

Subsection 2.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 4 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of manufactures for the eight years 1922 and 1924-30 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 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 4,051,744 in 1930 or by 143 p.c. in 13 years. In the same period the horse-power used per establishment increased from 75 to 176 and the horse-power per wage-earner from 3.04 to 7.49, indicating the rapidly increasing contribution of power to manufacturing production. The increases from \$143,929 to \$216,624 in average capital per establishment between 1922 and 1930, and from 21.1 to 26.8 in average number of employees are very significant figures.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1930 was reported as \$3,428,970,628; the cost of materials was \$1,666,983,902, leaving \$1,761,986,726 as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include: (1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output; and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This total value would be very much greater than the \$1,761,986,726 shown as having been added by manufacture, but not so great as the \$3,428,970,628 shown as the gross value of production. (The decline of \$600,000,000 in gross value of products in 1930 was mainly accounted for by a drop of almost \$365,000,000 in the cost of materials).

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.¹—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially in a period when values are rapidly

¹For a much more detailed and comprehensive treatment of this subject see the study "The Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada 1923-29" by A. Cohen, B. Com., Acting Chief of the Census of Manufactures, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.