

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures for the Dominion, 1870-1938.

Norw.—Statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industries were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products. ¹	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
1870.....	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
1880.....	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
1890.....	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,594	469,847,886
(Establishments with five hands or over.)							
1890.....	14,065	4	272,033	79,234,311	2	2	368,696,723
1900.....	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
1910.....	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
1915.....	15,593	1,958,705,230	?	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.) ³							
1917.....	21,845	2,333,991,229	606,523	497,801,844	1,539,678,811	1,281,131,980	2,820,810,791
1918.....	21,777	2,518,197,329	602,179	567,991,171	1,827,631,548	1,399,794,949	3,227,426,397
1919.....	22,083	2,670,559,435	594,066	601,715,668	1,779,056,765	1,442,400,638	3,221,457,403
1920.....	22,532	2,925,667,011	595,893	717,493,876	2,085,271,649	1,621,273,348	3,706,544,997
1921.....	20,848	2,697,858,073	438,555	497,399,761	1,365,292,885	1,123,694,263	2,488,987,148
1922.....	21,016	2,667,493,290	456,256	489,397,230	1,272,651,585	1,103,266,106	2,375,917,691
1923.....	21,080	2,788,051,630	506,203	549,529,631	1,456,595,367	1,206,332,107	2,662,927,474
1924.....	20,709	2,895,317,508	487,610	534,467,675	1,422,573,946	1,075,455,459	2,570,561,931
1925 ²	20,981	3,065,730,916	522,924	569,944,442	1,571,788,252	1,167,936,726	2,816,864,958
1926 ²	21,301	3,208,071,197	559,161	625,682,242	1,712,519,991	1,305,168,549	3,100,604,637
1927 ²	21,501	3,454,825,529	595,052	662,705,332	1,741,128,711	1,427,649,292	3,257,214,876
1928 ²	21,973	3,804,062,566	631,429	721,471,634	1,894,027,188	1,597,887,676	3,582,345,302
1929 ²	22,216	4,004,892,009	666,531	777,291,217	2,029,670,813	1,755,386,937	3,883,446,116
1930 ²	22,618	4,041,030,475	614,696	697,555,378	1,664,787,763	1,522,737,125	3,280,236,603
1931.....	23,083	3,705,701,893	528,640	587,566,990	1,221,911,982	1,252,017,248	2,555,126,448
1932.....	23,102	3,380,475,509	468,833	473,601,716	954,381,097	955,960,724	1,980,471,543
1933.....	23,780	3,279,259,838	469,658	436,247,824	967,788,928	919,671,181	1,954,075,785
1934.....	24,209	3,249,348,864	519,812	503,851,055	1,229,513,621	1,087,301,742	2,393,692,729
1935.....	24,034	3,216,403,127	556,664	559,467,777	1,419,146,217	1,153,485,104	2,653,911,209
1936.....	24,202	3,271,263,531	594,359	612,071,434	1,624,213,996	1,289,592,672	3,002,403,814
1937.....	24,834	3,465,227,831	660,451	721,727,037	2,006,926,787	1,508,924,867	3,625,459,500
1938.....	25,200	3,485,683,018	642,016	705,668,589	1,807,478,028	1,428,286,778	3,337,681,366

¹In accordance with a resolution passed by the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians, 1935, the net value of production is now computed by subtracting the cost of fuel and electricity as well as the cost of materials from the gross value of the products. The figures for 1924 and later years have, therefore, been revised in accordance with this resolution. The revision could not be carried farther back as statistics for cost of electricity are not available for years prior to 1924. ²Not reported. ³A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930, inclusive, increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. In 1931, however, the method in use prior to 1925 was re-adopted. The figures for 1931 and later years are, therefore, comparable with those for 1924 and earlier years.

Effects of the Depression on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada.—

The downward trend in manufacturing operations that began in the autumn of 1929 continued with increasing force to about the middle of 1933. As a result, the output of manufactured products in 1933 was lower in value than in any other year since the annual census was begun in 1917 but the wholesale price index for fully and chiefly manufactured goods on the 1926 base declined from 93.0 in 1929 to 70.2 in 1933, and rose only to 73.6 in 1936. Because of the advance in prices that commenced in 1936, the index number rose to 80.5 in 1937, the highest since 1930. That the decline in the volume of manufactures produced was not so great as that of values is evident by comparing the figures of Table 6, p. 405, with those of Table 3. Table 8, p. 408, shows in percentages the effect of the depression on employment, salaries and wages, and gross value of products. Both these analyses indicate that the incidence of the depression affected some industries much more than others. Generally speaking, the production of consumption goods was much better maintained than that of capital goods.