

### Subsection 1.—Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials.

A classification based on the chief component materials in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial developments. Subsequently, a number of minor changes have been made, the most important being the elimination of the central electric station industry from the compilation in 1936. For this edition revisions due to these changes have been carried back to 1917 in so far as possible.

**Effects of the Depression upon the Main Groups.**—In Table 8 is shown the effects of the depression and the recovery since 1933 upon the main groups of industries with regard to the numbers employed, the salaries and wages paid, and the gross value of products. Owing to the price decline in the depression, money values both of wages and of products were naturally affected more than the number of employees. Furthermore, during periods of curtailed production there is a tendency for wage-earners to be put on part time, while the number of salaried employees responds less quickly to reduction in output than that of wage-earners. Therefore, there are a number of reasons why the variation in the number of employees should be less than that of money values. The figures of Table 8 should be compared with those of Table 6 which show changes in volume of production.

As noted elsewhere in this chapter (especially under the discussion of volume of manufacturing production on pp. 387 to 389), the depression affected the production of capital or durable goods much more than that of consumption goods. Therefore, production in such groups as iron products, and wood and paper products declined more seriously than that in such groups as textiles, vegetable products, and animal products, and in 1936 the recovery had not progressed far enough for the production of durable goods to have regained the relative position it held in 1929.

### 8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Groups of Industries Compared for Specific Years, 1929-36.

Note.—The highest pre-depression year was 1929, while the lowest depression year was 1933.

Group of Industries.	1933 Compared with 1929.			1936 Compared with 1929.			1936 Compared with 1933.		
	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Gross Value of Pro- ducts.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Gross Value of Pro- ducts.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Gross Value of Pro- ducts.
Vegetable products.....	-17.2	-28.5	-44.8	-4.4	-12.0	-23.8	+15.5	+23.1	+38.2
Animal products.....	-21.5	-25.2	-43.3	-6.0	-6.8	-16.7	+19.8	+24.5	+46.8
Textile products.....	-7.9	-23.3	-30.7	+10.7	1	-9.2	+20.1	+30.5	+31.1
Wood and paper products.....	-36.1	-46.8	-52.9	-19.6	-26.4	-31.4	+26.0	+38.2	+45.6
Iron and its products.....	-48.6	-64.5	-72.6	-24.9	-37.9	-42.7	+46.2	+75.0	+109.1
Non-ferrous metals.....	-36.6	-48.4	-41.9	-7.4	-17.3	+23.8	+46.1	+60.5	+113.1
Non-metallic minerals.....	-42.0	-50.5	-42.8	-24.9	-32.2	-22.7	+29.5	+36.9	+35.4
Chemicals.....	-7.8	-17.2	-33.0	+19.3	+11.4	-8.4	+29.3	+34.6	+36.7
Miscellaneous products.....	-22.6	-37.3	-52.9	-4.3	-17.6	-32.8	+23.5	+31.5	+42.5
<b>Averages, All Industries.</b>	<b>-29.7</b>	<b>-43.9</b>	<b>-49.7</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	<b>-22.7</b>	<b>+26.8</b>	<b>+40.3</b>	<b>+53.6</b>

\* An increase of less than five-hundredths of one per cent.

**Vegetable Products.**—The industries of this group are mainly dependent upon the agricultural crops of Canada for their raw materials and, in some instances, their products enter largely into the export trade. However, there are some important industries in the group—e.g., the rubber industry—which are almost entirely dependent upon imported raw materials.