

slaughtering only. The inclusion of these small establishments did not affect materially the value of production of the industry. The numbers of live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1935 and 1936 are shown in Table 16.

15.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, decennially 1870-1930, annually 1932-36.

Description.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900. ¹	1910. ¹	1920.
Establishments.....No.	193	203	528	57	80	86
Capital invested.....\$	419,325	1,449,677	2,185,077	5,395,162	15,321,088	84,288,306
Employees.....No.	841	852	1,699	2,416	4,214	11,978
Salaries and wages.....\$	145,376	209,483	505,553	1,020,164	2,685,518	16,691,471
Cost of materials.....\$	2,942,786	3,163,576	5,556,746	19,520,058	40,951,761	170,916,888
Value of products.....\$	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,132,831	22,217,984	48,527,076	240,544,618
	1930.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Establishments.....No.	76	141 ²	135 ²	147 ²	139 ²	142 ²
Capital invested.....\$	60,778,996	53,227,929	54,590,398	56,765,624	58,207,715	61,806,675
Employees.....No.	9,290	9,101	9,289	10,119	10,674	11,776
Salaries and wages.....\$	12,114,667	10,349,315	10,103,744	11,608,338	12,448,347	13,921,410
Cost of materials.....\$	129,004,327	65,575,957	70,467,544	98,417,162	108,191,810	126,630,086
Value of products.....\$	164,029,953	91,246,523	92,366,137	122,112,406	133,379,312	156,971,640

¹Figures for these years cover establishments employing five hands or over only.

²See the text preceding this table.

16.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1935 and 1936.

Month.	1935.				1936.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	67,716	28,142	40,448	281,689	69,810	27,060	48,434	275,775
February.....	53,401	29,947	37,241	254,944	62,097	29,099	43,398	245,049
March.....	56,234	49,246	39,932	242,820	61,927	48,588	42,563	262,531
April.....	57,189	72,252	43,308	255,666	66,816	67,583	32,312	266,855
May.....	63,713	76,381	37,710	244,893	65,132	71,784	26,094	279,710
June.....	52,063	65,056	54,008	194,613	67,029	68,946	51,882	269,474
July.....	56,047	57,360	73,468	191,088	68,439	57,096	67,329	232,254
August.....	66,679	47,505	97,190	175,542	76,534	52,613	81,251	232,050
September.....	72,313	46,007	105,083	176,786	89,832	55,404	107,576	284,186
October.....	92,844	49,115	170,537	262,599	111,665	51,070	168,378	391,890
November.....	88,942	39,515	108,475	256,361	102,614	39,553	109,040	410,449
December.....	62,570	26,325	53,828	268,824	78,334	33,820	52,718	412,311
Totals.....	789,711	586,851	861,228	2,805,825	920,229	602,616	830,975	3,562,534

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 1937, 58.89 pounds of beef were consumed per capita as compared with 62.35 pounds of pork. In 1933, pork consumption was 75.02 pounds per capita and beef consumption 55.50 pounds per capita.