

### 8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Specific Years, 1929, 1933 and 1937.

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

Industrial Groups.	1933 Compared with 1929.			1937 Compared with 1929.			1937 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	+ 3.5	- 1.3	-14.2	+25.0	+38.1	+55.6
Animal products.....	-21.5	-25.2	-43.3	+ 0.5	+ 4.4	- 5.9	+28.0	+39.5	+65.9
Textile products.....	- 7.9	-23.3	-30.7	+17.1	+10.6	- 0.7	+27.2	+44.3	+43.3
Wood and paper products..	-36.1	-46.8	-52.9	-10.5	-13.9	-17.6	+40.1	+61.7	+74.9
Iron and its products.....	-48.6	-64.5	-72.6	-10.9	-19.9	-21.3	+73.3	+125.8	+187.1
Non-ferrous metals.....	-36.6	-48.4	-41.9	+11.9	+ 5.9	+70.1	+76.5	+105.4	+192.8
Non-metallic minerals.....	-42.0	-50.5	-45.8	-18.5	-22.0	- 9.4	+40.4	+57.6	+58.5
Chemicals.....	- 7.8	-17.2	-33.0	+31.6	+26.4	+ 7.5	+42.7	+52.7	+60.5
Miscellaneous products....	-22.6	-37.3	-52.9	+ 8.5	- 4.2	-19.4	+40.1	+52.8	+70.9
<b>Averages, All Industries.</b>	<b>-29.7</b>	<b>-43.9</b>	<b>-49.7</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>- 7.1</b>	<b>- 6.7</b>	<b>+40.9</b>	<b>+65.4</b>	<b>+85.4</b>

**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—that are almost entirely dependent upon imported raw materials.

*The Flour-Milling Industry.*—This is the most important member of the group from the standpoint of gross value of production. Under modern conditions the industry has a capacity for flour production far in excess of domestic consumption, so that its prosperity has fluctuated widely with the condition of the export market. Exports of wheat flour declined from 10,737,000 barrels in 1928 to 4,087,000 in 1937, but in spite of the decrease Canada continues to be one of the leading exporters of wheat flour. A majority of flour-mills also grind coarse grains for the production of live-stock feed. In rural districts there are many small mills devoted entirely to the grinding or chopping of feed grains, usually on a custom basis.

#### FLOUR-MILLS OF CANADA, WITH THEIR EQUIPMENT AND CAPACITIES, BY PROVINCES, 1937, WITH TOTALS, 1936.

Province.	Flour and Grist Mills.	Chopping Mills.	Total Mills.	Rolls.	Stones.	Daily Capacity of Flour- Mills.
	No.	No.	No.	pairs.	pairs.	bbf.
Prince Edward Island.....	11	1	12	56	7	481
Nova Scotia.....	2	7	9	5	Nil	53
New Brunswick.....	6	19	25	43	"	415
Quebec.....	81	148	229	377	146	12,716
Ontario.....	114	508	622	1,890	33	50,092
Manitoba.....	32	8	40	542	4	11,320
Saskatchewan.....	42	21	63	514	17	13,862
Alberta.....	44	34	78	602	1	12,394
British Columbia.....	3	5	8	46	Nil	724
<b>TOTALS, 1937.....</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>102,057</b>
<b>TOTALS, 1936.....</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>102,042</b>

*Bread and Bakery Products.*—With the increase in urban population, and the changes resulting from motor transportation which make it possible for factory-made bread to be economically distributed in rural communities, the bread industry