

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—The figures in Table 4 trace the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries as clearly as possible through the latest period of their development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that, due to the inflation of values from 1914 through the immediate post-war period and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions following 1921 and 1930, the figures for these periods are not completely comparable. One very important figure, however, which shows the trend of development clearly, is concerned with the use of power. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,658,475 in 1917 to 6,062,020 in 1942, an increase of about 265 p.c. in 25 years. In the same period, horse-power per wage-earner showed an interrupted trend from 3.06 to 10.82 in 1933 and 9.46 in 1939. With the large increase in the number of wage-earners on war production, and the more efficient utilization of the equipment available, the horse-power per wage-earner dropped to 6.22 in 1942. The significant feature is the increase in both the absolute figures of power employed and the averages per wage-earner during the depression years as compared with 1929, although the large numbers of persons again finding employment since 1933 reduced the averages for the years 1934 to 1937 and again for 1940 to 1942. Other interesting comparisons are the trend of value added by manufacture, per employee, and of average salaries and wages paid since 1929.

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of adopting the same classification for external trade and for production is exhibited in Table 5, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from these statistics. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in 1943 was \$7,594,000,000, a figure obtained by adding to the value of manufactured products the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods and deducting the value of the exports.

In past years there have always been large amounts of manufactured animal, wood and non-ferrous metal products available for consumption in Canada with considerable surplus left for export. Since the commencement of the War, however, it has been necessary to export more and more of such goods to the United Kingdom, and while this has been done mainly by increasing production, Government control of consumption at home is growing stronger as the War advances. In the case of manufactured vegetable products, the figures for 1943 show large excesses of exports over imports for such products as cereal foods (including flour), canned vegetables, etc. Excesses of imports were chiefly confined to cocoa, tea, coffee and preserved fruits and fruit juices, in which cases domestic production cannot be substituted.

On balance, Canada has, in the past, imported large quantities of iron and steel, textile and non-metallic mineral products in spite of large home production. The urgent requirements for munitions of war have brought about an expansion of the iron and steel, chemical and non-ferrous metals industries that will enable Canada to meet most requirements for home consumption in the future as these industries are adjusted for peacetime needs.

Imports and exports of munitions, equipment and supplies for the Armed Forces, regardless of their component materials, are credited to the miscellaneous group in the foreign trade statistics. On the other hand, in the statistics on production these items are allocated on the basis of chief component material. For this reason it becomes impossible to compute consumption statistics by types of commodities, as was done in the past and the analysis by industrial groupings followed in previous years is now dropped from Table 5.