

3.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-33—concluded.

Industrial Group.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1933.							
Totals	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847
Vegetable products.	5,542	509,533,005	73,095	66,137,487	224,243,088	197,606,784	421,849,872
Animal products...	4,496	201,993,642	53,111	46,453,188	179,429,948	91,638,262	271,068,210
Textile products....	2,151	322,312,247	106,235	80,695,813	144,584,507	150,130,741	294,715,248
Wood and paper....	7,917	893,309,680	105,471	102,500,377	134,979,700	207,175,377	342,155,077
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,291	580,760,379	70,947	69,482,730	97,705,853	114,256,055	211,961,908
Non-ferrous metals.	478	266,266,443	25,273	28,099,026	71,990,608	92,774,996	164,765,604
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,144	307,996,274	19,296	21,680,263	71,713,986	70,077,465	141,791,451
Chemicals and allied products...	696	153,900,930	15,397	18,738,629	34,271,854	58,548,907	92,820,761
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	476	66,769,049	10,361	10,342,700	10,269,030	17,918,605	28,187,635
Central electric sta- tions.....	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	-	117,532,081	117,532,081

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 manufacture for the period 1917 to 1933, 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. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that due to the inflation of values during the war and immediate post-war periods and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions of 1921 and 1930 the figures for these years become largely incomparable. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly, 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. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,664,578 in 1917 to 4,157,420 in 1932 or an increase of 150 p.c. in 15 years. In the same period, the number of horse-power used per establishment increased from 75 to 177 and the number of horse-power per wage-earner from 3.04 to 10.62, indicating the rapidly increasing utilization of power in manufacturing production. The figures for 1933 show a small decrease from 1932. The increase from \$118,056 to \$193,174 in average capital per establishment between 1917 and 1932, and the decrease from 27.2 to 20.2 in the average number of employees are very significant figures. Another interesting comparison is the progressive decrease in the value added by manufacture per employee and the average salaries and wages paid since 1929. Between 1917 and 1929 the value added by manufacture per employee increased from \$2,143 to \$2,877 and then declined in 1933 to \$2,263, while average salaries and wages increased from \$819 in 1917 to \$1,171 in 1929 with a decline to \$943 in 1933. Compared with 1917, the figures for average salaries and wages in 1933 represent an increase of 15 p.c. while the increase in the value added by manufacture per employee was only 5.6 p.c. and wholesale prices of commodities declined 41.3 p.c. in the same period.