

## 1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for typical years, 1870-1930—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Province.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.		\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>23,637</b>	<b>5,063,014,754</b>	<b>694,434</b>	<b>513,640,842</b>	<b>2,066,636,914</b>	<b>1,997,250,365</b>	<b>4,063,987,279</b>
P. E. Island.....	276	3,489,934	2,133	781,448	2,864,831	1,773,894	4,638,725
Nova Scotia.....	1,195	135,662,325	20,966	17,925,100	51,506,523	42,788,293	94,292,816
New Brunswick.....	860	117,965,970	18,517	15,712,322	40,453,535	30,980,431	71,433,966
Quebec.....	7,156	1,673,011,042	213,467	233,803,672	543,240,589	617,372,403	1,160,612,992
Ontario.....	9,810	2,418,340,450	339,859	421,789,728	1,090,106,598	1,022,984,190	2,103,090,768
Manitoba.....	923	173,152,948	26,318	34,158,583	89,158,381	75,750,746	164,909,127
Saskatchewan.....	761	58,877,124	8,047	10,438,759	51,208,827	29,292,332	80,501,159
Alberta.....	817	107,648,028	13,748	16,460,038	63,432,924	44,123,568	107,556,792
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,699	394,866,933	51,379	61,980,107	144,064,706	132,286,208	276,850,914
<b>Canada</b> .....	<b>24,020</b>	<b>5,203,316,760</b>	<b>644,439</b>	<b>736,092,766</b>	<b>1,666,963,902</b>	<b>1,761,986,726</b>	<b>3,428,970,629</b>
P. E. Island.....	267	3,441,958	2,055	788,106	2,546,827	1,708,139	4,254,966
Nova Scotia.....	1,302	133,671,163	21,060	17,537,690	44,506,178	41,296,743	85,802,921
New Brunswick.....	924	140,611,530	18,422	14,988,441	33,897,284	29,570,998	63,468,262
Quebec.....	7,410	1,727,064,388	204,802	216,835,675	462,244,278	560,036,409	1,022,280,887
Ontario.....	9,888	2,431,369,848	307,477	370,781,482	836,966,780	876,358,542	1,713,035,322
Manitoba.....	937	188,413,164	26,488	33,941,235	74,761,265	67,663,725	142,424,990
Saskatchewan.....	750	65,486,140	7,248	9,229,593	35,608,157	26,668,609	62,276,766
Alberta.....	845	109,930,271	14,099	17,092,033	53,621,884	40,692,898	94,314,782
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,697	403,328,298	42,779	54,898,541	123,131,269	117,990,663	241,121,932

\*Statistics of the construction, and custom and repair industries have not been collected since 1921; the figures for these industries for 1917 to 1921 have consequently been deducted from the totals as previously published. The industries excluded comprise custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewellery, automobile and bicycle repairing, blacksmithing, and custom and repair work by foundries.

Statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industry were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925. The introduction in 1926 of the use of the gross and net revenue of the central electric station industry as gross and net production and the inclusion of the difference with "cost of materials", impairs the comparability of 1926 and later figures for the "cost of materials" and "net value of products" with those of earlier years.

## Subsection 2.—Fourteen Years of Manufacturing in the Industrial Groups.

The commodities required of the manufacturers of a country in time of war differ considerably from those needed in time of peace. Thus, while under the stimulus of inflated values, manufacturing as a whole reached a peak value of gross production in 1920, not exceeded until 1929, the "iron and its products" group reached a high point of gross production in 1918, the last year of the war. The "chemicals and allied products" group reached its greatest development under war conditions, when the value of gross production was more than twice as great as in 1929. On the other hand, the central electric station industry has shown rapid and consistent growth, uninterrupted by changes from war to peace conditions or the consequent drastic changes in price levels, throughout all the years from 1917 to 1930 covered by this record. In the 14 years the gross value of production by this industry has risen from \$44,500,000 to \$126,038,000, while the capital investment has grown from \$356,000,000 to \$1,138,200,000. The "non-ferrous metals" group has also shown striking progress since the war. The statistics for this group are not comparable throughout the 14 years, owing to the fact that the non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry was included for the first time in 1925. But the gross production of the group in 1924, the last year before the smelters were included, almost equalled that of the peak year 1920, while since 1925 the expansion has been very rapid. As explained concerning Table 1 on p. 312, statistics for the years 1919, 1921, and 1923-1925, given on pp. 411-412 of the 1931 Year Book, are here omitted to economize space.