

cultural resources; lumber, shingles, and pulp and paper from the forests; refined metals from the mines; and cured and canned fish from the Atlantic and Pacific fisheries. The proportions of manufactured goods among Canadian exports may be found in the "Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1939", and in the External Trade chapter of this volume (see Index).

PART I.—GENERAL ANALYSES OF MANUFACTURING IN THE DOMINION

Section 1.—Historical Summary Statistics, and Indexes of Value and Volume

This section gives a picture of the growth of manufacturing, in general, as shown by comparable principal statistics, i.e., establishments, capital, employees, salaries and wages paid, cost of materials, and values of products. Other useful comparisons are made in Table 4 and figures of consumption are given in Table 5. Tables 6 and 7 show volume comparisons.

Subsection 1.—Growth of Manufacturing in Canada since 1870

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War of 1914-18.—Until the later '90's, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industries was not particularly rapid, though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the gross values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890, as shown in Table 1. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross production of establishments with five hands or over increased from \$368,700,000 in 1890 to \$1,166,000,000 in 1910, and to \$1,381,500,000 in 1915.

The Influence of the War of 1914-18.—The influence of the War of 1914-18 upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of products and the production at home of many commodities that had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized, a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada became an important industrial country.

Since the annual Census of Manufactures was begun only in 1917, the growth of manufacturing production during the first years of the War of 1914-18 cannot be shown in Table 1. Figures of 1915 are not on a strictly comparable basis with those of later years. However, the effect of the inflation of the war period, which reached its height in the summer of 1920, is evident. The course of manufacturing production thereafter throughout the 1920's is clearly shown in the figures of the table. In 1929 gross values of production exceeded those of 1920, although the prices of manufactured goods had dropped about 41 p.c. in the intervening period.