

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for typical years, 1917-1930—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Group.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1930.							
Totals	24,020	5,203,316,700	641,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,902	1,761,936,726	3,428,970,629
Vegetable products.	5,041	569,408,760	84,182	85,259,243	357,510,340	314,513,326	672,023,666
Animal products...	4,341	233,334,972	57,657	55,564,398	285,328,411	132,212,467	417,540,878
Textile products...	1,856	368,667,643	109,576	97,903,096	184,563,855	177,250,868	361,814,733
Wood and paper....	7,816	1,221,357,252	156,724	174,406,889	268,249,293	368,350,618	636,599,911
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,196	757,797,256	119,987	165,426,608	281,713,862	288,032,111	569,745,973
Non-ferrous metals	429	325,605,549	38,756	52,319,027	111,738,411	138,720,310	250,458,721
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,234	336,018,922	29,868	39,241,165	107,206,674	109,606,153	216,812,327
Chemicals and allied products..	591	168,119,152	15,503	21,041,785	48,165,038	71,804,599	119,969,637
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	452	84,912,229	14,328	17,640,108	22,508,008	35,458,129	57,966,137
Central electric sta- tions.....	1,034	1,138,200,016	17,858	27,287,443	—	126,038,145	126,038,145

*See note at end of Table 1 on p. 315.

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 eight years from 1922 to 1929 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 uninterrupted throughout the 13 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 3,867,979 in 1929 or by 132 p.c. in 12 years. In the same period the horse-power used per establishment increased from 75 to 171 and the horse-power per wage-earner from 3.04 to 6.58, indicating the rapidly increasing contribution of power to manufacturing production.

The increases from \$143,929 to \$215,409 in average capital per establishment between 1922 and 1929, and from 21.1 to 29.4 in average number of employees are very significant figures. It is also noteworthy that the percentage of salaried employees to total employees has declined between 1922 and 1929 from 16.0 to 13.9—or approximately from one-sixth to one-seventh. In other words, there were in 1929 six wage-earners employed to each salary earner, as compared with five wage-