Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 4 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of manufactures for the period 1917 to 1936, 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, which shows the trend of development clearly and uninterruptedly, is concerned with the use of power. In the analysis on p. 411 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 4,346,775 in 1935, an increase of 162 p.c. in eighteen years. In the same period horse-power per wage-earner increased from 3·04 to 9·29, indicating the rapidly increasing utilization of electric power in manufacturing production. The significant feature is the increase in both the absolute figures of power employed and the average per wage-earner during the depression years as compared with 1929, although the large numbers of persons finding employment during 1934 and 1935 have reduced averages for those years compared with 1933. Another interesting comparison is the downward trends of value added by manufacture per employee and of average salaries and wages paid since 1929. However, compared with 1917 the figures for average salaries and wages in 1935 represent an increase of 23·7 p.c., while the increase in the value added by manufacture per employee is only 4·3 p.c., and wholesale prices of commodities declined 36·9 p.c. in the same period.

In using the figures for 1936 it is important to note that central electric stations, and dyeing, cleaning and laundry work are no longer regarded as 'manufacturing' industries. This change affects all the data for 1936 in Table 4, but especially the figures for capital. The apparent reduction of approximately 30 p.c. in capital is more than accounted for by the omission of these industries.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1935 was reported as $2,807,337,381; the cost of materials, including fuel and electricity, was $1,505,158,282, leaving $1,302,179,099 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 $1,302,179,099 shown as having been added by manufacture, but not so great as the $2,807,337,381 shown as the gross value of production. The value of products for 1936 is affected adversely in comparison with earlier years due to the fact that central electric stations are no longer regarded as a manufacturing industry.