

only. The addition of these small establishments does not affect materially the value of production of the industry. The numbers of live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1934 and 1935 are shown in Table 16.

**15.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, decennially 1871-1921, annually 1930-35.**

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901. <sup>1</sup>	1911. <sup>1</sup>	1921.
Establishments.....No.	193	203	527	57	80	84
Capital invested.....\$	419,325	1,449,677	2,173,077	5,395,162	15,321,088	58,459,555
Employees.....No.	841	852	1,690	2,416	4,214	9,711
Salaries and wages.....\$	145,376	209,483	503,053	1,020,164	2,685,518	13,547,778
Cost of materials.....\$	2,942,786	3,163,576	5,554,246	19,520,058	40,951,761	113,389,835
Value of products.....\$	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,125,831	22,217,984	48,527,076	153,136,299
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Establishments.....No.	76	147 <sup>2</sup>	141	135	147	139
Capital invested.....\$	60,778,996	62,481,905	53,227,929	54,590,398	56,765,624	58,207,715
Employees.....No.	9,290	9,294	9,101	9,289	10,119	10,674
Salaries and wages.....\$	12,114,667	11,626,678	10,349,315	10,103,744	11,608,338	12,448,347
Cost of materials.....\$	129,004,327	91,276,842	65,575,957	70,467,544	98,417,162	108,191,810
Value of products.....\$	164,029,953	117,596,697	91,246,523	92,366,137	122,112,406	133,379,312

<sup>1</sup> Figures for these years cover establishments employing five hands and over only.

<sup>2</sup> See the text preceding this table.

**16.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1934 and 1935.**

Month.	1934.				1935.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	63,133	28,221	40,244	269,531	67,716	28,142	40,448	281,689
February.....	53,800	30,675	36,313	262,834	53,401	29,947	37,241	254,944
March.....	56,365	49,549	38,133	258,824	56,234	49,246	39,932	242,820
April.....	54,694	64,251	33,762	251,847	57,189	72,252	43,308	255,666
May.....	61,496	71,587	32,391	266,541	63,713	76,381	37,710	244,893
June.....	57,544	58,020	55,783	222,709	52,063	65,056	54,008	194,613
July.....	57,652	49,074	74,536	177,997	56,047	57,360	73,468	191,088
August.....	67,396	43,804	96,545	169,231	66,679	47,505	97,190	175,542
September.....	76,392	40,119	112,935	178,769	72,313	46,007	105,083	176,786
October.....	100,323	47,276	191,756	230,054	92,844	49,115	170,537	262,599
November.....	94,339	35,863	94,508	289,268	88,942	39,515	108,475	256,361
December.....	61,156	24,403	47,016	294,375	62,570	26,325	53,828	268,824
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>804,290</b>	<b>542,842</b>	<b>854,222</b>	<b>2,871,980</b>	<b>789,711</b>	<b>586,851</b>	<b>861,228</b>	<b>2,805,825</b>

**Consumption of Animal Products.**—The figures of Table 17 provide an indication of the standard of the diet of the people of Canada. Animal products such as meat, butter, and eggs are generally regarded as features of the diet of people with a high standard of living. In Canada there is a relatively high per capita consumption of beef, pork, butter, and eggs but a relatively low per capita consumption of mutton and lamb, and cheese. During the depression years, the per capita consumption of these products was not affected as much as might have been expected. Changes in the per capita consumption of various animal products occur as a result of changes in price relationships. These, in turn, are related to cycles of over-and-under-production particularly marked in the case of the meat products of hogs and cattle. Beef and pork, particularly, interchange in leadership as regards the amount consumed, according to the price relationships between them. In 1935, 66.18 pounds of beef were consumed per capita as compared with 62.01 pounds of pork. In 1933, pork consumption was 75.02 pounds per capita and beef consumption 55.50 pounds per capita.