

declined more seriously than that in such groups as textiles, vegetable products, and animal products, and in 1938 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 Industrial Groups Compared for Specific Years, 1929-38

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

Industrial Group	1933 Compared with 1929			1938 Compared with 1929			1938 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	-23.5	-44.8	+ 5.0	+ 3.0	-17.3	+26.7	+44.1	+49.9
Animal products.....	-21.5	-25.2	-43.3	- 1.5	+ 4.3	- 7.4	+25.5	+39.4	+63.1
Textile products.....	- 7.9	-23.3	-30.7	+11.4	+ 4.5	-14.1	+20.9	+36.3	+23.9
Wood and paper products.	-36.1	-46.8	-52.9	-13.7	-17.3	-26.5	+35.1	+55.4	+56.2
Iron and its products.....	-48.6	-64.5	-72.6	-15.1	-24.2	-30.6	+65.3	+113.6	+53.1
Non-ferrous metals.....	-36.6	-48.4	-41.9	+11.5	+ 6.4	+53.3	+75.8	+106.5	+163.8
Non-metallic minerals....	-42.0	-50.5	-42.8	-22.1	-23.6	-14.0	+34.3	+54.4	+50.5
Chemicals.....	- 7.8	-17.2	-33.0	+31.2	+30.6	+ 5.5	+42.2	+57.8	+57.4
Miscellaneous products....	-22.6	-37.3	-52.9	+ 8.7	- 2.1	-20.6	+40.4	+56.2	+68.3
Averages, All Industries.	-29.7	-43.9	-49.7	- 3.7	- 9.2	-14.1	+37.0	+61.8	+70.8

Detailed Statistics by Groups and Individual Industries.—Table 9 presents detailed statistics regarding the individual industries under which all industrial plants in the Dominion are classified. The industries are further assembled under nine main groups according to the principal component material of their products. At pp. 408-413 of the 1940 Year Book the leading industries under each of these groups were briefly described. Lack of space prevents the repetition of these descriptions here, with the exception of that for flour and feed mills, the leading industry under the vegetable products group.

Flour and Feed Mills.—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 3,911,886 in 1938, 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 feeds. 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, 1938, WITH TOTALS, 1937

Province	Flour and Grist Mills	Chopping Mills	Total Mills	Rolls	Stones	Capacity Per Day
	No.	No.	No.	pairs	pairs	bbbl.
Prince Edward Island.....	8	4	12	46	7	386
Nova Scotia.....	2	7	9	5	Nil	49
New Brunswick.....	6	19	25	43	"	415
Quebec.....	69	122	191	358	122	11,583
Ontario.....	116	528	644	1,940	33	50,519
Manitoba.....	34	8	42	543	5	11,665
Saskatchewan.....	44	16	60	541	17	14,162
Alberta.....	46	44	90	616	1	12,703
British Columbia.....	3	4	7	46	Nil	674
Totals, 1938.....	328	752	1,080	4,138	185	102,156
Totals, 1937.....	335	751	1,086	4,075	208	102,057