

and in the historical series already shown in Table 3. However, there are also less detailed analyses under purpose groupings given in Table 10 and under origin groupings in Table 11.

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 were made, the most important being the elimination of central electric stations and the dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry from the compilation in 1936. Revisions due to these changes have been carried back to 1917 in so far as possible.

Effects of the Depression upon the Main Groups.—Table 8 shows 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 during 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 are to be compared with those of Table 6 which show changes in volume of production.

8.—Percentage Variation in Employment, Salaries and Wages, and Gross Value of Products in the Main Industrial Groups Compared for Specific Years, 1929-39

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

Industrial Group	1933 Compared with 1929			1939 Compared with 1929			1939 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	+ 9.2	+ 8.8	-15.8	+31.9	+52.1	+52.6
Animal products.....	-21.5	-25.2	-43.3	+ 2.5	+ 9.9	- 3.3	+30.6	+46.9	+70.4
Textile products.....	- 7.9	-23.3	-30.7	+16.5	+12.8	- 2.6	+26.5	+47.1	+40.5
Wood and paper products..	-36.1	-46.8	-52.9	-12.0	-14.0	-20.0	+37.8	+61.7	+69.9
Iron and its products.....	-48.6	-64.5	-72.6	-15.2	-22.2	-30.0	+65.0	+119.3	+155.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	-36.6	-48.4	-41.9	+11.8	+ 9.5	+46.7	+76.3	+112.4	+152.5
Non-metallic minerals.....	-42.0	-50.5	-42.8	-21.3	-22.8	- 9.4	+35.6	+55.9	+58.5
Chemicals.....	- 7.8	-17.2	-33.0	+35.3	+39.4	+15.2	+46.7	+68.5	+71.9
Miscellaneous products....	-22.6	-37.3	-52.9	+13.9	+ 4.7	-15.3	+47.0	+67.0	+79.8
Averages, All Industries.	-29.7	-43.9	-49.7	- 1.3	- 5.1	-10.5	+46.4	+69.1	+77.8

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.