

1926. The weights and products were changed in 1931, 1936 and then again in 1941. By changing the weights and products used in the construction of the index every five years, current changes in production are thereby reflected more accurately.

The physical volume of manufacturing production increased 50.2 from 1923 to 1929. When it is recalled that the population of Canada is estimated to have increased only 11.1 p.c. during the same period, the growth of manufacturing production is indeed remarkable. Of this advance, the part resulting from an increase in the domestic demand due to growth of population would therefore be about 11.1 p.c. Exports of partly and fully manufactured goods increased from \$591,830,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, to \$686,876,000 in the fiscal year 1930, the increase in exports representing about 3.6 p.c. of the 1923 production. The remainder of the increase in production by 1929, or a margin equal to roughly 35 p.c. of the volume of manufactures of 1923, was, therefore, apparently absorbed by increases in capital equipment and by the rise in the standard of living of the population of Canada.

A similar analysis of the volume of manufactures since 1929 in relation to population and exports would show that the decline in the depression preceding the present War was due chiefly to reduced exports and a cessation in production of capital equipment. As a result of the expansion in production resulting from the demands created by the War, the physical volume of production increased by 69.2 p.c. since 1939 and by 77.4 p.c. since 1929. The chemical and allied products group, with an increase of 239.4 p.c., reported the greatest expansion in output since 1939. This was followed by the iron and its products group with an increase of 183.9 p.c., non-ferrous metal products 92.3 p.c., miscellaneous industries 62.8 p.c., non-metallic mineral products 50 p.c., textiles and textile products 45.2 p.c., animal products 35.4 p.c., wood and paper products 25.7 p.c., and vegetable products 25 p.c. There was also an increase in the volume of consumers' goods. As was to be expected, the increase was not as great as that for the output of equipment and supplies needed by the Armed Forces. Drink and tobacco increased by 53.3 p.c., clothing 31.9 p.c., and food 22.1 p.c. These increases compare with an increase of 69.2 p.c. for manufacturing in general.

6.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, Significant Years, 1923-42

(1935-39=100)

Group and Classification	1923	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942
Component Material Classification—							
Vegetable products.....	63.6	98.7	73.8	109.0	117.9	137.2	136.3
Animal products.....	75.0	87.9	79.6	107.2	118.7	138.2	145.2
Textiles and textile products.....	64.3	86.1	81.1	104.9	124.8	143.1	159.3
Wood and paper products.....	65.0	99.4	69.6	104.4	117.8	131.3	131.2
Iron and its products.....	81.5	128.5	50.0	101.9	141.2	217.1	289.3
Non-ferrous metal products.....	42.7	81.3	57.6	111.1	133.2	165.4	213.7
Non-metallic mineral products.....	76.4	124.6	66.8	105.1	127.8	148.8	157.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	59.2	84.8	69.9	108.9	130.2	219.6	369.6
Miscellaneous industries.....	89.9	123.5	66.1	110.7	116.3	157.4	180.2
Totals, All Industries.....	67.5	101.4	67.7	106.3	125.2	155.9	179.9
Purpose Classification—							
Food.....	73.7	89.4	79.9	107.0	115.0	131.7	130.7
Clothing.....	69.2	95.8	81.7	108.2	119.9	136.0	142.7
Drink and tobacco.....	50.1	92.6	63.4	111.6	129.7	149.5	171.1
Personal utilities.....	85.1	101.5	70.7	108.5	115.1	140.0	144.6
House furnishings.....	62.1	108.3	68.7	106.5	120.5	140.4	149.5
Books and stationery.....	56.1	79.3	73.5	104.7	102.8	112.8	106.7
Producers materials.....	69.3	101.8	63.6	106.9	128.7	151.1	172.3
Industrial equipment.....	64.3	109.2	59.2	105.1	138.7	184.9	222.8
Vehicles and vessels.....	77.4	142.6	57.7	97.4	129.5	230.8	310.2
Miscellaneous.....	45.0	66.2	59.9	115.5	180.3	654.5	163.0