	103,451,235	223,730,616	151,671,848	415,402,464
Wood and paper....	7,290	1,158,651,534	158,005	179,244,698	293,159,913	389,389,952	682,549,865
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,159	702,931,186	119,199	168,320,038	309,618,074	300,014,925	609,632,999
Non-ferrous metals.	406	253,367,370	35,568	47,497,842	98,746,019	139,220,908	237,966,927
Non-metallic miner- als.....	1,178	298,693,122	28,650	37,136,451	93,683,873	112,398,268	206,082,141
Chemicals and al- lied products....	572	148,639,920	16,130	20,290,417	74,163,334	72,812,503	146,975,837
Miscellaneous indus- tries.....	453	119,602,877	19,351	25,101,208	35,090,248	50,439,849	85,530,097
Central electric sta- tions.....	1,049	956,919,603	15,855	24,087,420	31,365,636	112,326,819	143,692,455

<sup>1</sup>See note at end of Table 1 on page 389.

### Subsection 3.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

**Summary Statistics of Manufactures.**—In Table 3 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of manufactures for the five years from 1923 to 1927, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. Corresponding figures for the years from 1917 to 1922 were given at p. 384 of the 1926 Year Book, but the inflation of values in the war and immediate post-war periods makes the figures for these years largely incomparable. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly throughout the 10 years, is concerned with the use of power. In the analysis here given the aim is to show the position of power as a factor in general manufacturing production. Therefore the power installation of central electric stations has been excluded. Unfortunately this was not done for the earlier years shown in the 1926 Year Book. When this change is made it will be found that the total horse-power employed increased from 1,664,578 in 1917 to 3,287,582 in 1927 or by 97 p.c. in 10 years. In the same period the horse-power used per establishment increased from 75 to 151 and the horse-power per wage-earner from 3.04 to 6.27, indicating the rapidly increasing contribution of power to manufacturing production.

The increases from \$143,469 to \$189,119 in average capital per establishment between 1921 and 1927, and in average number of employees from 20.5 to 27.0 are very significant figures. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of salaried employees to total employees has declined between 1921 and 1927 from 16.4 to 13.8—or approximately from one-sixth to one-seventh. In other words, there were in 1927 six wage-earners employed to each salary earner, as compared with five wage-earners to each salary earner in 1921. This is probably due to the fact that in the depression of 1920-21, wage-earners, with a less secure tenure of their positions, were laid off to a proportionately much greater extent than salary earners, so that the proportion of salary earners on the 1921 staffs was abnormally large.