

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
Part I.—General Analyses of Manufacturing in the Dominion	389	Subsection 3. Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries.	425
SECTION 1. GROWTH OF MANUFACTURING IN CANADA.	389	Subsection 4. Size of Manufacturing Establishments.	434
SECTION 2. VALUE AND VOLUME OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	396	Part II.—Provincial and Local Distribution of Manufacturing Production	437
SECTION 3. PRODUCTION BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES	398	SECTION 1. THE MANUFACTURES OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES, 1943.	441
Subsection 1. Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials	398	SECTION 2. THE MANUFACTURES OF QUEBEC, 1943.	443
Subsection 2. Manufactures Classified by the Purpose of the Products	406	SECTION 3. THE MANUFACTURES OF ONTARIO, 1943.	444
Subsection 3. Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials.	411	SECTION 4. THE MANUFACTURES OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1943	446
Subsection 4. Leading Manufacturing Industries.	413	SECTION 5. THE MANUFACTURES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1943.	447
SECTION 4. PRINCIPAL FACTORS IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION	416	SECTION 6. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN URBAN CENTRES	448
Subsection 1. Capital Employed	416		
Subsection 2. Employment in Manufactures.	417		

This Chapter deals with manufacturing industries in Canada in two main Parts. Part I gives general analyses of manufactures in the Dominion including: the historical development of manufacturing in Canada in so far as statistical data are available; production by industrial groups and individual industries, i.e., a detailed treatment of current production under various groupings and individual industries; general analyses of the principal factors in manufacturing production under such sub-headings as capital, employment, salaries and wages and size of establishment. Part II deals with provincial and local distribution of manufacturing production.

With regard to the first section of Part I, dealing with historical development, it is impossible to give absolutely comparable statistics over a long period of years. From 1870 to 1915 statistics were collected only in connection with decennial or quinquennial censuses, and there was inevitably some variation in the information collected. The annual Census of Manufactures was instituted in 1917 and, while numerous changes have been made since then in the information collected and the treatment of the data, an effort has been made to carry all major revisions, in so far as possible, back to 1917.

The far-reaching influence of the War of 1914-18 was, of course, the outstanding factor in the growth recorded prior to 1940. It was during these years that Canadian manufactures began to develop on a really large scale. Munitions contracts, placed by the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada, in those years totalled well over \$1,000,000,000 and these did not include such fields of production as shipbuilding and aviation. Shipbuilding construction alone amounted to \$35,000,000 in 1917, \$75,000,000 in 1918 and \$86,000,000 in 1919.

Canada's effort in the War of 1939-45 brought manufacturing production to a much higher level than ever before. The output of manufactured products in 1944 amounted to \$9,073,692,519 which represented an increase of 161.1 p.c. over the pre-war year of 1939.